

THE RAGDOLL BREED GROUP:

Cherubim (CB) Focus



RAGGEDY ANN CATTERY

The Ragdoll breed was first created by a woman, Ann Baker, who was breeding Black Persians and worked with Apple-headed Lilac Balinese cats in Riverside, California in the 1960s. The name of her cattery was Raggedy Ann. Ann Baker's client entrance was attached to her home. The story of the mother of all Ragdolls is interesting and includes both the famous first cat, Josephine, and her breeder, Ann Baker. Her Ragdoll cats were bred from pre-existing breeds and as the years went by the traits that were more desirable were kept, and the undesirable traits were bred out of the lines. The results were large, exquisite Ragdoll Cats with serene dispositions in solid, mink, sepia, and pointed colors. You can see beautiful Ragdolls and their breed group of Cherubims at TICA cat shows in your local area.



❖ Ann Baker created her own breed standard, established franchisees, and built her own Ragdoll organization, the International Ragdoll Cat Association (IRCA). She also patented the Ragdoll and Cherubim names and colors. She was educated. Her interests included feline genetics, feline nutrition, natural remedies, and breeding. She was a business woman. She was the creator and originator of the Woman-made breed: the Ragdoll. She sought to protect herself and her beloved Ragdolls through contracts, patents, and the courts, when some breeders chose to oppose her in a variety of ways.



❖ Denny and Laura Dayton, who were among the first breeders to purchase Ragdolls along with a few other breeders, dismissed Ann Baker's vision of her Ragdoll and made it their mission to establish a small representation of the Ragdoll breed (the blue-eyed variant) in multiple cat fancier associations and show halls in the 70s and 80s.

❖ Yet another group of breeders, in the early 90s, who purchased cats from Ann Baker, chose not to honor contractual agreements with Baker and decided to outcross to other cats in order to produce many different colors and patterns. This group took the remnants of what the Dayton's left behind, in regard to Baker's Ragdolls, and promoted them as a "new" breed: the *Ragamuffin*.



According to Tina Rollins' book, this photo is of Ann Baker holding Kyoto and his SON, Kookie Tu.

THREE Ancestral Felines

❖ According to The Association of the Original Ragdoll (VdOR), Ann Baker, the pioneer and ORIGINATOR of the Ragdoll breed, utilized the first genealogical mother, a pure white cat and founder of the “White Line,” ***Josephine***. The second genealogical mother, ***Burmese*** (BLACKIE in some databases and at times incorrectly designated as a male) was the founder of the “Dark Line,” whose markings were MINK and carried the variant point gene. The photo (right) depicts Burmese with her kittens, the kitten on the right in the photo is thought to be Buckwheat, a Seal Colorpoint, according to the Dayton Genetics Card. The third ancestral animal and genealogical father is ***Birman*** (***BEAUTY*** in some databases) who looked similar to the breed Sacred Burma who carried the white spotting gene, not the laced Glove gene (bicolor would not have been possible). All three are of UNKNOWN origin.



History & Genetics

For 100% Original Ragdolls, based upon this information, the following is true as per the VdOR Database:

“100% Original Ragdoll lines traceable to Ann Baker’s 3 Original ancestral cats: Josephine (Mother [Dam] of all Ragdolls), Blackie (Burmese [Dam] in Dayton Genetics Card), and Beauty (Birman [Sire] In Dayton Genetics Card).”

JOSEPHINE was a solid carrying the pointed gene.

BURMESE (called Blackie in some databases) was a Mink.

BIRMAN (called Beauty in some databases) could have been either MINK or pointed.

If all three ancestral cats are truly of unknown parentage, then the three Original ancestral cats were solid, mink, and EITHER a pointed or a mink.

Based upon genetics alone, Daddy Warbucks could have been a blue eyed chocolate mink; likewise, for Buckwheat, the daughter of the dam, Burmese (Blackie). Baker’s Light/Dark line theory was based upon appearance and temperament. The ideal Ragdoll, according to Baker, was a combination of the two lines to maintain balance in type. In addition to this, it can be surmised that Baker knew exactly what she was doing in creating a dark line and a light line: minks on the dark line were intentional by breeding the cats, Burmese x Daddy Warbucks. Chocolate and lilac minks appear white at birth; blue eyed chocolate and lilac minks look like pointed seal and blue adults. Baker worked closely with Blue Mountain and (intentionally or not based upon genetics) kept those mink and pointed genes going through that Cattery that remained loyal to Baker, along with the catteries of Purple Heather, Vistin, JD’s, Rway, and Monty.

FIVE Founding Ragdolls

❖ Rollins states, “1) DADDY WARBUCKS in Seal Mitted and 2) GUEBER in Seal Mitted... are brothers from the mating of Josephine x Birman [Beauty]”(36).

- Gueber. Was he solid or pointed? Again, Rollins states the five founding Ragdolls descended from three ancestral cats: Josephine, Burmese, and Birman (33).



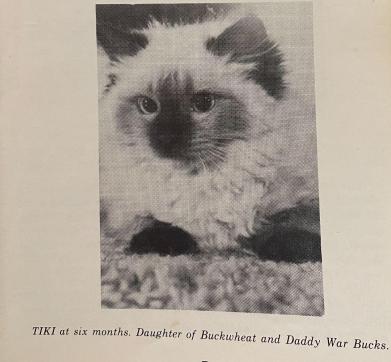
- According to the book, *Original Ragdoll Genuine and Authentic*, the photo of Josephine with her four kittens are of “Two solid black ones, which she did not use for breeding, and the two [pointed] males Daddy Warbucks and Gueber” (Rollins 34).
- According to Baker’s ledger, a litter of four out of Buckwheat x Daddy Warbucks born on July 3, 1965, named Tiki, Kyoto (NCFA reg), plus separated out were Gueber and Mitts labeled as “experimental Persians.”
- Pickering and his co-authors of *The Definitive Guide to Ragdolls* captioned the photo, “Stand in for Josephine with the first Ragdoll kittens, Summer 1965. Left to right, Gueber, Mitts, Tiki, and Kyoto” (2). Pickering also states, “During detailed questioning [of 77 year old Baker], Ann confirmed that...he [Daddy Warbucks] was the only kitten in that particular litter of Josephine’s” (3).
- In Baker’s book, *IRCA and the Ragdoll Documentary*, it depicts the same photo as *The Definitive Guide to Ragdolls*, but captioned, “Stand in for Josephine, the mother who was injured in an accident.” (6). She references it later indicating, “They are originally brother and sister to Tiki and Kyoto” (Breeding Program 8). Were the pointed kittens in the photo Tiki/Kyoto born in 1965, or Warbucks/Gueber circa 1963?
- Dayton’s pedigree of Raggedy Ann Buddy, extract from VdOR, indicates that Tiki and Kyoto are out of Daddy Warbucks x Buckwheat.

Five Founding Ragdolls...

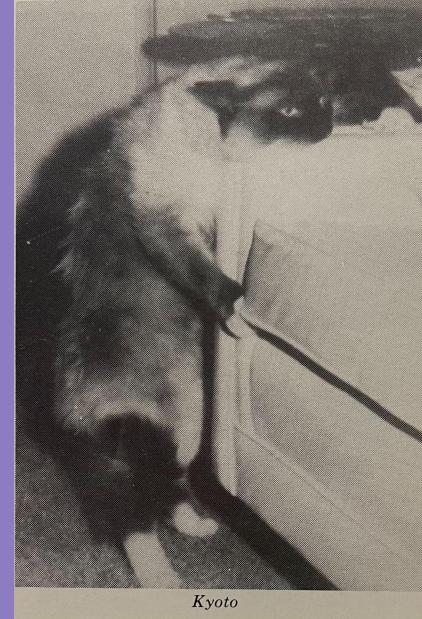
- ❖ 3) Fugiana in Seal Bicolor from the back mating of Josephine with her son, Daddy Warbucks.
- ❖ 4) Tiki in Seal Colorpoint and 5) Kyoto in Seal mitted. These two siblings are born out of Buckwheat and Daddy Warbucks.



FUGIANNA — Daughter of Josephine and Daddy War Bucks.



TIKI at six months. Daughter of Buckwheat and Daddy War Bucks.



Kyoto

Dark and Light Lines

❖ The Lightline (LL) was from Josephine. In 1963, Baker mated Josephine x Birman that produced the founding cats: Daddy Warbucks and Gueber in Seal Mitted, and the back mating: Josephine x Daddy Warbucks that produced the third founding cat in 1965: Fugianna, Seal Bicolor.

❖ The Darkline (DL) was from Burmese (Blackie). In 1965, Baker bred Burmese x Daddy Warbucks that produced Buckwheat in Seal Colorpoint (according to Dayton Genetics Card). From the back mating of Buckwheat x Daddy Warbucks came Tiki, seal colorpoint and Kyoto, an extremely dark Seal Mitted.



Three Dams

❖ Matings of the three Dams:

- Josephine x Birman (Beauty) = **Daddy Warbucks** and **Gueber**.
- Josephine x Daddy Warbucks = **Fugianna**
- Burmese x Daddy Warbucks = **Buckwheat**
- Buckwheat x Daddy Warbucks = **Tiki** and **Kyoto**

❖ Lightline (LL) /Darkline (DL) and the first Ragdoll founding cats:

- **Raggedy Ann Daddy Warbucks, Seal Mitted (LL)**
- **Raggedy Ann Gueber, Seal Mitted (LL)**
- **Raggedy Ann Fugianna, Seal Bicolor (LL) DOB: 5/5/65**
- **Raggedy Ann Kyoto, Seal Mitted (DL) DOB: 7/3/65**
- **Raggedy Ann Tiki, Seal Colorpoint (DL) DOB: 7/3/65**

Catteries Who Honored Baker's Contracts

To reiterate, Baker worked closely with Blue Mountain and (intentionally or not based upon genetics) kept those mink and pointed genes going through that Cattery, who remained loyal and honored Baker's contract, along with Purple Heather, Vistin, JD's, Rway, and possibly Monty.

Purple Heather and Blue Mountain cats were included in the Dayton Genetic Card called the "Sideline" based upon what he "knew" of the parentage. Many have "unknown" in their pedigrees because those cats are from those catteries. VdOR, Tina Rollins, tried to correct RFCI and PawPeds Databases. In Tina Rollins' book, she expresses frustration at the lack of interest in making corrections.

Pointed, Solid, and Mink Ragdolls have been in existence since the inception of the breed and registered with Ann Baker's registry, International Ragdoll Cat Association (IRCA), and later with TICA.

Application to Advance to Championship Status

Mink, Sepia, and Solid Ragdolls have been registered in TICA since 1979, but could only be shown in TICA within the “New Traits” (NT) class. On October 17, 2023, the notice of intent was published in the TICA Trend magazine as the first step taken to apply for advancement to Championship status as Cherubim through the creation of a breed group. In the three years prior to this date, there were finally enough NT cats showing to move forward with the proposal for advancement. This intent was submitted as per TICA rules which required it to be published a minimum of 120 days prior to the Board of Directors meeting, at which time the application would be heard.

****NOTICE OF INTENT****

*Per TICA Regulation Rules 33.9.2.7
A Notice of Intent to Apply for Advancement to Championship Status must be published in the TICA TREND at least 120 days prior to the meeting at which the application for advancement will be heard and which invites comments about the breed to be forwarded to the Executive Office.*

The Ragdoll breed section publishes this Notice of Intent to present at the TICA Spring 2024 Meeting, an application for advancement from New Traits Status to Championship Status.

*Any comments can be sent to TICA
PO Box 2684, Harlingen, TX 78551*



The Process from Survey to Official Vote

On November 5, 2023 an “unofficial” survey was sent to the breed section to permit all voices to be heard in regard to the name of the breed group. The choices were as follows: Cherubim, Cherubim Ragdoll, or Cherubim Doll. On November 6, 2023, the [proposal](#) (click link to view) was completed by [Christine Lupo](#), [Amanda Jimmink](#), and [Elizabeth Boatwright](#) with the breed group name still to be determined. Breeders of pointed, solid, mink, and sepia Ragdolls (there were five Blue Eyed Pointed breeders and five breeders representing the soon to be Cherubim) that collaborated on revising and finalizing the proposal that went through dozens of revisions, among ourselves, whittling it down from six pages to one. Upon determining the name and ability to pass an official vote, the proposal and application was completed and signed by all ten breeders and submitted to the appropriate committees.

CHERUBIMS ACCEPTED FOR SHOW IN THE USA

On February 26, 2024, the Rules and Genetics Committees provided their input and suggested changes for the proposal, of which was completed post haste. On April 21, 2024, the official New Traits Advancement Poll closed. The TICA Ragdoll breed section voted FOR the breed group of Cherubim (CB) to be incorporated into the Ragdoll Breed Standard and on May 1, 2024 it was determined that 52.35% voting members supported the initiative. On May 19, 2024, the TICA Board of Directors voted UNANIMOUSLY to pass the Advancement of New Traits as a Ragdoll and Cherubim Breed Group. Cherubim will be required to complete the new breed annual reports for three years. Solid, Mink, and Sepia Ragdolls became eligible to compete for CHAMPIONSHIP in TICA , in the Ragdoll Breed Group, as Cherubim on May 1, 2025!

CHERUBIM SHOWING IN THE CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS

Article Three - Recognition of Breeds for Registration

33.1 Registration of New Breeds. New Breeds shall be recognized as follows:

303.1 *Quick Reference Chart for New Breeds.*

	Registration	Preliminary New Breed	Advanced New Breed	New Trait	Championship
<i>Registrations required for advancement</i>		<i>15 adults 10 litters Must have been recognized for registration for at least 2 years</i>	<i>100 adults: 50 must have a registration code eligible for CH or can produce offspring eligible for CH 25 litters</i>	<i>10 cats if fewer than 100 registered OR 10% of cats registered not to exceed 50 cats</i>	<i>200 adults registered in any full WCC member association of which 50 must be registered in TICA and be potentially eligible for championship</i>
<i>Active Breeders</i>		<i>5 in 3 regions</i>	<i>15 in 5 regions</i>	<i>10 total</i>	<i>15 in 5 regions</i>
<i>Entries in TICA shows prior to advancement</i>			<i>25 unique cats shown in PNB</i>	<i>10 unique cats shown with New Trait</i>	<i>25 unique cats in at least 25 WCC shows and at least 10 TICA shows</i>
<i>Entry Class</i>	<i>Not Applicable (can be in hall with approval of show com)</i>	<i>Entry in PNB Class</i>	<i>Entry in ANB Class</i>	<i>Entry in New Trait Class</i>	<i>Championship Class</i>
<i>Judging Procedures</i>	<i>Not handled</i>	<i>Judged in PNB Class</i>	<i>Judged in ANB Class</i>	<i>Judged in NT Class</i>	<i>Judged for championship</i>
<i>Awards</i>		<i>Class awards and PNB Merit Final</i>	<i>Class awards and ANB Merit Final</i>	<i>Class awards and NT Merit Final</i>	<i>Color, division, breed and final awards</i>
<i>Annual Award Scoring</i>	<i>Not Scored</i>	<i>Not Scored</i>	<i>Not Scored</i>	<i>Not Scored</i>	<i>Scored for Annual Awards</i>

Registration Status Codes:

SBT/SBV

The extension of the “V” instead of the “T,” identifies breeds that belong to breed groups (Persian Breed Group, Abyssinian Breed Group, Siamese Breed Group, Ragdoll Breed Group, etc.) where there are more than one breed that has a single point mutation that causes the variation, such as polydactyl, coat length, or COLORATION. The offspring of two cats of different breeds within a breed group will have the “V” for “Variant” in the registration number. Ragdoll offspring of Cherubim will be RD but with the code, “SBV.” Cherubim offspring will be CB with the code, “SBV.”

Stud Book Codes

- **SB** - The cat has no cats which are unknown, unregistered, or of another breed or breed group within a three-generation pedigree.

Ancestry Record Codes

- **01** - The cat has at least one unknown or unregistered parent.
- **02** - The cat has at least one unknown or unregistered grandparent.
- **03** - The cat has at least one unknown or unregistered great grandparent.

Hybridization Record Codes

- **AO** - The cat is the product of two cats of different breeds (outside a breed group).
- **BO** - The cat has at least one grandparent of a different breed (outside a breed group).
- **CO** - The cat has at least one great grandparent of a different breed (outside a breed group).

The following codes apply to the THIRD position:

- **T (Traditional)** - Only the breed in question, within a three-generation pedigree.
- **V (Variant)** - Crosses outside the breed but within the breed group, within a three-generation pedigree.
- **P (Permissible)** - Crosses outside the breed/breed group to a permitted breed, within a three-generation pedigree.
- **N (Non-Permissible)** - Crosses outside the breed/breed group to a non-permitted breed, within a three-generation pedigree.
- **S (Species)** - Outcrosses to species other than *Felis catus/Felis domesticus*. Such crosses may be used in foundation breeding programs but are by definition considered non-permissible.

Pointed Ragdoll cats are produced by parents carrying and passing on their recessive Siamese colorpoint alleles of “cs.”

- A solid (Ccs) bred to a mink (cbs) Cherubim will produce 25% pointed kittens.
- Two mink Cherubim parents mated, a combination of cbs, will produce 25% pointed kittens.
- A pointed Ragdoll (cscs) cat bred to a mink (cbs) Cherubim will produce 50% pointed kittens.
- A solid (Ccs) Cherubim to a Pointed (cscs) Ragdoll will produce 50% pointed kittens.
- If both Ragdoll parents are cscs, recessive bred to recessive, then 100% of the kittens will be pointed.
- With only one, or no copies of this cs allele, the cat will have pigmentation over the whole body and is considered a Traditional "solid" colored cat (CC, Ccs, or Ccb).



Again, Ragdoll offspring of Cherubim will be RD but with the code, “SBV.” Cherubim offspring will be CB with the code, “SBV.” TICA will automatically assign these codes.

THE RAGDOLL BREED GROUP STANDARD (RD/CB)

The **Ragdoll** (RD) is a large semi longhair, **blue eyed pointed** cat of moderate type.

The **Cherubim** (CB) is a large semi-longhair, **mink, sepia, or traditional** colored cat of moderate type.

The breed standard outlines the aesthetic ideal toward which breeders strive to achieve.

Point Breakdown in the Standard:

◆ **Head - 40**

◆ **Body - 35**

◆ **Coat/Color/Pattern - 25**

100 points = 100%



CHERUBIM Description

- ❖ An intelligent, large semi-long haired mink, sepia, or Traditional (solid) colored cat of moderate type with a sweet temperament.
- ❖ May take up to four years to grow large and heavy, as it is slow to mature and may not reach full weight and size until that time; furthermore, Cherubim are muscular, but tend to have a lower abdominal fatty pad.
- ❖ Their coat colors consist of Seal, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Cinnamon, Fawn, Red, Cream, and Tortie in the Solid, Bicolor, and Mitted patterns. Full color is not reached until 3 years of age. They can be Mink, Sepia, or Solid in Tortie, Torbie, or overlying Lynx, also known as tabby, patterns.



BREED STANDARD

COLOR/PATTERN

Solid Division

(CB) Mink: Even medium shade of body color showing contrast to points. Allow for darker body in color in older cats. Allow for underdeveloped color in kittens and young cats.



(CB) Sepia: Body color closer to that of extremities, showing slighter contrast to points. Allow for darker body color in older cats. Allow for undeveloped color in kittens and cats.



(CB) Traditional: Even solid color for solid colored coats.

BREED STANDARD:

COAT

- Length: Semi-long, allow for shorter coats on unaltered adults and seasonal variations.
- Correct coat texture is more important than coat length.
- Texture: Silky soft. Minimal undercoat gives the coat body, but coat still falls smoothly. Not wooly or cottony.

ALLOWANCES: General: Seasonal changes in coat length, shorter coats on unaltered adults and kittens.

PENALIZE: General: Wooly/cottony coat texture.

WITHHOLD ALL AWARDS (WW) Colorpoint/Solid: Any white. Mitted: Lack of white chin. Bicolor: Any dark markings inside the white “V” including the chin.



CLAIMS FROM BREEDERS ON COAT TEXTURE:

- MINK Cherubim have a softer coat than pointed Ragdolls, much like that of a mink stole.
- SEPIA Cherubim have the most lush coat of all in the Ragdoll Breed Group.
- TRADITIONAL (Solid) Cherubim have a sleeker, heavier coat than the other Cherubim.

GENETIC FACTS:

- The texture of the coat of a traditional (solid) cat is different than that of a pointed, as the hair shafts fall smoothly due to the larger content of melanin granules in the hair shafts. There are mutations in genes that affect hair growth and pigmentation that influence coat texture. The shape and arrangement of the hair shaft itself influence texture. The size, shape, content, and distribution of melanin granules do affect the texture of the hair. This also applies to the coats of the mink and the sepia, but it is much more difficult to perceive the difference in coat texture through our sense of touch alone – to physically feel a difference; whereas, our sense of vision can clearly perceive a difference between the pointed, mink, sepia, and solid colorations. This is due to the lesser content of melanin granules in the hair shaft of the mink and sepia than that of the traditional (solid) cat.

COLORPOINT GENE: PIGMENT RESTRICTING PATTERNS

- The point gene is carried on the C locus, where pure albinism is also carried. It is shown with the sign *cs*, and needs two alleles of *cs* for the points to be expressed.
- The pointed coat color pattern is recessive and is an error in the production of Tyrosinase (TYR). The mutated enzyme is heat-sensitive; it fails to work at normal body temperatures, but becomes active in cooler areas of the skin. As a result, dark pigment is limited to the coldest areas of the body, that is, the extremities.
- Pointed kittens are born white, since the womb is uniformly warm. As the kitten ages, the cooler areas darken while warmer areas remain cream to white in color.
- Points are not limited to solid colors or dark colors. It is possible to have a red (orange color) or fawn (pale warm gray) point. It is also possible to have a tortoiseshell or tabby point.
- Mink, Sepia, and Solid Kittens are born with color, but Mink Kittens carry the pointed gene (*cs*) so they also exhibit dark pigment limited to the coldest areas of the body (cooler areas darken while warmer areas remain lighter in color).



- When a cat carries the genes *cs* and *cb*, the mink pattern is formed, in which the pigment distribution is between a sepia and a pointed cat.

MINK CHERUBIM

- Phenotypically, it is characterized by the same color dilution as with the *cs* gene.

However, there is not as profound a sensitivity to skin temperature and therefore the body coat color is darker and much closer to that of the points.

- An "additive" relationship exists between the *cs* and *cb* genes. What this means is that when an animal is heterozygous for *cs* and *cb* (known as mink), the coat color expression is halfway between that of a point (*cs**cs*) and a sepia (*cb**cb*).

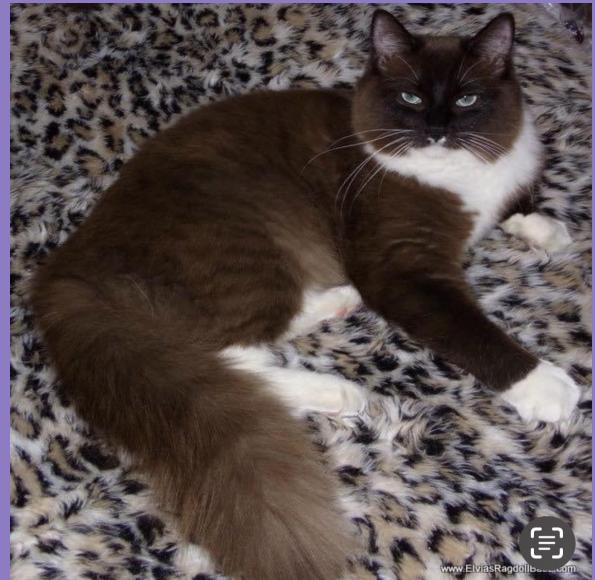
Technically, Mink and Sepia are pointed cats.

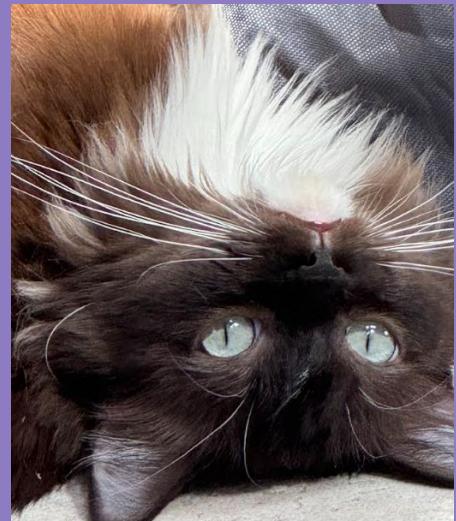




SEPIA CHERUBIM

- Also carried on the C locus, is the gene for the sepia pattern. This is the darkest of all of the pigment restricting patterns, and pigment is only paled at the warmest point in the body--the abdomen. This pattern's gene is represented by cb.
- The Burmese phenotype results from reduced pigment production changing black pigment to sepia and orange to yellow. The Burmese points are darker than the body.





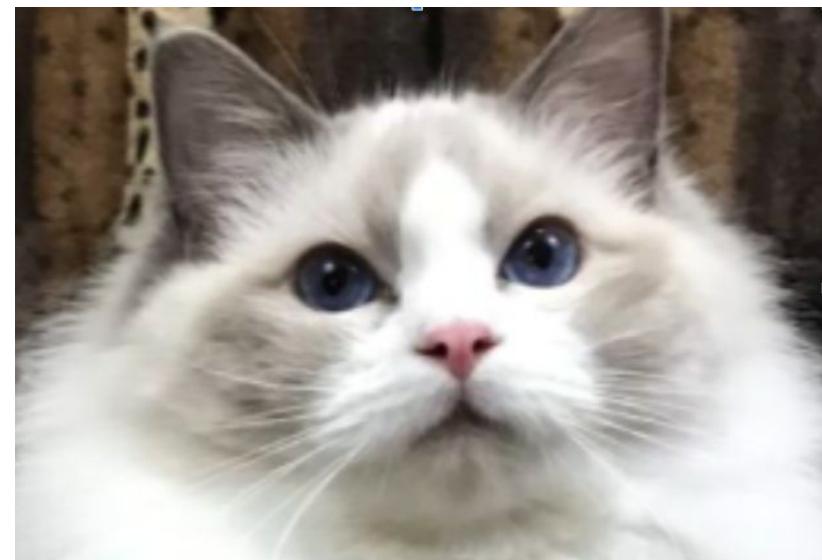
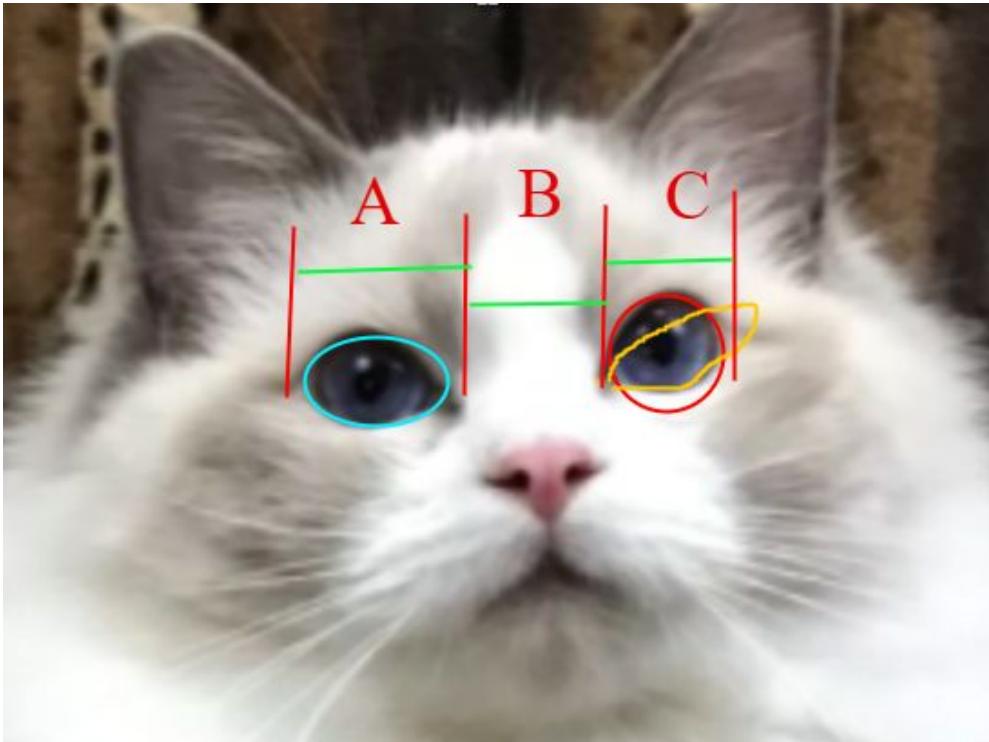
SOLID CHERUBIM

- A Traditional (solid) Cherubim carries one of 3 genes for full color:
- C/C: Full color, cat does not carry Burmese (sepia) or Siamese alleles
- C/cb: Carrier of Burmese (sepia) color
- C/cs: Carrier of Siamese colorpoint restriction.





EYES (7 Points): Large oval. Moderately wide apart. Emphasis should be on correct shape, size, and placement—oval in shape, not round or slanted.



EYE COLOR

According to Dr. Cris Bird's article, "Siamese Eye Colors from Whitish Blue to Navy Blue," and Lorraine M. Shelton, Et al., of ***Robinson's Genetics for Cat Breeders and Veterinarians***, cats with hidden copper genes will scatter more white light in their eyes. Their eyes will look very pale, whitish blue. Cats with hidden green genes will have very deep, dark blue eyes. Cats with the right mix of hidden genes for eye colors such as chartreuse, yellow, or gold will end up with blue eyes that are intermediate in color between whitish blue and navy blue.

"That green to copper spectrum of the domestic cat underlies the navy blue to whitish blue spectrum of the pointed cat. The same genes are behind both spectra...the Siamese mutation greatly reduces the amount of pigment produced in the eyes, allowing light to fill the eyes instead, and that shifts the eye color spectrum from green/copper to navy blue/whitish blue" (Bird 1).

The Role of the Siamese (cs) Gene in the Ragdoll and Cherubim Cat Eye Color

Pointed Ragdoll cats, like the solid Cherubim cats, inherit the genes for producing a specific amount of pigment, or melanin, in their eyes. Pointed Ragdolls and mink Cherubim carry the Siamese gene mutation, so they do not have enough pigment to achieve green to the rich copper colored eyes of their Traditional (solid) counterparts; however, the mink Cherubim do produce a range of eye color from light blue to green-blue (aqua), and the sepia Cherubim can exhibit a range from green-blue (aqua) to gold.

“The range of eye color occurring in a population of cats can be influenced by selective breeding. The spectrum of possible eye colors starts with blue eyes and continues through green eyes...in order of increasing amounts of eye pigmentation. The deepest blue eyes in pointed cats are a result of the albinism allele combined with a low inherent amount of pigmentation” (Shelton et al. 135).

Blue Mink Mitted:



Blue Mitted Lynx Sepia:



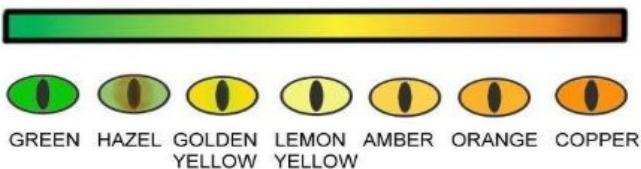
Chocolate Mitted Mink:



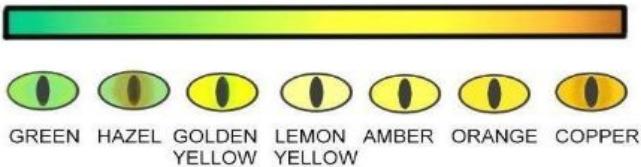
EYE COLOR CHART BY SARAH HEARTWELL

COMMON RANGE OF EYE COLOURS

Eye colour is linked to coat colour and is more intense in pedigree cats.



In random-bred cats (moggies), the eye colour may be less intense and show mixed tones.



ODD EYES

Found in cats with white, or mostly white, fur colour.



SIAMESE/TONKINESE/BURMESE



The Tonkinese aqua (turquoise) colour is intermediate between Siamese blue and Burmese copper.

ALBINISM



The structure of the cat's eye means that an unpigmented iris appears lilac rather than pink. Pink-eyed albino cats are uncommon.

UNUSUAL OR BREED-SPECIFIC COLOURS



Ojos Azules

Combines cornflower blue eyes with non-white fur.



Chinchilla Turquoise

Found in black-tipped (Chinchilla) colour.



Dichroic Eyes

Two distinct colours in a single eye. May appear as a "pie slice" or a coloured ring around the pupil.



Ice Blue

Occasional mutation.



White Haloed

Sometimes seen in blue-eyed white cats due to pigment distribution in the iris.



Pink-Eyed Dilution

Red pupil (due to lack of pigmentation) and yellow/gold iris. Genetically linked to a bluish-beige coat colour.

The TICA Uniform Color Descriptions (UCD) might need to be updated to accommodate the mink and sepia Cherubim eye color that has been bred to attain the bluer hues through selective breeding to meet the prior TICA Ragdoll Breed Standard.



71 Categories, Divisions and Colors.

71.1 TICA recognizes pedigreed and household pet cats in thirty-two competitive color divisions divided into four categories based upon degree of pigmentation. These four categories are differentiated by expression of the tyrosinase enzyme, which is responsible for creating pigmentation in the skin and coat. Mutations of the tyrosinase gene result in temperature sensitive variants of this enzyme. The four categories are: Traditional Color Category, Sepia Color Category, Mink Color Category, and Pointed Color Category. When coloration is not readily apparent, TICA recommends genetic testing, as commercially available.

71.1.1 Categories and Genotypes.

Category	Genotype
Traditional	C/C, C/c ^s , C/c ^b -
Sepia	c ^b /c ^b
Mink	c ^b /c ^s
Pointed	c ^s /c ^s

71.1.2 Traditional colors typically have bronze, copper, gold, yellow, green, or hazel eyes. Dominant white cats or cats exhibiting the white spotting factor may have one or both eyes partially or completely blue. Dominant white cats may also have aqua eye color, as they may be genetically c^b/c^s. Preference is to be given to deeper, richer, more vibrant tones. Individual breed standards may be more restrictive, requiring a single or specific eye color or shade. Traditional coat colors do not dramatically change in intensity with age.

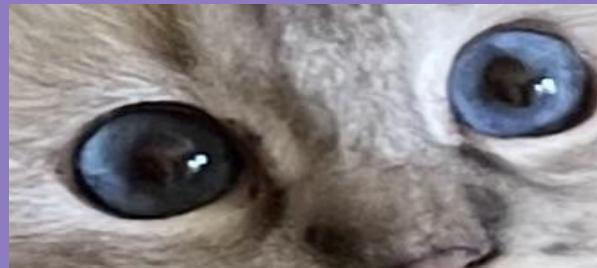
71.1.3 Sepia colors typically have gold or gold-green (chartreuse) eyes, with preference given to deeper, richer, more vibrant tones. Coat color is paler and warmer than the traditional equivalents due to the reduction in the amount of pigment in the melanin granules. The coat darkens with age and has slight intensification at the points which is most visible in kittens.

71.1.4 Mink colors typically have blue-green to green-blue (aqua) eyes, with preference given to deeper, richer, more vibrant tones. The coat darkens with age: kittens are born much lighter than the corresponding sepias (almost white in some colors) then develop noticeably darker color at the points than on the body.

71.1.5 Pointed colors have blue to violet eyes, with deeper color preferred. Kittens are born almost white and develop color on the points while remaining pale and creamy colored on the body. Body color often darkens with age, but not to the extent of the corresponding minks. Body shading, if any, should be in the tone of the point color. In the pointed category, darker spots may develop over pressure points such as the hips, especially in older cats. Points of injury or resulting from other causes of recent hair loss (e.g. on the breast area of recently nursing queens) may show similar color changes.

BREED STANDARD

EYES (7 Points) Preference given to deeper tones in all colors.



RD - Blue

CB - *Mink*: Blue-Green to Green-Blue (Aqua)



Sepia: Gold, Gold-Green (Chartreuse) or Green.

Traditional: Bronze, Copper, Gold, Yellow, Green, or Hazel.



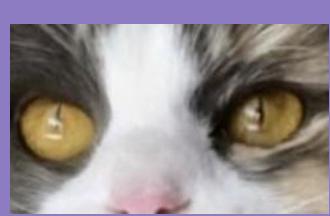
*****WITHHOLD ALL AWARDS (WW): RD – Any eye color other than blue. CB; Mink – Any eye color other than blue-green to green-blue (aqua), Sepia; Any eye color other than: Gold, Gold-Green (chartreuse) or green, Traditional; Any eye color other than Bronze, Copper, Gold Yellow, Green, or Hazel.**



SOLID (Traditional) Eye Spectrum

(First row reflects RD/CB Breed Group Standard)

Bronze



Copper



Gold



Yellow



Green



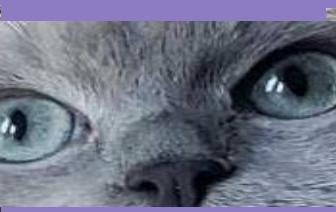
Hazel



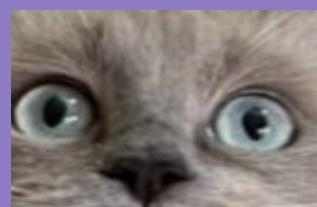
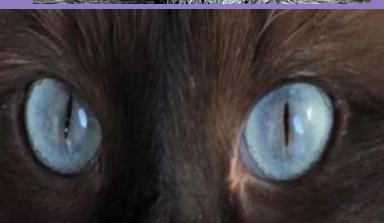
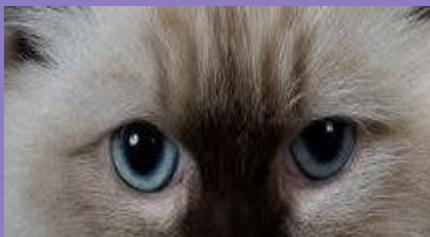
MINK Eye Spectrum

(First row reflects RD/CB Breed Group Standard)

Blue-green



Green-blue
(Aqua)



SEPIA Eye Spectrum

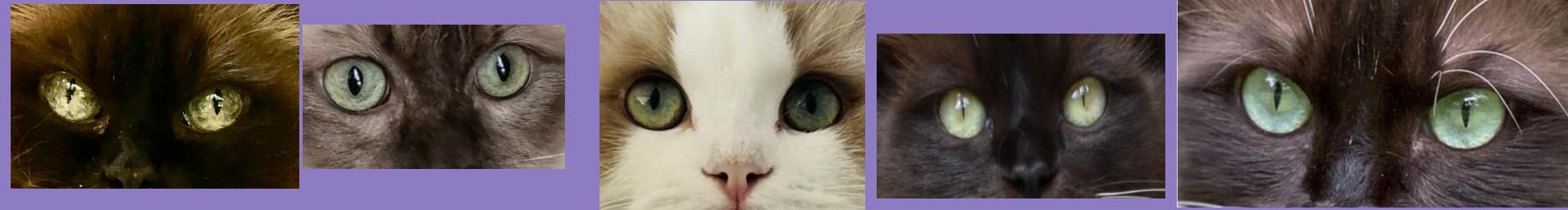
(First row reflects RD/CB Breed Group Standard)

Gold

Gold-green

Chartreuse

Green



Head: Profile — 9 Points

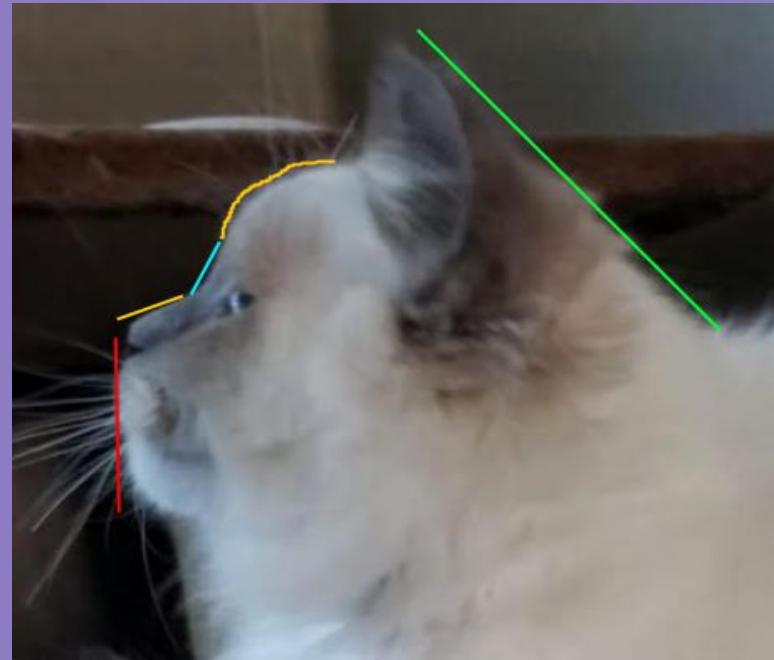
Chin well developed and in line with nose.

Straight nose to bridge, followed by change of direction.

Gentle curve to brow.

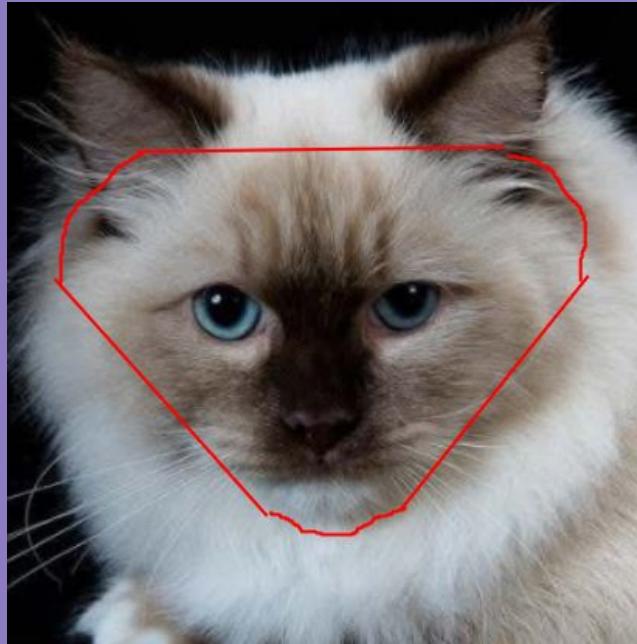
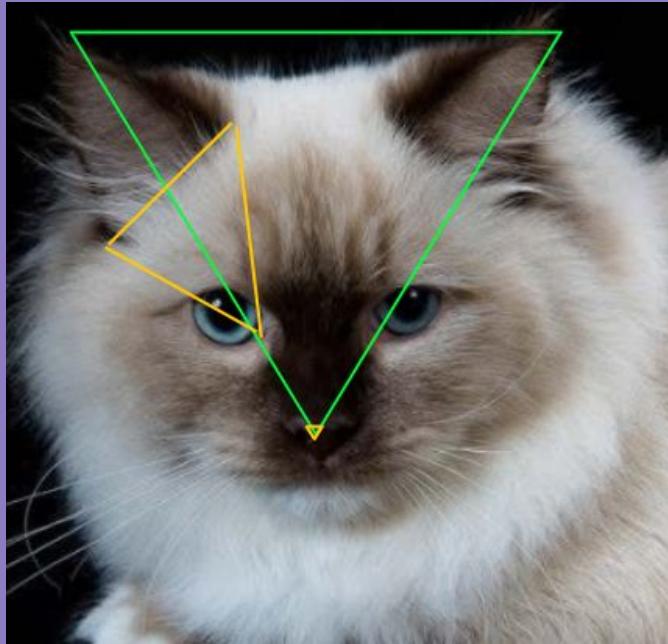
Slightly rounded forehead (not domed).

Ears slightly tilted forward.



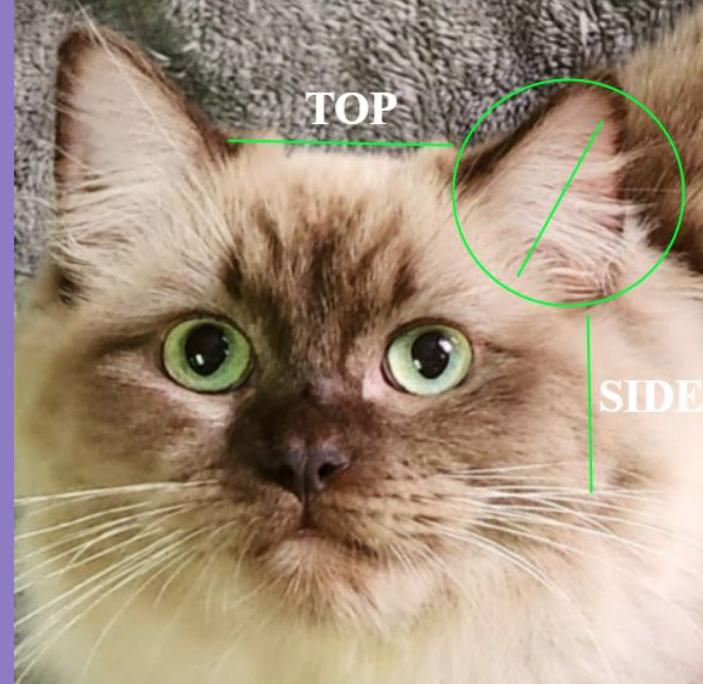
HEAD SHAPE PHOTOS (9 Points)

Broad modified wedge, with slightly rounded contours,
with the appearance of a ***flat plane*** in area between ears
when looking at the head from the front, skull medium in size.



Breed Standard: Ears – 5 Points

- **Medium in size, broad at base.**
- **Rounded tip.**



- **Set as much on top of the head as on the side.**
- **Slightly tilted forward.**



HISTORY OF THE TRUE RAGDOLL

The original Ragdolls were black cats. The mother that produced these was then mated to a male with the Sacred Cat of Burma look, Daddy War Bucks. A kitten, a male, of this breeding was so beautiful that the look of the original Ragdolls were changed. The female blacks were mated to him and he became the line bred father of five generations. Seven years of breeding went into the making of the Ragdoll before the first pair was sold under franchise contract. Now after 15 years and \$80,000 worth of the female stock stolen, we are going back to the original blacks and using the black females to line breed.

Ragdolls are a phenomenon. They can only be bred in a line breeding program to keep their disposition and health. They cannot be bred any other way and to breed to another breed will lose all that the Ragdoll is. They can only be preserved by keeping the lines pure. Because some breeders did not continue line breeding as per the contracts, the franchises were discontinued. There are now two different breeds of cats on the market bearing the name Ragdoll. Those that are not breeding the same as the IRCA program recommends are not registered with IRCA.

We have developed several new lines for those who want or prefer something different. We also decided to keep breeding the black line for those who want a less expensive cat.

THIS IS THE ONLY STANDARD FOR THE AUTHENTIC RAGDOLLS AS ORIGINATED BY ANN BAKER, AND CAN NEVER CHANGE...

TRADEMARK #1026916 US PATENT OFFICE
CAL. TM #53044
COPYRIGHT #GP 100558

International Ragdoll Cat Association, Inc.
156 1/2 Main Street, Rumford, Ca. 92301

Characteristics
and
Requirements....

RAGDOLL CATS



Show Standard
Cherubims

Ann Baker

NEW RAGDOLL LINES

BODY CONFORMATIONS ARE THE SAME AS REGULAR RAGDOLL CATS AS SET FORTH IN THE STANDARD EXCEPT THE BEAR LINE.

BEAR

BODY CONFORMATION: FUR IS THICKER, EARS A LITTLE SHORTER, EYES A LITTLE ROUNDER, FACE A LITTLE FLATTER (BUT NOT SHORT ROUND TYPE) BODY LENGTH SHORTER, (STILL STOCKY) EYE COLOR: BLUE. BODY COLOR: LIGHT TAN TO BROWN WHEN GROWN OR LILAC COLORS

MINK

BODY COLOR: DARK LUSH BROWN, POINTS A DARKER SHADING, THEY ARE BORN BROWN. EYE COLOR: BLUE

LYNX POINT

CLEARLY DEFINED STRIPPING ON POINTS (FACE, LEGS & TAIL) EYE COLOR: BLUE BODY COLORS: LIGHTER COLORS TO PLAIN

BLACKS

BLACK IS BLACK COLOR WITH BROWN OR SILVER TONES OR UNDERCOAT. EYE COLOR: GOLD OR BLUE

CINNAMONS

BODY COLOR: CINNAMON POINTS. EYE COLOR: GOLD OR BLUE

PARTY COLORS

BODY COLORS VARY CINNAMON, BLACK AND WHITE (TORTIE) MARKINGS THE STANDARD IS THE SAME. EYE COLOR: GOLD OR BLUE... (THE ALL OVER PARTY IS EQUAL TO THE DARK FACE & LEGS)

ALL THREE LOOKS OF THE RAGDOLL CAN BE SHOWN. THEY ARE THE TRUE RAGDOLL FOR NOW AND THE PAST. IT TAKES ONE OF THE WHITE LEGS AND ONE OF THE BLACK LEGS (SO TO SPEAK) TO MAKE THE WHITE MITTED. SO WE WILL BE GETTING ALL THREE LOOKS, BUT AFTER THE SEVEN GENERATIONS DIE OUT THEN ALL RAGDOLLS WILL HAVE WHITE MITTENS AND WHITE NOSE STRIPES.

CHARACTERISTICS and REQUIREMENTS RAGDOLL CATS

The most important characteristic of "Ragdoll Cats" is their disposition. They are just like their name implies, a ragdoll. You can pick them up and they will go limp in your arms. They will not fight. Be it dog, cat, or human. They have no fear of anything. They do not seem to feel pain as other animals do. Above all, they are affectionate, alert, and love to play.

Disposition	20
Head	10
Ears	10
Eye Color & Shape	5
Body	10
Legs & Feet	10
Tail	5
Color	10
Coat	10
Condition	10

HEAD: Broad between eyes, and ears, tapering down to a round chin with a moderate beak. A male's head is approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ " wider on each side than that of a female. Forehead slopes gradually. There is also a flat spot on top of the head.

Nose: Medium in length, nostrils low on nose.

Jaws: Heavy

Chin: The bottom part of their lip must be white to light brown, running to the ruff in their neck. The chin is full and well developed.

Cheeks: Full

Ears: Medium in Length with a slight tilt forward.

Eyes: Blue. The more blue the better. The eyelid has a slight upward tilt at the ends.

TYPE:

Body: The underside should be mostly white. They are extremely heavy in the stomach and hind sections. The male is huskier than the female. She is daintier and smaller than the male. Males at 2 to 3 years should be as" long nose to tail tip and/or leg span. Normal stand height 12" back and 15" head height. Females run 1" less in height and length.

Legs: Medium-long and heavy. The back legs are longer than the front legs.

Paws: Firm, round and thick. All four must be white. The front should be lacy white mittens. The back should be short boots. There should be toe tufts between the toes.

Tail: Medium-long, full, and carried like a plume.

Coat: Medium-long to long. Extremely thick, soft, like rabbit fur. Doesn't mat. Allowance should be made for seasonal variations in length and thickness of coat.

COLOR: Slight contrast between body color and points.

Points Except Paws: Mask, ears, front legs (except for lacy mittens and boots) clearly defined, all of the same shade. Mask covers cheeks, nose, and under the eyes, with a blaze going up the forehead. Mask covers whisker pads.

Front Paws: Front paws have white lacy mittens.

Back Paws: White boots must be on both back feet. At least $\frac{1}{2}$ way up to the knee joint.

Lilac Point: Ears, face, tail, and legs dark lilac, with white under stripe from lower chin to tail. White mittens, nose a leather lilac. Eyes, the more blue the better.

Seal Point: Varying body colors from pale fawn to warm brown. Starting light behind the ears and getting darker in gradual stages to the end of the tail. Points are deep seal brown. Mittens and boots pure white. Eyes blue, the more blue the better.

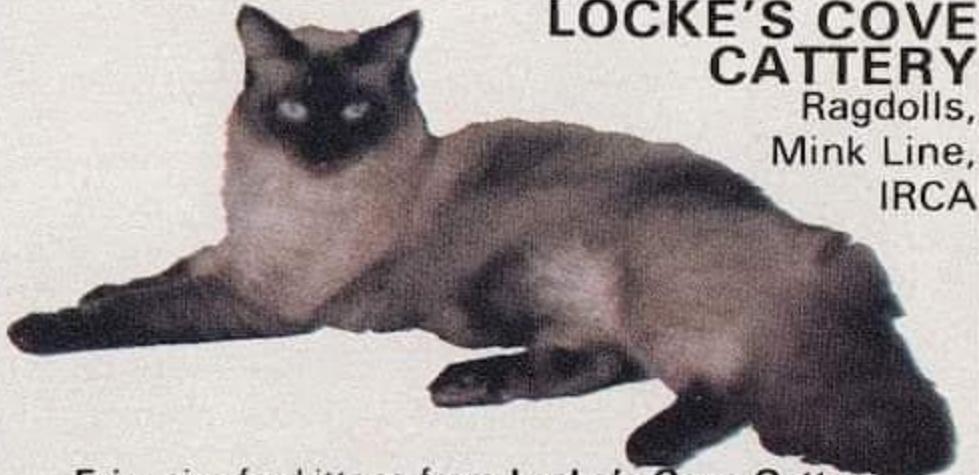
Penalize: No white chest
Siamese type head

Withhold Winners: Lack of white mittens
Lack of white boots
Kinked or abnormal tail
Crossed eyes
Eye color anything but blue

Special Note: The Ragdoll Cat does not reach full-growth until the age of 3 years. When they are born, they are almost white. Every time they shed, their fur comes in darker. The first things on them to darken are their ears, face, feet, and tail. Allowance should be made for this in judging.

The above Standard of Perfection has been made by me, Ann Baker, as the originator and founder of the Ragdoll Cats.


Ann Baker



LOCKE'S COVE CATTERY

Ragdolls,
Mink Line,
IRCA

Eric, sire for kittens from Locke's Cove Cattery.
*Colorpoints, mitted, unmitted; Bicolors; Solids, including
Dark Brown. All cats raised uncaged in home. Large, very
affectionate.*

Barrie and Miriam Locke

CATS Magazine, April 1987

31

Advertisement for IRCA Mink Line (above).
Mink and solid lines were IRCA Ragdolls, as
per the ad on the right.

I.R.C.A. RAGDOLL™



Known for its large size, soft rabbitlike, nonmatting fur, wonderful disposition and the ability to go completely limp when held, the I.R.C.A. Ragdoll's™ roots can be traced back to California in 1964 and a single white domestic longhaired queen named Josephine. Josephine was a very prolific breeder producing kittens both prior to and after being injured in an automobile accident, which resulted in Josephine being confined in a medical research facility. It was only after being released from this laboratory that she began producing kittens with the unique Ragdoll™ characteristics that we know of today. Ann Baker, founder of the I.R.C.A. and the Ragdoll™ breed, realized the difference in these kittens and developed a breeding program which maintained the unique characteristics of those kittens. Ann Baker obtained a trademark for her breed and breeding program. The International Ragdoll™ Cat Association (I.R.C.A.) was originated in 1971 as a registrar of breeds that are different from all other breeds and cannot be bred as other cats to maintain the breed. I.R.C.A. breeders strictly adhere to this breeding program and we can guarantee our kittens for 1 year against any genetic defects. Josephine mated with males of various backgrounds and color patterns after her release from the laboratory. Ann Baker therefore decided not to limit the genetic pool to blue-eyed colorpoints. I.R.C.A. Ragdolls™ are available in many patterns, including: colorpoints, mitted colorpoints, lynx and bicolor. Colors include: seal, lilac, blue and flame. The non-colorpointed Ragdolls™ are known as Miracle Ragdolls.™ Colors include: solid black, blue, red, tortie, tabby and other colors. Remember, **ALL DEMONSTRATE THE UNIQUE RAGDOLL™ CHARACTERISTICS.**

Information and pictures, \$5.

*The
Definitive Guide
to Ragdolls*



by
Ann Baker, Robert T. Morris, and David Dillard

*Let's Do It
God's Way*

Ann Baker, D.V.M.
Director of Feline Health

**CROOK'S
PARADISE**

ANN BAKER

IRCA
and the
Ragdoll
Documentary

Ann Baker

BREEDING PROGRAM
FOR THE IRCA
REGISTERED
AUTHENTIC RAGDOLLS

ANN BAKER

IRCA
Honey Bears
Documentary

Ann Baker

**ROBINSON'S
Genetics for
Cat Breeders
& Veterinarians**

FOURTH EDITION



CAROLYN M. VELLA
LORRAINE M. SHELTON
JOHN J. MCGONAGLE
TERRY W. STANGELIN

Original Ragdoll

Genuine and authentic
The authentic Ragdoll by A. Baker - The Gregory Chonkin



An indispensable guide for enthusiasts and breeders
for the preservation of the breed

CONGRATULATIONS to the first TICA registered Cherubim, a nine month old Chocolate Sepia Mitted female, who earned the title of CHAMPION on May 11, 2025:

CASTLEREIGN SANTA ANA WINDS



*Click on photo to the left to view video.

CONGRATULATIONS to the first TICA registered Cherubim, a ten month old Seal Mink Bicolor Male, who earned the title of QUADRUPLE GRAND CHAMPION on December 14, 2025:

OAKCREST THOR'S LEGACY



*Click on
photo to the
left to view
video.

**Kudos and thank you to
Vlada Synenko Astral
for creating this
invaluable,
comprehensive and
user-friendly tool for
Cherubim and Ragdoll
breeders!**

(Click on the photo to be taken to the
webpage).

CHERUBIM KITTY COLOR PREDICTOR



www.astralragdolls.com/genetics

We would especially like to express our gratitude to the following TICA Officials for their constant support, encouragement, guidance, and belief in our inevitable path to championship status:

TICA President Vicki Jo Harrison

The following TICA Judges:

Toni Jones
Dave Nudleman
Alex Marinets
Barb Kissinger
Nikki Crandall Seibert
Lorraine Shelton
Adriana Kajon

Laura Cunningham
Aline Garel Noel
Carol Lawson
Christina Baumer
Barbara Ray
Laurie Patton
Jamie Christian

Rene Knapp
Clint Knapp
Kim Chenault

Judge Trainee: Amanda Jimmink

Regional Directors LiesBeth Van Mullen and Christian Cherau

Ragdoll Breed Committee Chairperson: Stormi Nell

Photo Credits:

Chanan, Olek Kuperberg, Larry Johnson, Audra Mitchell, Helmi, and Lady Grace.

Thank you to the following breeders who contributed photos, information in the application to championship, and for showing their cats to aid in obtaining recognition for championship:

Christine Lupo

Elvia Leclair

Amanda Nicodemus

Seanna Grochowski

Lynne Rotas Falls

Jayne Harmon

Heather Ellis

Denise Wolff

Margo Shaw

Nancy Severino

Connie Stallings

Brandy Burroughs Dunn

Kristi Hill Pemberton

Vicky Winchester

Gina Lapan

Kristie Long

Rebecca Silva

Dekoel Smith

Rovena Parmley

Micayla Stutler Ash

Aleksandra Buras

Kelly Schockman

Sherry Bolt

Val Lhocoï du Gival

Donna Strand

Calypso Joy

Domenic Phelps

Meghan Palensky

Karen Medicch Morris

Karen Jameson Cox

James Hawkins

Claire Michaels

Kacy Kaemke

McKenzie Kahns

Nicole Shambach

Susanne Buchel Macanka

Laure Nvf

Agnes Vijfschaft

Margareta Helleman

Meghan Palensky

MirJam Pettersson

Kaye Rayner-Oliver

Colleen Joy

Agata Olkowsa Brown

Elizabeth Boatwright

Cindy Tourangeau

Tracy Weigle

Mandy Hipkins

Sharon Hollick Hoover

Morgan Redell

Alexandra Berger

Sandy Roberts

Jamie Lennox

Anna Hinson

Rinthia Smith

Vlada Astral

Lisa Fleming

Natalia Lalicata

Laura Touchberry

Erin Smith

Judy Butler

Karol Bloyer

Sandy Doran

Michelle Pomeroy

Allyson Judy

Wendy Scharr

Stephanie Ingram

Peggy Rust

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15 August 2015.

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