

NORWEGIAN FOREST CAT

GENERAL STANDARD

The Norwegian Forest Cat originated as a wild cat in the forests of Norway thousands of years ago. It is a sturdy, powerful cat with a triangular head, almond eyes, large, longish body and a double coat. Full maturity can take up to five years. Males are generally considerably larger than females.

HEAD: Wedge-shaped. Equilateral triangle, with all sides of equal length as measured from the outside of the base of the ear to the point of the chin. In profile, the straight line formed from the nose leather to the centre of the forehead, changes angle slightly, curves over the top of the skull and flows smoothly into the neck, without any irregularity. A long, straight line also extends from the brow ridge to the tip of the nose.

EARS: Medium to large, pointed on the top. Broad and open at the base, set as much on the side of the head as on the top. Alert, with the cup of the ear pointing a little sideways. The outsides of the ears follow the lines from the side of the head down to the chin. The ears are heavily furnished. Lynx tips are desirable but not required.

EYES: Large, almond-shaped, well-opened and expressive, set at a slight angle with the outer corner higher than the inner corner.

NOSE: Straight from the brow ridge to the tip of the nose without a break in the line. Not tapering. Nose leather not to be small.

CHEEKS: May appear to be outside the line of the wedge due to the longer coat and to the development of jowls in males.

JAWS: Forms part of the straight line extending from the muzzle toward the base of ear without pronounced whisker pads and without pinch. Some allowance should be made for slight whisker pads or a slight pinch in kittens.

CHIN: Firm, deep and in line with the tip of the nose. Gently rounded in profile.

NECK: Short and heavily muscled. Not in proportion to body length.

BODY: Solidly muscled and well-balanced, moderate in length, substantial bone structure, with powerful appearance showing a broad chest and considerable girth without being fat. Flank has great depth. Back straight. Males should be large and imposing. Females are generally smaller and more refined.

LEGS: Medium and in proportion to the body. Hind legs longer than front legs, making the rump higher than the shoulders. Thighs are heavily muscled, lower part of the legs substantial. When viewed from the rear, back legs are straight.

PAWS: Large, round, strong and firm, with heavy tufting between the toes.

TAIL: Long, bushy and broader at the base. Should reach at least to the shoulder blades, but preferably to the neck. Guard hairs desirable.

CONDITION: Excellent muscular condition is required. Any indication that the cat is not in good physical condition or has not had proper grooming should be penalised.

SCALE OF POINTS

Head (incl. muzzle, ears, eyes, chin and profile)	35
Body (incl. legs, feet, bone, and length of tail)	35
Coat (incl. length, texture and colour)	20
Eye colour	5
Condition	5
TOTAL	100

FAULTS / PENALTIES

REFER TO GENERAL LIST OF FAULTS FOR ALL BREEDS, PLUS:

PENALISE:

- Small or finely-built cats.
- Round or square head.
- High, erect and/or small ears.
- Small or round eyes.
- Small nose leather.
- Short legs.
- Flabbiness or obesity.

WITHHOLD:

- Dip or break in nose in profile.
- Square muzzle.
- Whisker pinch.
- Long rectangular body.
- Cobby body.

COAT AND COLOUR

COAT LENGTH AND TEXTURE: Distinguishing double coat, consisting of a dense undercoat, covered by long, glossy and smooth water-resistant guard hairs hanging down the sides, which may be slow to develop in kittens. Ideally, the bib consists of three separate sections – short collar at neck, side muttonchops and frontal ruff, although this may not develop in the warmer climates of Australia. Allowance should be made for this, especially in warmer areas. Britches are full on the hind legs.

The coat may be fuller in the winter than summer because the dense undercoat has its full development in winter. Softer coats are permitted in shaded, solid and bi-colour cats. Type and quality of coat is of primary importance; colour and pattern being secondary.

COLOUR AND PATTERN: Any recognized coat colour or recognized combination of coat colour except chocolate, lilac, cinnamon, fawn, caramel and apricot. Amber/Light Amber colour, unique to the Norwegian Forest Cat is recognized. Any recognized pattern except the Himalayan pattern. The colour and pattern should be clear and distinct. In the case of the classic, mackerel and spotted patterns, tabbies should be well marked and even.

NOTE: *Buttons and lockets are allowable on any colour and/or pattern.*

EYE COLOUR: Shades of green, green-gold, gold, orange or copper. Blue-eyes or odd-eyes are also allowed for white or bi-colour (including vans) patterned cats.

NOSE LEATHER: Plain or mottled, to tone with the coat colour in the nose area.

PAW PADS: Plain or mottled, to tone with the coat colour in the nose area.

BREEDING NOTES

No allowable outcrosses