

Hidden Paw Cat Club



Presents

“A Walk on the Wild Side”



Our Third
Allbreed Championship and Household Pet Cat Show

The Maryland State Fairgrounds, Timonium MD

January 29-30, 2011



Hidden Paw Cat Club

Welcomes you to our Third Championship and Household Pet Show

“A Walk On The Wild Side” Highlighting the Wild Cats Our Cats Remind Us Of

January 29-30, 2011

Judging Lineup

Saturday

Dorie Eckhart – AB
Doug Blackmore – AB
Leighann Blackmore – AB
Pat Steckman – SP

Sunday

Ron Summers – AB
Stephen Joostema – AB
Dan Lalley – AB
Debbie Wich – AB

Master Clerk
Frank Osborne

Show Committee

Joe Pitt
Karon Hansberger



In honor of all our drive in entries, the theme song for the show is
Get Your Kicks on Route 66



All persons who attend the World of Cats Cat Show at the World of Pets Expo, and who bring their pet(s) do so at their own risk and agree to abide by the rules for safety established by Premier Events, Inc. (PE) and Hidden Paw Cat Club (ACFA). It is recommended that all entries be fully immunized against feline enteritis, rhinotracheitis and calici viruses. Maryland state law requires all cats to be immunized against rabies. Any entry from a household where there has been a contagious illness within 21 days of the opening day of the show will be prohibited. Pet owners also understand and agree that they are liable for any injury and/or damage to persons and/or property that may be caused by their pet. Pet owners also understand that PE and ACFA are not responsible for loss of property and/or injury to persons or pets. PE and ACFA reserve the right to refuse entry to any person or animal for any cause deemed not in the best interest of the Expo, and/or to have any person or animal removed from the show site for any cause deemed not in the best interest of the Expo. Pet owners understand and agree that they will abide by all decisions of PE and ACFA.

Thank You

To

Our Sponsors

Listed in Alphabetical Order

Ann Jucha
Annapolis Cat Hospital
Carwen Cattery
Ja Ja Siberians & RagaMuffins
Kathleen Tomas
Margie Hopman

A Walk on the Wild Side

Many of us look at our cats and see in them the look and behavior of tigers, lions, leopards and other wild cats. That is part of their draw for many people. Many of us have seen big cats on TV specials and in parks interacting with their trainer/handler much in the way our cats interact with us. For the good of the big cats we must be content to have our tiger, leopard and lion wanna-bes in the house and leave the big cats to animal sanctuaries and zoos.

Sadly, most of the big cats we admire are threatened or endangered by loss of habitat and killing by poachers for their body parts for folk medicine and coats for trophies. For some species the only path to survival may be breeding programs in zoos and animal sanctuaries.

Featured in this catalog are some of these wild cats.

Finals



Leopard: Leopards are graceful and powerful big cats closely related to lions, tigers, and jaguars. They live in sub-Saharan Africa, northeast Africa, Central Asia, India, and China. However, many of their populations are endangered, especially outside of Africa.

The leopard is so strong and comfortable in trees that it often hauls its kills into the branches. By dragging the bodies of large animals aloft it hopes to keep them safe from scavengers such as hyenas. Leopards can also hunt from trees, where their spotted coats allow them to blend with the leaves until they spring with a deadly pounce. These nocturnal predators also stalk antelope, deer, and pigs by stealthy movements in the tall grass. Leopards are strong swimmers and very much at home in the water, where they sometimes eat fish or crabs.

Female leopards can give birth at any time of the year. They usually have two grayish cubs with barely visible spots. The mother hides her cubs and moves them from one safe location to the next until they are old enough to begin playing and learning to hunt. Cubs live with their mothers for about two years—otherwise, leopards are solitary animals.

Most leopards are light colored with distinctive dark spots that are called rosettes, because they resemble the shape of a rose. Black leopards, which appear to be almost solid in color because their spots are hard to distinguish, are commonly called black panthers.

66 to 176 lbs



Kittens



Clouded Leopard: The clouded leopard is one of the most charismatic and least understood of Asia's many beautiful cat species. Little is known about the behavior or status of these shy and elusive cats in the wild. Only six clouded leopards ever have been radio-collared, and no systematic survey has ever been attempted to determine the number of these felids remaining in the wild. Rampant habitat loss and fragmentation

throughout the clouded leopard forest habitat in Southeast Asia and active poaching of clouded leopards are causing a decline in their already uncertain population. Currently, clouded leopard pelts have increased dramatically in the illegal wildlife trade due to active poaching in Asia. Unfortunately, populations in zoos are also struggling.

Breeding clouded leopards in captivity has been a challenge the world over, primarily due to male aggression, decreased breeding activity between paired animals, and high cub mortality. The National Zoo has been working in partnership with the Zoological Park Organization of Thailand, the Nashville Zoo and the Clouded Leopard Species Survival Plan to develop a clouded leopard breeding program in Thai zoos (largest population of confiscated clouded leopards in Southeast Asia). To date, twelve cubs have been born, and two cubs have been imported to the USA for genetic augmentation of the North American Clouded Leopard SSP population.

This beautiful Asian cat, named for its spotted coat, is seldom seen in the wild, and its habits remain a bit mysterious. Clouded leopards roam the hunting grounds of Asia from the rain forests of Indonesia to the foothills of the Nepali Himalayas. Though little information is known about their population sizes, they are considered a vulnerable species.

Most cats are good climbers, but the clouded leopard is near the top of its class. These big cats can even hang upside down beneath large branches, using their large paws and sharp claws to secure a good grip. Clouded leopards have short, powerful legs equipped with rotating rear ankles that allow them to safely downclimb in a headfirst posture—much like a common squirrel. Sharp eyesight helps them judge distances well, and the cats use their long tails to maintain balance.

More Information:

Save the Clouded Leopard: Save the Clouded Leopards is dedicated to creating greater awareness of the Clouded Leopards while supporting the research and conservation to save this endangered species. http://www.savethecloudedleopards.org/Home_Page.html

Up to 50 lbs



Cats



Tiger: Tigers are the largest of all wild cats and are renowned for their power and strength. There were once eight tiger subspecies, but three became extinct during the 20th century. Over the last hundred years, hunting and forest destruction have reduced overall tiger populations from hundreds of thousands to perhaps 5,000 to 7,000. Tigers are hunted as trophies and also for body parts that are used in traditional Chinese medicine. All five remaining tiger

subspecies are endangered, and many protection programs are in place. Poaching is a reduced—but still very significant—threat to Siberian tigers. Since 1900, the endangered tiger's habitat and numbers have been reduced by up to 95 per cent. Poachers continue to poison waterholes or set steel wire snares to kill tigers and tiger prey, selling their skins and body parts for use in traditional Chinese medicine.

Of the eight original subspecies of tigers, three have become extinct in the last 60 years, an average of one every 20 years. The Bali tiger became extinct in the 1930's. The Caspian tiger was forced into extinction in the 1970's. And the Javan tiger followed in the 1980's.

The number of tigers in the 1900's --over 100,000 -- dropped to 4,000 in the 1970's. Today, they are a critically endangered species with the total of all the wild populations of the five remaining subspecies (Bengal tigers, IndoChinese tigers, Siberian tigers, South China tigers, and Sumatran tigers) is an estimated 4,600 and 7,700 tigers.

More Information:

Tigers in Crisis: <http://tigersin crisis.com/>

Save the Tiger Fund: <http://www.savethetigerfund.org> Save the Tiger Fund (STF) is a partnership program between the ExxonMobil Foundation and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) established in 1995 focused on the conservation of wild tigers. Major funding for STF is provided by ExxonMobil Foundation and NFWF administers the program. 240 to 660 lbs depending on sub species



Alters



Snow Leopard: Native to the Central Asian Mountains, the snow leopard is a rare sight, with only about 6,000 left in the wild. They are hunted for their beautiful, warm fur and for their organs, which are used in traditional Chinese medicine.

These rare, beautiful gray leopards live in the mountains of Central Asia. They are insulated by thick hair, and their wide, fur-covered feet act as natural snowshoes. Snow leopards have powerful legs and are tremendous leapers, able to jump as far as 50 feet (15 meters). They use their long tails for balance and as blankets to cover sensitive body parts against the severe mountain chill.

There are three main reasons that snow leopards are in trouble. The first reason is that the bones, skin and organs of large cats are valuable in traditional Asian medicine. Tigers are the preferred species for this purpose, but tigers are so rare that it is almost impossible to find one in the wild so snow leopards are substituted for tigers. When you consider that the people who live near snow leopards often earn less than 300 dollars per year and that a poacher can get perhaps \$200 for a dead snow leopard (though a middleman can resell it for up to \$10,000), it isn't hard to understand why snow leopards are at risk.

Humans are a second reason that snow leopards are endangered. Humans have pushed ever further with their livestock into the snow leopard's habitat. Overgrazing damages the fragile mountain grasslands, leaving less food for the wild sheep and goats that are the snow leopard's main prey. With less food for the wild sheep and goats, there become fewer of these animals for the snow leopard. This leaves the snow leopard with little choice but to prey on the domestic livestock for their own survival. An unhappy farmer, arriving at his goat pen one morning to find that all of his goats have been killed by a snow leopard, might retaliate by killing the snow leopard if he can find it.

More Information:

Snow Leopard Trust: Founded in 1981, the Snow Leopard Trust is the world's leading authority on the study and protection of the endangered snow leopard.

<http://www.snowleopard.org/>

Snow Leopard Conservancy: <http://www.snowleopardconservancy.org/>

60 to 120 lbs



House Hold Pets



Lions: Lions are the only cats that live in groups, which are called prides. Prides are family units that may include up to three males, a dozen or so females, and their young. All of a pride's lionesses are related, and female cubs typically stay with the group as they age. Young males eventually leave and establish their own prides by taking over a group headed by another male.

Only male lions boast manes, the impressive fringe of long hair that encircles their heads. Males defend the pride's territory, which may include some 100 square miles (259 square kilometers) of grasslands, scrub, or open woodlands. These intimidating animals mark the area with urine, roar menacingly to warn intruders, and chase off animals that encroach on their turf.

Female lions are the pride's primary hunters. They often work together to prey upon antelopes, zebras, wildebeest, and other large animals of the open grasslands. Many of these animals are faster than lions, so teamwork pays off.

After the hunt, the group effort often degenerates to squabbling over the sharing of the kill, with cubs at the bottom of the pecking order. Young lions do not help to hunt until they are about a year old. Lions will hunt alone if the opportunity presents itself, and they also steal kills from hyenas or wild dogs.

Lions have been celebrated throughout history for their courage and strength. They once roamed most of Africa and parts of Asia and Europe. Today they are found only in parts of sub-Saharan Africa, except for one very small population of Asian lions that survives in India's Gir Forest.

265-420 lbs



Hidden Paw Cat Club
Encourages you to adopt a rescued cat

ACFA Forms



Jaguar: Jaguars are the largest of South America's big cats. They once roamed from the southern tip of that continent north to the region surrounding the U.S.-Mexico border. Today significant numbers of jaguars are found only in remote regions of South and Central America—particularly in the Amazon basin. These beautiful and powerful beasts were prominent in ancient Native American cultures. In some traditions the Jaguar God of the Night was the

formidable lord of the underworld. The name jaguar is derived from the Native American word *yaguar*, which means "he who kills with one leap."

Unlike many other cats, jaguars do not avoid water; in fact, they are quite good swimmers. Rivers provide prey in the form of fish, turtles, or caimans—small, alligatorlike animals. Jaguars also eat larger animals such as deer, peccaries, capybaras, and tapirs. They sometimes climb trees to prepare an ambush, killing their prey with one powerful bite.

Most jaguars are tan or orange with distinctive black spots, dubbed "rosettes" because they are shaped like roses. Some jaguars are so dark they appear to be spotless, though their markings can be seen on closer inspection.

Jaguars live alone and define territories of many square miles by marking with their waste or clawing trees.

Females have litters of one to four cubs. The mother stays with them and defends them fiercely from any animal that may approach—even their own father. Young jaguars learn to hunt by living with their mothers for two years or more.

Jaguars are still hunted for their attractive fur. Ranchers also kill them because the cats sometimes prey upon their livestock.

100-250 lbs.

