Siberian Breed Presentation
General Description

• The Siberian, Russia's native forest cat, first appeared in recorded history around the year 1000 and hails from the unforgiving climate of Siberia. This is a cat that nature designed to survive, with no extremes in type.

• The Siberian is a medium to medium large, strong triple coated cat with surprising heft for its size. The overall appearance should be one of strength, presence, and alertness, with a sweet facial expression.

• The breed is extremely slow to mature, taking as long as 5 years. Females are generally smaller than males and allowances should be considered when comparing females and young cats to the standard. Size is secondary to type. The general impression is one of roundness and circles, rather than rectangles and triangles.
# Siberian Standard Points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEAD</th>
<th>45 points</th>
<th>BODY</th>
<th>40 points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shape</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Torso</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Legs</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ears</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Feet</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tail</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chin</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Boning</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muzzle</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Musculature</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COAT/COLOR</th>
<th>15 points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texture</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Points</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profile</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ears</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chin</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muzzle</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Points For Head 45

- Neck 3
- Profile 3
- Muzzle 10
- Chin 4
- Eyes 5
- Ears 5
- Shape 15
Head: Shape - 15 Points

- Modified wedge of medium/large size with rounded contours.
- Head is in good proportion to the body.
- The head is broader at the top of the skull and narrows slightly to a full-rounded muzzle.
- The cheekbones are neither high set nor prominent.
- There should be a slight doming between the ears and an almost flat area on the forehead.
- Males will have well developed jowls and females will have a more moderate look.
Head Shape

The head is broader at the top of the skull and narrows slightly to a full-rounded muzzle

Photo by Ken DeVay

Photo by Hidden RockRanch

Photo by Chalah
Head Shape

Slight doming between the ears

Almost flat area on the forehead

Photo by Ken McVay
Head Shape: Mature males will have well developed jowls

Photo by Preston Smith

Photo by Larry Johnson
Head Shape

Young Females and Young Males

Allowances should be considered when comparing females and young males to the standard
Incorrect Head Shape (answers on next slide)
Incorrect Head Shape

Rectangular

Triangular, Narrow

Oval

Narrow, Immature

Narrow

Photo by Helmi Flick
Head: Ears – 5 Points

- Medium-large, rounded
- Wide at the base
- Tilt slightly forward
- The ears should be set as much on the sides of the head as on top
- The hair over the back of the ear is short and thin
- From the middle of the ear, the furnishings become longer and cover the base of the ear
Ears: Tilt slightly forward
Ears: Good Spacing

Set as much on the sides of the head as the top
Ears: The Furnishings

From the middle of the ear, the furnishings become longer and cover the base of the ear.
Incorrect Ears (answers on next slide)
Incorrect Ears

Too Large, Narrow Base

Too Close

Too Close

Too Large, Too Close

Too Close

Too Small
Head: Eyes – 5 Points

- Medium to large, almost round
- The outer corner angled slightly towards the base of the ear
- The eyes should be set more than one eye’s width apart
- Should be open, alert, and expressive
- There is no relationship between eye color and coat color/pattern except in the color points, which have blue eyes

**PENALIZE:** almond-shaped eyes
# Eye Shape Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Round</th>
<th>Almost Round (Rounded)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oval</td>
<td></td>
<td>Large Oval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almond</td>
<td></td>
<td>Almost Almond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon</td>
<td></td>
<td>Peach Pit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft Triangle</td>
<td></td>
<td>Walnut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Eye Shape Chart Image](image)
Incorrect Eyes (Answers on next slide)
Incorrect Eyes

- Hooded, Too Angled
- Oval, Small
- Almost Almond, Too Angled
- Round, Small

Photo by Helmi Flick
Photo by Preston Smith
Head: Chin – 4 Points

- The chin is well rounded
- Not protruding
- In line with the nose

Photo by Larry Johnson
Chin: In line with the nose
Incorrect Chin (Answers on next slide)
Incorrect Chin

Not Well Rounded

Not Well Rounded

Not Well Rounded

Not Well Rounded

Not Well Rounded

Protruding, Not Well Rounded
Head: Muzzle – 10 Points

- Moderately short in length
- Full and rounded
- Slight muzzle curvature
- Transition between the side of the head and the muzzle is gentle and inconspicuous

**PENALIZE:** narrow or foxlike muzzle

Photo by Preston Smith
Muzzle: Full and rounded
Muzzle: Different Views

Photo provided by Alexander Kolesnikov

Photo by Helmi Flick

Photo by Preston Smith
Muzzle: Correct View

When a correct muzzle is viewed at this angle, it seems to have the appearance of a trapezoid shape.

Photo used with permission of Alexander Kolesnikov
Incorrect Muzzle - Narrow

PENALIZE: Narrow or fox like muzzle
Incorrect Muzzle - Narrow

Photo by Helmi Flick
Head: Profile - 3 Points

- The top of the head is almost flat
- Slight nose curvature of a gentle slope from the forehead to the nose
- Slight concave curvature before the tip of the nose when viewed in profile

PENALIZE: Straight profile
Correct Profile: The proper profile gives the appearance of 3 parts of equal length
Incorrect Profile (answers on next slide)
Incorrect Profile

Short Nose, Round Forehead, No Flat Spot

Round Forehead, No flat spot

Photo By Champa

Straight

Straight
Head: Neck - 3 Points

- Rounded
- Sturdy
- Well Muscled
Body. ........... 40 Points

- Torso. ............ 10
- Legs ............... 5
- Feet. ............... 3
- Tail. ............... 5
- Boning. ............ 10
- Musculature. ....... 7
Points for Body - 40

- Musculature: 7 points
- Torso: 10 points
- Boning: 10 points
- Tail: 5 points
- Feet: 3 points
- Legs: 5 points
Body: Torso – 10 Points

• The body is medium in length
• Well muscled
• Back arched slightly higher than the shoulders
• Barrel-shaped, firm belly giving the sensation of solid weight
• Moderate stomach pad or famine pouch on lower abdomen acceptable

Photo By Preston Smith
Torso

Back arched slightly higher than the shoulders
Torso

Barrel-shaped, firm belly giving the sensation of solid weight

Photo by Hidden Rock Ranch
Torso: Barrel Shaped Belly
Torso: Barrel Shaped Belly Comparison

Incorrect Belly

Correct Belly

Photo by Helmi Flick
Body: Legs – 5 Points

- Medium in length
- Substantial boning
- Hind legs slightly longer than the front legs
Legs: Substantial Boning

Photo by Ken McVay

Photo by Helmi Flick
Legs: Length

Hind legs slightly longer than the front legs
Incorrect Legs
A great coat can hide fine boning & long legs
Body: Feet – 3 Points

The feet are big and rounded, with toe tufts desirable.

The toe tufts may make the judging table seem slippery and cause the Siberian not to want to stand up while being judged.
Body: Tail – 5 Points

- The tail is medium in length
- Somewhat shorter than the length of the body
- Wide at the base, tapering slightly to a blunt tip without thickening or kinks
- Evenly and thickly furnished
- **PENALIZE: Long tail**

The tip of the tail should reach to the shoulder when pulled along the side of the body.
Incorrect Tail: Too Long
Body: Boning – 10 Points
Substantial
Boning: Substantial
Body: Musculature – 7 Points
Substantial & Powerful
Coat/Color: 15 Points

- Length.................. 5
- Texture............... 5
- Pattern................. 3
- Color.................. 2
Coat/Color: Length – 5 Points

- This is a moderately long to longhaired cat with a TRIPLE coat.
- The hair on the shoulder blades and lower part of the chest should be thick and slightly shorter.
- There should be an abundant full collar ruff setting off the head in adults.
- Allow for warm weather coats.
Length: Triple Coat
Length: Warm Weather Coat
Allow for warm weather coats
Coat/Color: Texture – 5 Points

• Varies from coarse to soft, varying according to color
• There is a tight undercoat (in mature cats,) thicker in cold weather

Photo by Helmi Flick
Coat/Color: Pattern – 3 Points

- All colors and combinations are accepted with or without white
- White is allowed in any amount and in all areas
- White or off-white allowed on chin, breast and stomach of tabbies
- Buttons, spots and lockets are allowed
- Strong colors and clear patterns are desirable
- Tarnishing on silvers is not penalized

In colorpoints, body shading may take form of ghost striping (examples)
Coat/Color: Color – 2 Points

Photo by Helmi Flick

Photo by Nancy Degenko
Other

• **Temperament:** Must be unchallenging.

• **Allowances:** Because the Siberian is a slow maturing breed, coat and physical structure should be taken into consideration when judging kittens and young adults. Buttons, spots and lockets are allowed.

• **Penalize:** Straight profile, narrow or fox-like muzzle, long tail, delicate boning, non-muscular, long body, almond-shaped eyes, and very long legs or very short legs; an adult with long body or without good body weight.

• **DISQUALIFY:** kinked tails, incorrect number of toes, crossed eyes. Evidence of illness, poor health, emaciation.
Handling Tips: Play

Siberians like to play, and many prefer toys that look like natural prey. Most will play or go up a scratching post if a hand is not placed on them.
Handling Tips: Tail & Belly

A Siberian will have a better response if the tail is checked while standing.

Checking for a barrel-shaped, firm belly.
Handling Tips: How to Carry
Siberians like to be carried close with back legs supported
Handling Tips

• **How to properly handle the cat.** Siberians like to be carried close to the judge’s body, and this will often calm a nervous cat.

• **Supported at the bottom?** Most Siberians like support to their bottom - they are heavy cats and will feel safe when they have support

• **Support their front legs** with free hand, some are anxious to get to the judging table by trying to jump to it.

• **How to carry to the table – stretched?** Siberians do not have a long body, they have a compact body and stretching it only shows length that we do not want.

• **On the table** many Siberians will stand and go up a scratching post if a hand is not placed on their shoulders and a prey-like toy is actively used.
ADDENDUM I

A Comparison of:

• Siberians
• Maine Coons
• Norwegian Forest Cats
Profile Differences by Breed

Maine Coon  Siberian  Norwegian Forest Cat

All photos on page by Helmi Flick
Shape Differences by Breed: Ears, Eyes, Head

Maine Coon

Siberian

Norwegian Forest Cat

Photo by Helmi Flick

Photo by Ken McVay

Photo by Helmi Flick
Shape Differences by Breed: Body

Maine Coon

Siberian

Norwegian Forest Cat

Photo by Helmi Flick

Photo by Ken McVay

Photo by Helmi Flick
## So, What’s The Difference?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Siberian</th>
<th>Maine Coon</th>
<th>Norwegian Forest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Head</strong></td>
<td>Modified wedge of medium/large size with rounded contours, in good</td>
<td>Medium in width with high cheek bones. Squareness in muzzle; medium length nose.</td>
<td>Triangular shape which should be as long as broad. Medium to long wedge-shaped nose. Flat forehead. More of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>proportion to the body. The head is broader at the top of the skull and</td>
<td></td>
<td>a square profile with the nose a straight line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>narrows slightly to a full-rounded muzzle. The cheekbones are neither</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>high set nor prominent. There should be a slight doming between the ears</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and an almost flat area on the forehead. Males will have well developed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>jowls and females will have a more moderate look.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ears</strong></td>
<td>Medium-large, rounded, wide at the base and tilt slightly forward. The</td>
<td>Large, wide at base and tapered to a point. Set high and well apart.</td>
<td>Medium to large, slightly rounded at tip. Spaced wider and tilted more forward. Set as much on sides as on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ears should be set as much on the sides of the head as on top. The hair</td>
<td></td>
<td>the top of head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>over the back of the ear is short and thin. From the middle of the ear,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the furnishings become longer and cover the base of the ear.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eyes</strong></td>
<td>Medium to large, almost round. The outer corner angled slightly towards</td>
<td>Large, wide set. Slight oblique angle.</td>
<td>Large, almond shaped. Set at slight angle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the base of the ear. The eyes should be set more than one eye’s width</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>apart and should be open, alert, and expressive. There is no</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>relationship between eye color and coat color/pattern except in the color</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>points, which have blue eyes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neck</strong></td>
<td>Rounded, sturdy, and well muscled.</td>
<td>Medium long</td>
<td>Medium to short.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Body</strong></td>
<td>The body is medium in length, and well muscled with the back arched</td>
<td>Large, long and muscular; rectangular.</td>
<td>Medium length with rump higher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>slightly higher than the shoulders, with a barrel-shaped, firm belly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>giving the sensation of solid weight.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legs</strong></td>
<td>Medium in length. The legs should have substantial boning with the hind</td>
<td>Medium length. Substantial and wide set. Toe tufts.</td>
<td>Medium length with hind legs longer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>legs slightly longer than the front legs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coat</strong></td>
<td>This is a moderately long to longhaired cat with a TRIPLE coat. The hair</td>
<td>Moderately long to long on body; should fur shorter. Full ruff on adults.</td>
<td>Moderately long to long on body; shorter on shoulders and on chest. Full ruff on adults. Double coat. Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the shoulder blades and lower part of the chest should be thick and</td>
<td>All weather coat. Full britches and long flowing tail.</td>
<td>smooth with oily guard hairs. Long flowing tail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>slightly shorter. There should be an abundant full collar ruff setting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the head in adults. The tail is medium in length, being somewhat shorter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>than the length of the body.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Addendum II

- Championship & Premiership Awards
- Milestones & History of the Breed
First Year in Championship Class
2006 - 2007

Best Siberian in Championship

GC, BW, RW Siberkot Rocky Mountain

Second Best Siberian in Championship

CH Fialka Budimir Timange of Strekoza
First Year in Premiership Class
2006 - 2007

Best Siberian Premier

GP, RW Transsiberie's Lunar Attack

Second Best Siberian Premier

GP, RW Almaz Sherlock Holmes
Second Year in Championship Class
2007 - 2008

Best Siberian in Championship

BW RW GC Jean Sineglaziy Angel of Sineglazka

Second Best Siberian in Championship

GC Strekoza Peterhof
Second Year in Premiership Class
2007 - 2008

Best Siberian Premier

GC Cooncreole Misha Terebova

Second Best Siberian Premier

GP Siberkot's Little Squirt
Third Year in Championship Class
2007 - 2008

Best Siberian in Championship
BW RW GC Jean Sineglaziy Angel of Sineglazka

Second Best Siberian in Championship
GC Strekoza Peterhof
Third Year in Premiership Class
2008 - 2009

Best Siberian Premier
GP Siberkot's Miska Galaxy

Second Best Siberian Premier
GP Miakoschka Boriss

(No Photo Available)
Fourth Year in Championship Class
2009 - 2010

Best Siberian in Championship

GC, BW, RW Kotchera Zabimaru

Second Best Siberian in Championship

GC, RW Misha Zemchug Nevye of Sineglazka
Fourth Year in Premiership Class
2009 - 2010

Best Siberian Premier

CH, GP, RW Kotchera Alik of Anam Cara

Second Best Siberian Premier

GP Kender Peter Moon
In 1990, when Communism fell and free trade opened up, Soviet/American cooperation took on new dimensions. The Siberian cat was allowed to be exported from the Soviet Union. On June 28, 1990, three young new immigrants arrived at the port of New York, just as most of our own ancestors did throughout U S history. The first three Siberian kittens had finally arrived!!! After 18 months of correspondence by Elizabeth Terrell with various Siberian breeders in Russia, KALIOSTRO VASENJKOVICH OF STARPOINT (brown classic tabby and white male), NAINA ROMANOVA OF STARPOINT (brown mackerel tabby female) and OFELIA ROMANOVA OF STARPOINT (brown mackerel tabby and white female) arrived at STARPOINT CATTERY in Louisiana from Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) Russia. Their arrival from Kotofei Cat Club along with their individual METRIKAS (certificates of birth), seals, signatures, and proper health documents heralded just the beginning of a new breed of longhair, hearty, natural, survival cats in the United States. The trio adapted with ease, relishing the abundant premium cat foods, superb medical care and gracious living, things we all take for granted in this Country but are scarce or non-existent elsewhere.
# Siberian Milestones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Century</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Siberians first appeared in recorded history</td>
<td>Siberian Cats from the unforgiving climate in Siberia first appeared in recorded history around the year 1000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700</td>
<td></td>
<td>Siberians at first cat show in England</td>
<td>The Siberian cat was one of the three longhairs represented at the first cat show held in England in the 1700's.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td></td>
<td>First entry into USA found in a book</td>
<td>First entry into USA, found in a book -- originally published in 1900 by Helen M.Winslow entitled &quot;Concerning Cats,&quot; &quot;Mrs.Frederick Monroe of Riverside Ill. owns a remarkable specimen of a genuine Russian cat, a perfect blue of extraordinary size. The Russian long-haired pet is much less common even than the Persian and Angora.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td></td>
<td>First feral pointed patterned cats found</td>
<td>Russian People had thought that long ago the feral pointed patterned cats and the feral Siberian cats &quot;got together&quot; along the banks of the Neva River in Leningrad (which is now named St. Petersburg) in the 1960s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td></td>
<td>The first cat show in the city of Leningrad, Russia</td>
<td>It was organized by two cat clubs ‘Kotofei’ and ‘Kis’. This is the actual date of the beginning of breeding of Siberians in St. Petersburg. The Soviet Felinological Association registered the Siberian breed. It included both the traditional colors and the Siberian color point (Neva Maskarade).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>06/28/90</td>
<td>Siberians First Arrived in USA</td>
<td>The first breeding Siberians were introduced in the United States in 1990. Elizabeth Terrell imported the initial kittens. They arrived on June 28, 1990. Their names were KALIOSTRO VASENJKOVICH OF STARPOINT, OFELIA ROMANOVA OF STARPOINT and NAINA ROMANOVA OF STARPOINT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>07/24/90</td>
<td>Registration accepted in ACFA</td>
<td>The original 3 Siberians imported by Beth Terrell were accepted for registration in ACFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>10/15/90</td>
<td>First magazine article in USA</td>
<td>Cat Companion from Friskies contained the first article about Siberians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>08/??/90</td>
<td>First ACFA show in USA</td>
<td>Fort Worth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>08/??/90</td>
<td>First TICA show</td>
<td>El Paso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td></td>
<td>WCF accepted a working Siberian Standard</td>
<td>nex 1990 07/13/91 First Siberian Litter sired and born in USA - 3 babies in litter. Anastasie gave birth to the first litter sired by Aleks. Linda Gray and Mary Armentrout both of Maine were the first ones to purchase breeding cats from Beth. Kotofei met in 1991 to establish their own Siberian standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Century</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>03/06/92</td>
<td>TICA accepted the standard</td>
<td>TICA accepted the standard with some adjustments &amp; put Beth &amp; Foye &amp; Sandy Roberson on breed committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>03/08/92</td>
<td>CFF granted Siberians experimental status</td>
<td>CFF accepted the standard and the Siberian as Experimental - ( the first registry we had to work from the ground up )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>03/??/92</td>
<td>CCA, NCFA, &amp; ACA approached</td>
<td>CCA, NCFA ( later accepted ) &amp; ACA approached &amp; approved standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>CFF 91-92 show season first National year end award</td>
<td>Starpoint’s Irida Kaliostrovnna earned the title of 2nd Best Experimental in CFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>11/??/92</td>
<td>TAIGA formed 11/92</td>
<td>The first Siberian Breed Club was formed by Elizabeth Terrill for the promotion of the Siberian breed through all registries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>12/24/92</td>
<td>Second generation of Siberians born in USA</td>
<td>first litter of Starpoint kids born out of Starpoint Cattery to Mary Armentrout in Maine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>06/24/93</td>
<td>First introduced to CFA</td>
<td>The Siberians were first presented to CFA in 1993 by Linda Gray, but were not accepted for MISCl. class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>12/11/93</td>
<td>First Siberian Champion</td>
<td>First Siberian Champion in any registry - AACE - Audrey Oliver with non Starpoint cats - AACE accepted for championship immediately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td></td>
<td>AACE new registry formed</td>
<td>Siberian Accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>03/10/94</td>
<td>Asked to present Siberians to CFA Board</td>
<td>Official standard was accepted by the expert commission of WCF in 1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>05/01/94</td>
<td>CFF accepted Siberian as provisional</td>
<td>Siberian grandfathered in as Provisional by CFF after a changing of their Experimental rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>10/30/94</td>
<td>First Grand Champion</td>
<td>AACE - Troika Zahar Ahlmazovich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>11/26/94</td>
<td>Largest competitive Siberians in one show</td>
<td>Largest competitive Siberians in one show - 13 - CFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>04/30/95</td>
<td>Russian Standard published</td>
<td>AACE - Troika Zahar Ahlmazovich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>05/06/95</td>
<td>CFF accepts Siberians for Championship</td>
<td>Standard of St.Petersburg Felinological Society and was published in the compilation of WCF standards in 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>05/07/95</td>
<td>ACA accepts for championship</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>01/01/96</td>
<td>Siberian accepted in Italy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Siberian Milestones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Century</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>05/01/96</td>
<td>CP accepted for championship in AACE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>05/01/96</td>
<td>first Siberians in Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>06/09/96</td>
<td>1st GRC Siberian in CFF</td>
<td>Comrade Vashin Paschanovitch- 1st and still only GRC in CFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>08/31/96</td>
<td>TICA accepted Siberians for championship</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>02/28/97</td>
<td>Color point introduced in the US</td>
<td>First color point was imported by Dana Osborn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>05/01/97</td>
<td>CP's accepted for NBC in TICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>02/24/98</td>
<td>1st litter of colorpoints born</td>
<td>8 babies - Dana Osburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>09/01/98</td>
<td>1st white Siberian enters US</td>
<td>Barbara Naame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>09/01/98</td>
<td>1st Siberian in Hawaii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>02/20/99</td>
<td>ACFA accepts breed for Championship</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>05/01/00</td>
<td>Accepted in CFA as MISC</td>
<td>Accepted for Misc. Class in CFA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>04/30/01</td>
<td>Siberian is TICA International Cat of the Year</td>
<td>IW,SGC Treskuchiy Sibirskiy Moroz Mur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>09/01/01</td>
<td>Featured in Cat Fancy</td>
<td>Owner: Dan &amp; Judy Chappetta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>05/01/02</td>
<td>CP advances to championship in CFF</td>
<td>Cover and article about Siberians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>05/01/02</td>
<td>CP advances to championship in TICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>04/01/04</td>
<td>Featured in Cat Fancy</td>
<td>Cover and article about Siberians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>08/01/04</td>
<td>Application for advancement in CFA</td>
<td>Application for advancement to Provisional status in CFA submitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>02/05/05</td>
<td>Request for CFA Advancement</td>
<td>Request for Advancement presented to CFA BOD in Houston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>05/01/05</td>
<td>Advanced to Provisional Status in CFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>05/01/05</td>
<td>Advanced to Championship Status in CFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>05/01/06</td>
<td>CFA</td>
<td>GC RW BW Siberkot Rocky Mountain was the first grand champion in CFA. He granded at the Pacific Rim Albreed cat Show in Portland Oregon on August 11 &amp; 12, 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>08/12/06</td>
<td>First Grand Champion in CFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When talking to the people giving the performance, I asked them where they got their cats. He said that he got them off the streets of Moscow. Since the Siberian comes from the streets of Moscow and this cat in the picture looks so much like a Siberian and during the performance acted like so many Siberians that I have been around, I decided to include this picture in the presentation.

Pam Martin
First CFA Siberian Breed Council Secretary
Special Thanks to the Following People:

- Helmi Flick Photography
  www.HelmiFlick.com
- Ken McVay Photography
  www.kennmcvayphoto.clymbers.com
- Kelly Nelson
  www.imagesbykelley.com
- Special thanks to:
  Kathy Black
  Tamara Carnes
  Linda Gray
  Rose Howse
  Beverly McCurdy
  Elizabeth Terrell
  Cynthia Tunello

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