

Tasman Manx & Cymric

WEB:

http://www.kucing.biz/_kucing.php?_i=1&jenis=Tasman-Manx-Rex-Cymric

wikipedia.org

www.nzcf.com/



GESCHICHTE

Die Tasman Manx, benannt nach der Tasmanischen See zwischen Australien und Neuseeland, ist eine schwanzlose oder teilweise schwanzförmige Manx-Katze mit einem lockigen Fell, das dem einer Selkirk Rex nicht unähnlich ist, und zwar aufgrund einer rezessiven Mutation, die in Manx-Würfen sowohl in Australien als auch in Neuseeland auftrat. Seit März 2013 ist die Rasse nur noch von der NZCF und der Catz Inc. anerkannt. Das Fell kann kurz oder halblang sein.

Der Typ entstand möglicherweise ohne bestehende Blutlinien der Rex-Mutation (keine der Rex-Rassen ist als Out-Cross-Partner mit Tasman Manx in den Catz-Zuchtrichtlinien zugelassen). Abhängig von der Länge des Schwanzes (falls vorhanden) und des Fells können Kätzchen manchmal als "Tasman Cymric", "Tasman Isle of Man Kurzhaar" oder "Tasman Isle of Man Langhaar" bezeichnet werden, diese werden jedoch nicht als separate Rassen betrachtet. Der Begriff "Tasman Rex" wurde auf Katzen mit diesem Gen angewendet, die nicht in eine der zuvor genannten Markierungen fallen (ohne die Manx-Gesichts- und Körperform), ob eine Beziehung zu vorhandenen Rex-Mutationsrassen besteht, falls vorhanden, ist unklar.

STANDARD (NZCF)

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: 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

Forelegs short and set well apart to emphasise 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:

MANX: Double coat is short and dense with a well-padded quality

due to the longer, open outer coat and the close cottony undercoat.

CYMRIC: 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.

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.

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

Links zum Rassestandard TMA/TMC (NZCF)

<http://www.nzcf.com/sop/SH-10-TMA-TCM-2014-a.pdf>