

**SHEBOYGAN  
COUNTY  
4-H CAT PROJECT**



**HANDBOOK  
2021**

**SHEBOYGAN COUNTY 4-H CAT PROJECT**

## ADULT ELECTED BOARD MEMBERS

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## **Project Meetings – Start at 6:30 p.m.**

- November 23, 2020 ZOOM meeting – introduction of new board, Maris & Angie reports
- January 25, 2021 ZOOM meeting – handbooks, Tina Lynn & Bennet reports, photo frame explanation, Breed Bingo if time
- February 22, 2021 ZOOM meeting – showing finished frames, feline facts, 2 member reports
- March 22, 2021 ZOOM meeting – explain scavenger hunt, bathing demo, cage set-up demo, member report
- April 1, 2021 Begin month long scavenger hunt activity - information to be emailed to members
- May 24, 2021 In person meeting at ? - Collect cat food and make blankets & toys for local shelter, 2 youth reports
- June 28, 2021 In person meeting at ? – vet speaker, answer fair entry questions, showmanship demo, 2 youth reports
- July 26, 2021 In person meeting at ? – Cat Jeopardy, make & take items, 2 youth reports
- August ?, 2021 Possible project trip
- August 28, 2021 Annual election & award meeting at fair show
- September 27, 2021 Kitty Kash auction, project year wrap-up

## **Board Meetings – Start at 6:30 p.m.**

October 15, 2020	Vollmer home - Choose new board positions, complete Charter; begin planning
November 15, 2020	Odyssey - finalize plans for 2021
December 2020	leader appreciation dinner - Cancelled
January 21, 2021	Odyssey - Plan April show status; finalize Jan. project meeting info
February 18, 2021	Odyssey - update on April show, update on scavenger hunt
March 18, 2021	Odyssey - finalize show plans, begin planning trip
April 15, 2021	TBD – take care of last- minute show needs if necessary
May 20, 2021	TBD – review show, finalize trip plans
June 17, 2021	TBD – plan make & take activities & Cat Jeopardy game for July project meeting
July 15, 2021	TBD – fair show planning
August 19, 2021	TBD - finalize fair show planning, plan Kitty Kash auction, get judges for Nov. show
September 16, 2021	TBD – review fair and year; begin planning Nov. fun show

## **Cat Show Set-Up & Shows Dates – TENTATIVE based on Covid status**

<b>July 17, 2021 (Sat)</b>	<b>Open Show set-up at Blue Line Ice Center, Sheboygan</b>
<b>July 18, 2021 (Sun)</b>	<b>26<sup>th</sup> Annual HHP Open Cat Show at Blue Line Ice Center</b>
August 27, 2021 (Fri)	5:00 pm Fair show set-up at the South Exhibit Hall
August 28, 2021 (Sat)	Sheb. Cty. Fair Cat Judging & Potluck Lunch - South Exhibit Hall
November 11, 2021	Fun Show set-up at Good Shepherd Lutheran Church, Plymouth @ 6:00pm
November 13, 2021	Fun Show @ Good Shepherd Lutheran Church, Plymouth

## General Information

### Attendance:

Per the Cat Project Constitution, Article III, Sections 3 & 4, the following requirement must be met to be considered a member in good standing and thereby *eligible to exhibit* in Lots 1-13 at the Sheboygan County Fair: attend a **minimum of three cat project meetings by August 1** of that 4-H year and the following requirement must be met to *be allowed to exhibit in Lots 1-13* at the Sheboygan County Fair: provide a **minimum of two hours of service** at a cat project event. At least one hour must be provided by the member prior to fair set-up. The second hour of service can be fulfilled by either the member themselves or a responsible family member.

**It is the responsibility of each member to sign-in at the door for attendance at meetings to be counted.**

### Cages:

Cages are available for use at the project sponsored shows. They are double cages which hold up to 2 cats. Dimensions of a double cage are 22"x22"x45" (A single side is 22"x22"x22" – there is a slight space between the divider wires)

Cats don't like to see each other. All cages at shows must be covered on the back, sides and top. Towels or bed sheets are acceptable.

Cages must contain a litter box with litter, food and water for the comfort of the cat.

Cages may be decorated for shows. Decorations may not be harmful to the cat.

Cage decorations made for the fair (lots 14-16) will be judged at the Fair show. There also will be a separate decorated cage contest at the show, open to everyone entered. Rosettes will be awarded in each age group for the contest. It is not necessary to decorate your cage for the Fair Show, but highly encouraged.

### County Fair Judging and Show:

Lots 18-23 will be judged on the Monday of the week preceding the fair. This **does not include** cage decorations.

Lots 1-17 will be judged on a Saturday date, determined yearly, prior to the start of the County Fair. This **does include all cage** decorations. There will be a cage available during judging for you to use in displaying your decoration or you may bring your own cage. If entering the show, your cage decoration may be judged twice, once for a fair premium and once for a possible rosette during the show. Fair premium ribbons will be awarded to all cats and kittens entered correctly in lots 1-10. This judging will also be run as a cat show with one ring, one judge and will include the following non-premium bearing awards - top fifteen shorthair cats and top five longhair cats. There will be a best of show trophy, to be determined by the judge, between the best short hair and best long hair cat. First place winners will receive a rosette and a gift.

Cats must have proof of vaccination for rabies and feline distemper. A copy of the vaccination certificate must be submitted, on any cat which may be brought to a meeting and/or show, at the first or second project meeting of the current year. As vaccinations are updated during the year, current copies are to be submitted. A current copy of the vaccination certificate must be shown at registration the day of the show if not presented prior to this date. Any animal exhibiting signs of pests, parasites or contagious diseases will be excused (excused means that the cat must be removed from the show hall). Cats must be declawed or have nails clipped or capped (front and rear).

No pregnant or nursing cats may be shown.

All cats must remain at the show from 10:00 a.m. until the end of judging. Cats must be restrained when not in a cage.

## How Do I Prepare My Cat For The Show?

Play with your cat. Love your cat. Brush your cat every day. Get your cat used to being handled by other people. Get your cat used to being in a covered cage and traveling in a carrier. Practice calming your cat. Practice taking your cat in and out of a cage. Have other people do it too. Make sure vaccinations are up to date. Clip your cat's nails every two weeks. Get your cat used to a bath. Try brushing your cat's teeth with salt and water. If a toothbrush scares your cat, try using your finger (seriously).

### One Month Before The Show:

Enter the cat (s) in the show, pay entry fee if necessary.  
Prepare cage curtains (and costumes if entering a costume class)

### One Week Before The Show:

Assemble the things you will need to take with you to the show: leash, collar, cat food, litter box, litter, food and water dishes, food, vaccination certificates, cage curtains and decorations, grooming supplies, vanilla if needed, paper toweling, plastic baggies for poop and garbage, band-aids.

### Two Days Before The Show:

Clip cat's nails and file rough edges. This is always the FIRST order of business, before giving your cat a bath. Clipping is required by show rules and will prevent a judge or anyone else from being injured.

Bathe the cat. Grooming counts! It is best to give a bath a few days before the show so that static buildup is minimized and a natural flow of the coat returns by show time. Remember it is best to bring the water to the cat versus the cat to the water. If you have access to a hand-held sprayer attachment, this is the easiest way to get enough pressure to rinse all the shampoo out of the coat. Be sure to use a shampoo that does not have conditioner in it and RINSE, RINSE, RINSE! Towel dry. Some cats will tolerate a hair dryer.

Make sure eyes and ears are clean. Q-tips can be used on the ears (although not recommended) but it helps to have someone to hold the cat. Cotton balls can be a better choice for ear cleaning.

Brush the cat. (The bathing MAY need to be done up to a week before the show, depending on the type of coat your cat has. By this time, you should know if this is the case or not.) Gather your supplies.

### Show Day:

Leave early enough to have time to set up your cage and calm your cat. Some cats get carsick; use paper toweling and plastic bags from your show case to clean up. Be sure to check in at the door.

### Items To Bring To A Cat Show:

- ❖ You
- ❖ Your cat (brought to the show in a pet carrier)
- ❖ Copy of show registration or confirmation
- ❖ Vaccination records from your vet
- ❖ Cage covering (top, back and sides)
- ❖ Costume for cat (and you if you'd like) if you are entering the costume contest
- ❖ Litter box and litter, plastic bags to dispose of used litter
- ❖ Food and water dishes
- ❖ Food the cat is used to eating (water if your cat is not used to the type of water at the show)
- ❖ Toys/distractions for comforting
- ❖ Some sort of blanket or padding for the cat to lay on in the cage
- ❖ Nail trimmer (cat)
- ❖ Cotton balls if none in first aid kit (to clean ears & eyes)
- ❖ Other grooming supplies such as brush, dryer sheets, lint roller
- ❖ Vanilla for cat's nose if needed
- ❖ First aid kit for you and the cat

## **Show Hall Etiquette:**

Some rules apply to everyone at a cat show, whether a visitor or exhibitor. While at our open shows we may not follow these rules closely, all should be aware of them since they are enforced at other shows, especially pedigree shows.

1. DO NOT TOUCH anyone's cats without getting their permission. This is to protect against disease and also to keep the cats happy.
2. Do not speak to a judge during the judging process. The exception would be if the judge asks you a question about your cat as it is being judged.
3. Remain silent and avoid doing anything that might distract the cats. Yield the walkways to exhibitors as they carry cats to and from the judging rings.
4. Do not photograph a cat without its owner's permission. If a cat is being judged, do not take pictures, especially flash pictures, without the permission of the judge (and cat owner if not your own cat).
5. Cats should not be out of their cages, other than in front of their own cage area, unless being judged. Do not walk your cat around the show hall on a leash, halter etc.
6. We are happy to see spectators at a show, but please keep an eye on young children.
7. Treat all visitors, co-exhibitors and judges politely.

## **What Is The Judge Looking For When My Cat Is Being Judged?**

### **Health:**

Weight (feel ribs, but not see them)  
Skin (texture, color, dandruff, fleas, ticks)  
Coat (texture, shiny or dull, greasy)  
Mucous membranes (color)  
Ears (redness, discharge, odor, mites)  
Eyes (color, shape, clarity)  
Under tail (swelling, rice-like segments)  
Teeth (color, gums, not broken, amount of tartar)  
Belly (lumps)

### **Grooming:**

Cleanliness (did the cat get a bath)  
Eyes (no gunk in the corners of the eyes)  
Coat (was cat brushed, shiny or dull, dandruff, mats)  
Claws (clipped front & back, removed or capped)  
Ears (clean with cotton balls and baby oil)  
Teeth (brush with salt and water)

### **Personality:**

Does the cat purr?  
Does the cat come easily out of the cage?  
Is the cat calm while being judged?  
Does the cat display friendliness?  
Is the cat playful?  
Is the cat attentive?  
Is the cat hissing, scratching the judge, biting, growling?  
Are you unable to remove the cat from the cage?

There are two types of rings: ALL-BREED and SPECIALTY. In an all-breed ring, all the breeds in each class compete against each other for Top Ten (or Twenty) rosettes (called finals). In specialty rings, longhaired cats compete only against other longhaired cats, shorthaired cats compete only against other shorthaired cats and kittens compete only against kittens for final awards. All 4-H cats are judged as household pets.



## **To Show Or Not To Show, That Is The Question!**

On a show weekend, your cat will spend six to eight hours a day inside a strange cage. A hundred visitors or more might peer into the cage and talk with you about your cat. Multiple times a day you (your pet's trusted human) will take it to a judging ring and place it into another strange cage where it will be on display and taken out by another stranger to be judged.

Some cats love the attention, others tolerate it and some hate the entire experience. No ribbon or recognition is worth putting your cat through an experience it hates. If you have reason to believe your cat will not handle the stress well, rethink entering your cat. Remember, in 4-H you are allowed to use someone else's pet if yours will suffer from the experience. If your cat has never been in a show, entering once will give you a good idea how the animal will react in the future. Cats often act the opposite at shows than what they do at home.

On the other hand, if your cat displays affection for people in general and even reacts well to strangers, then by all means, enter!!! The cat will love the attention and you will be hooked on a new hobby involving beautiful cats and friendly folks. Warning: showing your cat can become addictive!

## **All Pointed Cats Aren't Siamese: A Guide To Cat Colors & Patterns**

Cat people may seem to speak in a strange language known only to them. If you ask an exhibitor the color of his or her cat, you are going to hear a lot of strange answers. The cat may look like a gray tiger striped cat to you, but its owner tells you it's a Blue Classic Tabby.

### **Common Colors:**

Black

Blue (light or dark gray)

Red (true red shades or yellow-orange)

White

Brown

Chocolate (milk chocolate color)

Seal (dark brown almost black)

Cream (off-white or white that's slightly yellow)

Tortie (black, red & cream hairs all mixed together)

Some cats carry a recessive "Dilute" gene that changes the color by making it more subdued. A Blue (gray) cat that carries this gene will have a lighter shade of gray called Lavender in some breeds or Lilac in others. A red cat with this gene looks lighter and the color is then called Cameo. This lighter red might also be called Fawn.

## Common Patterns (where the color appears on the cat's body):

**Solid:** One solid color, no other color anywhere, not even a small spot of white. Solid color cats are described simply by using the color name.

**And White:** A cat in any color plus white, such as a black and white, blue and white or tortie and white. These cats are described as the color and white without specifying where the white is located on the cat. The spot of white needs to be the size of a quarter or larger, however, on tabbies it does not include the patch directly under their chin.

**Tabby:** All tabby cats have an "M" on their foreheads. Tabbies are seen in four types.

**Classic:** This pattern usually has swirls of a darker color ending in a "bulls-eye" on the side of the cat.

**Mackerel:** This is the most common tabby pattern. Mackerel tabbies (or McTabby's) have bands of solid or broken stripes running down the sides of their bodies, much like bones on a fish.

**Spotted:** This tabby cat is covered with spots rather than stripes.

**Ticked:** If you look closely, you'll see different bands of color down the length of the cat's individual hairs. Many tabby cats have ticked (or agouti) hairs in their pattern but some cats are ticked all over with few other tabby stripes.

**Pointed:** Pointed cats have dark-colored faces, ears, tails and feet with a lighter color on the rest of the body. The most common pointed colors are Seal Point, Blue Point, Red Point and Cream Point.

**Van:** Mostly white or cream with one or two large spots of some other color on their body and tail. This pattern is not very common.

**Smoke:** This is a rather rare pattern. The cat appears to be one color, but if you stroke the hair backwards, you see all white on the underside. The top part of each hair has color and the bottom part is white. Black smoke is the most common, because it presents the most contrast.

**Tortoiseshell or Tortie:** Tortoiseshell cats combine two colors other than white, either closely mixed or in larger patches. The colors are often described as red and black. Dilute Tortie has cream and blue as the coloring. Those cats with large areas of white are considered **Tortie and White**.

**Patched Tabby:** A tortie with tabby markings is known as a Patched Tabby.

## Decorated Cage Criteria

Cages are 22”H x 22”L x 45”W (double cage for two cats) or 22”H x 22”L x 22”W for half cage (for one cat)

### Completeness

- Cage **must** contain the essential equipment for cat’s comfort of: cover on top, back and sides; something covering bottom of cage; food and water dishes; litter box and litter (Some exhibitors may choose to keep water and litter outside of cage and just offer it to the cat periodically. This is ok as long as it is evident that it is available for the animal.)

### Safety

- Is cage free of unsecured items that could be unsafe for the cat to chew on such as yarn, loose string, etc.
- If there are decorative items hanging inside the cage, are strings short enough not to wrap around the cat’s neck or paws?
- Are hanging items securely fastened?

### Originality/Creativity

- Do the decorations blend together to form a theme or story?
- How original is the theme idea?
- How well do the decorations fit the theme they were based on?
- Does the overall display appear to have been made/put together by the exhibitor him/her self rather than by the parent?

### Overall Appearance

- Is the cage neatly put together without items falling apart or off?
- Are decorations incorporated throughout the whole display, not just items piled on top of cage?
- Is there eye-appeal (colorful and attractive)?

## Showmanship Criteria

### Before the cat is on the table:

- Introduce yourself
- Appropriate clothing and jewelry usage (not something cat can get caught in or that leaves you vulnerable to injury)
- Neat appearance (interview-type clothing)
- Speak in a loud, clear voice and maintain good eye contact with audience
- Be poised and confident

### When getting cat from cage:

- Talks briefly to animal to calm it and make it aware of your presence
- Takes cat backwards from cage (know why you are doing this)
- Carries it to the table in a controlled manner: tucks cat under arm, only if needed, while carrying

### When cat is on table:

- Physical contact is always maintained with cat
- Examination should be done front to back
- Examination is done bilaterally with explanation of what is healthy, what indicates a problem:
  - Nose
  - Eyes
  - Teeth/Gums
  - Ears
  - Back & Sides/Coat
  - Front Feet
  - Back Feet
  - Stomach
  - Tail
  - Under tail
- Cat is checked for appropriate weight for body size
- Toys are offered

### When cat is taken back to cage:

- Correctly carried
- Put into cage head first
- Table and self are sprayed with deodorizer/cleaner and wiped dry

### Exhibits knowledge of:

- Recognizing when your cat has had enough and needs to go back into the cage, even if you are not finished with your exam
- What it could mean if an abnormality is felt
- Disease symptoms
- Overall cat health and anatomy
- What they have learned in the project and at cat shows

## Dept. 13 – Cats

<b>Judging Day</b>	Lots 1-17 Saturday, August 28, 2021 Lots 18-23 Monday of the week preceding the fair
<b>Judging Location</b>	Lots 1-17 South Exhibit Hall Lots 18-23 South Exhibit Hall
<b>Judging Time</b>	Lots 1-17 10:00 a.m. (check-in & vet-in 8:30-9:30) Lots 18-23 1:00 – 7:00 p.m.
<b>Judging Order</b>	Lots 14-16 displayed on cages, judged by show judge Lots 1-13 order to be determined based on number of entries Decorated cage contest during the judging, judged by selected individual(s) Pot Luck Lunch at approximately 12:00
<b>Entry Limit</b>	One exhibit per lot number

### **Additional Rules of Entry:**

Each exhibitor must bring food, water, litter box and litter, cage curtains and bottom cage cover for each of their cats. Cages will be available for each cat.

Check-in & vet-in time is 8:30 – 9:30 a.m. Group project meeting is from 9:30 – 10:00 a.m.

All cats must have proof of vaccinations for Rabies and Feline Distemper. A copy of the current vaccination certificate must be brought to the show if not presented prior to this date. Any animal showing signs of pests, parasites or contagious diseases will be excused. Cats must have their nails clipped (front and rear) or be declawed. No pregnant or nursing cats may be shown.

All cats should remain for the entire show.

Each exhibitor must personally present his/her animal for judging, in all lots, at the fair show or that entry will be disqualified. All cats must be restrained when not in a cage.

Posters must be 14" x 22" in size.

**Class A – Cat Project  
Project Number 266**

<b>Lot No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
1.	Kitten, 4-8 months, female
2.	Kitten, 4-8 months, male
3.	Intact Adult female, long hair
4.	Intact Adult female, short hair
5.	Spayed Adult female, long hair, under age 5 years
6.	Spayed Adult female, long hair, 5 years of age and older
7.	Spayed Adult female, short hair, under age 5 years
8.	Spayed Adult female, short hair, 5 years of age and older
9.	Neutered Adult male, long hair, under age 5 years
10.	Neutered Adult male, long hair, 5 years of age and older
11.	Neutered Adult male, short hair, under age 5 years
12.	Neutered Adult male, short hair, 5 years of age and older

**Class B – Cat Showmanship Contest**

<b>Lot No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
13.	Showmanship, grades 3-6
14.	Showmanship, grades 7-9
15.	Showmanship, grades 10-13

**Class C – Decorated Cat Cage**

<b>Lot No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
16.	Decorated cage, grades 3-6
17.	Decorated cage, grades 7-9
18.	Decorated cage, grades 10-13

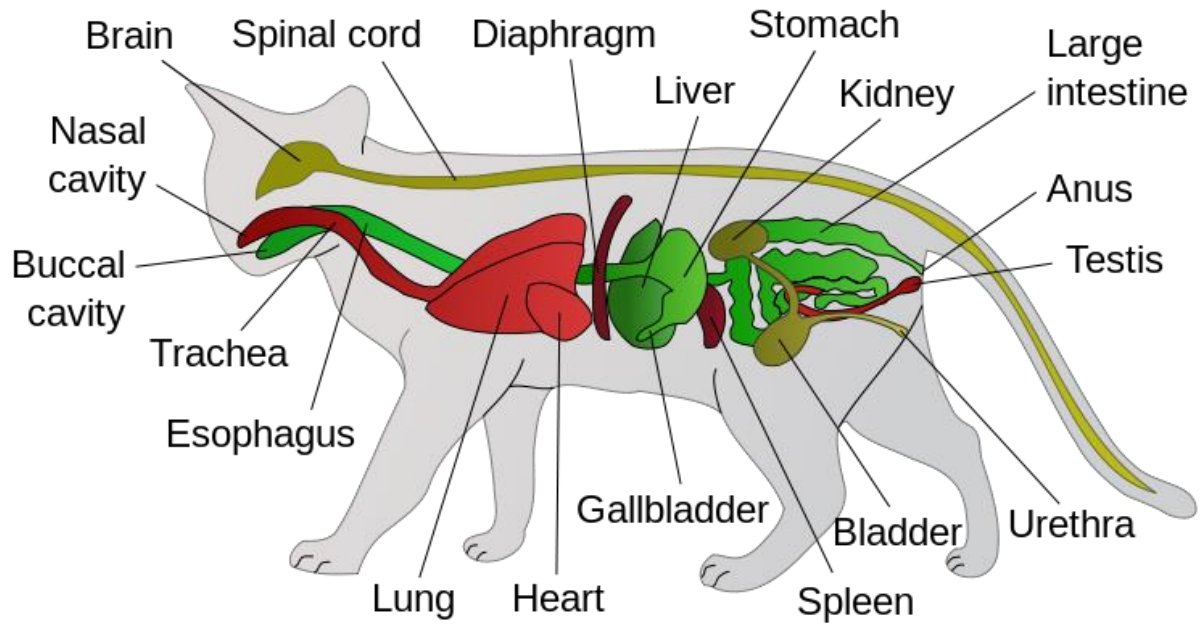
**Class D – Catology Contest**

<b>Lot No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
19.	Catology Contest (written test of general knowledge of cats)

**Class E – Cat Project Displays**

<b>Lot No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
20.	Poster, history of a breed
21.	Poster, diseases or parasites of cats or how to keep a cat healthy
22.	Useful cat item
23.	Scrapbook, breeds and descriptions (minimum of 10)
24.	Scrapbook, activities in cat project
25.	Any other cat-themed exhibit appropriate to project

# Anatomy



**Upper eyelid**

**Third eyelid  
(Haw)**

**Lower eyelid**

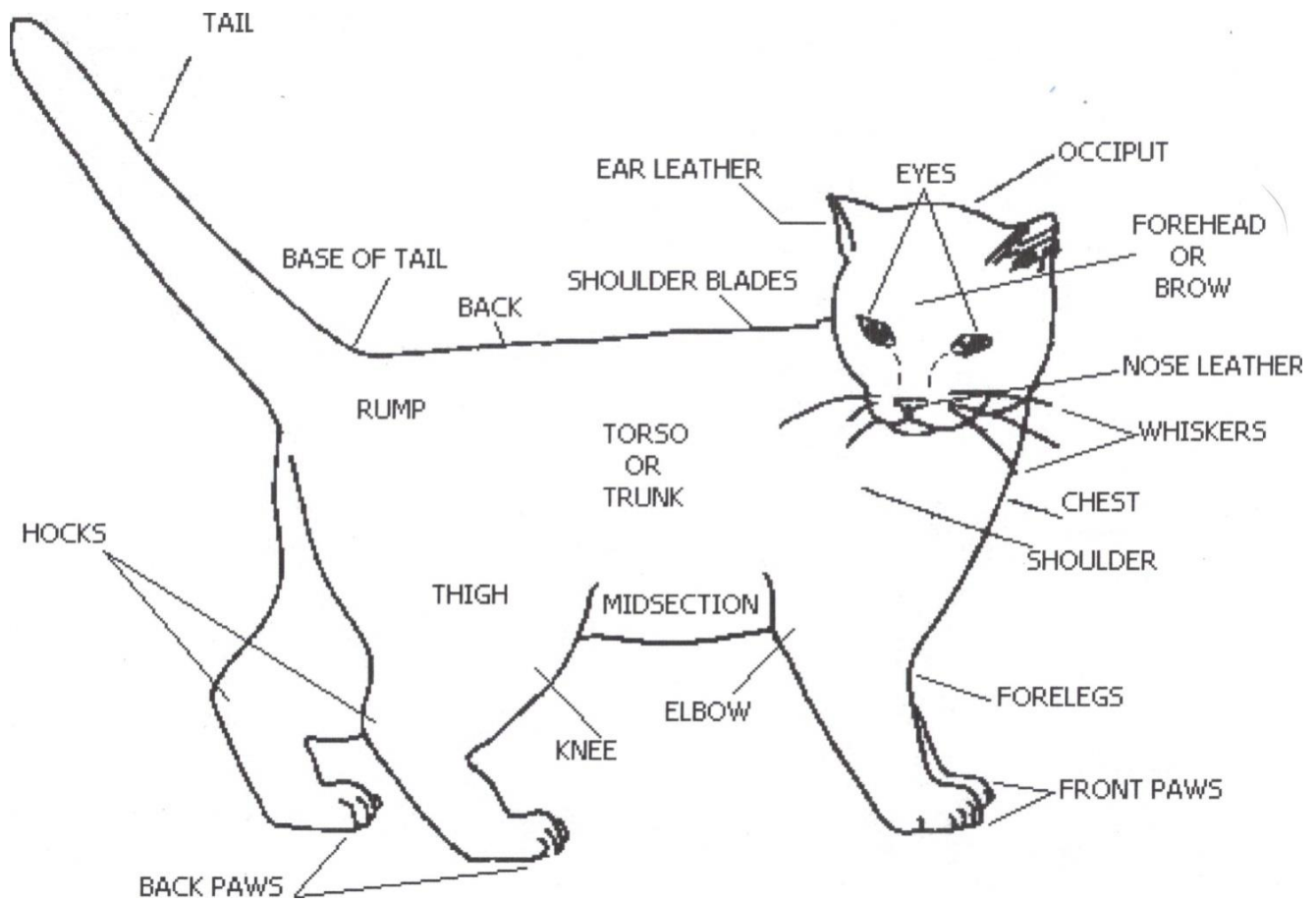
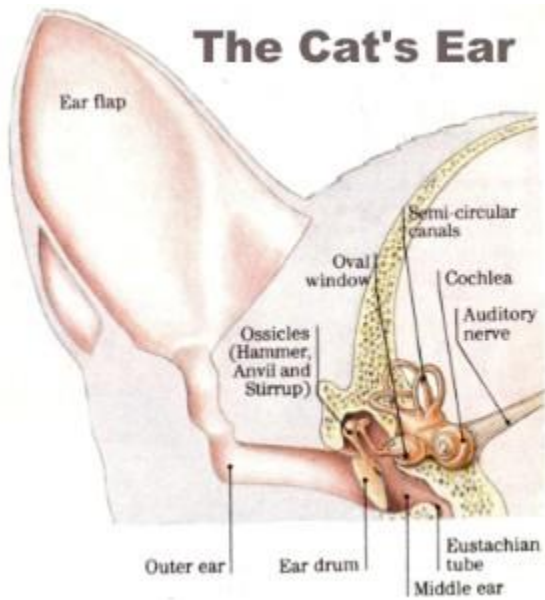
**Sclera**

**Pupil**

**Iris**

**Outer Eye**

# Anatomy





## Glossary

<b>Abscess</b>	A collection of pus anywhere in the body
<b>ACFA</b>	American Cat Fanciers Association
<b>Agouti hairs</b>	Hair with distinct bands of color on them
<b>Ailurophile</b>	A cat lover
<b>Ailurophobia</b>	An abnormal and persistent fear of cats
<b>Albino</b>	Lack of pigment melanin, causing white fur and pink eyes
<b>Anatomy</b>	The study of the structure of the body
<b>Aversion Therapy</b>	Changing a particular behavior pattern by teaching the animal to associate an unwanted behavior with an unpleasant stimulus, such as spraying water
<b>Bench</b>	An area at a cat show where cages are put for the cats to be kept during the show
<b>Bi-Color</b>	Coats consisting of white hair mixed with one other color
<b>Breed</b>	A group of cats with similar characteristics and related ancestry
<b>Breed Standard</b>	A description of ideal characteristics and related ancestry
<b>Cancer</b>	An abnormal, uncontrolled growth of a group of body cells
<b>Canine Teeth</b>	The long, sharp teeth near the front of the mouth used for catching and killing prey
<b>Carnivore</b>	Flesh-eating animals
<b>Carpal Pad</b>	Extra fleshy pad above others on front paws, thought to help stop skidding when a cat lands after jumping
<b>Castration</b>	Neutering of a male cat by removing the testicles through surgery
<b>Cat Fancy</b>	A collective term used to cover pedigree cats, cat clubs and cat fanciers
<b>Catnip</b>	The herb <i>Nepeta Cataria</i> , which give off a scent that most cats like; used in some cat toys
<b>Cattery</b>	Place where cats are bred and/or boarded
<b>CFA</b>	Cat Fanciers Association
<b>Chromosomes</b>	Tiny strands of DNA that store genetic information
<b>Chlamydia Psittaci</b>	Extremely contagious disease, especially in kittens, causing severe distress in the form of swelling and redness of the tissues around the eyes and excessive tearing, sneezing, salivating and coughing. Included in the 4 in 1 immunization
<b>Classic tabby</b>	tabby pattern that has bold, swirling or circular patterns along his sides
<b>Cobby</b>	Describes a compact body with a boxy style such as seen in the Persian; a relatively large, round, short body set low on short, sturdy legs
<b>Color Points</b>	The color markings on the face (mask), ears, tail, legs and paws, being a particular distinctive color different from the rest of the coat, which is a lighter shade
<b>Colostrum</b>	High-protein milk with a high content of antibodies that is produced during the first few days after a dam gives birth
<b>Conjunctivitis</b>	Inflammation of the thin outer layer of the eye, causing watering and soreness; associated with feline respiratory disease
<b>Crepuscular</b>	Animals that are active primarily during twilight (i.e., the period before dawn and that after dusk).
<b>Dam</b>	The female parent, the mother cat
<b>De-clawing</b>	Surgically removing the claws
<b>Dermatitis</b>	An inflammation of the skin, sometimes called eczema
<b>Dew Claw</b>	Extra toe on front leg above the paw, its function is not known
<b>DNA</b>	Chemical substance that makes up chromosomes, from which all life begins
<b>Domestic</b>	A non-pedigreed cat, usually a short hair native to a particular country
<b>Dominant Gene</b>	Prevailing over another, for example, the gene for folded ears is dominant over the gene for straight ears; if a cat has one gene for folded ears and one gene for straight ears, the ears will fold.
<b>Down Hairs</b>	Soft, short hairs under guard hairs that insulate the body
<b>Ear Mites</b>	Tiny parasites living in the ear canal, causing irritation

<b>Elbow</b>	First joint below the body on the front leg
<b>Estrogen</b>	Female sex hormone that stimulates estrus
<b>Estrus</b>	Heat; a recurrent period of varying length during which the female produces a watery secretion for the genital tract, becomes receptive to the male and ovulates (releases an egg from the ovary) if mated
<b>Euthanasia</b>	The act of humanely ending an animal's life
<b>External Parasites</b>	Small, often microscopic organisms that live by feeding on the skin and hair of the host; examples in cats include fleas, mange mites, fur mites, ear mites, ticks and lice
<b>Feline Calici Virus</b>	One of two common virus causing feline respiratory disease. Signs include fever, coughing, sneezing, watery eyes and runny nose ( <b>FCV</b> ). Included in 3 in 1 or 4 in 1 immunizations
<b>Feline Immunodeficiency Virus</b>	A relative of the HIV virus in humans, which weakens the immune system, eventually causing death; highly contagious to other cats, but not to humans or other animals ( <b>FIV</b> )
<b>Feline Infectious Anemia</b>	Disease caused by parasites in the blood; signs are fever, weight loss and lethargy ( <b>FIA</b> )
<b>Feline Infectious Enteritis</b>	Virus causing loss of white blood cells, fatal in most cases; signs include depression, severe diarrhea, vomiting and abdominal pain ( <b>FIE</b> )
<b>Feline Infectious Peritonitis</b>	Usually fatal viral disease; sign include fluid accumulation in the abdomen, jaundice and anemia ( <b>FIP</b> )
<b>Feline Urological Syndrome</b>	Inflammation of the bladder and urethra; sandy deposits in the bladder and urethra can lead to blood in urine and difficulty in urination; obstruction is a real emergency ( <b>FUS</b> )
<b>Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis (FVR)</b>	An upper respiratory virus that causes fever, discharge from eyes, nose and other nasty symptoms. Included in 3 in 1 or 4 in 1 immunizations
<b>Feral</b>	Domestic (tame) animals that have gone back to a wild state
<b>Fleas</b>	The most common parasite found on a cat's skin; live by feeding on blood; cats may be sensitive to bites or flea dirt
<b>Gastritis</b>	Inflammation of the stomach walls causing vomiting and lack of appetite
<b>Genes</b>	Units of heredity that control growth, development, function and physical characteristics of the cat
<b>Genetics</b>	The study of heredity
<b>Gestation</b>	The period of conception and birth; normally last from 63-69 days in cats
<b>Ghost Markings</b>	Faint tabby pattern, which usually disappears, seen in kittens and some adults
<b>Guard Hairs</b>	The outer and longest hairs in a cat's coat, sometimes called the primary hairs
<b>Harvest Mite</b>	Parasites that appear in the autumn and can cause skin irritation; also known as chiggers
<b>Haw</b>	Eyelid that is sometimes seen at the corners of the cat's eyes; also known as the nictitating membrane
<b>Hematoma</b>	Blood blister in the ear flap, usually due to scratching and bursting of a blood vessel
<b>Hock</b>	A cat's ankle
<b>Hook Worms</b>	Blood sucking worms that live in a small intestine; can cause weight loss, diarrhea and anemia
<b>Host</b>	An animal on which a parasite lives
<b>Houstraining</b>	Training a cat to use the litter box or toilet
<b>Internal Parasite</b>	An organism that, at some stage of life, is nourished inside the cat; examples in cats include roundworms, tapeworms, hookworms, strongloides, heartworms, and lungworms
<b>Intact</b>	A cat that has not been neutered or spayed
<b>Juvenile Phase</b>	Phase of a kitten's development, from fourteen weeks to the onset of sexual maturity, when behaviors and skills are established
<b>Keratitis</b>	Inflammation of the cornea, resulting in becoming cloudy

<b>Lice</b>	Parasites that suck blood, causing anemia in a severe infestation
<b>Longhaired Mackerel Tabby</b>	Cat whose coat has long top hairs. Hair on tail is 1-inch or longer tabby pattern that has stripes that run perpendicular to the cat's spine and line his legs and ring his tail.
<b>Mange Mite</b>	Minute parasites that burrow into a cat's skin, causing chronic hair loss, irritation and inflammation
<b>Mascara Lines</b>	The dark lines seen in tabby cats running from the outer corners of the eye
<b>Mastitis</b>	Infection of the milk glands
<b>Metacarpals</b>	Bones between the wrist and the paws; includes the dew claw, the cat equivalent of a thumb
<b>Metacarpal Pads</b>	Thick pads of tissue on front paws to keep a cat from slipping
<b>Metatarsals</b>	Hind paw bones, foot bones
<b>Metatarsal Pads</b>	Thick pads on the back paws of a cat
<b>Miacis</b>	Earliest ancestor of the cat
<b>Moggy</b>	a <b>cat</b> of unknown origin/mixed breed
<b>Mutation</b>	Spontaneous change in the genetic structure that results in a new species, for example the Balinese
<b>Nape</b>	Loose skin just forward of the shoulder at the base of the neck
<b>Neonatal Phase</b>	First phase of a kitten's life that last for about ten days to two weeks. It is marked by helplessness, dependence and the need for nourishment and a mother's care
<b>Neuter</b>	1. A castrated male cat 2. To remove the testicles from a male cat through surgery
<b>Odd-Eyed</b>	Cat with two different colored eyes
<b>Oriental</b>	Foreign breed with almond shaped eyes, wedge shaped heads and long limbs. Examples are the Abyssinian, Siamese and Burmese
<b>Palpating</b>	Examining by touch
<b>Panleukopenia</b>	Also known as distemper, a highly contagious viral disease that causes fever, appetite loss, vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration and other complications that frequently result in death. Included in 3 in 1 or 4 in one immunizations
<b>Papilla</b>	Rear facing fleshy hooks located on a cat's tongue
<b>Patched tabby</b>	a tortoiseshell colored cat with tabby markings
<b>Pathogen</b>	Organism capable of producing disease
<b>Pedigree</b>	A document containing the known names, titles, colors and registration numbers of the first three to five generations of a cat's predecessors
<b>Phalanges</b>	Toe bones
<b>Pigment</b>	The substance that causes the coloring of a cat
<b>Points</b>	The face, ears, legs, feet and tail which may be a different color than the rest of the body, such as in a Siamese cat
<b>Polydactyl</b>	Having an extra number of toes
<b>Pricked</b>	The upright or forward inclination of a cat's ears
<b>Queen</b>	A female cat of breeding age that has not been spayed
<b>Queening</b>	Giving birth
<b>Quick</b>	The pink part of a claw containing nerves and blood vessels, which you want to avoid while clipping a cat's claws
<b>Rabies</b>	Serious viral disease affecting the nervous system; transmission is by a bite from an infected animal
<b>Recessive Gene</b>	A gene whose characteristics are overridden by a dominant gene in each pairing of chromosomes, so the characteristic is not evident in the resulting offspring
<b>Register</b>	List of pedigree cats. In order to be allowed to enter cat shows, each purebred cat must be registered upon birth with the national cat registry
<b>Ringworm</b>	Form of fungal infestation that causes scaly skin and irritation

<b>Roundworms</b>	Parasites found in a cat's digestive tract, feeding on digesting food; can cause diarrhea, especially in kittens
<b>Scent Marking</b>	A cat marks its territory with urine or with scent from glands on the head or paw pads, sending a clear message to any intruding cats. It may also scratch furniture and trees, sharpening its claws and leaving a scent from glands on its paw pads
<b>Scratch Post</b>	A post or log used by a cat to exercise through scratching its claws into the surface
<b>Sire</b>	The male parent, the father cat
<b>Socialization Phase</b>	Phase of a kitten's life, from two to fourteen weeks of age, during which social play and interaction begin and behavior patterns are established; imprint phase
<b>Solid</b>	All of one color
<b>Spay</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A female cat that has been sterilized surgically</li> <li>2. To make a female cat sterile through surgery</li> </ol>
<b>Spotted tabby</b>	tabby pattern with round, oval or rosette spots all over the body
<b>Stop</b>	A slight indentation in the bridge of the nose occurring between or slightly below a point in between the eyes
<b>Stud</b>	An uncastrated tomcat used specifically for breeding purposes
<b>Tapetum Lucidem</b>	Layer of tissue in the eye, lying immediately behind the retina, that reflects visible light back through the retina, allowing animal to see in lower light.
<b>Tapeworms</b>	Intestinal parasites that feed on a cat's partially digested food; fleas are needed to complete the life cycle
<b>TICA</b>	The International Cat Association
<b>Ticked tabby</b>	tabby pattern with agouti hairs over the body and the forehead M, but few other body stripes.
<b>Ticks</b>	Parasites that burrow into a cat's skin to feed on blood. Some types of ticks can transmit diseases
<b>Tipped</b>	Coat whose top hairs are tipped with a different color than the undercoat
<b>Tumor</b>	Swelling on or beneath skin due to abnormal growth; can be cancerous
<b>Undercoat</b>	Thick layer of insulating fur under the topcoat
<b>Vaccination</b>	To inoculate an animal to produce immunity from certain diseases
<b>Veterinarian</b>	A professional doctor qualified to treat diseases and injuries to animals
<b>Weaning</b>	Gradual change in a kitten's diet from mother's milk to solid food
<b>Zoonotic</b>	Describes a disease that can spread between animals and humans

# Sheboygan County 4-H Cat Project 2021 - Youth Board Agreement

## Requirements

- Minimum of 1 year in project
- 80% meeting attendance (7 of 9 meetings)
- Introduce speakers
- Project meeting duties as requested by Adult Board Member
- Speech or Demonstration at a project meeting

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

4-H Club: \_\_\_\_\_ Years in Project: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Alt. Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

What strengths can you bring to the Cat Project?

What subject would you feel most comfortable giving a speech or demonstration on? Least comfortable?

Please list any suggestions of topics for future meetings:

Youth Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_