

# Selkirk Rex Breed Association

# WOOLGATHERING

Issue 2

February 1994

## **MEA CULPA, MEA CULPA!!**

In my enthusiasm to get this club (and newsletter) started, I inadvertently left the CFA logo in the title. Because we have not yet been approved as a member club in CFA, having that logo was inappropriate. I sincerely apologize to all CFA Board members and others who may have felt that I was assuming something that may not occur - that the SRBA would become a CFA member club.

I hope that this does not reflect badly on our application for membership, and once again, sincerely apologize. I did not mean to assume (you know what happens when you ASSUME!!) or presume to know what might happen at the Board meeting when our membership will be brought up for approval.

The application will be forwarded to the Central Office and a copy of all the paperwork will be given to the Regional Director for his information. If any questions or other problems arise, I will be sure to let the appropriate people know.



**Rebecca Romans** suggested the "Woolgathering" title for the newsletter. I kind of like it. If you don't, or have a better name, let me know. Otherwise, "Woolgathering" will be the title of the Selkirk Rex Breed Association newsletter.

**Standards discussion:** The Other Cat Association has voted on the Selkirk Rex standard and will be bringing the Selkirks up for Championship in February. Although we are not bound by that association's standard, it would be good for every cat association to have standards that don't differ considerably from each other as they do in other breeds. The Selkirk Rex Society, the nonaffiliated club for Selkirk Rex breeders, can work as a liaison

between the various organizations to keep all the standards close. If you have any changes you would like to see, let me know and let the SRS know also. Remember, this club is a CFA-affiliated club, SRS is non-affiliated!

## **WHAT IS A SELKIRK SUPPOSED TO LOOK LIKE (A Breeder's View)**

by Donna Bass

We all have an idea in our heads of what we think a "perfect" Selkirk Rex should look like (or at least we should, otherwise why bother breeding them), and how we interpret the standard. What I think is a gorgeous example of the breed, you may think is little more than a bad-looking pet. See Lorraine Shelton's comments below.

So, I suggest we pool our thinking now at this early stage and discover what we are all thinking about this breed. The way I suggest is the following:

Send me "mug" shots of your cats (close-up head - head-on and profile, full body - head-on and profile), as many cats as you want. Show the name, color, sex, age, pedigree of each on a separate piece of paper. Include your name and address and what you think is right and/or wrong with the cat. I will compile all these pictures into a booklet to send to everyone (with the information **NOT** included) so that everyone can make comments about what they see good and bad about each cat. After everyone has had a chance to see the various cats' pictures and comment on them, I will compile the comments so that everyone can see what everyone else thinks about their cats (again, no names indicated). The new color copiers make the copies in color crystal clear!

This way, we can all see what everyone else is thinking about the cats and we can use these discussions to refine the standard for CFA.

The reason for this discussion now is so that when the Selkirk is presented for Provisional and Championship we have a coherent, workable standard that does not need to be "interpreted" by the judges. With a clear standard, the cats as judged will have a better chance of being recognized as fitting the standard.

If you have read any of the minutes from various Board meetings, you will note that some breeds are presented with a standard that is unclear and the breeders expect the judges to decide what the standard should be by which cats get finalled. That is not appreciated by the Board or by the judges. By spending the next few years discussing the standard and fine-tuning it, we can present a clear standard to the Board and to the judges and let them know what we expect from them when they judge our cats.

#### **Here are some topics for discussion:**

a. Coat length. As presented in the preliminary standard, the length is either medium or long. CFA does not recognize "medium," only short or long. This is one thing that needs to be changed in the proposed standard. How can we describe the two lengths of hair so that it is obvious what the different lengths are? What are your suggestions?

b. (From Nancy McMullen) "I have had comments from Judges wondering why we have more points on Head than we have on Coat. Originally, there was an old standard that did not do this. I don't know the background on why this was changed. The judges that commented felt that the coat is what makes the cat distinctive and should have more points. Bruce Richardson said, '50% of the points ought to be on the coat.' I think, at a bare minimum, the coat should at least have equal points to any other part of the body. Preferably, I'd like to see more points on coat than on any other thing, considering it is distinctive. We could have an almost straight Selkirk Rex in the ring and have it win over a really curly one, just because the nose wasn't right. Is this what we want?"

c. A suggestion from a Scottish Fold breeder: Change the eye description from "Round" to "Rounded" - since some eyes may

not appear round at times. Any comments, suggestions?

### **COMMENTS**

**By Lorraine Shelton**

I would like to see greater effort put into the promotion of this breed. Unfortunately, this means spending some money. From now on, a full page color ad in the CFA yearbook should be considered a must. I would like to see an ad with pictures in *Cats*, *Cat Fancy*, *the Cat Fanciers' Almanac*, etc., with regularity. If Ann Baker can get folks who have never owned a cat in their lives to have heard of a Ragdoll, we can certainly do the same with the Selkirk. Magazines, cats ones AND general interest ones, are desperate for "cute animal stories." We need to make a concerted effort to get the world talking about these cats. I'm not suggesting the Neiman-Marcus Christmas catalog... but we need to start shouting about this breed from the rooftops.

The first and easiest step is to all pitch in for ads promoting a list of breeders with kittens for sale. Sure, we don't have many for sale... but that is FINE!!! Creating demand that exceeds supply helps to create the aura of "rare and valuable" that we want for this breed. If we divide the costs among a dozen or more breeders it shouldn't be too difficult for us to bite the bullet and pitch in. No one ever said the cat fancy was an inexpensive hobby! This is going to cost us some \$\$\$, but think of it... Why are pet folks waiting in line to pay \$1,000 for Sphynx or California Spangled while I saw a breeder asking \$200 for a lovely little white curly Selkirk boy at a show in the Northwest? PUBLIC RELATIONS, that's why!!! We aren't going to make money off this, let's not kid ourselves... but at least we can take pride in our "Rare and Valuable" cats and possibly make up a little for our expenses.

[**Note from Donna:** So who among you will put forth the effort to get this promotion organized?]

I feel that communication in the beginning stage of breed development is essential. I have no idea where other Selkirk breeding programs are heading. I would like to see each cattery sketch out a breeding plan. Who they will be breeding to and why, what lines they will be bringing into the breed, what colors/patterns/etc. they plan on specializing in...

I work with chocolate and lilac factored persians. These colors are derived from the same breeding

programs that led to the development of the himalayan breed. Recently I have been approached by those who wish to breed chocolate and lilac exotic shorthairs. Many have pedigrees that state that certain cats are "chocolates" or "chocolate tabbies" when in fact these colors are coming from the introduction of BURMESE into their lines. A sable exotic shorthair is NOT a chocolate, although it appears brown. It will not breed as a chocolate. Finally my worst fears were confirmed when I was shown a picture of a "natural mink" longhaired exotic at a show. This was created by combining the burmese gene with the siamese gene (from the himalayans). Although it is certainly possible to obtain the chocolate gene from crossing to CHAMPAGNE burmese, I feel most lines are registering sable exotics as chocolates.

The entire basis of the Tonkinese breed was to recreate the genetic profile of Wong Mau, the foundation cat for the burmese breed, who had one burmese gene and one siamese gene. The combination of these factors defines the breed. I feel this combination of genes SHOULD NOT BE PURSUED BY OTHER BREEDS...

I feel strongly that the burmese gene should be weeded out of our gene pool. If we really feel the need to pursue these colors, then burmese should be added to the outcross list!... Since burmese is not on our outcross list, I feel we should not be pursuing the burmese/tonkinese color spectrum. Let's keep things simple....

I want everyone involved in this fledgling breed to be genetic experts on Selkirks! I want them to be able to answer any questions thrown at them by a judge, fellow exhibitor, or spectator completely and without hesitation. Adding a new array of colors only makes this more difficult. A frequently repeated phrase that I hear over and over again with regards to my rare colored Persian program is: "First you build the barn, then you paint it." I feel far too much emphasis is being put on color at this stage. I feel this breed is still many generations away from the point where color should be the primary consideration when planning a breeding. I would like to see a row of Selkirks at a show with bodies, heads, and coats that look stamped out of the same cookie cutter before we start focusing on what strange new colors we can create. Inconsistency in type held back the Norwegian Forest Cats for many years. I have seen Selkirks at the show that have run the gamut from "bad Persians" to "bad British Shorthairs", but not quite a distinctive type that SHAVED would yell out

"I'm a Selkirk!". [*I recently had a judge comment that Selkirks were finally showing some consistency in type. He was very appreciative!*]

I have a VERY specific picture in my head of what I envision a show quality Selkirk to be. It is my personal interpretation of the written standard. I would like to make sure that we have some kind of consensus on our breeding goals. Does my mental picture correspond to yours? First comes an agreement among the breeders... we can TRAIN the judges and alter the written standard to bring all three together.

Also... will the end objective of our breeding goals be to establish homozygous Selkirks? I really like the thought of cats that "breed true." The reason I am pursuing the longhaired Selkirks exclusively is because I am not sure I have homes waiting for shorthaired straight coated kittens. I can always seem to find wonderful homes for my Persian kittens, no matter how long their noses! How long do we intend to keep outcrossing? Is the phenotype different in homozygous vs. heterozygous cats? Which more closely fits the standard?

**ANY COMMENTS, SUGGESTIONS, ADDITIONS, ETC.? HERE IS YOUR CHANCE TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE SRBA!!**

#### COMMENTS

**By Nancy McMullen**  
**with help from Bruce Richardson**

Let non-owners belong as non-voting members. If anyone wants to join, ok. Bruce feels that the more information that other people have about this breed, the better, even if they don't happen to necessarily own a Selkirk. EXAMPLE: If a Cornish breeder has people ask him about the difference, and he/she belongs to this association and gets the information, they will be more informed. I DO HAVE A CONCERN THAT BOTHERS ME A LOT, THOUGH. I am worried that we are setting ourselves off from the other important Selkirk breeders that are not showing in CFA and due to being judges in TICA, etc., may never feel they should join a CFA club. I wish we could somehow have an association that is for ALL Selkirk breeders to belong and compare notes in the US, Canada, France, etc. With the changes in laws, we'll soon be able to sell to England. What about all these people that we won't

have in a network. Can't we somehow be an association with the major purposes of communications between Selkirk breeders, having a pedigree registry, with specialty groups concerned and working on the standards of the big three associations, have a CFA club membership of just those who want to work on the CFA show and getting accepted for Championship in CFA?? (*See comments below, editor*)

It may be expensive, but we ought to go to as many shows as we can afford, even if there are judges there who have seen a Selkirk. They need to see lots of them. When I used to show just British, I had time to chat with my friends and read a bit. Wow, now I haven't time to go to the bathroom, there are so many of the public interested in asking about these cats.... Another thing - AND SOME OF US ARE GOING TO HATE THIS - these cats need to be TOUCHED. I have at least two at each show - not necessarily entered in the show - so one can rest while the other one is being shown to the public and petted. I have a Nolvasan squirt bottle and paper towels for their hands. I just tell them "This is what the judges use" and they don't mind.

Bruce and I kept using the word EXPOSURE as we discussed all this. He is in charge of publicity for the new CFA show coming up this Spring in the Twin Cities. He will be doing a TV promotional and plans to use Selkirks as a New Breed on the TV show to entice people to come to the show. (*Way to go, Bruce!!*)

Breeding practices: What I say and what I do are two different things... ha, ha. Idealistically, I wish we would all wait about 10 generations before breeding Selkirk to Selkirk. However, curiosity is too strong and we do it anyway. I have had immunity problems the two times I did it with kitten deaths. (*Could it have been blood-type incompatibility - we may have those problems with the breeds we are using! See article later.*)

The Tonkinese color thing: Bruce worked with Tonkinese breeders in Minneapolis years ago, letting them use his Siamese. He said he saw one of the most beautiful Tonkinese - red points on a pale pink body. He thinks it's a shame Tonks can't have this. So his suggestion is, regarding colors for the Selkirks - be sure to get accepted any color that is GENETICALLY POSSIBLE. Thus, for people who want to work on the colors in Selkirks that are similar to Tonks, agree to have the reds and tortie Tonk colors in Selkirks.

His suggestion is that you call those colors Natural (Sepia) T, Chocolate T, Blue T and Platinum T (T to stand for Tonkinese coloration). I don't know anything

about all this, so have to leave it up to you guys, however, I do have one concern. The term WOOLY. We bill ourselves as the Cat in Sheep's Clothing. Thus, we are saying that all Selkirks are wooly. How can we say that only these colors are the woolly cats. I can see why you don't want to use the term mink. If Mink means a "feel" and Selkirks don't feel mink, then it definitely shouldn't be used. However, I really don't think we should use a word like woolly or lamby for just certain colors, or we are contradicting ourselves. (*Editor's note: I used the term "wooly" facetiously ["steel wooly"], but the purpose was serious.*)

If we change anything, anyplace on names of colors, I surely hope we can get everyone to agree, not just the CFA show people. We need to have agreement on the part of all Selkirk breeders on what a color is, so we don't get SILLY STUFF. Example: a cat is called Calico in one organization and a tortie and white in another. There are numerous examples of this that Bruce brought up, but not having bred those colors in British, I didn't understand it. Anyway, hopefully no Silly Stuff that we can possibly control. I know we're going to have a hard time with ACFA on hair length, but I still want us to be SELKIRK REX, long and short divisions, in all associations. I don't want to have the STUPID GENETIC SITUATION of having two different breeds in one litter - how ridiculous can you get. "Oh, Oaktree's Tootsie had 4 kittens, two Selkirk rexes and two Cirrus rexes."

#### SRBA vs SRS

This organization is a CFA-affiliated organization, separate from, but **WORKING WITH** the Selkirk Rex Society. Perhaps we need a Liaison with the other organizations and SRS as a member of the Board of Directors of SRBA. Do you think it is necessary? If so, what would you like to see the position's official "job description" (for the constitution) be? If you would like to volunteer to be the liaison with all the other organizations, so that we can all "sing from the same hymnal", let me know. The SRBA is not, in any way, attempting to usurp the functions of SRS, but is only working within CFA's structure to bring the Selkirk up to Championship status.

CFA is an international organization and can and does function in other countries. Just because most of the breeders are in the U.S. does not mean we are limited to the U.S. for members who want to have the Selkirk accepted by CFA.

## **NECESSARY INFORMATION**

### **The Robert H. Winn Foundation Reports On . . .**

#### **BLOOD TYPE INCOMPATIBILITY & KITTEN MORTALITY**

*By Urs Giger, Dr. Med. Vet. Habil., Dip ACVIM, Associate Professor of Medicine and Medical Genetics - School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania*

*Presented at the 13th Annual Robert H. Winn Foundation Symposium on Feline Health, June 20, 1991 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*

*Summary prepared by Diana Cruden, Ph.D.*

#### **Blood Type Incompatibility and Other Causes of Newborn Kitten Deaths**

Dr. Giger first thanked the Winn Foundation for their support for the last three years. The Robert H. Winn Foundation is the major funder of feline research at this time; it is very difficult to get funding for the sort of research he is involved with from any other sources. Not only do CFA breeders raise the funds, we have also raised the issues and stimulated his interest in the area of blood group incompatibility in cats, the topic of this talk.

Kitten mortality is a distressing, as well as an economic problem which occurs to some extent in any breeding program. A study by Scott *et al*, 1976, of over 3,000 kittens in over 800 litters indicated 34.5% mortality between birth and one year, which is a considerable number. Of these, 10% were stillborn, and 15.2% died during the first week. The role of infection was studied by Young in 1973 in a specific pathogen-free colony. In litters from 56 queens totalling 633 kittens, there was 15% preweaning mortality, almost all during the first week. Of these kittens, 3% were stillborn, 24% had obvious malformations, 12% died of infections (such as pneumonia) and 62% were from unknown causes.

The causes of early kitten mortality are:

- inappropriate environmental conditions (probably not an issue with conscientious breeders)
- maternal neglect and cannibalism
- lack of colostrum or milk and/or improper supplementation
- infections such as septicemia or pneumonia
- metabolic abnormalities or immune deficiency
- neonatal erythrolysis

This last cause, neonatal erythrolysis has recently been recognized to be a major one in some breeds of cats. The term means hemolysis of the newborn, or the destruction of the red blood cells by the action of maternal antibodies which gain access to the neonatal circulation. In cats, this entrance is through the colostrum.

To understand the problem, we need to know about blood types in cats. The most numerous cells in the blood, the red blood cells, carry protein markers on their surfaces. The kinds and numbers of markers differ in different species. The blood type is determined by incubating blood from an

individual with antisera to the different markers found in that species. Cells which have the marker will clump. For instance, blood from a type B cat will agglutinate when mixed with anti-B antiserum, but not when it is mixed with anti-A antiserum.

Studies in Australia had indicated that cats had two blood types, A and B. In the United States over 3,000 domestic shorthair cats have been tested now and the frequency of type B blood is much lower than it is in Australia. There are definite geographic differences in the frequency of type B. In the northeast and midwest, over 99% of the domestic shorthair cats have type A blood. In Florida and the southeast, 1% to 2% have type B blood, while on the west coast 4% to 6% have type B. This knowledge is important for the management of anemic cats. Veterinarians on the west coast should be aware of the increased need to know blood type before giving a transfusion.

Studies of blood type in purebred cats were started after breeders realized that problems existed in some breeds. The frequency of type B blood varies greatly. Some breeds have no known type B individuals. Over 300 Siamese, Burmese and Oriental Shorthairs have been tested, and all have type A blood. Breeds in which over 50 individuals have been typed which have higher frequencies are:

1% to 5% type B

Maine Coon, Manx, Norwegian Forest Cat

10% to 20% type B

Abyssinian, Scottish Fold, **Persian**, Japanese Bobtail, Birman, Somali

25% to 50% type B

**British Shorthair**, Devon Rex, Cornish Rex

The genetics of the A and B blood types in cats is not the same as the ABO system in humans, the markers are not the same and the reagents for testing blood types are not the same. In all breeds of cats type B is recessive to type A. There is no type O blood, and type AB is extremely rare (and the genetics of this type is not understood yet). There are apparently no other blood groups in cats (unlike humans who have the Rh system in addition to the ABO system).

Two problems may arise because of blood type incompatibility. The first is transfusion reactions. Especially when a type B cat is transfused with type A blood, a fatal reaction may result. The second is neonatal erythrolysis, which occurs when **type A kittens are born to a type B queen.** [*Emphasis added*]

Unlike Rh factor incompatibility in humans, neonatal erythrolysis may be seen in first litters as well as subsequent litters of a queen. It may affect some or all kittens in a litter (even if all of them have type A blood), and may not occur at all in some litters in which it should be expected. We still do not understand why some type A kittens born to type B queens are not affected. Typically, kittens will be vigorous and healthy at birth, and symptoms occur within hours to days of first nursing. Maternal antibodies cross the gut wall for a day or two after birth, which gives the kittens immediate passive immunity. Unfortunately, type B mothers have strong anti-A antibodies, which also are transferred to the kittens and can cause the lysis of their blood. After a few days, the intestinal wall becomes impermeable to proteins. Clinical signs vary between kittens and between queens. In general, the earlier the

signs appear, the more serious they are. Nonspecific signs include the kitten ceasing to nurse, general failure to thrive, and sudden death. Specific signs are pigmenturia (urine which is colored red or brown), anemia, jaundice and tail tip necrosis (which may occur at one to two weeks of age).

There are several ways that feline neonatal erythrolysis can be prevented. One is to type all cats and avoid mismatched matings with type B queens. If such a breeding occurs, type A kittens should not be allowed to nurse from their mother for two days, after which time the maternal antibodies will no longer be absorbed by the kitten. Newborn kittens can be typed using blood from the placenta (only a few drops are necessary), sent by overnight mail to Dr. Giger. Kittens may be foster nursed by a type A queen or tube fed until it is safe to return them to their mothers. Some breeders plan to have a litter about a week older than the litter due to a type B mother, and switch the litters for a few days, to keep the type B mother producing milk, since the older kittens will not absorb the anti-A antibodies. Any type B kittens in the litter may also be left with the mother. Since some kittens at risk will not be affected, kittens may be left with their mother and watched carefully, removing them if they show symptoms. This strategy is not as successful as the others, because, unfortunately, once kittens show symptoms it is often too late to save them.

The important thing to remember is that blood type is not a disease! Blood type reactions are significant problems, but ones which can be managed or avoided.

*At the conclusion of his talk, Dr. Giger answered questions from the audience.*

#### **Where can blood typing be done?**

Dr. Giger would like to have more samples from a number of breeds. The University of Pennsylvania offers a blood typing service to all breeders and owners of cats. This service will be free of charge for a limited time. All information regarding test results will be kept strictly confidential. Results will be reported to the person sending the sample within two weeks of receipt of the sample.

To submit a sample of your cat's blood, have your veterinarian take a small sample (1-2 cc) of blood into a "purple topped" test tube. Have the veterinarian label the tube with the cat's name, and include with the tube the age, breed, sex, a copy of the cat's pedigree and any history of problems with transfusions or fading kittens. Wrap the tube in paper towels and put into a shipping container with ice or ice packs. Do not allow the tubes to directly contact the ice. Ship by overnight mail to: Dr. Urs Giger, Department of Clinical Studies, Veterinary Hospital, University of Pennsylvania, 3850 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6010, phone 215-898-8076.

*This free service is supported in part by the Robert H. Winn Foundation and by several cat clubs who have generously donated funds for this study. Any additional support of \$7-10 per cat would be greatly appreciated to defray the costs of blood typing.*

Several laboratories around the country are also able to type samples. In Europe, there are laboratories in Italy, Finland, France, Great Britain, Switzerland, Austria, The Netherlands and Germany (where 6% of domestic shorthair cats are type B) which can do typing. Dr. Giger has special shipping labels for Canadian breeders to use to speed up shipping samples to him. A kit for testing blood types should be commercially available

soon. Reagents for typing human blood should not be used. They give apparent results, but these are meaningless.

Dr. Giger has type B blood donors available, and will ship blood for transfusions on request. Sharon Libott suggested that breeders let their vets know if they have type B cats and make them available as donors.

#### **Is there any relationship to colors within a breed or to disease?**

No for colors (frequency of type B blood in pointed Persians, 14%, is the same as for non-pointed Persians). There is no reason so far to believe that the blood groups differ in susceptibility to disease, although that is still being investigated.

#### **Is it possible to give type A kittens from a type B mother type A serum as a colostrum substitute while they are being hand fed in order to give them some protection?**

Probably, but Dr. Giger did not feel this would be necessary in a well-kept cattery. Several breeders vigorously disagreed with this, and feel that it is very important for newborn kittens to get antibody protection. In Europe, hyperimmunoglobulin sera is available. Dr. Giger does not know if it would be useful for neonatal kittens.

### **KITTENS AVAILABLE**

Wendy McGuire has kittens from two Selkirk to Selkirk breedings:

Sire of both litters: Rambling Mushfellow (white)

Dam: Rambling Mariah (Smoke tortie) born 1/12/94

- 1 red male curly
- 1 tortie female curly
- 2 cream male straights

Dam: Rambling Foglight (Blue patched tabby) born 1/23/94

- All Curly!!
- 1 white male
- 1 white female
- 2 cream males
- 1 blue male

#### **NOTE:**

Enclosed is a list of members of the Selkirk Rex Breed Association. Please don't give out addresses. Phone numbers are probably okay, especially to someone looking for kittens. Thanks.

### **Editorial Musings**

At a recent show, I let just about everyone who even looked at my Selkirks touch them. I asked them to spray their hands (as Nancy McMullen suggested, no one declined!) before touching.

Everyone was amazed at the way they felt, how different the coat is from any other breed. They all (with a couple of exceptions) loved the feel and look of both the longhair and shorthair Selkirks.

The only exceptions were professional animal groomers who, even after feeling the coat, said it would drive them crazy to have a cat that looked so ungroomed, especially the longhair (my "unmade bed").

A couple of people mentioned that they had seen Selkirks elsewhere and were disgusted with the condition of the cats. Apparently, the cats smelled and looked dirty. I hope this isn't a common occurrence at CFA shows! Dirty, smelly cats don't endear themselves to anyone, especially when we are trying to get them accepted into Championship status!

I'm kind of disappointed in the almost non-existent response to the last issue. Please write, call or fax your opinions, comments or questions so we can all work together on this breed!

I would like to see a bunch of Selkirks at the San Francisco Reveler's Show in San Mateo, CA on March 26 & 27. This is a BIG show, and always has a wonderful gate. Call if you would like to get an entry, send a cat, whatever. The more the better. This is a good chance to get some more publicity for the Selkirks.

### **SELKIRK REX BREED ASSOCIATION**

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| President:      | Jeri Newman  |
| Vice President: | Lorraine Shelton   |
| Secretary:      | Donna Bass   |
| Treasurer:      | Carolyn Koval  |
| Directors:      | Joy McCabe (East)<br>Nancy McMullen (Midwest)<br>Ruth Paslay(West) |

#### Hair Designation Abbreviations:

|      |                    |
|------|--------------------|
| shst | Shorthair straight |
| shc  | Shorthair curly    |
| lhst | Longhair straight  |
| lhc  | Longhair curly     |

Note change in straight designation

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