

## **BREED CODES – TMA: TASMAN MANX, TCM: TASMAN CYMRIC**

### **GENERAL TYPE STANDARD**

The Tasman Manx is the result of a recessive curly coat mutation which appeared in litters of Manx in both NZ & Australia, hence the name Tasman Manx. The overall appearance should be that of a medium-sized compact, muscular cat with a moderately curly coat. The coat is unique, forming very loose waves, with some hairs being corkscrewed from the base of the shaft. The overall impression of the Manx cat is one of roundedness. The constant repetition of curves gives the appearance of great substance, a cat that is powerful without being coarse. NO matter how tailless the exhibit, if type is contrary to the standard for the whole cat, type must prevail.

The Shorthair coat is well-padded with a crisp texture, which varies with coat colour. Sparse furnishing in the ears and no tufts between the toes exemplify the Tasman Manx as a shorthair cat. By contrast the Longhair has a medium/semi long coat with a silky texture. The britches are full and curly coated, and some tufting of hair between the toes and some furnishings in the ears can be a distinguishing difference between the Shorthair & Longhair.

- Head:** Round head with prominent cheeks which is slightly longer than it is broad. Moderately rounded forehead. pronounced cheekbones and jowliness enhance the round appearance. Definite whisker break with large round whisker pads. In profile there is a gentle nose dip and a well developed muzzle with strong chin.
- Ears:** Ears wide at the base, tapering gradually to a rounded tip, with sparse interior furnishings. Medium in size whilst in proportion to the head widely spaced and set slightly outwards.
- Eyes:** Slightly oval tending to round, set at a slight angle towards the nose with the outer corner slightly higher than the inside corner. Eye colour to conform to requirements of coat colour.
- Body:** Solidly muscled, compact and well balanced, medium in size with sturdy bone structure. The short back forms a smooth arch from shoulders to rump, curving at the rump to give the desirable rounded look. The flank has greater depth than other breeds which emphasises the shortness of back and length of hind leg.
- Taillessness:** Absolute in the perfect specimen (rumpy), however both rumpy risers and stumpys are acceptable on the show bench, with preference given to the rumpy when

exhibits are otherwise of equal merit.

**Legs and Feet:** Forelegs short and set well apart to emphasis the broad deep chest. Hindlegs are longer than forelegs causing the rump to be higher than the shoulders. Paws are neat and round.

**Coat Length:** **Shorthair:** Double coat is short and dense with a well-padded quality due to the longer, open outer coat and the close cottony undercoat.

**Longhair:** The double coat is of medium length, dense and well padded over the main body, gradually lengthening from the shoulders to the rump. Breeches, abdomen and neck-ruff is usually longer than the coat on the main body. Cheek coat is thick and full. The collar like neck-ruff extends from the shoulders, being bib-like around the chest. Breeches should be full and thick to the hocks in the mature cat. Lower leg and head coat (except for cheeks) should be shorter than on the main body and neck ruff, but dense and full in appearance. Toe tufts and ear tufts are desirable. All things being equal in type, preference should be given to the cat showing full coating.

**Coat Texture & Curl:** The curly coat is the major feature of the Tasman Manx. Curling should be apparent all over the cat, but will be less apparent on the head and lower legs and down the centre of the spine. The coat should show a gentle rather loose wave falling away from the spine on the body. The wavy coat should form a loose marcel wave on the neck, chest and belly. Some hairs gather together to form a corkscrew wave and this is especially apparent around the neck and ruff and sometimes on breeches.

Eyebrows and whiskers may be shorter than normal and curled or crimped. There is generally a lack of ear furnishings, but may be curly coated behind the ears.

On Longhairs, the coat on the underbelly may appear shorter, almost as if it has been clipped. There should be no penalty if this is the case.

**Shorthair:** texture of outer guard hairs is somewhat hard, appearance is glossy and shows signs of a crystalline effect with glistening of the outer hairs. A softer coat may occur in whites and dilutes due to colour/texture gene link but should not be confused with the silky texture found in the Longhair.

**Longhair:** Coat is soft and silky, falling smoothly on the body yet being full and plush due to the double coat. Coat should have a healthy glossy appearance, and may show signs of a crystalline effect with glistening of the outer hairs. Allowance to be made for seasonal and age variations.

**Coat Colour and Markings:** Coat colours acceptable in all recognised British colours.

### SCALE OF POINTS

<b>Head and Ears</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Eyes</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Body</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Taillessness</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Legs and Feet</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Coat</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Coat Colour and Markings</b>	<b>5</b>
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<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
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**Faults:**

1. Absence of double coat.
2. Noticeable dip in back between shoulder and rump.
3. Extreme type tending towards Exotic.
4. Weak chin.

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