Animal Science Papers and Reports vol. 44 (2026) no. 2, 189-208
DOI: 10.2478/aspr-2026-0012
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Trends in the showing of selected breeds of cats in Poland

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(Accepted May 29, 2026)

The development of modern felinology has been influenced by the formation of federations bringing together lovers of purebred cats and the growth of the cat show industry, which has also led to the emergence of many new cat breeds. These breeds arose mainly as a result of single-point mutations and the deliberate crossbreeding of domestic cats with wild felines, which are referred to as hybrid breeds. Among the breeds resulting from mutations are Devon Rex (DRX) cats, and among the hybrid breeds are Bengal (BEN) cats.

The aim of this study was to analyze the exhibition history of selected purebred cat breeds (BRI, BEN, RUS, and DRX) at cat shows in Poland organized under the auspices of The International Cat Association (TICA) and the Fédération Internationale Féline (FIFe) - to compare the exhibition history of breeds with a long-standing history (BRI and RUS) with breeds that emerged in the 20th century as a result of point mutations (DRX) and a hybrid breed (BEN).

The analysis was based on show catalogs from the two federations (TICA and FIFe) covering the period 2012-2024. The analysis considered the presence of individual breeds at international purebred cat shows, gender distribution, show classes and categories, and the frequency of specific coat colors. The analysis accounted for the time factor (2012-2024), federations (TICA and FIFe), and their interaction on the specific traits analyzed.

A stable presence was demonstrated for breeds with a long-standing breeding tradition (BRI) and a new hybrid breed (BEN), alongside a clear increase in the exhibition of DRX cats ($P<0.05$). In 2020, there was a sharp decline in the exhibition of purebred cats, which was associated with restrictions on organizing mass events during the Covid-19 pandemic. In terms of gender distribution, female cats are exhibited more frequently than male cats, reflecting the natural structure of purebred cat

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breeding. The influence of the factors considered on the prevalence of most age categories, gender distribution, and specific coat colors was demonstrated (P<0.05).

KEY WORDS: cat show / Russian Blue / Bengal / Devon Rex

The development of modern felinology is closely linked to the establishment and activities of international organizations that bring together breeders of purebred cats. The origins of formal breeding date back to the 19th century in England, where growing interest in cats led to the establishment of the first organizational structures and breed standards [Peter and Sałacka 2012]. One of the pioneers of this movement was Harrison Weir, who played a key role in organizing the first exhibitions and in developing the rules for judging cats [Kurkowski 2010]. As breeding developed, new organizations began to emerge, such as the National Cat Club [1887] and the Cat Fanciers' Association (CFA) [1906], which standardized the rules for registration and breed evaluation [CFA 1906].

In the second half of the 20th century, international organizations were established, including the Federation Internationale Feline [FIFe 1949], The International Cat Association [TICA 1979], and the World Cat Federation [WCF 1988]. These organizations differ in their approach to breeding; FIFe applies more restrictive rules regarding breed purity, while TICA demonstrates greater flexibility, allowing for new breeds and changes to standards [FIFe 2024, TICA 1979]. In Poland, the development of felinology took place mainly in the 1990s with the establishment of national organizations and an increase in the number of catteries [PZF 1995].

Feline organizations differ in their judging systems. In TICA and CFA, cats are judged in ring judging, where during a show each judge must evaluate every cat. This results in smaller attendance at these shows. In FIFe, cats are judged individually, and there is no requirement for every judge to evaluate every cat, which results in larger numbers of cats at these shows. The situation is similar at WCF shows, where cats are judged using a mixed system (individual and ring judging). Each cat is judged individually at WCF shows, but in addition to the individual judging system, rings are also organized as an additional opportunity for purebred cats to compete.

Cat shows are inextricably linked to the federation's activities and constitute one of the most important elements in the evaluation and promotion of breeds. The first shows were local in nature and appeared as early as the 16th-17th centuries, but the landmark event was the show organized in 1871 at London's Crystal Palace [Meadows and Flint 2005, Peter and Sałacka 2012]. This event marked the beginning of modern felinological exhibitions, introducing a system for classifying cats and evaluating them according to specific criteria [Stroud 2011]. In the following years, exhibitions gained popularity, becoming a platform for showcasing breeding achievements and a place for breeders to exchange experiences [Fogle and Edney 2008]. The development of shows also contributed to the growing importance of phenotypic traits, such as body structure, coat color, and temperament, which began to play a key role in the evaluation of animals [Meadows and Flint 2005]. Contemporary shows organized by federations such as

FIFe or TICA are international in nature and are based on detailed regulations covering classification, scoring systems, and rules for awarding titles [FIFe 2024, TICA, 2024].

Feline organizations play a key role in the process of recognizing new breeds; this is particularly evident in the case of TICA, which admits breeds still in the development phase [TICA 1979]. As a result, modern felinology is highly dynamic; alongside breeds with a long history, new varieties are emerging, which increases the genetic and phenotypic diversity of the purebred cat population. Currently, the number of recognized breeds varies by organization: the Fédération Internationale Féline (FIFe) lists 48 recognized breeds, while The International Cat Association (TICA) lists over 80 cat breeds (73 breeds recognized in the Championship class, plus several experimental and provisionally recognized breeds). This reflects the continuous development of cat breeding and the growing interest in purebred cats worldwide [FIFe 2026, TICA 2026].

Changes in breeding and cat shows have had a direct impact on the popularity of specific cat breeds. Traditional breeds with a long history of breeding, such as the British Shorthair, Russian Blue, and Siamese, have maintained a high standing among breeders and exhibitors for years [Lyons and Kurushima 2012]. However, many new cat breeds emerged in the 20th century. This is the result of breeding efforts (the fixation of new color variants and point mutations) as well as crossbreeding between individuals of different breeds to enrich the gene pool in certain breeds (British Shorthair, Persian, or Maine Coon) after World War II, and crossbreeding with other wild feline species. In the 20th century, the emergence of new breeds was mainly the result of the appearance of point mutations (fixed through selective breeding) and led to the development of cat breeds such as the Devon Rex (DRX). Over the past few decades, hybrid breeds have also emerged (resulting from crossbreeding domestic cats (Felis catus) with wild cats, such as the Asian Leopard Cat (Prionailurus bengalensis), resulting in the hybrid breed – the Bengal cat (BEN). These breeds have existed for several decades, are fully recognized by felinological organizations, and are enjoying growing popularity among breeders and lovers of purebred cats. These are breeds that are becoming increasingly popular among breeders and cat lovers. They are also breeds that, despite their short breeding history, are present at every cat show. This continuing trend reflects not only the large breeding population of these cats but also the very high interest from new buyers, thanks to whom these breeds are becoming more popular. [Lyons, 2014, Ottoni *et al*. 2017].

To date, no study has been conducted to characterize current trends in the exhibition of purebred cats. Although the domestic cat is one of the most popular pets, there remains a lack of literature describing cat shows or breeding activities. The aim of this study was to analyze the exhibition of selected purebred cat breeds (BRI, BEN, RUS, and DRX) at shows in Poland organized under the auspices of TICA and FIFe – comparing the exhibition of breeds with a long history (BRI and RUS) with breeds that emerged in the 20th century as a result of the appearance of a point mutation (DRX) and a hybrid breed (BEN).

Material and methods

The methodology involves an analysis of international purebred cat shows in Poland, focusing on selected breeds such as the Russian Blue (RUS), Devon Rex (DRX), British Shorthair (BRI), and Bengal (BEN). The exhibition 128 attendance of the aforementioned breeds was compared with that of other cat breeds. The analysis covered shows organized under the auspices of FIFe and TICA in Poland from 2012 to 2024. The primary sources of information were the official catalogs of these shows [FPL 2026, X-Treme Cat Club 2026]. The study included 205 show catalogs (186 shows under the auspices of FIFe and 20 shows organized under the auspices of TICA), in which a total of 45,134 cats participated, including 2,589 RUS cats, 3,525 DRX cats, 7,746 BRI cats, and 2,213 BEN cats. Within each of the analyzed breeds, the following research areas were considered:

1. The proportion of cats of selected breeds in the total number of cats participating in shows from 2012 to 2024. The analysis examined the number of cats of a given breed exhibited in a given federation between 2012 and 2024, as well as the percentage of cats exhibited at shows in each federation.
2. The gender structure of cats of selected breeds (RUS, BRI, DRX, and BEN) exhibited at TICA and FIFe shows. The proportions of females, males, neutered cats, kittens, and litters were specified. For alters, gender was not considered (these are neutered cats), and both alters (neutered cats at TICA shows) and neutered cats at FIFe shows were compared here. This category was named "alters."

   For kittens, the two FIFe categories (kittens and juniors) were combined into a single "kittens" category for comparison with the kittens category found at TICA shows. There is no juniors category at TICA shows. These are breeding-age kittens, which is why these categories were combined for comparison (kittens and juniors in FIFe).
3. Coat colors in each of the selected breeds (RUS, BRI, DRX, and BEN)

   Specific coat colors are listed for each breed. For RUS, the percentage (%) is specified:
   – blue,
   – point,
   – white.

   The color black did not occur during the analyzed period.

   For DRX and BRI cats, the frequencies (%) of the following coat colors were included:
   – white,
   – black,
   – chocolate,
   – lilac,
   – red,
   – cream,

– cinnamon,
– point,
– tortie,
– tabby,
– others.

Additionally, for BRI cats, the occurrence (%) of the following coat colors is specified:
– fawn,
– bicolor,
– shaded.

For Bengal cats, the occurrence (%) of coat colors was analyzed:
– n 24 (brown (black) spotted tabby),
– n 22 (brown (black) marbled tabby),
– ns 24 (black silver spotted tabby),
– ns 22 (black silver marbled tabby),
– lynx (seal lynx point spotted and marbled tabby),
– mink (seal mink spotted and marbled tabby),
– sepia (seal sepia spotted and marbled tabby),
– charcoal (charcoal spotted tabby),
– others.

4. Show classes and categories in which cats of selected breeds (RUS, BRI, DRX, and BEN) were presented.

A statistical analysis was conducted to assess the influence of the year, the organization, and the interaction between these two factors. A two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to evaluate these effects.

For multiple comparisons between years or between organizations, one-way ANOVA was applied based on the following models:

$$Y_{ij} = \mu + A_j + e_{ij} \text{ or } Y_{jk} = \mu + B_k + e_{ik}$$

Two-way ANOVA was applied for the evaluation of the effect of year and organization as well as its interaction according to the following model:

$$Y_{ijk} = \mu + A_j \text{ or } B_k + [AB]_{jk} + e_{ijk}$$

where:

Y – dependent variable;

μ – the general mean;

A_j – the effect of the year;

B_k – is the effect of the organization.

The results of two-way ANOVA were presented as P-values. The results were presented as means, and the variability of the data was described using the standard error of the mean (SEM). The significance of the effects of individual factors (year,

organization) and their interaction was assessed based on the p-values obtained from the ANOVA model. Values of $p \leq 0.05$ were considered statistically significant. Statistical analyses were performed using Statistica 13.

Results and discussion

The most important finding of this study is the demonstration of the increasing participation of DRX cats in cat shows organized under the auspices of FIFe and TICA. It is one of the younger breeds bred and exhibited at shows, with origins dating back to the second half of the 20th century [Lyons, 2014]. Over the course of several decades, it has become very popular, as evidenced by its increasing presence at cat shows (Fig. 1, 2, 3). The second breed with increasing participation in shows is the RUS at FIFe shows, which confirms the stability of this old breed and its popularity among exhibitors and breeders of purebred cats. The participation of the other breeds, BEN and BRI, remained stable at TICA and FIFe shows during the analyzed period (Fig. 1, 2, 3).

It should be noted that the two federations differ in their judging systems. In FIFe, cats are judged individually, and there are a large number of shows compared to TICA, where a ring judging system is in place; therefore, the two federations were not included in the statistical analysis for the "Average number of cats per show." In FIFe,

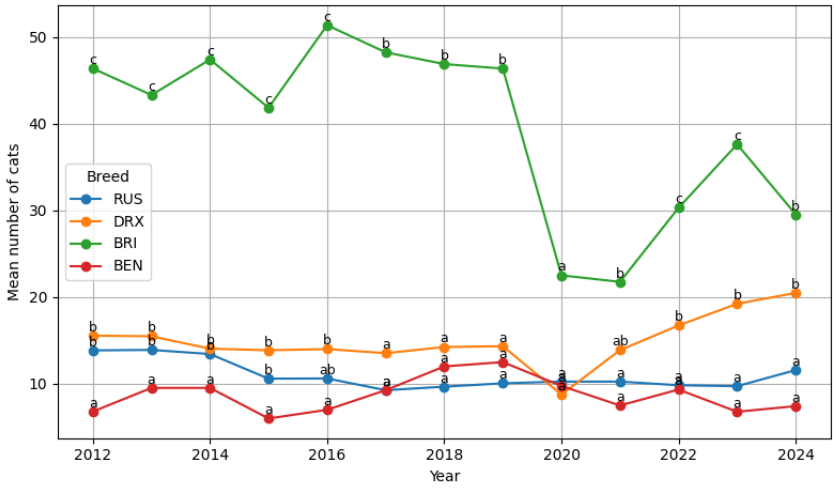

Fig. 1. Changes in the number of RUS, DRX, BRI, and BEN cats from 2012 to 2024 at shows organized by the FIFe. The Kruskal–Wallis test was used to compare the number of cats across breeds within each organization and year, and for statistical significance, the Dunn post hoc test with Holm correction was performed to identify differences between pairs of groups. Homogeneous groups (Compact Letter Display) were determined based on the results of post hoc tests, assigning common letters to groups that did not differ statistically significantly ($p \geq 0.05$). FIFe – Fédération Internationale Féline; RUS – Russian Blue, DRX – Devon Rex, BRI – British Shorthair, BEN – Bengal cats.

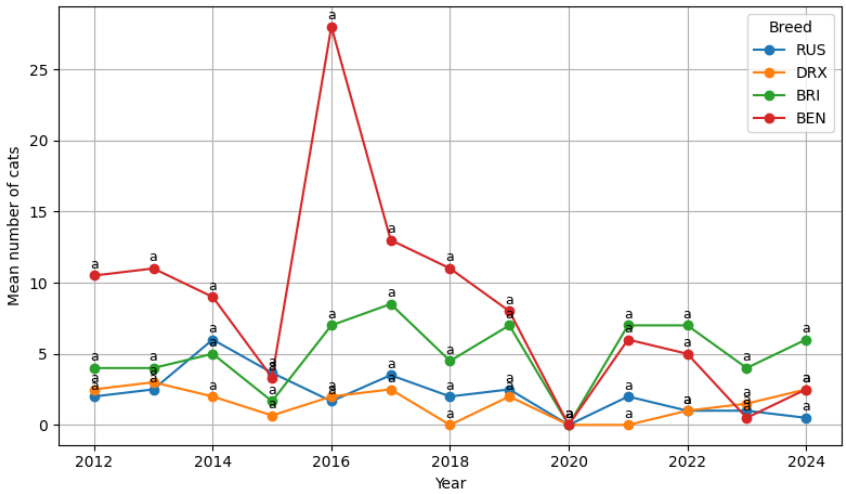

Fig. 2. Changes in the number of RUS, DRX, BRI, and BEN cats from 2012 to 2024 at shows organized by TICA. The Kruskal–Wallis test was used to compare the number of cats across breeds within each organization and year, and for statistical significance, the Dunn post hoc test with Holm correction was performed to identify differences between pairs of groups. Homogeneous groups (Compact Letter Display) were determined based on the results of post hoc tests, assigning common letters to groups that did not differ statistically significantly ($p \geq 0.05$). TICA - The International Cat Association; RUS – Russian Blue, DRX – Devon Rex, BRI – British Shorthair, BEN – Bengal cats.

the year had a significant effect on the "Average number of cats/show" ($P<0.05$), whereas in TICA, the year had no significant effect on the "Average number of cats/show" ($P=0.331$) (Tab. 1). This may result from a sharp decline in the number of cats exhibited during the COVID-19 pandemic (2020), which significantly limited the organization of mass events, including cat shows [Schmidt *et al*. 2024].

During the analyzed period of 2012-2019, the number of cats presented at shows organized by FIFe (Fig. 1) showed relative stability for BEN cats. For the BRI breed, a significant decrease in the number of exhibited cats was observed in 2020–2021 ($P<0.05$), which may be a result of restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic. This decline should be unequivocally linked to the global COVID-19 pandemic and the health restrictions introduced during it, which led to the limitation or complete suspension of mass events, including felinological exhibitions . However, the number of BRI cats exhibited after the pandemic did not return to pre-2020 levels and stood at approximately 30 BRI cats per show ($P<0.05$). The number of RUS cats was higher in 2012-2015 than after 2016 ($P<0.05$), and the COVID-19 pandemic did not result in a decrease in the number of RUS cats exhibited ($P>0.05$). In contrast, the number of DRX cats has been increasing since 2022 compared to other years in the analyzed time period ($P<0.05$). It is possible that the DRX breed gained popularity during the COVID-19 pandemic. Since 2022, an upward trend has been observed primarily for this breed. In the case of dogs, pandemic-related restrictions influenced changes in

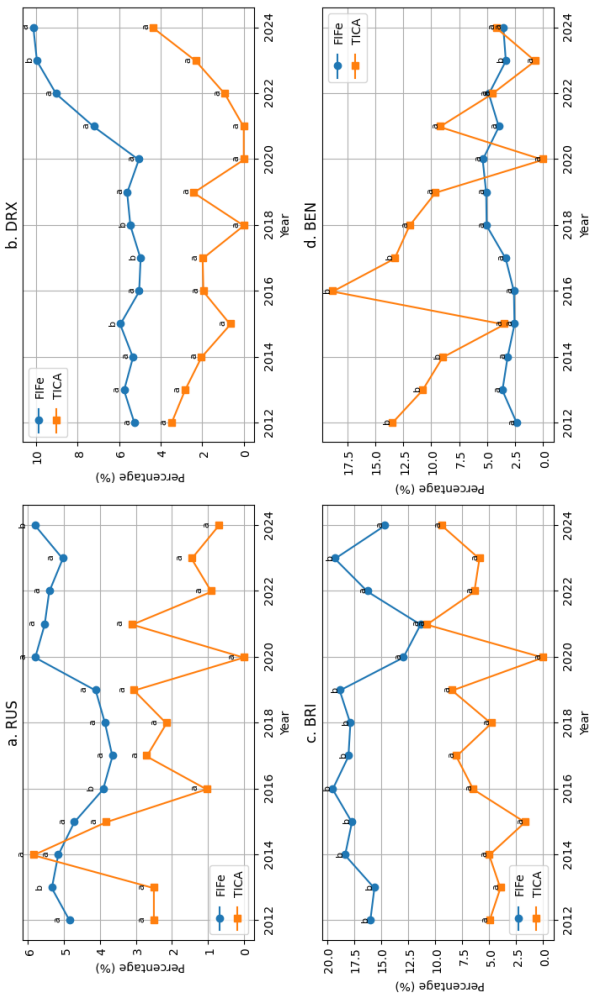

Figure 3. Changes in the percentage share of cats of the RUS, DRX, BRI, and BEN breeds between 2012 and 2024 at shows organized by FIFe and TICA. To compare the percentage shares of breeds between FIFe and TICA in individual years, the nonparametric Kruskal–Wallis test for two independent samples was used. In the case of significant differences ($p < 0.05$), the direction of the effect was interpreted based on mean values, assigning homogeneous groups (letters) with "a" for the lower mean and "b" for the higher mean. FIFe - Fédération Internationale Féline; TICA - The International Cat Association; RUS – Russian Blue, DRX – Devon Rex, BRI – British Shorthair, BEN – Bengal cats.

owner behavior [Jezierski *et al*. 2021]. Changes in preferences may also have affected cat owners, leading them to seek out new breeds. No differences were found in the number of cats of individual breeds exhibited in TICA (Fig. 2) ($P>0.05$). The only upward trend was confirmed for BEN cats in 2016, when a show dedicated primarily to this breed was organized, resulting in a spike in the number of these cats ($P>0.05$).

The percentage of RUS-breed cats (Fig. 3a) in both federations differed only in 2013, 2016, and 2024 ($P<0.05$). For the DRX breed (Fig. 3b), differences in the percentage of these cats at shows between the federations were observed in 2015, 2017, and 2023 ($P<0.05$). In both federations, there has been a trend of increasing participation of DRX cats at shows since 2021. Perhaps the pandemic period influenced a shift in

Table 1. The effect of the year on the number of cats entered in a certain organization

Year	Organization	Number of shows	Total number of cats	Average number of cats/show
2012	FIFe	20	5833	291.65
	TICA	2	152	76.00
2013	FIFe	21	5793	275.86
	TICA	2	203	101.50
2014	FIFe	21	5655	269.29
	TICA	2	201	100.50
2015	FIFe	22	5171	235.05
	TICA	3	295	98.33
2016	FIFe	18	4879	271.06
	TICA	3	344	114.67
2017	FIFe	19	5005	263.42
	TICA	2	229	114.50
2018	FIFe	21	5492	261.52
	TICA	2	187	93.50
2019	FIFe	18	4540	252.22
	TICA	2	166	83.00
2020	FIFe	4	703	175.75
	TICA	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
2021	FIFe	8	1530	191.25
	TICA	1	65	65.00
2022	FIFe	18	3460	192.22
	TICA	1	110	110.00
2023	FIFe	18	3549	197.17
	TICA	2	136	68.00
2024	FIFe	19	3926	206.63
	TICA	2	125	62.50
SEM	FIFe			65.08
	TICA			22.74
Effect of year	FIFe			0.000
	TICA			0.311

FIFe – Fédération Internationale Féline; TICA – The International Cat Association; N.D. – no data (the COVID-19 pandemic period).

exhibitors' and breeders' preferences, which in turn affected the exhibition structure of this breed. For BRI cats (Fig. 3c), a higher participation rate at FIFe shows was observed in 2013–2019 and 2023 compared to attendance at TICA shows ($P<0.05$). In contrast, BEN cats (Fig. 3d) are more popular at TICA shows. Their participation at TICA shows was higher than at FIFe shows in the years 2012-2014 and 2016-2017 ($P<0.05$). This may result from the popularity of Bengal cats in TICA, which was the first federation to recognize this breed (in 1986), leading to a long-standing breeding tradition compared to FIFe (FIFe did not recognize the BEN breed until 1999). In the case of the BEN breed, no increasing share ($P>0.05$) of exhibited cats was observed, as was the case with the DRX breed ($P<0.05$). In the DRX breed, the increasing participation in cat shows may be due to the fact that they are popular among cat lovers because of the breed's appearance and temperament, which contributes to the growth in their population over the years. In their study, Wójcik and Piechowska

[2025] showed, based on pedigree data, an increasing number of kittens born over the analyzed period. This may indicate growing interest in this cat breed.

Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the shares of individual show categories in FIFe and TICA for RUS (Tab. 2), DRX (Tab. 3), BRI (Tab. 4), and BEN (Tab. 5) during the analyzed period of 2012-2024. An effect of year on the percentage of females exhibited was demonstrated for RUS ($P<0.01$) – Table 2 and for DRX ($P<0.01$) – Table 3. No effect of year was found on the proportion of females exhibited for the BRI ($P=0.126$) – Table 4 and BEN ($P=0.445$) – Table 5 breeds. An effect of organization on the proportion of exhibited females was demonstrated for RUS ($P=0.002$) – Table 2, DRX ($P<0.01$) – Table 3, and BEN ($P=0.023$) – Table 5. No differences were found in the exhibition of BRI females ($P=0.169$) – Table 4. The influence of both factors on the proportion of RUS and DRX females was demonstrated ($P<0.01$) – Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2. Changes in the percentage share of individual exhibition categories for RUS cat breeds from 2012 to 2024 at shows organized by FIFe and TICA

Year	Organization	% Females	% Males	% Alters	% Kittens	% Litters
2012	FIFe	50.26	21.77	3.65	22.92	1.41
	TICA	0.00	16.65	0.00	83.35	0.00
2013	FIFe	41.46	20.90	3.54	32.90	1.22
	TICA	0.00	0.00	16.65	66.65	0.00
2014	FIFe	38.30	27.87	3.28	27.99	2.59
	TICA	22.20	16.65	0.00	61.10	0.00
2015	FIFe	41.56	25.92	2.72	29.60	0.20
	TICA	25.00	60.00	0.00	15.00	0.00
2016	FIFe	31.04	22.32	2.04	42.76	1.87
	TICA	13.33	6.67	6.67	6.67	0.00
2017	FIFe	41.03	18.11	1.16	38.69	1.02
	TICA	16.65	8.35	8.35	66.65	0.00
2018	FIFe	45.83	27.40	2.92	23.60	0.25
	TICA	50.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00
2019	FIFe	48.05	16.73	6.70	28.55	0.00
	TICA	58.35	41.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
2020	FIFe	46.90	15.68	5.85	31.68	0.00
	TICA	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
2021	FIFe	52.19	10.33	13.79	23.65	0.00
	TICA	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
2022	FIFe	47.89	17.21	8.72	25.06	1.09
	TICA	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2023	FIFe	34.72	25.82	7.73	31.06	0.69
	TICA	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
2024	FIFe	19.35	18.57	9.26	50.62	2.17
	TICA	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SEM		16.92	13.26	8.52	16.60	2.60
Effect of year		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.998
Effect of organization		0.002	0.126	0.244	0.615	0.050
Interaction		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.998

FIFe – Fédération Internationale Féline; TICA – The International Cat Association; N.D. – no data (the COVID-19 pandemic period).

Table 3. Changes in the percentage share of individual exhibition categories for DRX cat breeds from 2012 to 2024 at shows organized by FIFe and TICA

Year	Organization	% Females	% Males	% Alters	%Kittens	% Litters
2012	FIFe	40.11	21.13	2.00	37.03	10.71
	TICA	60.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	0.00
2013	FIFe	39.28	26.33	1.25	27.68	12.74
	TICA	26.50	25.00	16.67	8.33	0.00
2014	FIFe	42.30	16.29	4.84	39.31	9.10
	TICA	16.67	16.67	16.67	50.00	0.00
2015	FIFe	36.75	23.44	2.20	33.57	16.42
	TICA	33.33	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00
2016	FIFe	39.42	22.53	2.58	38.10	13.03
	TICA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2017	FIFe	39.56	14.39	0.76	36.20	18.42
	TICA	12.50	12.50	12.50	62.50	0.00
2018	FIFe	45.02	15.74	1.59	40.50	11.33
	TICA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2019	FIFe	34.07	19.78	2.18	40.33	14.62
	TICA	25.00	50.00	0.00	25.00	0.00
2020	FIFe	41.73	29.36	0.00	26.14	10.80
	TICA	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
2021	FIFe	39.05	29.07	2.93	19.87	15.30
	TICA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2022	FIFe	34.92	27.09	1.36	33.36	14.19
	TICA	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2023	FIFe	36.21	17.67	0.99	34.14	16.53
	TICA	16.67	0.00	16.67	16.67	0.00
2024	FIFe	33.27	10.89	2.64	48.85	21.79
	TICA	12.50	37.50	0.00	50.00	0.00
SEM		15.58	11.76	5.18	23.54	9.85
Effect of year		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.025	0.995
Effect of organization		0.000	0.017	0.000	0.011	0.000
Interaction		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.195	0.995

FIFe – Fédération Internationale Féline; TICA – The International Cat Association; N.D. – no data (the COVID-19 pandemic period).

The proportion of males during the analyzed period differed between years for RUS, DRX ($P<0.01$) – Tables 2 and 3 and BRI ($P=0.025$). The influence of the organization on the proportion of exhibited males was demonstrated for DRX ($P=0.017$) – Table 3, BRI ($P<0.01$) – Table 4. No differences were found between federations in the number of males exhibited for RUS ($P=0.126$) – Table 2 and BEN ($P=0.064$) –Table 5. The influence of both factors on the attendance of males exhibited in the RUS and DRX breeds ($P<0.01$) – Tables 2 and 3, and BRI and BEN ($P=0.02$) – Tables 4 and 5 was demonstrated. The participation of female exhibitors shows, in most cases, a higher turnout compared to males. This stems from the natural structure of breeding, where there are typically several females per male. However, females are excluded from the show season due to physiological factors (pregnancy and the nursing period). All federations prohibit the exhibition of females during pregnancy and lactation. In some cases, this may result in lower participation rates for females compared to males, as was the case for the RUS breed in 2012 and 2015 (Tab. 2), the DRX breed in 2024

Table 4. Changes in the percentage share of individual exhibition categories for BRI cats from 2012 to 2024 at shows organized by the FIFe and TICA

Year	Organization	% Females	% Males	% Alters	%Kittens	% Litters
2012	FIFe	37.16	25.30	2.45	30.35	4.76
	TICA	50.00	41.67	0.00	8.33	0.00
2013	FIFe	36.05	22.93	3.58	34.20	3.24
	TICA	25.00	25.00	12.50	37.50	0.00
2014	FIFe	39.49	27.18	4.19	28.10	1.34
	TICA	30.00	60.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
2015	FIFe	38.49	25.96	6.10	28.50	0.95
	TICA	50.00	33.33	0.00	16.67	0.00
2016	FIFe	37.02	24.05	4.60	32.86	1.46
	TICA	33.13	42.66	15.28	8.93	0.00
2017	FIFe	39.40	26.40	2.03	30.83	1.35
	TICA	34.72	41.67	18.06	5.56	0.00
2018	FIFe	33.24	28.74	2.34	33.99	1.68
	TICA	32.50	55.00	12.50	0.00	0.00
2019	FIFe	27.97	27.73	1.22	40.41	2.66
	TICA	43.75	27.08	6.25	22.92	0.00
2020	FIFe	29.66	31.49	2.14	35.46	1.25
	TICA	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
2021	FIFe	20.43	33.90	1.49	40.81	3.37
	TICA	57.14	14.29	14.29	14.29	0.00
2022	FIFe	30.60	26.66	2.88	35.92	3.94
	TICA	28.57	28.57	14.29	28.57	0.00
2023	FIFe	31.62	24.97	4.00	35.66	3.75
	TICA	25.00	37.50	25.00	12.50	0.00
2024	FIFe	27.39	23.89	2.82	42.50	3.40
	TICA	43.75	37.50	6.25	12.50	0.00
SEM		11.12	11.04	4.84	11.52	3.01
Effect of year		0.126	0.025	0.000	0.009	0.980
Effect of organization		0.169	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Interaction		0.012	0.020	0.000	0.147	0.980

FIFe – Fédération Internationale Féline; TICA – The International Cat Association, N.D. – no data (the COVID-19 pandemic period).

(Tab. 3), the BRI breed in 2014, 2018, 2020, 2021, and 2023 (Tab. 4), and the BEN breed in 2012, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019, and 2024. For the BEN breed, the proportion of exhibited males was most often higher than that of exhibited females.

In the group of neutered cats, the year was found to influence the presentation of alters in the RUS, DRX, BRI, and BEN categories ($P<0.01$) – Tables 2-5. The effect of the federation on the exhibition of neutered cats for DRX, BRI, and BEN was confirmed ($P<0.01$) – Tables 3-5, as well as the combined effect of both factors for RUS, DRX, and BRI ($P<0.01$) – Tables 2-4 and BEN ($P=0.014$). Neutered cats, unlike unneutered cats, do not experience physiological breaks related to reproduction, which allows these cats to be exhibited without major interruptions related to reproduction. Due to the exclusion of sex hormone activity, neutered cats are prone to weight gain, which is a characteristic feature of BRI cats. Among BRI cats, the attendance rate of exhibited BRI cats was higher than that of the other breeds analyzed. This may be due, on the one hand, to the popularity of British cats among purebred cat enthusiasts.

Table 5. Changes in the percentage share of individual exhibition categories for BEN cat breeds from 2012 to 2024 at shows organized by FIFe and TICA

Year	Organization	% Females	% Males	% Alters	%Kittens	% Litters
2012	FIFe	18.15	28.11	6.90	39.60	7.25
	TICA	20.00	35.00	20.00	25.00	0.00
2013	FIFe	19.15	24.50	6.33	42.29	7.73
	TICA	32.05	17.09	22.65	28.21	0.00
2014	FIFe	18.15	32.42	6.30	38.94	3.63
	TICA	5.56	44.44	22.22	27.78	0.00
2015	FIFe	28.60	22.99	11.17	37.24	0.00
	TICA	8.33	58.33	16.67	16.67	0.00
2016	FIFe	43.50	21.02	3.45	30.61	1.42
	TICA	20.24	28.63	18.02	33.11	0.00
2017	FIFe	26.64	27.62	0.81	44.18	0.75
	TICA	18.75	38.89	9.03	39.58	0.00
2018	FIFe	28.87	27.53	3.75	37.41	2.44
	TICA	35.00	18.33	0.00	46.67	0.00
2019	FIFe	23.40	26.60	2.91	42.70	4.39
	TICA	13.33	36.67	0.00	40.00	0.00
2020	FIFe	36.29	21.66	8.11	33.94	0.00
	TICA	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
2021	FIFe	38.45	13.64	5.03	41.75	1.14
	TICA	16.67	16.67	33.33	33.33	0.00
2022	FIFe	35.00	29.22	7.02	25.95	2.81
	TICA	20.00	0.00	10.00	50.00	0.00
2023	FIFe	27.08	24.55	8.44	37.20	2.74
	TICA	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
2024	FIFe	28.82	12.07	9.77	40.56	3.51
	TICA	33.33	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
SEM		19.29	20.92	12.40	20.20	5.94
Effect of year		0.445	0.112	0.002	0.363	0.983
Effect of organization		0.023	0.064	0.000	0.011	0.015
Interaction		0.589	0.020	0.014	0.245	0.983

FIFe – Fédération Internationale Féline; TICA – The International Cat Association; N.D. – no data (the COVID-19 pandemic period).

On the other hand, the calm temperament of this breed may influence the greater willingness of owners of neutered BRI cats to exhibit them at cat shows [Murphy *et al*. 2023].

Regarding kitten show participation, an effect was found for the RUS breed ($P<0.01$) – Table 2, DRX ($P=0.025$) – Table 3, and BRI ($P=0.009$) – Table 4. For BEN, no effect of year on kitten show participation was found ($P=0.363$). An effect of organization was demonstrated for BRI kittens ($P<0.01$) – Table 4 and for DRX and BEN ($P=0.011$) – Tables 3 and 5. An effect of both factors on kitten show participation was demonstrated only for the RUS breed ($P<0.01$) – Table 2. For litters, the effect of organization on litter attendance was demonstrated only for DRX, BRI ($P<0.01$) – Tables 3 and 4 and BEN ($P=0.015$) – Table 5. The difference between the individual federations may stem from the fact that TICA does not have a litter show class. The lack of a difference in the case of RUS may result from the very low frequency of this breed in the structure of cats exhibited at FIFe shows. They accounted for only

2.59% of the total in 2014 (Tab. 2). To date, no study has been published describing the structure of cats at cat shows, which limits comparisons and discussions of the obtained results with those of other authors.

Regarding coat colors in the RUS breed (Tab. 6), an effect of the year on the proportion of all coat colors was found ($P<0.01$). An effect of the federation on the proportion of blue ($P=0.032$) and white ($P=0.003$) coat colors was demonstrated. No effect of the federation on the exhibition of RUS cats with the point coat color was demonstrated ($P=0.057$). However, an effect of both factors used (year and federation) on all coat colors in the RUS breed was demonstrated ($P<0.01$).

Table 6. Changes in the percentage share of specific coat colors among RUS cat breeds from 2012 to 2024 at shows organized by FIFe and TICA

Year	Organization	% Blue	% Point	% White
2012	FIFe	100.00	0.00	0.00
	TICA	100.00	0.00	0.00
2013	FIFe	97.42	2.58	0.00
	TICA	100.00	0.00	0.00
2014	FIFe	98.51	1.49	0.00
	TICA	100.00	0.00	0.00
2015	FIFe	99.50	0.50	0.00
	TICA	70.00	21.67	8.33
2016	FIFe	98.30	1.70	0.00
	TICA	33.33	0.00	0.00
2017	FIFe	97.00	3.00	0.00
	TICA	100.00	0.00	0.00
2018	FIFe	98.77	1.23	0.00
	TICA	100.00	0.00	0.00
2019	FIFe	99.72	0.28	0.00
	TICA	100.00	0.00	0.00
2020	FIFe	98.45	1.58	0.00
	TICA	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
2021	FIFe	100.00	0.00	0.00
	TICA	100.00	0.00	0.00
2022	FIFe	99.61	0.39	0.00
	TICA	100.00	0.00	0.00
2023	FIFe	99.42	0.58	0.00
	TICA	100.00	0.00	0.00
2024	FIFe	99.71	0.29	0.00
	TICA	50.00	0.00	0.00
SEM		8.13	3.52	1.36
Effect of year		0.000	0.000	0.000
Effect of organization		0.032	0.057	0.003
Interaction		0.000	0.000	0.000

FIFe – Fédération Internationale Féline; TICA – The International Cat Association; RUS – russian blue; N.D. – no data (the COVID-19 pandemic period).

In the DRX breed (Tab. 7), the year was found to influence the exhibition of coat colors during the analyzed period for cats with blue, white, lilac, tortie, and tabby coats ($P< 0.01$), black coats ($P=0.023$), and other coat colors ($P=0.036$). The effect of federation was found only for white ($P=0.01$), chocolate ($P=0.011$), point ($P<0.01$),

Table 7. Changes in the percentage share of specific coat colors among DRX breed cats from 2012 to 2024 at shows organized by FIFe and TICA

Year	Organization	% blue	% White	% Black	% Chocolate	%Lilac	% Red	% Cream	% Cinnamon	% Point	% Tortie	% Tabby	% Others
2012	FIFe	0.54	19.77	5.87	1.23	0.0	9.75	0.25	0.0	33.33	7.95	18.58	9.10
	TICA	0.0	16.67	16.67	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.00	25.00	16.67	0.0
2013	FIFe	1.37	19.48	4.47	3.95	0.0	6.21	0.0	0.0	30.64	9.43	21.64	6.73
	TICA	0.0	8.33	8.33	8.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.67	0.0	0.0	8.33
2014	FIFe	1.62	12.44	4.86	2.85	0.22	4.26	0.20	0.0	31.75	8.03	23.41	12.79
	TICA	0.0	66.67	16.67	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.67	0.0	0.0
2015	FIFe	1.88	8.55	4.91	4.02	0.0	5.60	0.0	0.17	38.74	9.71	21.97	7.26
	TICA	0.0	33.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.33	0.0
2016	FIFe	0.96	4.07	5.27	3.09	0.0	10.04	0.20	0.37	37.13	9.72	26.32	9.16
	TICA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.56	11.11	16.67	0.0
2017	FIFe	0.93	5.66	0.63	0.75	0.0	0.89	0.0	0.0	37.64	12.13	30.55	11.46
	TICA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	25.00	12.50
2018	FIFe	2.59	3.40	1.95	1.47	0.0	6.37	0.0	0.0	31.90	12.75	33.67	10.07
	TICA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2019	FIFe	0.99	4.44	1.67	0.40	0.40	10.81	0.0	1.49	29.39	12.17	32.69	12.33
	TICA	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.00	0.0	25.00
2020	FIFe	0.0	0.0	4.55	8.33	0.0	8.89	0.0	8.33	17.05	19.63	27.34	9.91
	TICA	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
2021	FIFe	0.89	6.16	8.50	15.22	0.0	5.32	0.63	0.0	12.65	8.15	39.78	5.65
	TICA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022	FIFe	3.26	1.88	7.06	10.98	2.38	4.01	0.0	0.25	20.65	11.14	28.88	11.52
	TICA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
2023	FIFe	2.67	3.91	9.37	5.02	3.90	1.06	0.26	0.53	22.72	10.35	29.93	10.80
	TICA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.33	0.0	16.67	0.0
2024	FIFe	3.47	2.17	6.85	6.23	7.35	1.57	0.0	4.50	16.67	5.04	41.02	6.08
	TICA	25.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	12.50	12.50
SEM		4.20	9.59	6.76	5.62	2.54	9.92	0.0	2.73	14.55	11.72	15.04	8.50
Effect of year		0.00	0.00	0.023	0.412	0.00	0.996	1.000	0.955	0.132	0.00	0.00	0.036
Effect of organization		0.698	0.01	0.359	0.011	0.935	0.07	1.000	0.258	0.00	0.043	0.01	0.016
Interaction		0.00	0.00	0.040	0.433	0.00	0.996	1.000	0.955	0.046	0.00	0.00	0.095

FIFe – Fédération Internationale Féline; TICA – The International Cat Association; DRX – devon rex, N.D. – no data (the COVID-19 pandemic period).

tortie (P=0.043), tabby (P=0.01), and other coat colors (P=0.016). The influence of the factors used was demonstrated on the showing of blue, white, lilac, tortie, tabby (P<0.01), black (P=0.04), and point (P<0.046).

In BRI cats (Tab. 8), the year of exhibition was found to influence the prevalence of blue, chocolate, lilac, red, fawn, point, tortie, and tabby coat colors (P<0.01). An

Table 8. Changes in the percentage share of individual coat colors among BRI cat breeds from 2012 to 2024 at shows organized by the FIFe and TICA

Year	Organization	%Blue	% Whie	% Black	% Chocolate	% Lilac	% Red	% Cream	% Cinnamon	% Fawn	% Point	% Tortie	% Tabby	% Bicolor	% Shaded	% Others
2012	FIFe	33.09	0.42	1.81	5.75	11.26	2.13	5.68	0.83	0.09	4.65	10.94	6.55	5.45	5.49	5.91
	TICA	75.00	0.0	8.33	16.67	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013	FIFe	37.33	1.02	1.16	4.27	10.92	0.90	5.61	0.68	0.29	4.27	13.04	4.35	6.80	5.45	4.03
	TICA	25.00	0.0	0.0	12.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.00	12.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2014	FIFe	40.12	0.26	0.80	5.61	10.77	0.53	3.16	0.37	1.62	5.34	9.08	7.62	8.07	4.06	2.76
	TICA	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2015	FIFe	37.87	0.49	1.96	5.44	11.04	1.33	2.98	1.33	3.01	3.96	11.48	5.38	6.47	3.42	3.84
	TICA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.33	16.67	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.33	16.67	0.0	0.0	0.0
2016	FIFe	37.45	1.11	0.99	2.52	14.65	1.34	7.42	1.05	1.72	5.18	9.89	5.25	5.13	2.32	3.99
	TICA	24.60	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.76	4.76	0.0	4.17	5.56	8.33	34.72	4.76	0.0	0.0	13.10
2017	FIFe	44.58	1.38	1.68	2.10	18.13	0.74	3.20	1.45	1.82	2.84	10.90	2.04	2.90	3.04	3.05
	TICA	22.92	0.0	0.0	5.56	11.11	18.75	0.0	0.0	16.67	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2018	FIFe	37.13	0.56	1.48	2.65	20.04	1.66	4.61	1.44	1.00	2.92	12.84	2.70	3.81	2.86	4.31
	TICA	32.50	0.0	0.0	12.50	32.50	12.50	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2019	FIFe	32.64	0.84	1.99	3.34	14.83	2.60	3.79	2.57	1.80	4.43	9.36	6.29	6.16	2.88	6.40
	TICA	31.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.50	18.75	12.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2020	FIFe	22.17	1.09	1.00	1.25	18.46	8.67	8.94	6.67	2.27	1.25	8.84	3.25	6.86	1.25	8.02
	TICA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	FIFe	27.58	2.05	3.98	4.20	12.80	2.19	2.00	7.59	2.83	4.84	8.19	4.88	3.97	6.63	6.79
	TICA	28.57	0.0	0.0	57.14	14.29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022	FIFe	29.69	1.21	3.02	2.43	18.51	0.95	7.88	1.87	1.59	1.87	9.72	2.87	7.01	3.23	7.78
	TICA	42.86	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.29	14.29	14.29	14.29	0.0	0.0
2023	FIFe	30.76	0.80	2.58	3.33	13.01	1.24	6.22	1.93	2.80	4.69	10.0	2.96	6.94	3.82	8.92
	TICA	12.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.50	25.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2024	FIFe	34.08	0.58	3.20	3.02	17.45	0.65	5.77	0.84	1.03	2.26	12.64	1.81	5.43	3.85	7.40
	TICA	25.00	0.0	0.0	12.50	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0	12.50	6.25	6.25	25.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
SEM		10.48	1.57	2.61	4.58	7.46	4.43	4.18	2.49	3.54	5.30	9.10	4.97	4.66	4.58	4.58
Interaction		0.00	1.000	0.073	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.981	0.424	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.361	1.000	0.080
Effect of year		0.08	0.014	0.039	0.04	0.171	0.00	0.00	0.057	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.488	0.00	0.00	0.00
Effect of organization		0.00	1.000	0.061	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.981	0.209	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.634	1.000	0.09

FIFe – Fédération Internationale Féline; TICA – The International Cat Association; BRI – british shorthair.

effect of the federation on the showing of BRI cats with red, cream, fawn, point, bicolor, shaded, and other coat colors ($P<0.01$), white ($P=0.014$), black ($P=0.039$), and chocolate ($P=0.04$) was found. For both factors, differences in the exhibition of coat colors were found both during the analyzed time period and between the two federations for blue, chocolate, lilac, red, fawn, point, tortie, and tabby ($P<0.01$).

In BEN cats (Tab. 9), the year was shown to influence the exhibition of coat colors n 24, ns 24, ns 22, mink, sepia, charcoal ($P<0.01$), n 22 ($P=0.03$), and others ($P=0.023$). Differences were observed between federations for the coat colors ns 22, ns 24, mink, sepia, and charcoal ($P<0.01$) and n 24 ($P=0.045$). For both factors used,

Table 9. Changes in the percentage share of different coat colors among BEN breed cats from 2012 to 2024 at shows organized by FIFe and TICA

Year	Organization	n 24	n 22	ns 24	ns 22	Lynx	Mink	Sepia	Charcoal	Others
2012	FIFe	72.78	14.22	0.0	0.0	4.84	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.16
	TICA	75.00	10.0	5.00	9.55	0.0	0.0	5.00	0.0	0.0
2013	FIFe	76.16	8.58	0.0	0.0	4.16	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.11
	TICA	41.45	29.91	0.0	7.69	0.0	17.09	3.85	0.0	0.0
2014	FIFe	75.37	11.56	2.18	0.0	2.04	0.0	0.0	2.69	0.81
	TICA	38.89	27.78	5.56	5.56	5.56	16.67	0.0	0.0	0.0
2015	FIFe	79.28	14.92	0.0	0.0	5.91	0.0	4.43	0.0	8.23
	TICA	41.67	25.00	0.0	0.0	8.33	0.0	25.00	0.0	0.0
2016	FIFe	90.13	6.10	0.0	0.0	1.76	0.0	2.01	0.0	3.28
	TICA	35.39	32.32	3.20	11.11	6.45	0.0	11.53	0.0	0.0
2017	FIFe	82.52	2.63	0.0	0.0	1.73	0.0	12.47	0.0	16.88
	TICA	43.75	11.11	15.28	0.0	2.78	0.0	27.08	0.0	0.0
2018	FIFe	75.80	17.19	0.98	0.0	3.78	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.44
	TICA	33.33	16.67	12.50	10.0	8.33	4.17	10.0	0.0	5.00
2019	FIFe	77.06	12.07	1.78	0.0	4.27	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.39
	TICA	48.33	26.67	15.00	0.0	5.00	5.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
2020	FIFe	77.03	17.49	0.0	0.0	8.61	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TICA	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.
2021	FIFe	74.65	20.13	0.0	0.0	4.09	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.14
	TICA	83.33	16.67	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2022	FIFe	83.21	9.69	0.56	0.0	5.65	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.30
	TICA	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
2023	FIFe	78.47	12.75	0.65	0.0	5.39	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.74
	TICA	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2024	FIFe	71.16	13.84	1.28	0.0	5.47	1.58	0.0	0.0	3.51
	TICA	25.00	0.0	16.5	0.0	16.67	0.0	0.0	41.50	0.0
SEM		19.50	16.13	5.85	2.23	7.87	2.18	5.79	3.14	10.89
Effect of year		0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.268	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.023
Effect of organization		0.045	0.179	0.00	0.00	0.297	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.978
Interaction		0.017	0.110	0.00	0.00	0.528	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.945

FIFe - Fédération Internationale Féline; TICA - The International Cat Association; BEN – bengal cats, N.D. – no data (the COVID-19 pandemic period).

differences were found for ns 22, ns 24, mink, sepia, charcoal ($P<0.01$) and n 24 ($P=0.017$).For the BEN breed, no effect of the factors used or interactions between them on the occurrence of the lynx coat color was found ($P>0.05$).

Looking at the data for individual years, the blue coat color is dominant in the RUS breed (Tab. 6). It emerged as a result of the introduction in the past of the Siamese gene (cs) into the Russian Blue cat population, which is responsible for the point coat pattern; however, cats with this coat pattern are not recognized by FIFe and TICA [Lyons *et al*. 2005]. The point coat pattern is determined by recessive genes, which, in the absence of testing breeding cats to determine their genetic color, leads to the emergence of individuals with a coat color that is undesirable. In the BRI breed, blue is also one of the most desired and frequently exhibited coat colors, but just as with the DRX breed, there is a much wider range of presented coat colors, which appear with varying frequency at shows in both organizations. This may be the result of trends emerging locally among breeders, but it may also be due to the popularity of specific coat colors and greater demand for certain colors, as observed in the DRX breed – an upward trend in tabby-colored cats and a downward trend in white-colored cats during the analyzed period (Tab. 7). In the BRI breed, individual coat colors occur without a visible trend, which may indicate stable popularity for each of the BRI breed's coat colors. In BEN cats, the classic coat color - brown (black) spotted tabby (n = 24) – dominates, and it is the most frequently exhibited coat color in both federations. However, looking at individual years, one can observe an upward trend in the appearance of cats with the lynx coat color and a decreasing share of cats with the brown (black) marbled tabby coat color (n 22) at shows in both federations, which may indicate the preferences of breeders and potential new owners. There are no publications in the literature regarding the occurrence of specific coat colors at cat shows or other animal exhibitions, which hinders and significantly limits the discussion of the obtained results.

Conclusion

In summary, to date, no study has been conducted describing the structure of cats at cat shows, which limits comparisons and discussions of the obtained results with those of other authors. The most important finding of this study was the demonstration of the stability of breeds with a very long history, such as Russian Blue and British Shorthair cats, and the increasing presence of new breeds that have emerged in the last few decades, such as the Devon Rex. Among the cats exhibited, females are shown significantly more often, reflecting the natural structure of most catteries, where several females are kept for every male. Regarding specific coat colors among cats, they show stable trends, reflecting the diversity of preferences among exhibitors, breeders, and purebred cat enthusiasts.

Disclosures

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgements. *The authors would like to thank the Translmed Publishing Group (Cedar Hill, TX, USA), a proofreading and copyediting company, for final improving the language in the manuscript.*

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