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# Cat Breeds and Pedigrees: Choosing The Right Cat For You

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# Cat Breeds and Pedigrees: Choosing The Right Cat For You

## Abyssinian Attributes - Great for Families or Singles?

The Abyssinian cat is considered one of the oldest breeds of cats since they can be traced back as far as ancient Egypt. They are gorgeous animals with a sleek, muscular body, an arched neck, elegantly shaped eyes, and large ears.

While some fanciers believe that the name "Abyssinian" is derived from the country of Abyssinia (now known as Ethiopia) which was said to be the breed's place of origin, it is far more likely that the name, although derived from Abyssinia, does not point to the cat's country of origin but simply to the country from which they were originally imported to Great Britain on the occasion of the frequently held cat exhibitions.

While this type of cat is not necessarily considered a lap cat, it does become quite attached to its chosen humans, and is fiercely loyal to them. Unlike their other feline counterparts, these cats are not happy if left alone for long periods of time, and so it would be best to consider adding this kind of cat to a family rather than to a singles' household. A lonely cat will become quite unhappy and soon begin to act out, such as soiling carpets or bedding in a desperate plea for attention.

This type of cat likes to be treated as a member of the family, spoken to while listening attentively, and granted the leverage to slowly get to know new people. This cat is not sociable towards strangers will quite often turn "invisible" by hiding under beds or behind large pieces of furniture when visitors come over.

Families will sometimes bemoan the fact that Abyssinian cats do not usually fall under the lap cat category, since especially children enjoy having a cat snuggle up with them. The cat more than makes up for this by being inquisitive and always curious around its humans, and being a companion on equal footing rather than a cat put on a lap when convenient and otherwise put on the ground at an owner's whim.

While obedience is not the strong suit of any cat, domesticated or not, the Abyssinian is markedly independent and strong willed – some might even call her pig headed! An Abyssinian cat may spend hours attempting to open a door, box, or anything else she may have noticed as being able to open, and so long claw marks and scratched paint are quite often the results of these expeditions.

This is another good reason to not leave the cat alone all day. She will find something with which to occupy her time, yet very rarely with the cat's human companion approve of these activities. Scratching posts and climbing posts are a good diversion, as are a number of cat toys which will keep her distracted and entertained during the times she is left alone. Additionally, it will be wise not to restrict her from certain rooms as such "forbidden fruit" will become a magnet of unending pull simply to explore that which is closed to her for the simple sake of

exploring it. Once the door is finally opened to her, she will quite often lose interest since the challenge is now gone, and it is time for her to move on to bigger, better and newer challenges.

If you and your family are considering showing the cat in exhibitions and competitions, you will need to make sure to adequately prepare her for the onslaught of new experiences. As mentioned previously, this breed does not do very well with strangers, and also due to their territorial nature, rarely tolerate other cats nearby.

If you take your cat who has become accustomed to you and your family, put her in a small box, take her for a drive in the car, and then suddenly put her in a cage in a room full of other cats and people, you will most likely have a very uncooperative and unhappy cat on your hands. Be sure to speak to your local breeder for tips and tricks to prepare your pure bred feline for showings and an adoring audience. He or she will most likely be able to give you some step by step instructions on how to ease your little Abyssinian into the role of being a crowd pleaser

### **Babying Your Bengal – Just the Basics**

Your friend told you of this wonderful breeder in your area and the litter of extremely cute kittens he has. A friend of a friend or your Uncle Harry perhaps, tells you that these cats are the best you can have around you but that they need to be treated like your own children. What kind of cat is this? A Bengal! What is it about these cats that has folks fascinated and causes them to adore these little ones so much?

Well, first and foremost is their intriguing background. These cats are actually the offspring of the first cross breeding of an Asian leopard cat with a regular domestic cat. Some used to refer to this wonderful little animal as the "Leopardette" while others called it the "Bengali." It appears that we can thank a Mrs. Jean Mill for this cat, since in the 1980s she acquired some of them from a geneticist and then bred them with some feral cats. The results are magnificently spotted or striped animals.

Their fur is the first tip off to their ancestry, since it is a very thick pelt that may have spots and sometimes even carrying the signature stripes of the tabby. Colors may vary from the nut brown to a faint tan or gold. These cats actually still have the look of the wild in their eyes, and an enthusiasm for life and exploration to match. Nonetheless, they do have the domesticated cat's temperament and are a good match for active people and families.

They are small animals, weighing in at less than fifteen pounds, and usually reaching only about eight pounds. One of the most amazing aspects of this breed is its fondness of water. Usually a cat will turn into a hissing ball of fur, claws and teeth if brought within the vicinity of water, yet this breed actually loves to play in water if given a chance!

If you have finally fallen in love with the perfect little kitten, it is time to consider the best place to put her when you introduce her to her new home and family. Ideally, you will confine her to a small room for the first couple of days; this way, she will have an easy time identifying her food dish, what it is that you are giving her as food in the first place, her water dish, as well as

her litter box.

Additionally, this will permit her to learn which of the accommodations in your home her bed is. By confining her to this small room, you are permitting the kitten to have quick and easy access to all the little things she needs, and she will not have to go looking through a whole big new world for her litter box. The quicker the latter is identified, by the way, the easier the box training will be.

Should your kitten instead go off and do her business behind the sofa or under the kitchen table, it will be so much harder to discourage her from doing so in the future, especially since the smell will be there. Similarly, you will want to establish early on if your little Bengal is allowed on the couch, bed, or easy chair, or if she will have to sleep only on her little kitty bed. Since these cats are fond of a soft lap and some snuggling, you may want to consider giving her couch and bed privileges.

Food is another big aspect of pampering your little feline. Be certain to purchase a high quality chow, and also feed at the age appropriate stages. Kitten food should be given until the cat is at least one year old. If you are breeding your cat, you will also want to feed this high fat and high protein mix to your pregnant or lactating cat.

Conversely, you may wish to supplement dry food with canned food and by doing so you will offer your kitty a wonderful variety of flavors! Of course, remember that your kitten may become spoiled and may not want to go back to the dry food once she has tasted the wet food. Overall, buying your Bengal is very easy, give her lots of love and attention, some good food, a soft bed, and you will have a happily purring kitten on your hands!

## **Consider Folding the Scottish Way, With the Scottish Fold Cat That Is!**

Impish and good-tempered, the Scottish Fold cat has recruited admirers from cat fanciers all over the world. But what makes the Scottish Fold Cat so special? Scottish Folds have an intriguing history, and an even more intriguing physical attribute that makes this breed so unique and popular.

### **History of the Scottish Fold Cat**

As the name would imply, the origins of the Scottish Fold cat can be traced to Scotland, where Susie, the first Scottish Fold cat was identified. Susie was a farm cat. William Ross, a local farmer near Coupar Angus, noticed Susie in a neighbor's barn. Her ears folded down and were placed forward on her head, giving her face a rounded, owl-like appearance.

William Ross and his wife Mary took great interest in Susie, taking care of her and the litter she gave birth to a year later. Susie gave birth to two kittens that also had the distinct folded down ears. The Ross' adopted one of Susie's kittens and named her Snooks. Later, Snooks was bred with a British shorthair, and the Scottish Fold breed was officially registered in Great Britain.

In the 1970s, Mary Ross sent some of her Scottish Folds to an American geneticist named Dr. Neil Todd. Dr. Todd arranged the breeding of the first litter Scottish Fold cats on American soil. This first American-born litter was born on November 30, 1971. By 1973, the Scottish Fold cat had been accepted by the American Cat Association and Cat Fancier's Association.

### **The Physical Side of the Scottish Shorthair**

Over the three decades that the Scottish Shorthair has been bred, the Scottish Shorthair has developed a very distinctive look. Most Scottish Shorthairs are medium sized, with an average weight of 6 to 13 pounds. Scottish Shorthairs are plush, well padded, and generally give the appearance of being very soft and round. Scottish Fold cats have large eyes and display a calm, sweet expression. The Scottish Fold cat has curved mouth, small nose, and prominent whiskers are often described as resembling a "smiling cat" appearance.

The Scottish Fold cat's coat is generally short, thick, and plush, although there are longhaired versions of the Scottish Fold cat. The long hair Scottish Fold cat has a medium-length coat. Their coat must be brushed regularly, especially during their shedding period. The Scottish Shorthair comes in all colors, including tabby, calico, and tortoiseshell motifs, although they do not appear in pointed colors, which include colors recognized in Eastern breeds such as the Siamese.

The most notable feature of the Scottish Shorthair is, of course, its ears. The Scottish Shorthair's ears can range from very small to medium-sized. The fold in a shorthair's ear can range widely, from a slight curve at the tip of the ear, to a tightly curved pattern.

The Scottish Fold cat is a hardy cat with an average lifespan of 10 years old, although a well-cared for cat can live up to 15 years. Scottish Folds are susceptible to a degenerative joint disease that occurs when folded ear cats are bred to other folded ear cats. Legitimate breeders will, then, only breed normal, straight-eared cats to folded ear cats. Scottish Fold cats stricken with the degenerative joint disease will display a short, thickened tail. Eventually, this joint disease will cause a cat's tail and legs to become stiff and to fuse. Although it causes the cat considerable discomfort and threatens their ease of mobility, the disease is not life threatening.

### **A Sweet Disposition: The Temperament of the Scottish Shorthair**

The Scottish Fold cat is widely known as a sweet, docile cat that is both affectionate and independent. They are active and playful, but do enjoy time alone to nap and wander. The Scottish Fold cat is famous for its large eyes and perpetually sweet expression. They are relaxed and adapt well to new environments.

The Scottish Fold cat has a soft voice and will not vocalize often. The Scottish Fold cat is also famous for its curious 'seal stance,' which describes the way the Scottish Fold cat sits upright like a seal. If you work long hours, consider getting a companion for your Scottish Fold cat. The Scottish Fold cat gets along well with other cats. They are generally not aggressive toward other pets, although the Scottish Fold cat is known to be an excellent hunter.

## **Five Breeds of Cats You Never Knew Existed**

**Sphynx:** In 1966 a domestic house cat gave birth to a hairless kitten somewhere in Toronto, Canada. It was discovered through many scientific tests, to be a natural mutation and the Sphynx cat, as we know it today, came into existence. These are some of the rarest domestic cats in existence. The Sphynx is not always totally hairless; some have very light "fuzz" close to their bodies, which makes it feel like a warm peach.

Some light hair is often present on the nose, tail and toes. The texture of the Sphynx skin has been likened to suede, or faux leather, or a heated chamois. They come in a wide variety of cat colors. The color is seen in the pigment of the skin and the few hairs that they do have. One of the questions most frequently asked is "Don't they get cold?" Well, of course, if it is too cold for you it will be too cold for a hairless cat too. Don't be surprised to find this kitty under the covers with you or curled up with all your clothes.

**Havana Brown:** There are several theories about how the Havana Brown cat got its name. Some people believe it was named after the rabbit of the same color, some people believe they were named after the cigar. Their eyes are green in color, oval in shape, and lower on the face than other cats. This gives the appearance of a cat looking down its nose. The result of which, makes the cat appear to have an alert appearance. Very little is actually known about this breed

**Croshca:** Croshcas are an ancient breed of longhaired cats. This breed was thought to be a combination of all modern longhaired cats including both the Angora and the Persian. Sometimes it is referred to as simply the "Siberian Cat" or the "Siberia". This breed was common to Russia. They have a thick fur, waterproof, oily coat that protects them from the cold. In Russia at the time people could not have pets, pedigreed or otherwise, because of the food shortage, so this cat was very rare. Another interesting fact about these cats is that they are believed to be hypoallergenic. People, who are usually allergic to cats, seem to tolerate this cat fairly easily.

**Devon:** The Devon has a soft, downy coat with waves as if he had just stepped out of a hair styling salon. They have a velvety, short undercoat. It gives a most extraordinary appearance. You can't truly appreciate this unique coat until you have had an opportunity to feel the velvety soft texture. It is something you'll never forget. The Devon's ears are very large. They are wide at the base and set low on the head. The head is also short and wide. These cats are hypoallergenic and hardly even shed.

**Sokoke:** Sokoke cats have nice long legs and a medium build torso. They have very dense short coat without any undercoat. Their markings can be compared with a cheetah. The most usual colors are light brown, dark chestnut and chocolate. In the wild Sokoke cats are never found to be white, but domesticated types come sometimes in a white tabby. The body of a Sokoke cat is very muscular and elegant.

Their back legs are longer than the front legs; it allows the cats to run very fast. The tail is long and whip-like. Sokoke Cats are very rare, perhaps the rarest cat breed in the world. Only about 100 exist today. Cat and feline societies have been trying to promote the breeding of this rare breed, but finding breeders are very difficult. Some countries do not have breeding standards, so most attempts are restricted to the United States and the United Kingdom. Hopefully this

breed will come back before it becomes extinct.

## **Five Ways to Choose the Best Cat Breed for Your Family**

Choosing a pet for your family takes time and preparation. Deciding what type of cat will best serve your family's needs is not a light task. You must take into consideration if you have kids, allergies, a fear of lots of hairballs, etc. Do you want to adopt a cat or kitten or pick one from a litter?

Do you want to have a pure bred from breeder with papers or just get a free tabby? These are just some of the things you need to think about before picking out a cat. You also need to make sure that once the cat is home you can provide food, toys, and vet cost. Cats need shots and vet visits too. Also think about grooming costs for a longhaired cat, it can get expensive. A free cat is not free, it costs money to own a pet and be a good pet owner.

### **1: Choose a personality**

When choosing a cat, pay close attention to what their personality is. Is the animal playful, skittish, rough, quiet or loud? If you have children you may want to go with a more mellow and relaxed cat. One that isn't bothered by noise and sudden movements, it will be less likely to scratch or hiss at the kids. If you are picking out a kitten than it can be hard to know which ones are going to be what as they grow. The kitty that pays you the most attention should be the one you get. Let your cat pick you out. Have patience with your cat as you discover his/her personality. Nighttime friskiness is to be expected and even the mellowest cat will play through the night.

### **2: Kitten or Cat?**

Many people want a sweet little kitten. What is not to love about kittens? Well, for starters they attack everything, including the baby, the plants, your clothes, your body, and just about anything that peaks their fancy at that moment. If you can handle picking up after your new little tornado and can handle litter box training (not all kittens come trained), then you might enjoy the playfulness a kitten can bring.

If you don't want to deal with those things and are worried about small children getting scratched than adopting a mature cat might be a better option for you. Adopting an older cat cost less initially as well. You will pay an adoption fee, usually somewhere between \$30-\$50, and you cat comes with all its shots and fixed. You will be responsible for the cost of all that when getting a kitten. Older cats also tend to be more passive and instead of scratching kids, they know how to simply avoid them.

### **3: Short hair or long hair?**

Long or short hair, now that's the question. It can be hard to tell if a kitten is going to be long or shorthaired, they all are fluffy and fuzzy when they are little. Also with domestic cats you

can't rely on what the parents look like either. Shorthaired kittens tend to look a bit less fluffy than longhaired. All cats shed no matter what hair type they have and so cleaning will be a must for both. Shorthaired cats seem to have hair all over the place, where longhaired cats seem to have clumps here and there.

Longer haired cats also require more maintenance. Some require daily brushings to keep the hair untangled and clean. Grooming visits to trim the cat's hair from the back end helps prevent nasty litter box mishaps, but can be costly. Shorthaired cats require hair brushing too, to minimize their shedding. Another thing to consider is a hairless cat, which are great if you are allergic to cat fur. Grooming is a part of any pet owner's life, how much time you want to invest is what you need to figure out.

#### **4: Breed**

There are thousands of types of cats out there to choose from. Even a domestic cat comes in many shapes, sizes, and colors. Choosing a breed really is a personal option. If you are looking for a pure breed cat and are willing to pay good money for it then you want to research the different breeds and what to expect. Each breed has its own unique things to consider that may make the difference when adopting.

Some breeds have a longer life span. Some are more territorial. Some are more aggressive. Some have a tendency to go blind. Some do not like other pets or children. Most pure breed cats come with health and purity certificates. If you are picking a kitten from a domestic litter or adoption then it is more of what color and hair length you want. Most domestic cats are free and can be found listed in the paper, grocery store bulletin board, or word of mouth. Remember a free cat really isn't free, it may require de-fleaing before coming home and will need to go to the vet immediately if not adopted from a shelter.

#### **5: Commitment**

Cats live ten to fifteen, sometime twenty years. When you are adopting a cat, you are adopting a long-term commitment to care for that cat. You are adopting a commitment to feed that cat. You are adopting a commitment to protect that cat. You are taking on the responsibility to provide medical care, love, and time to care for this pet. Cats may be lower maintenance animals but they require all the same things other animals do. Their litter boxes need regular cleaning and they need affection. Being a pet owner is a big commitment and should not be taken lightly.

## **Markings Make the Cat – An Overview of Cats' Color Patterns**

### **1. Tabbies**

Striped cats are tabbies or tiger cats. All tabbies have thin pencil lines on the face, expressive markings around the eyes, and a tabby "M" on the forehead. If you look up close at the light parts of a tabby's coat, you will see that the individual hairs are striped with alternating light

and dark bands, like the fur of a rabbit or a squirrel. This banding is called "agouti." Tabby is thought to be the "wild type" (the original color) of domesticated cats.

### **There are four different tabby patterns:**

A "mackerel tabby" has narrow stripes that run in parallel down its sides. This is what some people refer to as a "tiger."

A "classic tabby" cat has bold, swirling patterns on its sides like marble cake. This color is called "blotched tabby" in the UK.

A "spotted tabby" has spots all over its sides. Sometimes these are large spots, sometimes small spots, and sometimes they appear to be broken mackerel stripes.

A "ticked tabby" (sometimes called "Abyssinian tabby" or "agouti tabby") does not have stripes or spots on its body. However, like all tabbies, it has tabby markings on the face and agouti hairs on the body. This is the color of the Abyssinian cat, but it also appears in non-purebreds and does not mean the cat is Abyssinian.

Tabbies come in many different colors. You can tell what color a tabby is by looking at the color of its stripes and its tail tip. The color of the agouti hairs (the "ground color") may vary tremendously from cat to cat, some cats may have a washed out gray ground color and others will have rich orange tones.

A "brown tabby" has black stripes on a brownish or grayish ground color. The black stripes may be coal black, or a little bit brownish.

A "blue tabby" has gray stripes on a grayish or buff ground color. The gray stripes may be a dark slate gray, or a lighter blue-gray.

A "red tabby" has orange stripes on a cream ground color. The orange stripes may be dark reddish orange or light "marmalade" orange.

A "cream tabby" has cream stripes on a pale cream ground color. These stripes look sand-colored or peach-colored rather than orange.

A "silver tabby" has black stripes on a white ground color. The roots of the hairs are white. You can also have a blue silver, cream silver, or red silver tabby (red silver is also known as "cameo tabby") depending on the color of the stripes. In all cases, silver tabbies have a pale ground color and white roots. To make sure, part the hairs and look at the roots.

## **2. Solids and Smokes**

If your cat is pretty much the same color all over, it is a "solid." Some people, especially in the UK, use the word "self" instead of "solid."

A "solid black" is just that: black all over. It may be coal black, grayish black, or brownish black. Black cats can "rust" in the sunlight, the coat turning a lighter brownish shade.

A "solid blue" is blue-gray all over. It may be a dark slate gray, a medium gray, or a pale ash gray. This color is also sometimes called "maltese." This is the color of the Russian Blue, Chartreux, and Korat, but it can appear in almost any other breed as well, and is also seen in non-purebreds. Solid blue does not indicate that a cat is related to any of these breeds.

A "solid white" is white all over. Some have blue eyes, some have green or gold eyes, and sometimes one eye is blue and one eye is green or gold! This last color is called "odd-eyed white."

Most solid colored cats are the result of a recessive gene that suppresses the tabby pattern. Sometimes the tabby pattern is not totally suppressed, so you might see indistinct "shadow" tabby markings in certain lights even on a solid black cat.

The tabby-suppressing gene is not effective on red or cream cats, so you won't see red or cream cats without tabby markings.

Solid white cats are the result of a different gene that suppresses color completely. Young white cats often have vague smudges of color on the top of the head where the color is not completely suppressed. Sometimes this persists even in an older white cat.

Your cat is a "smoke" if it is pretty much solid black or gray, but the roots of the hairs are distinctly white. (It's normal for the roots on a solid cat to be grayish; true smokes, on the other hand, have definite white roots.) Smokes are the solid version of silver tabbies. These cats are very dramatic because when they move, the hair parts and the white undercoat can be seen.

A "black smoke" is a solid black cat with white roots.

A "blue smoke" is a solid blue (gray) cat with white roots.

### **3. Cats with white markings**

Clearly delineated white markings (as opposed to shaded points, like the Siamese) can appear on any color. Just add "and white" to the cat's basic color to describe the cat. So for example your cat might be a "black and white" or a "cream tabby and white."

Cats with white markings might have larger or smaller areas of white. If you want to describe your cat's color more precisely, there are different names for the different amounts of white:

A "mitted" cat just has white paws.

A cat with a white spot on its chest has a "locket."

A cat with one or more little white belly spots has "buttons."

A "bi-color" is about half white.

A "harlequin" is mostly white with several large patches of color.

A "van" is almost all white with color patches only on the head and tail.

There are a couple of affectionate, informal terms used for black and white cats:

A "tuxedo cat" is a black and white cat with white paws, chest, and belly. It might have some white on the face as well.

Some people call black and white cats "jellicle cats" (after T.S.Eliot)

#### **4. Torties, patched tabbies, and calicos**

If your cat is randomly patched with different colors, you probably have a tortie, patched tabby, or calico.

For cats without white markings:

A "tortoiseshell" or "tortie" is randomly patched all over with red, black, and cream. The patches may be somewhat mingled, or they may be more distinct.

A "blue-cream" (also called "blue tortie" or "dilute tortie") is randomly patched all over with blue and cream. This is a soft, pastel color.

A "brown patched tabby" looks almost like autumn leaves, with patches of brown tabby and patches of red tabby. This color is also known as "torbie" because it is a tabby tortie.

A "blue patched tabby" is a soft color with patches of blue tabby and patches of cream tabby.

There is special terminology for tortoiseshells with white markings, depending on how much white they have:

A "tortoiseshell and white" or "blue-cream and white" has only small white areas. The body has mingled colors.

A "calico" has more white. As a rule, the whiter there is on the cat, the larger and more distinct the red and black patches will be. You'll notice that the large black patches are solid black, and the large red patches are actually red tabby.

A "dilute calico" has the same amount of white as a calico, but instead of red and black patches, it has blue and cream patches. The blue patches are solid blue, and the cream patches are cream tabby.

A "patched tabby and white" or "torbie and white" may have any amount of white. A patched tabby with a lot of white, like a calico, has large distinct patches of color, and is sometimes called a "patterned calico," "calico tabby," or "caliby."

## **5. Pointed ("Siamese") pattern**

If your cat has dark "points" (face, paws, and tail) shading to a much lighter color on the body, it is a "pointed" cat. This is the pattern of the Siamese cat, but many other breeds as well as non-purebreds also come in this pattern, so it does not mean that the cat is a Siamese. This pattern is also sometimes called the "colorpoint" pattern (not to be confused with the Colorpoint Shorthair breed) or the "himalayan" pattern (not to be confused with the Himalayan breed).

Pointed cats are born white and gradually darken with age. A young pointed cat will have a much lighter body color than an older pointed cat.

Pointed cats can come in many different colors:

A "seal point" has dark brown points and a body color anywhere between light brown and ivory.

A "blue point" has gray points and a light gray or beige body.

A "lynx point" has tabby points! It might have any of the colors described in the tabby section. For example, you could have a "blue lynx point" or "red lynx point." The body color may show some shadow tabby markings, especially as the cat gets older.

A "tortie point" has tortoiseshell points, and a "blue-cream point" has blue-cream points. Patched tabby points are also possible.

You can even have a pointed cat with white markings! If the cat has a lot of white, however, it can be hard to see the pointed pattern (especially on the feet). White markings will cover up any other color where they appear.

## **Nothing Wild About the American Bobtail Cat**

The American Bobtail cat is anything but wild. With its clear, calm expression and natural intelligence flashing across its eyes, the American Bobtail has grown in popularity during the past several years. Rugged, hardy, and very intelligent, the American Bobtail has inherited the sturdy characteristics of its predecessors while adapting to the pleasures and restraints of domestic life. Is an American Bobtail cat right for you? If you're looking for a highly energetic and expressive pet that loves to play, an American Bobtail may be just what you've been looking for!

### **History of the American Bobtail Cat**

The American Bobtail as a recognizable breed emerged during the 1960s. A brown tabby kitten with a bobtail was identified at an Indian reservation in the American Southwest. A couple adopted him and later went on to breed him with a long tail female. The offspring from this coupling was the basis for the American Bobtail breed. Although the name may indicate otherwise, the American Bobtail is not a "wild" breed. Rather, American Bobtails descend from

bobtailed cats that have traditionally been located in the American Southwest.

The American Bobtail cat is one of the newest breeds to be accepted by the Cat Fancier's Associate. The American Bobtail registered as a breed in February of 2000, although it had been widely acknowledged as a unique breed by legitimate breeders for several years. The American Bobtail is also exceptional because, as its name indicates, it is genuinely indigenous to the United States.

### **Buying and Caring for an American Bobtail Cat**

Breeders will generally make American Bobtail kittens available for purchase beginning at least twelve weeks after birth. At this young age, the kittens have developed the physical strength and social skills to interact with other animals, and to adapt to a new environment. If kept indoors, the American Bobtail should be provided with maximum attention and a suitable area for it to play and paw. Scratching posts and play areas are recommended. American Bobtails can be easily leash-trained, and once your cat gets used to it, he or she will demand to go for regular walks!

### **Physical Attributes of the American Bobtail Cat**

The American Bobtail has a number of distinctive physical features. Most breeders and cat enthusiasts are quick to point out the cat's 'wild' features. The American Bobtail cat is certainly strong, sturdy, and athletic-looking, although all strains of wildness have disappeared. The American Bobtail is well known for its well-muscled appearance, its strong, rolling gait, and overall sense of power and intelligence.

The American Bobtail is generally larger sized, with most male cats easily weighing in at more than 15 pounds. American Bobtail cats are slow to grow, with most cats reaching their adult weights at age two or three. Most American Bobtail cats have short, very thick coats, although some cats have longer hair and a more shabby-haired appearance.

The American Bobtail's coat is known for its extraordinary resilience and its water-resistant nature. Their coats come in nearly all patterns and colors, although they do not exhibit a 'pointed' design such as that displayed by Eastern breeds like the Siamese. Most American Bobtail cats have very straight, short tails, sometimes displaying slight curves and variations.

The American Bobtail has a broad head with a prominent brow that endows the cat with a distinctive 'hunter's gaze.' Its eyes are almond-shaped, clear, and project a sense of intelligence.

### **Temperament of the American Bobtail**

Despite its somewhat 'wild' appearance, the American Bobtail is completely domesticated and has developed a reputation for being lively, loving, and affectionate. They have been compared to dogs in their loyal nature and in their ability to initiate play. The American Bobtail is highly energetic and fun, with a prowess for hunting and climbing. They have been described as excellent family cats that are capable of living with small children and other pets, even dogs.

Above all else, the American Bobtail is widely known in cat fancy circles as an exceptionally intelligent breed. They are also known to be a highly vocal breed. If you would like a cheerful companion who is expressive and talkative, the American Bobtail may be just the right cat for you. Be prepared to play catch and fetch with your American Bobtail, as well.

### **Pampered Pedigrees – Top Six Fancy, Fluffy Felines**

You have finally decided to add that feline companion to your household and now your friends and family have suddenly turned into cat experts and deluging you with good advice as to which type of cat you should choose. Uncle Harry swears on his “mixes are more loving” belief, while great aunt Gertrude will hear nothing about any breed except the Siamese. What is the prospective cat owner to do? Take a look at this list of the top six fancy, fluffy felines and see if one of these sounds right to you.

One of the most popular breeds is the Burmese cat. This breed can trace its origins back to a very sleek and fashionable cat named Wong Mau. This cat was imported from Burma but lived in the early 1930s in the home of Joseph Thompson of San Francisco, and is described as having been of nut-brown color. Mr. Thompson bred Wong Mau with Seal Point Siamese cats. In spite of some mixed kittens, Wong Mau soon became the proud mother of some sable colored kittens, and cat fanciers recognized that the Burmese is indeed a breed of its own.

These cats are heavy for their small sizes, and have short, soft coat. This type of cat is the closest a cat owner will come to ever having a dog, because these cats exhibit many dog-like qualities when it comes to loyalty and interactivity. Be forewarned, however, that these cats should only be kept as indoor animals, since they lack the basic survival instincts and street smarts to survive outside.

A close second is the Siamese cat. It is said that the original breed dates back to the 1350s when they were “employed” as temple guards in Thailand, which was then called Siam. The Siamese cat came to England when Siam gifted it to an ambassador. At this time, the Seal Point is the most common kind of Siamese; it is easily recognized with the seal brown flanks and paws. Other kinds are the Chocolate Point, Blue Point, and Lilac Point. These cats are extremely strong willed and will quickly take over the household. They are vociferous in their expressions of displeasure.

Another quite popular breed is the Ragdoll. This cat is a product of the 1960s and can be traced back to a Californian breeder by the name of Ann Baker. Ms. Baker bred her pet cat Josephine, a long haired cat displaying distinct Siamese markings, to other cats with long hair and Siamese markings.

Some believe that Josephine was actual an Angora, but that is hard to substantiate. It is quite well known, however, is that these cats tend to have beautiful long hair, markings reminiscent of Siamese, and a weight that may top at twenty pounds, sometimes even more. Generally speaking, this breed is extremely loving and quiet, and seems to get along with pretty much everyone and anything.

The American Bobtail is another popular breed. Looking like a small bobcat with a short tail, this cat comes in both the long haired and short haired varieties. It is said that this breed was first recognized in the 1960s when a couple who lived on an Arizona Indian Reservation found a feral tabby kitten of a nut brown color with a bobbed tail. This kitten was named Yodie and bred with a domestic cat; the resulting litter all had bobtails and a new breed was born. These cats may weigh as little as twelve and as much as twenty pounds. A bit more reserved than Ragdolls, they still exhibit many similar qualities.

The American Shorthair is another quite popular breed. Tracing its ancestry to the early settlers and the Mayflower itself, this cat has firmly established itself in the hearts of its adoring public. These cats tend to be smaller, the top weight only being about fifteen pounds, but of a very easy going nature.

Last but most certainly not least, is the Persian. This cat all but calls to its doting owner for attention, and it is no surprise that so many cat lovers have at least one Persian in their homes. Because of their almost childlike innocence and lack of street smarts, this cat needs to be kept as an indoor cat only. It is said that this cat arrived from Persia as quite possibly stowaways, yet this cannot be truly verified.

### **Purr-fect Match – Easy Tips to Choosing the Right Cat for You**

You are ready to add a furry companion to your household, and you know just what you want: an independent yet loving feline who will have few needs, bestow lots of attention on you, and won't mind being left alone for long periods of time. If it were only this easy! Before you go out looking for a feline companion, here are some easy tips to follow and important decisions to make when choosing the right cat for you.

Do you want a kitten or a grown up cat? A kitten is just like a toddler and will get into everything and anything, given half a chance. Similarly, it will require some training to get the kitten acquainted with the rules of your household and to assure that all will run smoothly. A mature cat will require less supervision and also will not have the hectic energy of a kitten.

If you have small children, an adult cat might be a better choice, especially if the kids want to carry it around. A small kitten might get hurt by a fall, whereas a cat will most likely be able to not only withstand some rough handling, but also make her displeasure known quite memorably to a child who may thoughtlessly pull a tail.

Do you want a long-haired or a short haired cat? While any cat will require some brushing to keep its fur shiny, matt free and the number of hairballs to a minimum, those cats with long hair will require extra amounts of attention and grooming. If you have the time and willingness to take on more extensive grooming duties, then a long haired cat may fit the bill; if you are somewhat rushed for time, or cannot envision years of grooming, then perhaps a short hair is more up your alley.

How do the other household members feel about the coming addition? If you have children, they are probably very excited, but your pet hamster, fish or bird may not feel quite so enthusiastic. Your dog may also be a bit apprehensive. Work out the details of adding a cat before you bring home a cat! If you have a fish tank, is it secure, so the lid cannot be pried open by a curious cat? Will the hamster and bird be safe? Is there a safe room to put the cat while she and the dog work out the pecking order in the household?

Purebred or mix? Do you want to enter your cat in shows and become an active member of a fancier club in your area? If this is the case, you will want to make sure you visit a reputable breeder to purchase a purebred cat with a traceable heritage. If, however, you simply want a companion and couldn't care less about pedigree, please consider bypassing the lure of kittens in the pet shop window and instead visit the local animal shelter where many cats and kittens are in dire needs of homes.

As you can see, there is more to adding a feline companion to your household than simply picking one up from the nearest animal shelter. Don't be enthralled by the first cat you meet, but instead walk past the cages and make eye contact with the cats. Get a feel for them and gauge their personalities. If you feel you find one that is compatible with your needs and wants, and that seems to display the personality traits you are looking for in a cat, ask a shelter assistant to let you hold the cat and see how she reacts to direct contact.

If she turns into a ball of claws and teeth, you will have an uphill battle on your hands and need to evaluate if you really have the time and patience to tame this little fur ball. On the other hand, if she just melts into your arm and erupts into loud purrs, you might have found your perfect feline match. Please remember, whatever you decide, spay or neuter your new feline companion as soon as possible, unless you want to set up shop as a purebred breeder yourself. Before choosing to do the latter, however, please be sure to talk with some breeders in your area to find out about the rules, regulations, and also how to keep the animals safe and healthy.

### **Terrific Tidbits on Tabbies – A Basic Overview on This Popular Cat**

Cats are quite possibly the most lovable creatures on earth, second only to dogs. Just like there are different breeds of dogs, there are also a large number of different cat breeds. Pure bred cats, those whose ancestry can be traced back to a recorded breed through four generations or more, are quite popular these days and may fetch a large sum or money at the local breeder.

Crossbred cats, too, are quite popular, and since they are not as expensive to purchase at a pet shop, they are quite often the pet of choice. Additionally for those conscious of the plight of shelter animals, a non-pedigreed cat is quite often the only choice, since pure bred animals very rarely if ever end up at an animal shelter. Quite possibly the most popular cat of the latter variety is the tabby cat.

Tabbies come in large varieties of colors and sizes. One of the most common types of tabbies is the mackerel tabby. This cat shows a pattern of stripes all over its body. The tail and legs have rings, and the remainder of the body has either solid stripes or broken bits and pieces of stripes. Because the usually even stripes on the cat's flanks resemble the skeleton of a fish, this type of tabby has been nicknamed the mackerel.

The cats are gorgeous and many a loving pet owner loves these little grey or orange tabbies. Another beloved type of tabby is the blotched tabby. This little cat's coat also has stripes, but they are fewer and bigger than the mackerel's. Some of the stripes are so thick that they appear to be blotches rather than stripes. Of course, there are also other tabbies, such as the Agouti, Ocicat or the American Bobtail.

No matter what kind of tabby has wormed itself into your heart, a ringed tail and legs are common to all tabby cats. Another common feature is a marking in the shape of the letter "M" on the cat's forehead. While this is simply a common marking, it does have a lovely piece of folklore attached to it. According to this beautiful legend, when Jesus Christ was born and laid inside the manger, He was quite restless since the straw was poking Him, and the stable animals were making a bit of a ruckus as well.

Add to this the constant arrival of shepherd, and it is no wonder that the baby was fussing. A little cat is said to have come into the stable, jumped into the manger, and allowed the baby Jesus to lay His head on the cat's fur, causing the baby to calm down almost immediately. In gratitude, Mary touched the cat's forehead and promised that his act of service would never be forgotten. According to the legend, this is the reason that these lovely cats wear the letter "M" on their foreheads.

Another wonderful legend attributes the "M" on a tabby's head to the Prophet Mohammed, the founder of Islam. According to legend he did not care for dogs, but loved cats so much that one time he cut off the sleeve of his robe so as not to disturb the cat that was resting in his arm when he was moving.

The letter "M" was a marking his favorite cat received. Because of their wonderful dispositions, tabby cats have long since been the companions of choice for many famous people. Take for example Sir Winston Churchill whose tabby named Jock would attend cabinet meetings, or famous author and artist Edward Lear who so loved his little Foss that upon moving commissioned an architect to recreate his home at the new location to lower the cat's stress during the move!

No matter what kind of cat you love, the tabby is a hands down favorite. Its intelligence is the stuff of legends, and it is said that only the monkey surpasses the tabby in intelligence. Tabbies are notoriously sociable, sweet, and inquisitive, and bond wonderfully with the people who will take care of them. Yet just like their feline cousins, be they purebred or crossbred, they do have a lot of mischief on their minds as well!

## **Toeing the Line-Little Known Facts About the Polydactyl Cats**

Polydactyl cats have multiple toes. Polydactyl is a non sex-related single dominant genetic trait. These cats are referred to Hemingway cats (since Ernest Hemingway wrote about them), Thumb Cats, Mitten Feet Cats, and/or Mitten Cats. Theodore Roosevelt also had a Polydactyl cat named Slippers. These cats can have up to seven toes on one foot. Usually there are six or more toes on the front feet and an extra toe on the rear. One of the extra toes appears to be a thumb. Some say the toes can be malformed, fuse, and are more prone to ingrown toenails.

There are more polydactyl cats (cats with extra toes on their front paws) on the East Coast than in any other region of the United States. That's because sailors believed polydactyls were better mousers, because they could better grip their prey. They looked for polydactyl cats to take on board the ships that crossed from Europe to the Americas, and these cats then reproduced in seaports and other coastal areas.

Polydactyl cats are quite hardy and able to withstand almost any environment. They are outgoing, affectionate, patient, and good with kids. Polydactyls have medium-to-large bodies and are strong and muscular. Their ears are wide set and have pointy tips. Polydactyls have medium sized broad heads, noses, and muzzles. Their chins are squared and their rounded eyes are set at an angle. Polydactyl kittens may have trouble learning to walk and climb but eventually overcome and are able to open latches on cabinets, doors, and windows.

Polydactyl cats are bred for their extra toes as well as their mild temperament, good health, color and size. The Maine Coon Cat is America's only natural longhaired cat. By definition these cats were the blue collar-working cats from the farms, harbors and aboard the ships of colonial America. It is estimated that 40% of the original Maine Coon Cats had extra toes or were polydactyl.

These extra toes made the cat's foot act like a hand with an opposable thumb. The farmers, dockworkers and pirates treasured these polydactyl cats for their hunting ability. Sailors valued polydactyl cats for their awesome climbing and hunting skills and for their ability to control the rat population. These cats were considered good luck charms for sailors at sea.

Because of their larger feet, American Polydactyl Cats have an easier time walking on snow than do other cats. In the show ring American Polydactyl Cats will be penalized for deafness associated with blue-colored eyes in white-colored cats. Muzzles short enough to resemble a Persian cat are penalized, as is a long body type resembling a Siamese Cat. American Polydactyl Cats will also lose points if their feet are such that they appear deformed or hinder the cats walking, and especially if they cause the cat discomfort in walking.

Polydactyl Cats are actually quite common and can be found at most animal shelters. Because of the overpopulation problem in cats, many people disapprove of breeding American Polydactyl Cats. Many people do breed them and are quite enthusiastic about them because of their great temperaments and unusual appearance! American Polydactyl Cats have extra toes because of a dominant gene. This means that kittens of a Polydactyl mother will have extra toes even if the father does not.

Breeding two Polydactyl Cats increases the incidence of Polydactyl kittens. Because the gene has incomplete expression, however, it is not certain how many toes the kittens will have or what conformation their feet will show. American Polydactyl Cats can be registered with the breed society even if only one parent is Polydactyl. If both parents are Polydactyls and the kitten is not, it will be registered as an American Polydactyl without extra toes as long as it has a shortened tail.

Polydactyl cats are rare in Europe as they were almost wiped out during medieval times due to superstitions about witchcraft. One theory of the Maine Coon cat holds that they came to the New World on Viking ships.

### **What Does “Domesticated Cat” Really Mean?**

A domestic animal is one that has been suited to survive in the company of human beings. Its behavior, life cycle, or physiology has been altered as a result of breeding and living conditions under human control for multiple generations. Domestication happens because humans them to help with work, to produce food or commodities, and for companionship. The first recorded date for cat domestication was 3500 BC to 7500 BC in Egypt or Cyprus where they were held sacred for their ability to kill rodents.

According to US Census information, there are 60 million domesticated cats in America. Domesticated cats still have their innate hunting instinct to capture birds, rodents, and small mammals. The National Audobon Society has recorded a significant decrease or extinction of several bird species due to the cat population. Cats evolved from being non-social carnivores to parasites of civilization before being domesticated.

Today's housecat is very similar to its ancestor, the African Wildcat. It has retained its superb eyesight and keen hearing that has helped it survive in the wild.

According to physiologist Jared Diamond, animal species must meet six criteria in order to be considered for domestication:

**Flexible diet**— Creatures that are willing to consume a wide variety of food sources and can live off less cumulative food from the food pyramid are less expensive to keep in captivity. Most carnivores can only be fed meat, which requires the expenditure of many herbivores.

**Reasonably fast growth rate**— Fast maturity rate compared to the human life span allows breeding intervention and makes the animal useful within an acceptable duration of caretaking. Large animals such as elephants require many years before they reach a useful size.

**Ability to be bred in captivity** — Creatures that are reluctant to breed when kept in captivity do not produce useful offspring, and instead are limited to capture in their wild state. Creatures such as the panda and cheetah are difficult to breed in captivity.

**Pleasant disposition** — Large creatures that are aggressive toward humans are dangerous to keep in captivity. The African buffalo has an unpredictable nature and is highly dangerous to humans.

**Temperament which makes it unlikely to panic** — A creature with a nervous disposition is difficult to keep in captivity as they will attempt to flee whenever they are startled. The gazelle is very flighty and it has a powerful leap that allows it to escape an enclosed pen.

**Modifiable social hierarchy**— Social creatures that recognize a hierarchy of dominance can be raised to recognize a human as its pack leader.

A herding instinct arguably aids in domesticating animals: tame one and others will follow, regardless of chiefdom.

Cats can learn how to use a litter box, remember its name, and recognize its owner. Many cats know what a doorknob is and how to use it. Cats know that a toilet bowl is a toilet without messing or drinking from it. Cats make contact with humans with their voices and “dance” after making a hunt or kill. The “dance” is a happy dance and signals joy. Domesticated cats have gradually changed coat patterns and color since they have no need to camouflage in the wild. Domestic cat’s brain size has been reduced in size by 30% since they can rely on humans.

The biggest difference between pet cats and other domesticated animals is that pet cats are maintaining their instincts from the wild. In spite of such a fact, cats still have comfortable lives living with humans. Humans often consider owning cats the same as owning other animals, but perhaps human environment is part of cats’ wild, and different from other animals. For other domesticated animals, human environment is a human environment. Living with humans is just another wild environment, which humans determine as wild, but easier for cats to live in. Then it is easier to understand why cats have not had to lose their instincts living with humans

## **Cuddly and Cute - Cat Breeds That Are Best for Kids**

If you have kids, then you will want a cat that does well with kids. You don't want any animal that has any aggression issues. There are 9 cats that pet owners and veterinarians all agree are best for children.

**Abyssinian:** The Abyssinian has a distinctly ticked, tawny coat. The tail and paws show tabby markings. They have beautiful eyes that are lined with dark fur around them and large ears. The coat is generally a warm golden color, gray, or cinnamon red. These are active and very playful cats, and are very curious and friendly. Not much of a lap cat, these animals will enjoy exploring and any playing a lot. Many toys and cathouses and gyms will be needed to keep these guys busy. If not entertained they can become depressed.

**American and Exotic Shorthair:** American and Exotic Shorthair cats will be gentle kitties. They love to play with children and are very common. They come in all shapes and sizes and a vast array of colors. These cats are good natured and relaxed. They get along with other cats

and dogs as well. These cats are also more likely to think they are people and will bond great with all family members. They tend to be gentle with small children and don't tend to scratch as much as other breeds do.

**Birman:** A large, long stocky cat. It has long silky hair, not as thick as that of the Persian, and is of a texture that doesn't mat. The color of the coat is light, preferably with a golden cast, as if misted with gold. Birman cats are gentle, active, and playful, but quiet and unobtrusive if you are busy with other things. This is a great cat for kids.

**Burmese:** These are great cats in the hair department. They have a silky short coat that doesn't need more than a good petting as far as grooming goes. They are clumsy and playful and stay that way throughout their lives. These are also very vocal cats and will talk to you and each other a lot. They are the life of the party and great for entertainment.

**Maine Coon:** The Maine Coon is well known for its loving nature. They are very friendly, playful and intelligent. They love to explore and play with toys. These cats have longer hair and do require grooming to keep it soft and unmatted. They are vocal and love to shower their owners with meows. Maine Coons are also great with other cats and dogs too.

**Manx:** The interesting thing about these cats is their tails, or lack thereof. They come in a range of colors, shapes, and sizes. They also can be found with long or short hair, and a variety of tail lengths. Some have no tail at all, some have varying lengths of a nub, and others seem to have a normal tail. They love kids and get along with just about any other animal.

**Persian:** Persians are the most popular cat breeds today. They have long fluffy fur and squished little faces. They do need regular grooming to keep their coats free of matting and hairballs. They love children. Persians are most at home in an atmosphere of security and peace and quiet, but with love and reassurance, can easily adapt to the most active of households. Their quiet, melodious voices are pleasant and non-abrasive. They communicate delightfully with their large eyes and make perfect pets for all ages.

**Ragdoll:** Ragdolls adore their owners. They run to greet you at the door, follow you everywhere, lie on you, sleep with you, and love you. They seem to worship the ground you walk on. They are gentle, carefully avoid scratching people, and are good with children, the elderly, and dogs. Ragdolls tend not to jump. They feel that humans prefer purrs to yowls, and keep their voices soft.

**Somali:** The Somali is an amazing cat to look at. It looks a lot like a little fox, with its large ears, masked face, full ruff and bushy tail. They have soft voices and are usually quiet. They love their owners and adore children. They love to play and nuzzle their owners. They are the true lap cat, and love attention.

These are the most common cats among parents and cat owners. These have been known to live best with kids. That's not to say that another cat won't do just as well, but these do best.

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