

Longhair Bengal (Cashmere)

General Standard

The Bengal is a medium to large, sleek, very muscular cat with a thick tail, which is carried low. It has a wild appearance and expressive nocturnal look, enhanced by its wide nose with prominent whisker pads and large, oval almost round eyes in a slightly small head along with a distinctive spotted or marbled tabby coat, which should be thick and luxurious. It should be alert, friendly and affectionate and in excellent physical condition, with a dependable disposition. Males are generally larger than females.

Head	Broad modified wedge with rounded contours. Longer than it is wide. Slightly small in proportion to body, but not to be taken to extreme. The skull behind the ears makes a gentle curve and flows into the neck. Allowance to be made for jowls in adult males. Feathering behind the ears and into ruff, giving a frontal effect of roundness framing the head is desirable. A mane is acceptable but not required. Overall look of the head should be as distinct from the domestic cat as possible.
Ears	Medium to small, relatively short, with wide base and rounded tops. Set as much on side as top of head, following the contour of the face in the front view, and pointing forward in the profile view. Horizontal furnishings are acceptable. Lynx tipping is permissible..
Eyes	Oval, but may be slightly almond-shaped. They are large, but not bold and are set wide apart on a slight slant towards the base of the ear. Eye colour as for the individual coat colour range and should harmonise with intensity of coat colour. The more richness and depth of colour the better.
Nose	Large and broad with a slightly puffed nose. Curve of the forehead should flow into the bridge of the nose with no break. Bridge of nose extends above the eyes; the line of the bridge extends to the nose tip, making a very slight, to nearly straight, concave curve.
Muzzle	Full and broad, with large prominent whisker pads and high, pronounced cheekbones. Slight muzzle break at the whisker pads.
Jaws	Full and broad with prominent whisker pads.
Chin	Strong chin, aligns with tip of nose in profile.
Neck	Full and broad with prominent whisker pads.
Body	Medium to large, with substantial boning. Long, very muscular and robust, never delicate. A belly pouch is allowable in adults. Boning: Sturdy, firm; never delicate. Musculature: Very muscular, especially in the males, one of the most distinguishing features.
Legs	Medium length, slightly longer in the back than in the front. Britches should be medium to short Toe hair is acceptable.
Paws	Large, round, .
Tail	Medium length, thick, tapered at the end with a rounded tip. The tail hair should be long and voluminous. Allowance for shorter tail hair in kittens.
Temperament	Temperament must be unchallenging. Any sign of definite challenge shall disqualify. Cat may exhibit fear, seek to flee or generally complain aloud, but may not threaten to harm. Bengals should be confident, alert, curious and friendly cats.

Scale of Points

Head & Neck	25	
Ears	5	
Eye Shape & Colour	5	
Body	15	
Tail, Legs & Paws	10	60
Coat Texture	10	
Coat Colour	10	
Pattern	15	35
Condition	5	5
Total		100

Faults & Penalties

ALLOWANCE:

Paw pads not consistent with their colour grouping. A belly pouch is allowable in adults as it is a feature of wild cats and does not suggest being overweight.

Refer to general list of faults for all breeds plus:

Penalise:

- Rough or coarse coat.
- Distinctly ticked coat.
- Spots on body running together vertically, forming a mackerel tabby pattern.
- Circular bulls-eye pattern on marbleds.
- Any distinct locket on neck, chest, abdomen or any other area not provided for in the standard.
- Whip tail.
- Any tendency towards oriental fineness of body and/or tail.
- Substantially darker point colour.

Withhold:

- Belly not patterned.
- Tail tip incorrect colour.
- Challenging exhibit or exhibit unable to be handled.

COAT TEXTURE The coat should be medium to long in length lying close to the body, with furnishings. Allowance for slightly shorter coat in kittens. **Texture:** Dense and luxurious, close-lying, unusually soft and silky to the touch.

Patterns: Spotted, Marbled, Charcoal Spotted, Charcoal Marbled.

PATTERNS

SPOTTED

Spots shall be random or aligned horizontally. Rosettes showing two distinct colors or shades, such as paw print shaped, arrowhead shaped, doughnut or half-doughnut shaped or clustered are preferred to single spotting, but not required. Contrast with ground color must be extreme, giving distinct pattern and sharp edges. Strong bold chin strap and mascara markings desirable. Virtually white undersides and belly desirable. Blotchy horizontal should streaks, spotted legs, and spotted or rosetted tail are desirable. Belly must be spotted.

back is desirable. Colour on chest and belly should be lighter than ground colour. Charcoals can be Spotted,

Tail: Is widely ringed, rosette and/or spotted along its length, with a dark solid-coloured tip.

MARBLED PATTERN

Spectacles: Which encircle the eyes should preferably extend into vertical streaks, which should be outlined by an "M" marking on the forehead. A coloured thumbprint (ocelli) is preferred on the back of the ears. Broken streaks run over the head on either side of a complex scarab marking, down the neck and onto the shoulders. A strong, bold chinstrap, mascara markings, distinct broken or unbroken necklace(s) and blotchy horizontal streaks are desirable.

Markings: Are uniquely different from the classic gene, with as little "bulls-eye" similarity as possible. Instead, the pattern is random, with large, swirled patches or streaks, clearly defined but not symmetrical, giving the impression of marble, preferably with a horizontal flow when the cat is stretched. Vertical, striped mackerel influence is also undesirable.

Belly: Must be patterned.

Legs: Have broken horizontal lines

Tail: Is widely ringed and/or marbled along its length, with a dark solid-coloured tip.

In the marbled pattern, preference should be given to cats with three or more shades i.e. ground colour, markings and dark outlining of those markings. Contrast must be extreme, with distinct shapes and sharp edges.

Coat Colour

BROWN

Markings: May be virtually black or various shades of brown or tan. The preferred ground colour ranges from light tan, orange, golden, yellow or greyish brown, with the pattern clearly visible, with a high degree of rufousing. Light spectacles encircling the eyes and a very light shade of the ground colour on the whisker pads, chin, chest, belly and inner legs (in contrast with the ground colour of the flanks and back) is desirable. The tip of the tail equals the darkest shades of the markings. Sorrel or Golden colours are included in the brown range. The Leopard is brown with black spotting. The overall appearance should be of gold dusting, called glitter, which is most desirable. A grey base coat should not be penalised.

Eye colour: Gold, green or hazel, with deep shades preferred and should harmonise with intensity of coat colour.

Eye rims and lips: Black or to harmonise with coat colour.

Nose leather: Outlined in black, with the centre of the nose leather in shades ranging from pink to brick red, to harmonise with coat colour.

Paw Pads: Black or to harmonise with coat colour.

BLUE

Markings: Are medium blue to darker blue. There should be good contrast between ground colour & markings. Ground Colour is pale blue gray to slate blue gray. Warm fawn tones can be present on the face, back and legs. Underside and chest lighter in colour than ground colour found elsewhere are around eyes, temples and muzzle are lighter than ground colour.

Eye Colour: Any colour except Blue.

Eye Rims and lips: Dark Blue

Nose Leather: Rose , outlined in dark blue.

Paw Pads: Dark purple with pinkish tone

back is desirable. Colour on chest and belly should be lighter than ground colour. Charcoals can be Spotted, **SEPIA**

Markings: Are medium to light sepia. The preferred ground colour ranges from ivory, cream or light tan, with clearly visible pattern, often with a high degree of rufousing. A thumbprint (ocelli) is preferred on the back of the ears. Light spectacles encircling the eyes and a very light shade of ground colour on the whisker pads, chin, chest, belly and inner legs (in contrast with the ground colour of the flanks and back) is desirable. The tip of the tail equals the darkest shades of the markings. The overall appearance should be of gold dusting, called glitter, which is most desirable.

Eye colour: Green to gold, with deeper shades preferred and should harmonise with the intensity of coat colour.

Nose leather: Outlined in brown, with the centre of the nose leather ranging from rosy tones to brick red, or to harmonise with coat colour.

Paw pads: Seal with slightly rosy tones, or to harmonise with coat colour.

MINK

Markings: Are medium to light sepia. The preferred ground colour ranges from ivory, cream or light tan, with clearly visible pattern, often with a high degree of rufousing. A thumbprint (ocelli) is preferred on the back of the ears. Light spectacles encircling the eyes and a very light shade of ground colour on the whisker pads, chin, chest, belly and inner legs (in contrast with the ground colour of the flanks and back) is desirable. The tip of the tail equals the darkest shades of the markings. The overall appearance should be of gold dusting, called glitter, which is most desirable. A grey base coat should not be penalized.

Eye colour: Aqua or blue-green, with deeper shades preferred and should harmonise with the intensity of coat colour.

Eye rims and lips: Brown or paler shades to harmonise with coat colour.

Nose leather: Outlined in brown, with the centre of the nose leather in shades ranging from pink to brick red, to harmonise with coat colour.

Paw pads: Seal with slightly rosy tones, or to harmonise with coat colour.

TABBY (LYNX) POINT

Markings: May be in a range from dark seal to light brown. The preferred ground colour ranges from medium to light brown, cream, ivory, to almost white, harmonising with the colour of the markings. A coloured thumbprint (ocelli) is preferred on the back of the ears. Light spectacles encircling the eye a virtually white ground colour on the whisker pads, chin, chest, belly and inner legs (in contrast with the ground colour of the flanks and back) is desirable. The tip of the tail equals the darkest shades of the markings. There should be little difference between the colour of the body markings and of any points. The overall appearance should have a paler equivalent effect of glitter like pearl dusting, called crystal, which is most desirable.

Eye colour: Blue, with deeper shades preferred and should harmonise with the intensity of coat colour.

Eye rims and lips: Brown or paler shades, to harmonise with coat colour.

Nose leather: Outlined in brown, with the centre of the nose leather in shades ranging from rosy tones to brick red, or to harmonise with coat colour.

Paw pads: Seal with slightly rosy tones, to harmonise with coat colour.

SILVER

Regardless of pattern, the markings are superimposed over a silver agouti ground colour. The degree of silver varies with extreme contrast between the markings and the ground colour being the ideal. Although not preferred, the colour of the hair tips is commonly a little darker and/or a little colder than in the non-silver series equivalents.

Apart from the silver ground colour and allowing for the above comments, the colour of component parts of

back is desirable. Colour on chest and belly should be lighter than ground colour. Charcoals can be Spotted, Silver Bengals is the same as for the non-silver Bengals.

Recognised silver colours are brown, sepia, mink and lynx point.

CHARCOAL

Markings: There should be definite contrast between ground colour and markings, with distinct shapes, and clearly defined edges. Pattern should have a horizontal flow. Preference is given to very dark markings, with clear outlines, and well contrasted on the ground colour. There must be white, or nearly white spectacles or “goggles” encircling the eyes. A dark mask runs all the way from the nose bridge to the nose and connects from the mascara lines all the way to the nose bridge. A wide, dark, “cape” running down the length of the or Marble Pattern.

CHARCOAL TABBY COLOURS

BROWN (BLACK) CHARCOAL TABBY (Rosetted/Spotted, Marble): Same as Brown (Black) Tabby except the Charcoal brown colours are cold browns, with no warm gold, or amber tones and with the addition of Mask, Goggles and Cape.

BLACK SILVER CHARCOAL TABBY (Rosetted/Spotted, Marble): Same as Black Silver Tabby with the addition of Mask, Goggles and Cape.

Eye colour: Gold, green or hazel, with deep shades preferred and should harmonise with intensity of coat colour.

Eye rims and lips: Black or to harmonise with coat colour.

Nose leather: Outlined in black, with the centre of the nose leather in shades ranging from pink to brick red, to harmonise with coat colour.

Paw Pads: Black or to harmonise with coat colour.

Notes

None.

Breeding Notes

Allowable Outcross

No allowable outcross.

Standard Updates

June 2024 – standard creation