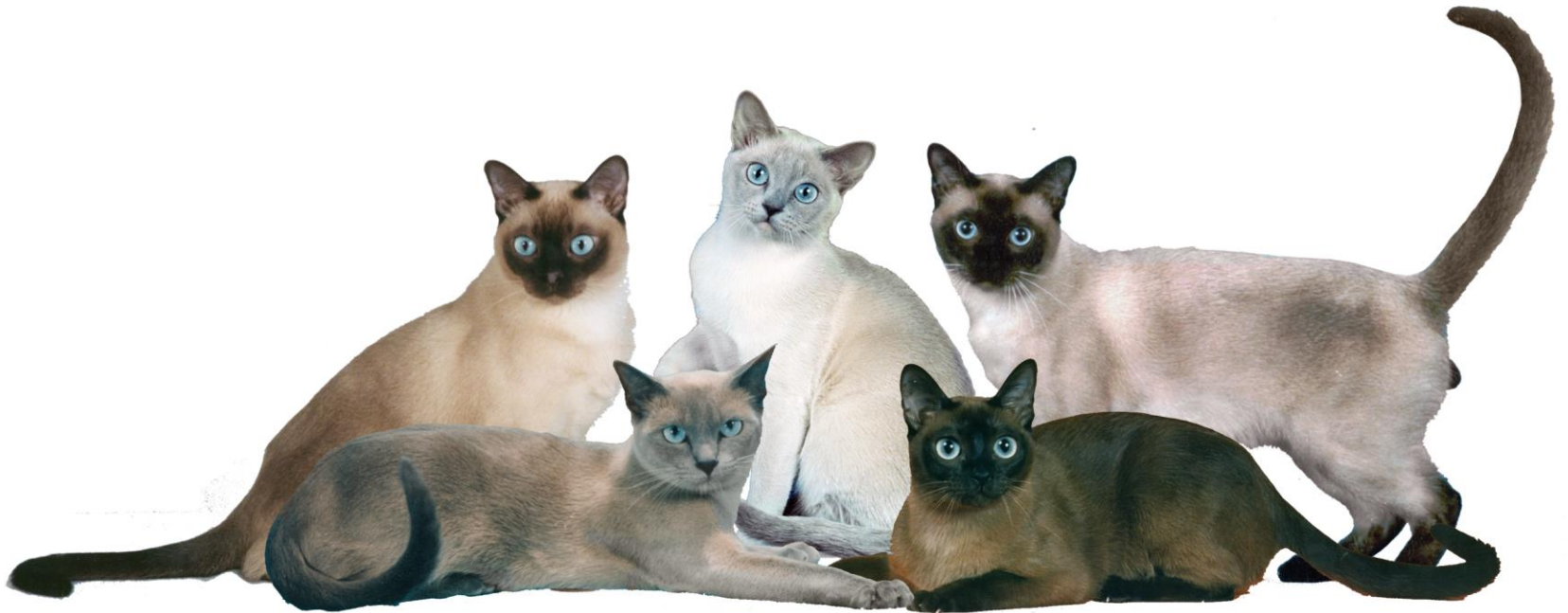


Tonkinese

Judges' Workshop
CFA 2017 Annual Meeting
Chicago, Illinois



General

Intermediate in type

Medium in size but balance and proportion of greater importance

Neither cobby nor svelte

Alert active with/good muscular development

Surprisingly heavy

Should not remind one of either a Siamese or a Burmese

Point Allocation

Coat Color (25)

Eye Color (10)

Body (30)

15 .. Torso

5 .. Legs and feet

5 .. Tail

5 .. Muscle tone

Head (25)

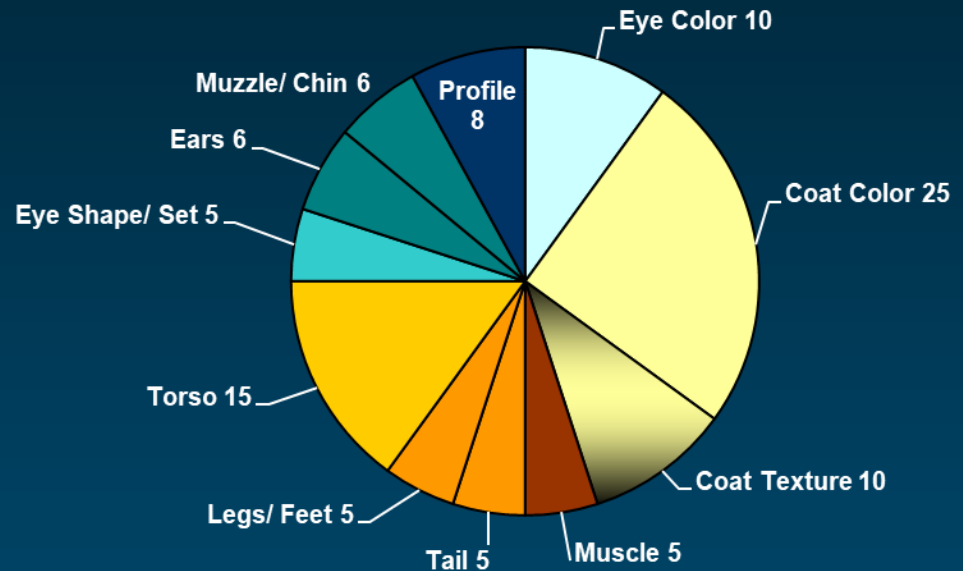
8 .. Profile

6 .. Muzzle and chin

6 .. Ears

5 .. Eye shape and set

Coat Texture (10)



Largest single item is Coat Color (25)

Body Color – 25 points

Only 2 other breeds have more points on body color than Tonkinese – Abyssinian and Singapura

Mask, ears, feet, and tail all densely marked

Point color merges gently into body color

Mask and ears should be connected by tracings (except kittens)

Allowance to be made for lighter body color in young cats, and for less contrast in older cats

With the dilute colors in particular, development of full body color may take up to 16 months

Cats do darken with age

Allow for range of tones from light to dark for genetic diversity

Color Identification

Paw pads and point color determines the base color (Natural, Champagne, Blue, Platinum)

Body color, shading, and contrast to points determines coat pattern (Full Body, Mink, Point)

Eye color does not define pattern; only body color defines coat pattern

What if you can't match it up? It may be a "sneither" or "tweener" which is a bad example of any color

"Sneithers" belong in a loving pet home

Color by Pawpads



Body Color – Mink Colors

Rich, even, unmarked/clear color, shading almost imperceptibly to a slightly lighter hue on the underparts

Allowance to be made for lighter body color in young cats

Development of full body color may take up to 16 months, particularly with the dilute colors

Cats darken with age, but there must be a distinct contrast between body color and points

Platinum Mink - Kitten

Body: pale, silvery gray with warm overtones. Not white or cream. Points: frosty gray. Nose leather: lavender-pink to lavender-gray. Paw pads: lavender-pink.



Platinum Mink - Adult



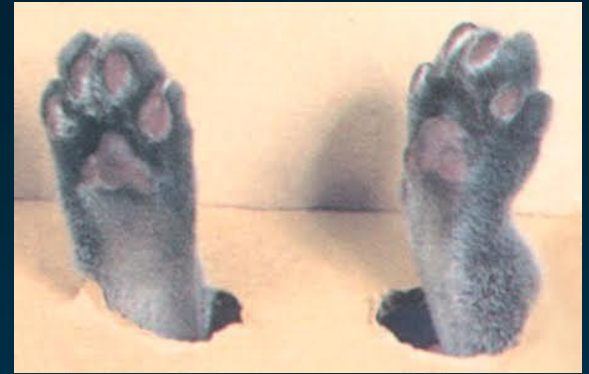
Champagne Mink

Body: buff-cream to beige. Reddish highlights acceptable. Points: medium brown. Nose leather: cinnamon-brown. Paw pads: cinnamon-pink to cinnamon-brown.



Blue Mink

Body: soft, blue-gray with warm overtones.
Points: slate blue. Nose leather: blue-gray. Paw pads: blue-gray (may have a rosy undertone).



Natural Mink

Body: medium brown. Ruddy highlights acceptable. Points: dark brown. Nose leather: dark brown. Paw pads: medium to dark brown (may have a rosy undertone).



Natural Mink



Body Color – Pointed Colors

Should be off white

Any shading is relative to the point color

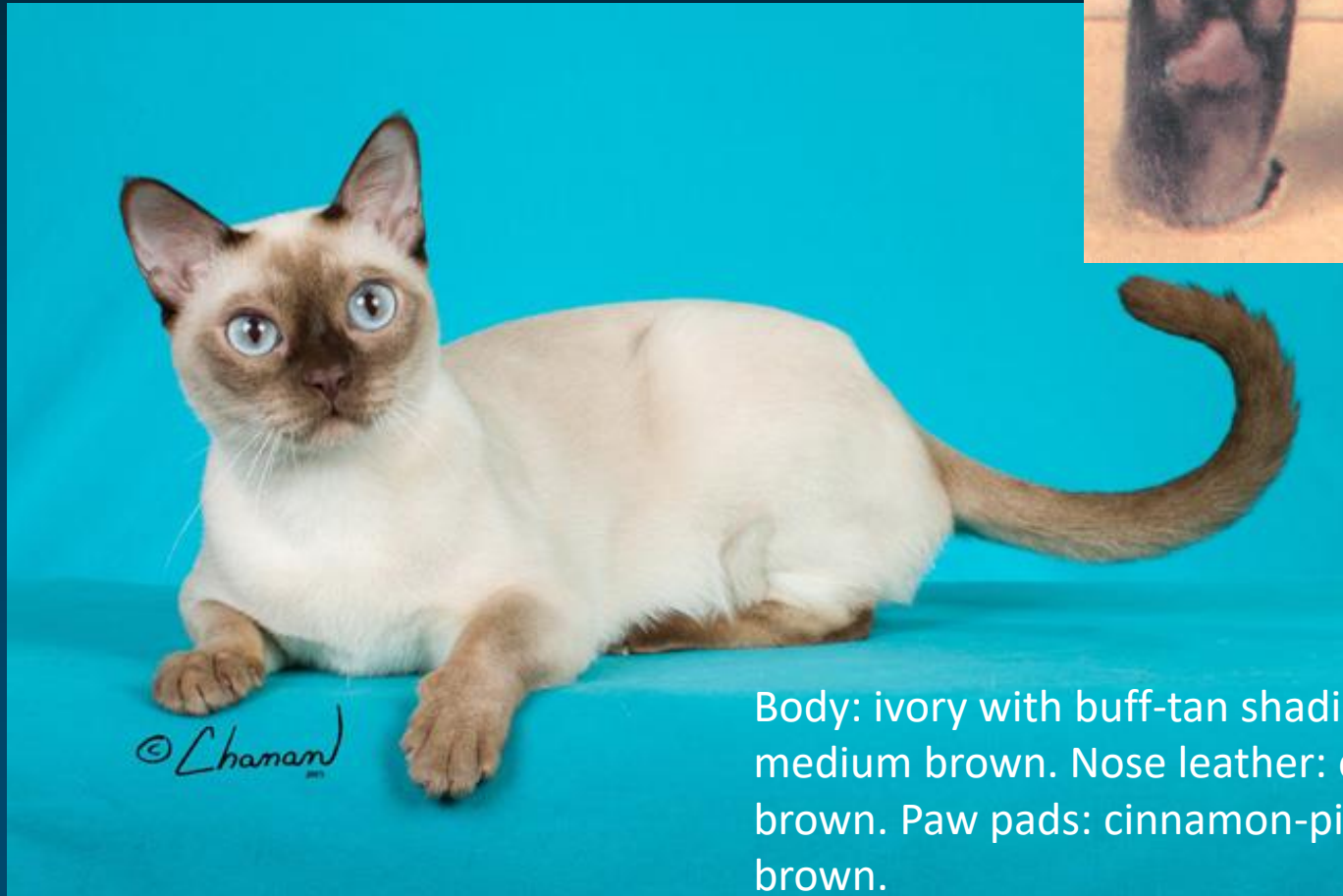
Overall body color should be in marked contrast to the points

Platinum Point



Body: pearly white. Points: frosty gray. Nose leather: lavender-pink to lavender-gray. Paw pads: lavender-pink.

Champagne Point

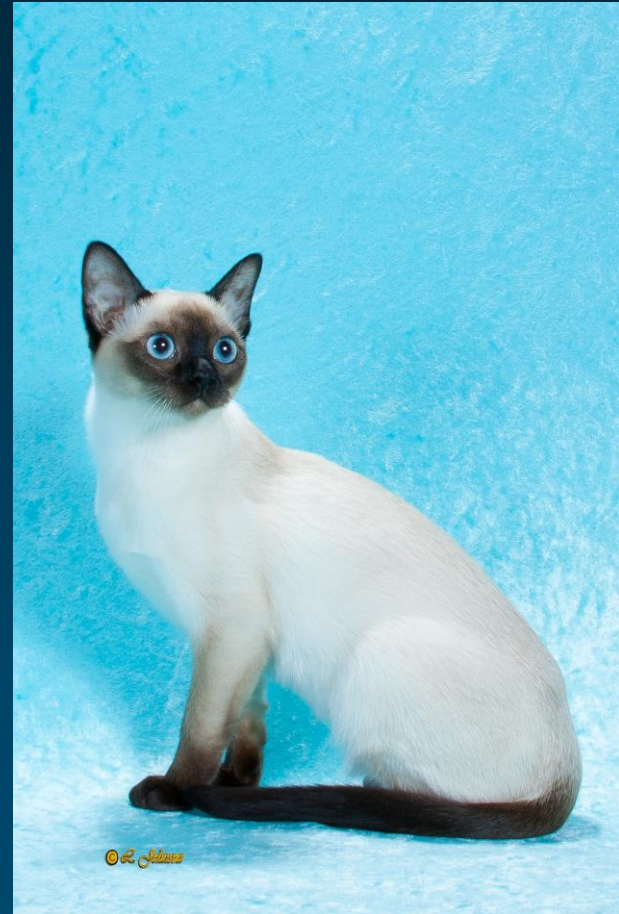


Body: ivory with buff-tan shading. Points: medium brown. Nose leather: cinnamon-brown. Paw pads: cinnamon-pink to cinnamon-brown.

Natural Point



Body: fawn to cream. Points: dark brown.
Nose leather: dark brown. Paw pads:
medium to dark brown (may have a rosy
undertone).



Body Color – Solid Colors

May be slightly lighter shade of the point color

Very little contrast between the points and body color

More contrast between the points and body color for the champagne and platinum than for the natural and blue.

Platinum Solid



Body: dove gray. Points: frosty gray.
Nose leather: lavender-pink to
lavender-gray. Paw pads: lavender-pink.

Natural Solid



Body: sable brown. Points: dark brown. Nose leather: dark brown. Paw pads: medium to dark brown (may have a rosy undertone).

Eye Color – 10 points

Burmese:

Gold to yellow gold

European Burmese:

Yellow to amber

Tonkinese:

Points – blue

Minks – aqua

Solids – Green to yellow/green

Depth, clarity, and brilliance of color preferred

Best seen in natural light



About Eye Color

The c_s and c_b alleles modify more than just point-to-body contrast – they modify eye pigmentation too

The less the coat pigment is reduced on the body (i.e, the lower the point-to-body contrast), the less the eye pigment is suppressed

The less the pigment suppression, the closer the eye color resembles the natural (non-pigment-suppressed) eye color

Suppressing the eye pigment shifts the natural eye color toward the blue end of the gold->yellow->green->blue spectrum

The result is that the range of eye color is greatest in the Full Body colors, less in the Minks and least in the Points

Determining Eye Color

Tonk eye color is difficult to determine because it is a mix of two different physical mechanisms; each responds differently to light sources

- Green/yellow is created by pigment
- Blue is the absence of pigment which allows for reflected light like the sky.
- Aqua is a mix of pigment and reflected light

Determining Eye Color

- Natural light gives most accurate results
- Cradling the cat and looking at the eyes from above may be helpful
- Aqua is the color most effected by different light sources because of its blend of pigment and reflected light (each responding differently to different light sources)
- The range of eye color is greatest in the Full Body colors, less in the Minks and least in the Points
- Cataracts in humans results in adding a yellow hue

Body

Torso medium in length

Well-developed muscular strength without coarseness

Midpoint between long/svelte and cobby/compact body types

Balance and proportion are more important than size alone

Abdomen should be taut, well-muscled, and firm



Legs Feet and Tail

Legs:

Fairly slim, proportionate in length and bone to the body

Hind legs slightly longer than front

Feet:

Paws more oval than round. Trim

Five toes in front and four behind.

Tail:

Proportionate in length to body

Tapering



Things We'd Like You to Know-

What *is* Medium?

The word “medium” appears 11 times in the Tonkinese, 5 times in the Burmese and 3 times in the European Burmese standards

The Burmese standard uses it to describe overall size, ear size, body size, tail length and shade of blue in the coat

The European Burmese standard uses it to describe ear size, body length and tail length

The Tonkinese standard uses it to describe overall size, ear size, body length, coat length and shades of brown in the coat

In defense of “medium”, it is not exact but comparative

It helps define a range when it is inappropriate to place exact constraints on a feature

Coat – 10 points

Burmese:

Short; Close lying

Fine

Glossy

Satin Texture

European Burmese:

Short; Close lying

Fine

Satin Texture

Tonkinese:

Medium Short; Close lying

Fine

Soft/Silky

Lustrous Sheen

HEAD

Profile/Nose Break – 8 points

Burmese:

Visible nose break

European Burmese:

Visible nose stop

Tonkinese:

Slight stop at eye level



HEAD

Profile – 8 points

Burmese:

Rounded without flat planes

European Burmese:

Top slightly rounded

Tonkinese:

Slight convex curve to the forehead



HEAD

Profile/Cheekbones – 8 points

Burmese:

<not defined>

European Burmese:

Wide

Tonkinese:

High gently planed



HEAD

Muzzle and Chin – 6 points

MUZZLE

Burmese:

Well-developed short muzzle

Rounded contours

European Burmese:

Short blunt wedge

Tonkinese:

Modified slightly rounded wedge

Blunt, as long as it is wide

Slight whisker break



HEAD

Muzzle and Chin – 6 points

CHIN

Burmese:

Firmly rounded

European Burmese:

Strong

Tonkinese:

Tip of the chin lines with the tip
of the nose



HEAD

Ears – 6 points

Burmese:

Well apart and tilted slightly forward
Broad at the base
Rounded tips

European Burmese:

Well apart and tilted slightly forward
Broad at the base
Slightly rounded tips

Tonkinese:

As much on the side of the head as
on top
Broad at the base
Oval tips



HEAD

Eye Shape and Size – 5 points

Burmese:

Large

Far apart

Rounded aperture

Gold to yellow gold

European Burmese:

Large

Alert; Set well apart

Top line slightly curved, with an oriental slant toward the nose

Lower line rounded

Yellow to amber

Tonkinese:

Proportionate in size to the face

Open almond shape

Slanted along the cheekbones toward the outer edge of the ear



BODY

Torso

Burmese:

Medium size

Muscular in development

Compact appearance

Ample rounded chest

Level back from shoulder to tail

European Burmese:

Medium in length and size

Hard and muscular

Heavier than it looks

Strong chest rounded in profile

Straight back from shoulder to rump

Tonkinese:

Medium length

Well developed muscular strength
without coarseness

Confirmation s/b midpoint
between extremes of long svelte
and cobby compact body types

Taut abdomen, well muscled, firm

BODY

Torso



BODY

Feet and Legs – 5 points

Feet

Burmese:

Round

European Burmese:

Small and oval

Tonkinese:

More oval than round

Legs

Burmese:

Well proportioned to body

European Burmese:

Rather slender

In proportion to body

Hind legs slightly longer

Tonkinese:

Fairly slim

Proportionate in length and bone to the body

Hind legs slightly longer

BODY

Tail – 5 points

Burmese:

Straight

Medium length

European Burmese:

Tapering

Medium length

Rounded tip

Not wide at base

Tonkinese:

Tapering

Proportionate in length to body

BODY

Muscle Tone – 5 points

Burmese:

Good muscular development
Surprising weight for its size

European Burmese:

Hard and muscular
Heavier than they look

Tonkinese:

Good muscular development
Surprisingly heavy

Breeder Concerns

Uneven coat colors

“Sneithers”

Our Questions for Judges

Are there any clarifications you would like to see in our Breed Standard?

How do you feel about separate color classes for Pointed Tonks?

What questions do you have for us?