Transylvanian (TRA)

General

The Transylvanian is a natural breed originating from the Carpathian Mountains and the neighbouring lowland regions of Eastern Europe. These cats display very light colouring on their limbs and a ‘salt-and-pepper’ effect (roan) on their bodies; this pattern is known as the Carpathian pattern. The colouring is inherited as a recessive trait, although the genes and variants responsible have not yet been identified. In practice, the gene behaves dominantly.

Body

The body is of medium size and medium length. The animals are well-muscled without appearing heavy. They are of medium weight, but may appear more robust due to the texture of their coat. They have a slender bone structure and strong musculature.
The legs are relatively long, with a fine bone structure. The paws are rounded.

Tail

The tail is of medium length, thick at the base and tapers to a rounded tip

Head

The head is a modified wedge shape with slightly rounded contours in the upper part. It is longer than it is wide.
The profile is slightly concave and without a stop.
The bridge of the nose is of medium length and straight.
The whisker pads are pronounced.
The chin is strong.

Ears

The ears are broad at the base, medium-sized and follow the contours of the head. They stand erect and have slightly rounded tips.
A light grey undercoat is desirable.

Eyes

The eyes are medium-sized, oval and set slightly obliquely.
The color ranges from yellow to deep orange. Deep orange is preferred. Hazel is accepted.

Coat

The coat is short with a slight stand; the undercoat is very soft and dense, whilst the guard hairs are coarse. The color ranges from very light grey (almost white) to grey. Contrasting coloring appears on the legs, paws, ears, muzzle. The body displays a ‘salt-and-pepper’ coloring (roan).
A white medallion is permitted only on the chest or belly. Light-colored ear hair and whiskers are desirable.
Kittens are born with very light coloring. The paw pads and nose show a distinct black or blue-grey color. The body color begins to develop from around two months of age, the full coloring only develops after at least one year. The contrasting colors first appear on the ears, nose, paws and tip of the tail. The light grey pattern develops gradually into adulthood.

Colour varieties

Recognized are black carpati and blue carpati.

Faults

- Absence of very light grey hairs on the ears and paws, and black in adult animals
- Excessively fine bone structure

Disqualification

- Any color/pattern other than black or blue carpati
- Long hair
- Missing undercoat
- Hairless face mask

Remark
Slight patches and stripes on the flanks may be tolerated.

Permitted outcrosses
Only black or blue shorthaired domestic cats

Scale of Points

Body	25 points
Head	25 points
Ears	5 points
Eyes	5 points
Tail	5 points
Coat texture/length	15 points
Colour and pattern	15 points
Condition	5 points

Recognized colours with WCF EMS Code

Black carpati (n 28)
Base colour: Black with very light grey hairs interspersed, creating a 'salt and pepper' contrast
Nose: Very light grey, almost white
Nose leather: Black
Eye contour: Black
Eye Colour: Yellow to deep orange, hazel is accepted
Paws: Black

Blue carpati (a 28)
Base colour: Blue with very light grey hairs interspersed, creating a 'salt and pepper' contrast
Nose: Very light grey, almost white
Nose leather: Blue grey
Eye contour: Blue
Eye Colour: Yellow to deep orange, hazel is accepted
Paws: Blue grey