

# Svenska Marsvinsföreningens STANDARD ENGLISH VERSION



# **Svenska Marsvinsföreningens STANDARD ENGLISH VERSION**

This standard was fully reworked 2014-12-08. After that have the following changes been done:

2015-01-01	California adopted in guidestandard.
2017-01-01	Skinny standard updated.
2018-01-01	The colour Blue fully approved -> general colour descriptions and fox updated.
2018-01-01	The markings bi-colour and tri-colour changed to Tortoiseshell respective Tortoiseshell & white.
2018-01-01	New markings bi-colour and tri-colour adopted.
2019-01-01	The marking California approved with dispensation
2023-01-01	The marking California did get fully approved
2023-01-11	The colour blue for the marking magpie was added (mistake not to add it 2018-01-01)

# general colour descriptions

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## SELF COLOURS

<b>BLACK</b>	The black colour should be pitch black, all the way into the skin. Ears and pads should be black. Eye colour: Dark
<b>WHITE</b>	The white colour should be snow white without any yellowish tint. Ears and pads should be pink. Eye colour: Red = pink-eyed (PE) Dark ruby = dark-eyed (DE)
<b>CREAM</b>	The cream colour should be a pale custard colour, all the way into the skin. The colour is not allowed to turn yellowish or orange tinted. Ears and pads should be pink/cream. Eye colour: Ruby
<b>LEMON</b>	The lemon colour should be a pale custard colour, all the way into the skin. The colour is not allowed to turn yellowish or orange tinted. Ears and pads should be pink/cream. Eye colour: Red
<b>BUFF</b>	The buff colour should be a faded but saturated yellowish brown colour, all the way into the skin. The colour is not allowed to turn apricot, lemon or beige. Ears and pads should be pink/buff. Slight pigmentation is tolerated. Eye colour: Dark or dark ruby
<b>SAFFRON</b>	The saffron colour should be bright yellow like saffron rice with a touch of lemon yellow, all the way into the skin. The colour is not allowed to turn cream tinted. Ears and pads should be pink/saffron. Eye colour: Red
<b>GOLDEN</b>	The golden colour should be deep and rich reddish brown, similar to rosehip tea, all the way into the skin. It should not be pale or turn yellow. Ears and pads should be pink/golden. For dark-eyed golden a slight pigmentation is tolerated. Eye colour: Red = pink-eyed (PE) Dark or dark ruby = dark-eyed (DE)
<b>RED</b>	The red colour should be very dark and rich, similar to that of an Irish Setters, all the way into the skin. The colour must not resemble golden, which will be classified as too light. Ears and pads should be from dark reddish brown to black. Eye colour: Dark or ruby
<b>CHOCOLATE</b>	The chocolate colour should be dark and similar to bitter dark chocolate, all the way into the skin. The colour is not allowed to turn black or grey. Chocolate is a colour with a warm tinge. Ears and pads should be chocolate. Eye colour: Ruby
<b>BEIGE</b>	The beige colour should be a pale brownish beige, all the way into the skin. Beige is a colour with a warm tinge. Ears and pads should be pink/beige. Eye colour: Red

# general colour descriptions

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**LILAC** The lilac colour should be a pale dove grey without turning brownish. The colour should go all the way into the skin. Lilac is a colour with a cold tinge. Ears and pads should be pink/lilac.  
Eye colour: Red

**GREY** The grey colour should be a dark lead colour, all the way into the skin. There should be no warm tinge. Ears and pads should be dark grey.  
Eye colour: Dark ruby

**BLUE** The blue colour should be a dark blue-grey colour, free from any hint of brown, all the way into the skin. Ears and pads should be dark blue-grey.  
Eye colour: Dark

## AGOUTI/ARGENTE COLOURS

Swedish name	base & tip colour	ticking	eye colour
Golden agouti	black	red	dark
Buff agouti	black	buff	dark
Lemon agouti	black	cream	dark
Silver agouti	black	white	ruby
Blue silver agouti	blue	white	dark
Orange agouti	chocolate	red	ruby
Saffron agouti	chocolate	buff	ruby
Cream agouti	chocolate	cream	ruby
Cinnamon agouti	chocolate	white	ruby
Golden argente	lilac	red	red
Buff argente	lilac	saffron	red
Lemon argente	lilac	lemon	red
Silver argente	lilac	white	red
Orange argente	beige	red	red
Saffron argente	beige	saffron	red
Cream argente	beige	lemon	red
Cinnamon argente	beige	white	red
Grey golden argente	grey	red	dark ruby
Grey buff argente	grey	buff	dark ruby
Grey lemon argente	grey	cream	dark ruby
Grey silver argente	grey	white	dark ruby

# general colour descriptions

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## TAN / FOX / OTTER

	<b>base colour</b>	<b>marking colour</b>
<b>Black Tan</b>	Black	Red
<b>Chocolate Tan</b>	Chocolate	Red
<b>Lilac Tan</b>	Lilac	Red
<b>Beige Tan</b>	Beige	Red
<b>Grey Tan</b>	Grey	Red
<b>Black Fox</b>	Black	White
<b>Chocolate Fox</b>	Chocolate	White
<b>Lilac Fox</b>	Lilac	White
<b>Beige Fox</b>	Beige	White
<b>Grey Fox</b>	Grey	White
<b>Blue Fox</b>	Blue	White
<b>Black Buff Otter</b>	Black	Buff
<b>Black Cream Otter</b>	Black	Cream
<b>Chocolate Buff Otter</b>	Chocolate	Buff
<b>Chocolate Cream Otter</b>	Chocolate	Cream
<b>Lilac Saffron Otter</b>	Lilac	Saffron
<b>Lilac Lemon Otter</b>	Lilac	Lemon
<b>Beige Saffron Otter</b>	Beige	Saffron
<b>Beige Lemon Otter</b>	Beige	Lemon
<b>Grey Buff Otter</b>	Grey	Buff
<b>Grey Cream Otter</b>	Grey	Cream

## EYE COLOUR

**Pink eyed:** This is the red eyed variety. The colour should be pale red with a thin darker circle at the periphery.

**Ruby eyed:** This is the ruby eyed variety. The colour may vary from fairly pale red to a deep ruby colour, almost dark. At shows this colour will be called dark eyed.

**Dark eyed:** This is the dark eyed variety. The colour should be black or bluish black.

# markings

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## AGOUTI/ ARGENTE

### Colour

All agouti/argente colours according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each agouti/argente colour for the correct combination. The colour should be of the described shade for each agouti/argente variety.

**Common faults:** Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on argente varieties. Light undercolour, light shade of belly and/or feet.

**Disqualifying faults:** Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm ), incorrect eye colour, incorrect colour of nails.

### Markings

At the agouti and argente the hairs are divided in three zones. These zones are named base, ticking and top. The ticking should be notably short, and the whole body, except for the belly should be evenly ticked. The topcolour is missing at the belly and by that a belly band in the ticking colour are created. The belly band should be narrow and clearly defined from the rest of the body. The feet should have the same ticking as the body.

**Common faults:** Eye circles, bonnet strings, light chest. Too light or too dark feet. Uneven and/or too long ticking. Broad and/or non-distinct belly band.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing ticking and/or belly band. Ticking and top together longer than the base.

## SOLID AGOUTI / SOLID ARGENTE

### Colour

All agouti/argente colours according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each agouti/argente colour for the correct combination. The colour should be of the described shade for each agouti/argente variety.

**Common faults:** Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on argente varieties. Light undercolour, light shade of belly and/or feet.

**Disqualifying faults:** Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm ), incorrect eye colour, incorrect colour of nails.

### Markings

At the agouti and argente the hairs are divided in three zones. These zones are named base, ticking and top. The ticking should be notably short, and the whole body, except for the belly should be evenly ticked.

**Common faults:** Eye circles, bonnet strings, light chest. Tendency of belly band. Ticking missing on feet. Uneven and/or too long ticking.

**Disqualifying faults:** Distinct belly band. Missing ticking. Ticking and top together longer than the base.

# markings

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## TAN/FOX/OTTER

### Colour

Tan, fox and otter are approved in: black, chocolate, grey, lilac and beige. Fox is also approved in Blue. For approved colour combinations see description. Consult description of each solid colour for the correct shade.

**Common faults:** Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties. Light undercolour, light shade of belly and/or feet, streakyness.

**Disqualifying faults:** Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm ), incorrect eye colour, incorrect colour of nails.

### Marking

Clear and even eye-circles in marking colour all around the eyes. Clear pea spots in marking colour, placed just above front of the ears, forming a significant line towards the ear. Inside of ears should be of marking colour. There should be significant bonnet strings in the marking colour, under the cheek. There should be a significant intermingling of ticked hairs extended up to between  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the height of the cavy, from cheek, chest and along the flanks surround the cavy. These ticked hairs have lower half in body colour, and the tip in marking colour. Grooming must not be performed within this area of the body. Inside of feet and legs should be of marking colour. Belly band should be significant, broad and with clear borders, in the marking colour.

**Common faults:** Non-significant, uneven and/or interrupted markings. Non-distinct borders between marking and body colour. Brindling.

**Disqualifying faults:** Missing any of the markings.

# markings

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## TORTOISESHELL & WHITE

### Colour

All colours and agouti/argente/ solid agouti/solid argente varieties according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each solid colour for the correct shade. When the combination is red/black/white, the breed is called tortoiseshell and white.

**Common faults:** Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties. Light undercolour, light shade of belly and/or feet, streakyness.

**Disqualifying faults:** Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm ), incorrect eye colour.

### Marking

Under this point both lines and patches/squares as well as the cleanness and distribution of patches/squares be judged. The lines should be straight and without interruption. There should be one straight line along the spine, and a similar line along the middle of the belly. There should be minimum two lines, right-angled, on each side, across the body, dividing each side in minimum 3 three patches/squares. The patches/squares should be distinct and even in size. Only one colour should occur in each patch/square. Patches/squares of the same colour should not be placed adjoining each other. . Each colour in the particular combination should be present at both sides of the body. Blaze is accepted but not desired.

**Common faults:** Uneven borders between patches/squares. Missing one of the colours on one side. Banded, i.e. one colour continues over the top line. Belted, i.e. one colour continues all around the body in a “belt”. Occurrence of deviant colour in the patches/squares.

**Disqualifying faults:** Entirely missing lines.

## TORTOISESHELL

### Colour

All colours and agouti/argente/ solid agouti/solid argente varieties according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each solid colour for the correct shade. When the combination is red//white, the breed is called tortoiseshell.

**Common faults:** Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties. Light undercolour., light shade of belly and/or feet, streakyness.

**Disqualifying faults:** Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm ), incorrect eye colour.

### Marking

There should be one straight line along the spine, and a similar line along the middle of the belly. There should be minimum one lines, right-angled, on each side, across the body, dividing each side in minimum two patches/squares. The patches/squares should be distinct and even in size. Only one colour should occur in each patch/square. Patches/squares of the same colour should not be placed adjoining each other. . Each colour in the particular combination should be present at both sides of the body. Blaze is accepted but not desired.

**Common faults:** Uneven borders between patches/squares. Missing one of the colours on one side. Banded, i.e. one colour continues over the top line. Belted, i.e. one colour continues all around the body in a “belt”. Occurrence of deviant colour in the patches/squares.

**Disqualifying faults:** Entirely missing lines.

# markings

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## TRI-COLOUR

### Colour

All colours and agouti/argente/ solid agouti/solid argente varieties according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each solid colour for the correct shade.

**Common faults:** Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties. Light undercolour., light shade of belly and/or feet, streakyness.

**Disqualifying faults:** Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm ), incorrect eye colour.

### Marking

Under this point both patches/squares as well as the cleanness and distribution of patches/squares be judged. The patches/squares should be distinct and even in size. Only one colour should occur in each patch/square. Preferred is that each colour in the particular combination should be present at both sides of the body. Blaze is accepted but not desired.

**Common faults:** Uneven borders between patches/squares. Occurrence of deviant colour in the patches/squares. Unbalanced colour distribution. Obvious dutch-like marking.

**Disqualifying faults:** Brindle on more than half of the cavy. Less than 10% of any of the particular colours.

## BI-COLOUR

### Colour

All colours and agouti/argente/ solid agouti/solid argente varieties according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each solid colour for the correct shade.

**Common faults:** Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties. Light undercolour., light shade of belly and/or feet, streakyness.

**Disqualifying faults:** Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm ), incorrect eye colour.

### Marking

Under this point both patches/squares as well as the cleanness and distribution of patches/squares be judged. The patches/squares should be distinct and even in size. Only one colour should occur in each patch/square. Preferred is that each colour in the particular combination should be present at both sides of the body. Blaze is accepted but not desired.

**Common faults:** Uneven borders between patches/squares. Occurrence of deviant colour in the patches/squares. Unbalanced colour distribution. Obvious dutch-like marking.

**Disqualifying faults:** Brindle on more than half of the cavy. Less than 10% of any of the particular colours.

# markings

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## DALMATIAN

### Colour

All colours and agouti/argente/ solid agouti/solid argente varieties as well as brindle, tan, fox, otter and harlequin varieties according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each colour / marking for the correct shade and marking.

**Common faults:** Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties. Light undercolour, light shade of belly and/or feet, streakyness.

**Disqualifying faults:** Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm ), incorrect eye colour, incorrect colour of nails.

### Marking

The head should be in the main colour with a narrow and symmetric blaze from the nostrils to a point between the ears. The body should be white with dots in the main colour. Dots should be significant, clean and numerous. Dots should be evenly distributed all over the body, also on the belly. Feet should be in the main colour.

**Common faults:** Poor marking borderline between head and body. Too broad or too narrow blaze, blaze not symmetric. Too few and/or too blurry dots. Dots floating into each other. Roaning. White belly.

**Disqualifying faults:** Missing blaze and/or dots. Missing of main colour on feet or toes.

## ROAN

### Colour

All colours and agouti/argente/ solid agouti/solid argente varieties as well as brindle, tan, fox, otter and harlequin varieties according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each colour / marking for the correct shade and marking.

**Common faults:** Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties. Light undercolour, light shade of belly and/or feet, streakyness.

**Disqualifying faults:** Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm ), incorrect eye colour, incorrect colour of nails.

### Marking

The head should be in the main colour. The body should be in the main colour with white hairs evenly distributed all over. The feet should be in the main colour.

**Common faults:** White hairs in head and/or feet. Poor marking borderline between head and body. Uneven mixing of main colour and white. Patches of main colour and/or white in the body.

**Disqualifying faults:** Blaze. White feet and/or toes.

## BRINDLE

### Colour

All colours according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each solid colour for the correct shade.

**Common faults:** Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties. Light undercolour. Light shade of belly and/or feet. Steakyness.

**Disqualifying faults:** Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm ), incorrect eye colour, incorrect colour of nails.

### Marking

The both colours should be evenly mixed all over the body.

**Common faults:** Poor mixing of the colours. Small patches with solid colour.

**Disqualifying faults:** Large patches with solid colour.

# markings

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## HIMALAYA

### Colour

The main colour is white. Colour of the marking should be black, chocolate, lilac or beige. Consult description of each solid colour for the correct shade. When the marking colour is chocolate, pads may be pink or chocolate. Eyes should be pink.

**Common faults:** Discoloured white on body. Poor intensity of marking colour.

**Disqualifying faults:** Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm ), incorrect colour of nails.

### Marking

Smut (nose marking) should be oval. Smut should cover nose, upper lip and reach up to a point between the eyes. Ears should be of the marking colour all the way into the skin of the head. Marking colour of feet should cover as much as possible of the legs.

**Common faults:** Too large or too small markings. Light hairs within the markings. Non-distinct borders of markings. The judge should take into account that a non-self himalayan does not develop its full markings before earliest 5 months of age.

**Disqualifying faults:** Missing any of the markings.

## DUTCH

### Colour

All colours and agouti/argente/ solid agouti/solid argente varieties as well as brindle, tan, fox, otter and harlequin varieties according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each solid colour for the correct shade.

**Common faults:** Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties. Light undercolour, light shade of belly and/or feet, streakyness.

**Disqualifying faults:** Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm ), incorrect eye colour, incorrect colour of nails.

### Marking

Cheek markings should be as round as possible and be extended as far as possible towards the nose without touching the nostrils. Cheek markings should ideally not meet each other at the back of the neck. Ears should be of the marking colour. The body should be divided between white in front and the marking colour from the waist and covering the behinds. There should be a straight line dividing the two colours at the waist, all around the body. The rear feet should be white (= have stops), but stops must not continue round the hocks.

**Common faults:** Skew markings. White patches on ears. Markings too small or too large.

**Disqualifying faults:** Missing any of the markings.

# markings

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## MAGPIE / HARLEQUIN

### Colour

White in combination with black, blue, chocolate, lilac, beige or grey is called magpie. Cream in combination with black, chocolate, lilac, beige or grey is called harlequin. Consult description of each solid colour for the correct shade.

**Common faults:** Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties. Light undercolour, light shade of belly and/or feet, streakyness.

**Disqualifying faults:** Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm ), incorrect eye colour.

### Marking

Under this point both lines and patches/squares as well as the cleanness and distribution of patches/squares be judged. The lines should be straight and without interruption. There should be one straight line along the spine, and a similar line along the middle of the belly. There should be minimum two lines, right-angled, on each side, across the body, dividing each side in minimum 3 three patches/squares. There should be solid patches of both colours and also patches where the two colours are mixed/brindled. The patches/squares should be distinct and even in size. Patches/squares of the same colour, or mixed patches/squares should not be placed adjoining each other. Each colour in the particular combination should be present at both sides of the body. Blaze is accepted but not desired.

**Common faults:** Uneven borders between patches/squares. Missing one of the colours or the mixed patch/square on one side. Banded, i.e. one colour continues over the top line. Belted, i.e. one colour continues all around the body in a "belt". Brindling in solid colour patches. Uneven brindling in mixed patches.

**Disqualifying faults:** Totally missing lines. Missing one of the required three types of patches/squares.

➤2023-01-11◀

## CALIFORNIA

Guide standard from 2015-01-01. Approved with dispensation 2019-01-01. Fully approved 2023-01-01

### Colour

The body colour is approved in all approved red-group colours as well as all agouti and argente variants. Colour of the marking is approved in all approved black-group colours. The agouti and argente have markings in the same colour as the base colour. Consult description of each solid colour for the correct shade.

**Common faults:** Poor intensity of marking colour. Light undercolour, incorrect shade, light shade of belly and/or feet, streakiness, hairs of deviant colour.

**Disqualifying faults:** Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm ), incorrect eye colour, incorrect colour of nails.

### Marking

Smut (nose marking) should be oval. Smut should cover nose, upper lip and reach up to a point between the eyes. Ears, and a minor ring (0,5 cm) around each ear should be of the marking colour. The ear-ring extends with age and juniors should at least show ear-spots. Marking colour of feet should cover as much as possible of the legs but not extend to the body. Marking around genitals are preferred.

**Common faults:** Too large or too small markings. Non-distinct borders of markings. Hairs of body colour within the markings. A light staining of the body colour. The judge should take into account that a non-self californian does not develop its full markings before earliest 5 months of age.

**Disqualifying faults:** Missing any of the markings. Staining on more than 50% of the body colour.

➤2023-01-01◀

# self

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Self is divided in black group colours (black, chocolate, beige, lilac, grey and blue) and red group colours (DE white, PE white, cream, lemon, buff, saffron DE golden, PE golden and red).

The self cavy should give an aesthetic and classic impression. Anything marring this image, such as incorrect body shape, uneven or streaked colour, should be considered as grave faults. The body shape, a correct shade of colour and evenness of colour are the most characteristic features of the self cavy. These features must be of high quality for a self to be considered a good representative of its breed.

## **Body 25**

The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.

**Common faults:** Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.

**Disqualifying faults:** skeletal defects and malformations.

## **Ears 10**

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.

**Common faults:** wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged

**Disqualifying faults:** missing ear

## **Eyes 10**

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

**Common faults:** incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye

**Disqualifying faults:** serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, above eyelid visible fatty eye, blindness

## **Coat texture 15**

The coat should be short (2 cm), smooth, soft and shiny.

**Common faults:** Coarse, greasy, non-elastic, woolly, wavy, thin, too long (more than 4 cm), long hairs, dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, tendency of skirt.

**Disqualifying faults:** Ridges, rosettes, eyebrows, side-whiskers, skirt, coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5.cm.

## **Coat colour, shade 15**

All self colours according to the standard are approved. Consult colour description for self colours. The colour should be of the described shade for each colour variety.

**Common faults:** Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties.

## ***self ->***

### **Coat colour, evenness 15**

The colour should be the same shade all the way into the skin. The colour should be even all over the body.

**Common faults:** Light undercolour, light shade of belly and/or feet, streakyness.

**Disqualifying faults:** Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm), incorrect eye colour, incorrect colour of nails.

### **Condition/presentation 10**

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points.

**Common faults:** nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence.

**Total 100**

## self pink-eyed white

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This distribution of points is valid only for pink-eyed white self. Complaints on the colour such as discolouring will deduct points under condition/presentation. The total sum is valid for comparison with other selfs.

Body	30
Ears	15
Eyes	15
Coat texture	20
Condition/presentation	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

# nonselF

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NonselF are divided in Ticked, Marked or Masked. Ticked includes agouti, argente, solid agouti, solid argente, tan, fox and otter. Marked includes bi-colour, tri-colour, tortoiseshell, tortoiseshell & white, dalmation, roan, brindle, dutch, magpie and harlequin. Masked includes himalaya and california.

A non-self is a ticked/marked variety and its most characteristic feature is the ticking/marking. The ticking/marking should be prominent, clean and distinct. Intensity and shade of colour are important factors to do full justice to the marking. As the ticking/marking is the most characteristic feature of a non-self it should have very good ticking/marking to be considered a good representative of its breed.

## **Body 15**

The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.

**Common faults:** Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.

**Disqualifying faults:** skeletal defects and malformations.

## **Ears 10**

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.

**Common faults:** wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged

**Disqualifying faults:** missing ear

## **Eyes 10**

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

**Common faults:** incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye

**Disqualifying faults:** serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

## **Coat texture 10**

The coat should be short (2 cm), smooth, soft and shiny.

**Common faults:** Coarse, greasy, non-elastic, woolly, wavy, thin, too long (more than 4 cm), long hairs, dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, tendency of skirt.

**Disqualifying faults:** Ridges, rosettes, eyebrows, side-whiskers, skirt, coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm.

## **Coat colour 15**

Consult description of each colour for the correct combination. The colour should be of the described shade for each variety.

## **Marking 30**

Consult description of each marking for the correct combination. The marking should be of the described shade for each variety

## ***nonsel*** ->

### **Condition/presentation 10**

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points.

**Common faults:** nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence.

**Total 100**

# english crested solid colours

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The most characteristic feature of a crested is the crest. In all other aspects the crested is like a self or a non-self, and should be judged according to these standards. A solid coloured crested should thus have a correct shade of colour, evenness of colour and the desired body shape. The features mentioned for each colour/marking must be of high quality for a crested to be considered a good representative of its breed. An American crested should have an evenly distributed divergent crest-colour. In addition should all varieties of crested have a crest with the right shape placed in the right position. These features must be of high quality for a crested to be considered a good representative of its breed.

## Body 20

The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.

**Common faults:** Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.

**Disqualifying faults:** skeletal defects and malformations.

## Ears 10

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.

**Common faults:** wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged

**Disqualifying faults:** missing ear

## Eyes 10

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

**Common faults:** incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye

**Disqualifying faults:** serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, above eyelid visible fatty eye, blindness

## Coat texture 15

The coat should be short (2 cm), smooth, soft and shiny.

**Common faults:** Coarse, greasy, non-elastic, woolly, wavy, thin, too long (more than 4 cm), long hairs, dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, tendency of skirt.

**Disqualifying faults:** Ridges, rosettes, eyebrows, side-whiskers, skirt, coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

## Coat colour, shade 10

All self colours according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each individual colour for the correct shade. The colour should be of the described shade for each individual colour.

**Common faults:** Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties .

**Disqualifying faults:** Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm ), incorrect eye colour, incorrect colour of nails.

## Coat colour, evenness 10

The colour should be the same shade all the way into the skin. The colour should be even all over the body.

**Common faults:** Light undercolour, light shade of belly and/or feet, streakyness.

## ***english crested solid colors ->***

### **Crest 15**

The crest to radiate from a pinpoint central point between the eyes and the ears. The crest should be round and deep.

**Common faults:** Split, flat, askew, misplaced, oval, square, too small, too large. Crest with open centre.

**Disqualifying faults:** Double crest. Extremely misplaced crest.

### **Condition/presentation 10**

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points.

**Common faults:** nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence.

### **Total 100**

## crested pink-eyed white

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This distribution of points is valid only for crested pink-eyed white. Complaints on the colour such as discolouring will deduct points under condition/presentation. The total sum is valid for comparison with other crested.

Body	25
Ears	15
Eyes	15
Coat texture	15
Crest	15
Condition/presentation	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

# crested marked & ticked & masked

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## Body 15

The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.

**Common faults:** Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.

**Disqualifying faults:** skeletal defects and malformations.

## Ears 10

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.

**Common faults:** wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged

**Disqualifying faults:** missing ear

## Eyes 10

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

**Common faults:** incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye

**Disqualifying faults:** serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

## Coat texture 10

The coat should be short (2 cm), smooth, soft and shiny.

**Common faults:** Coarse, greasy, non-elastic, woolly, wavy, thin, too long (more than 4 cm), long hairs, dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, tendency of skirt.

**Disqualifying faults:** Ridges, rosettes, eyebrows, side-whiskers, skirt, coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

## Coat colour 10

Consult description of colours/combination of colours for each particular non-self variety.

## Marking 20

Consult description of marking/ticking for each particular non-self variety.

## Crest 15

The crest to radiate from a pinpoint central point between the eyes and the ears. The crest should be round and deep.

**Common faults:** Split, flat, askew, misplaced, oval, square, too small, too large. Crest with open centre.

**Disqualifying faults:** Double crest. Extremely misplaced crest.

## Condition/presentation 10

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points.

**Common faults:** nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence.

## Total 100

# american crested

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## Body 15

The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.

**Common faults:** Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.

**Disqualifying faults:** skeletal defects and malformations.

## Ears 10

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.

**Common faults:** wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged

**Disqualifying faults:** missing ear

## Eyes 10

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

**Common faults:** incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye

**Disqualifying faults:** serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

## Coat texture 10

The coat should be short (2 cm), smooth, soft and shiny.

**Common faults:** Coarse, greasy, non-elastic, woolly, wavy, thin, too long (more than 4 cm), long hairs, dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, tendency of skirt.

**Disqualifying faults:** Ridges, rosettes, eyebrows, side-whiskers, skirt, coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

## Colour and ticking/marking 15

All colours and agouti/argente/ solid agouti/solid argente varieties as well as roan, brindle, tan, fox, otter and harlequin varieties according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each solid colour for the correct shade.

## Crest 10

The crest to radiate from a pinpoint central point between the eyes and the ears. The crest should be round and deep.

**Common faults:** Split, flat, askew, misplaced, oval, square, too small, too large. Crest with open centre.

**Disqualifying faults:** Double crest. Extremely misplaced crest.

## ***american crested ->***

### **Crest colour 20**

The crest should have a different colour from the body colour. All self colours according to the standard are approved. Crest colour should be evenly distributed in the crest. The crest colour should fill more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the crest in order to be approved.

**Common faults:** Smaller part of the crest in body colour.

**Disqualifying faults:** More than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of crest in body colour.

### **Condition/presentation 10**

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points.

**Common faults:** nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence.

**Total 100**

# teddy

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A teddy is a cavy breed with coarse coat. Thus the coat is the most important feature of a teddy. The teddy should have gently curving outlines with a correctly formed body and a beautiful head. The teddy should give a rounded impression. The most characteristic features are coat direction, texture and density. These features should be of high quality for a teddy to be considered to be of high standard.

## Body 15

The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.

**Common faults:** Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.

**Disqualifying faults:** skeletal defects and malformations.

## Ears 10

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.

**Common faults:** wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged

**Disqualifying faults:** missing ear

## Eyes 10

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

**Common faults:** incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye

**Disqualifying faults:** serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

## Coat direction 25

The coat should be standing straight out all over the body

**Common faults:** incorrect direction like flat coat, partings, smaller ruffles, saddle,

**Disqualifying faults:** flat coat on more than 50% of body, rosettes

## Coat texture 15

The coat should be coarse, strong and springy with crimped hairs. A certain consideration with reference to sex to be taken. Even length. Ideal length should be 3 cm.

**Common faults:** soft or uneven coat. Greasy, non-elastic, guard hairs, dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, coat length more than 4 cm.

**Disqualifying faults:** coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

## Coat density 15

The coat should be dense. The skin should not be visible.

**Common faults:** coat is not dense.

## Condition/presentation 10

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points.

**Common faults:** nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, **distinct noseline**, discoloured coat.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence.

## Total 100

The two breed's teddy and rex look the same, so they have identical standard of perfection. The difference is only genetic. If you breed a rex to a teddy you will get smooth coated babies.

➤2014-12-08◀

# rex

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A rex is a cavy breed with coarse coat. Thus the coat is the most important feature of a rex. The rex should have gently curving outlines with a correctly formed body, and a beautiful head. The rex should give a rounded impression. The most characteristic features are coat direction, texture and density. These features should be of high quality for a rex to be considered to be of high standard.

## Body

15

The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.

**Common faults:** Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.

**Disqualifying faults:** skeletal defects and malformations.

## Ears 10

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.

**Common faults:** wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged

**Disqualifying faults:** missing ear

## Eyes 10

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

**Common faults:** incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye

**Disqualifying faults:** serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

## Coat direction 25

The coat should be standing straight out all over the body

**Common faults:** incorrect direction like flat coat, partings, smaller ruffles, saddle,

**Disqualifying faults:** flat coat on more than 50% of body, rosettes

## Coat texture 15

The coat should be coarse, strong and springy with crimped hairs. Even length. Ideal length should be 3 cm.

**Common faults:** soft or uneven coat. Greasy, non-elastic, guard hairs, dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, coat length more than 4 cm.

**Disqualifying faults:** coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

## Coat density 15

The coat should be dense. The skin should not be visible.

**Common faults:** coat is not dense.

## Condition/presentation 10

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points.

**Common faults:** nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, **distinct noseline**, discoloured coat.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence.

## Total 100

The two breed's rex and teddy look the same, so they have identical standard of perfection. The difference is only genetic. If you breed a rex to a teddy you will get smooth coated babies.

# abyssinian

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An abyssinian is a cavy breed with coarse coat and specific coat features existing in no other cavy breed. The abyssinian should have gently curving outlines with a harmoniously built body. There should be nice proportions between body and head. Rosettes and ridges should form a square pattern on the body. The abyssinian impression should be robust, brushy, coarse and prickly. The most characteristic features are ridges and rosettes. These features must be of high quality for an abyssinian to be considered a good representative of its breed. Well balanced and well placed rosettes, straight and high ridges together with coarse and rough coat makes a good abyssinian.

## **Body 15**

The body should be short and compact, with firm muscles. The head should give a triangular impression with convex profile, both from above and from the side. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.

**Common faults:** Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.

**Disqualifying faults:** skeletal defects and malformations.

## **Ears 10**

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.

**Common faults:** wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged

**Disqualifying faults:** missing ear

## **Eyes 10**

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

**Common faults:** incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye

**Disqualifying faults:** serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

## **Coat texture 15**

The coat should be coarse and dense. The coat should feel stiff and prickly to touch and individual hairs should be thick. Ideal length is 4-5 cm.

**Common faults:** Greasy, non-elastic, woolly, wavy, thin, too long (more than 5 cm) too short (less than 4 cm), dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches < 0,5 cm.

**Disqualifying faults:** coat length more than 7 cm or less than 2 cm. Missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

## **Ridges 20**

High, erect, distinct, non-interfered ridges between the rosettes. Center ridge should follow the spine. Collar ridge and back ridge should be parallel and in 90 degree angle towards center ridge. On each side, below saddle and rump rosettes, there should be side ridges parallel to the center ridge. The head should give a brushy impression. There should be a full mane in front, in line with the centre ridge. The moustache should be dense and impressive.

**Common faults:** ridges thin, interfered, not distinct, not straight. Indistinct mane and/or moustache.

**Disqualifying faults:** Missing any of the five main ridges. Missing mane or moustache.

## ***abyssinian ->***

### **Rosettes 20**

There should be eight large, deep, symmetric rosettes with pinpoint centres. There may be additional rosettes only if they are placed in front of the mane ridge, i.e. nose rosettes and/or shoulder rosettes. These must not however interfere with the mane ridge. Rosettes should be in line: centres of side- and saddle rosettes in line, hip and rump rosettes in line. These lines should be in 90 degrees angle to the line side – hip rosettes.

**Common faults:** Extra, double, oblong, asymmetric, flat, open (wide centres), split rosettes. Lifters in rosettes. Non-distinct rosettes. Irregularly placed rosettes. Rosettes out of line.

**Disqualifying faults:** Missing any of the eight main rosettes.

### **Condition/presentation 10**

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points.

**Common faults:** nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence.

**Total 100**

# skinny

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Approved 2008-01-01, updated standard 2017-01-01

The skinny is a hairless cavy breed and the lack of coat is its most characteristic feature. The skin of a skinny should be clean, elastic, smooth, warm to touch and without scarred skin. What the skin looks and feels like are important features. The most characteristic features are skin appearance in combination with lack of coat. These skin should be of high quality for a skinny to be considered to be of high standard.

## **Body 25**

The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.

**Common faults:** Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.

**Disqualifying faults:** skeletal defects and malformations.

## **Ears 10**

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.

**Common faults:** wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged

**Disqualifying faults:** missing ear

## **Eyes 10**

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

**Common faults:** incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye

**Disqualifying faults:** serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

## **Coat distribution 15**

There should be coat on the head, on feet/toes and on legs. The coat on the bridge of the nose are allowed to strive up to the ears in the shape of a v. The legs should be covered in coat up to the elbow/knee. Coat around genitals are preferred.

**Common faults:** Too little coat on head, feet/toes. Coat on cheeks. Patches of coat on the body.

**Disqualifying faults:** Complete lack of coat on head, feet/toes, legs.

## **Coat texture & density 15**

The quality of the coat should be coarse, dense and crispy.

**Common faults:** Soft, thin long or straight coat.

**Disqualifying faults:** bald spots in coated areas <0,5 cm

## **Skin 15**

The skin should be smooth, elastic and warm to the touch. The skin must not be greasy or dry. There should be significant folds in the skin around neck and legs.

**Common faults:** Dry, scurvy, oily or unelastic skin. Scarred skin.

**Disqualifying faults:** Large amount of scarred skin.

## ***skinny ->***

### **Condition/presentation 10**

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points.

**Common faults:** nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence.

**Total 100**

# ch-teddy

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Approved from 2012-01-01

A CH-teddy is a cavy breed with coarse coat. Thus the coat is the most important feature of a CH-teddy. The CH-teddy should have gently curving outlines with a correctly formed body, and a beautiful head. The CH-teddy should give a rounded impression. The most characteristic features are: coat direction, length, texture and density. These features should be of high quality for a CH-teddy to be considered to be a good representative of its breed.

## **Body 15**

The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.

**Common faults:** Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.

**Disqualifying faults:** skeletal defects and malformations.

## **Ears 10**

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.

**Common faults:** wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged

**Disqualifying faults:** missing ear

## **Eyes 10**

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

**Common faults:** incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye

**Disqualifying faults:** serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

## **Coat direction 15**

The coat should be standing straight out all over the body

**Common faults:** incorrect direction like flat coat, partings, smaller ruffles, saddle,

**Disqualifying faults:** flat coat on more than 50% of body, rosettes

## **Coat texture 25**

The breed is approved with and without crest. A crest is not given judging points. The coat should be coarse, strong and springy with crimped hairs. Even length. Ideal length should be 6 cm. Coat on the head is shorter than coat on the body. There should be a gradual shift from the short coat on the head to the longer coat on the body in order to give a rounded impression. Coat on covies younger than 5 months may be shorter.

**Common faults:** soft or uneven coat. Greasy, non-elastic, dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm. Coat length less than 5 cm or more than 8 cm. Uneven length of coat.

**Disqualifying faults:** coat length less than 4 cm (covies above 5 months of age) or more than 10 cm. Missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

## **Coat density 15**

The coat should be dense. The skin should not be visible.

**Common faults:** coat is not dense.

## ***ch-teddy ->***

### **Condition/presentation 10**

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points.

**Common faults:** nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence.

**Total 100**

# peruvian

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A peruvian is a long haired cavy breed. Thus the coat is the most important feature of a peruvian. The body shape and a good, dense frontal are very important features to give the peruvian its powerful and round impression. The most characteristic features of the peruvian breed are: a long, even and dense coat with excellent texture. These features should be of high quality for a peruvian to be considered to be of high standard.

## **Body 10**

The body should be short, compact, low set with even height and broad shoulders. The head should be short and wide. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.

**Common faults:** Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: angular and bony, narrow shoulders, marked waist, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.

**Disqualifying faults:** skeletal defects and malformations.

## **Ears 5**

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.

**Common faults:** wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged

**Disqualifying faults:** missing ear

## **Eyes 5**

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

**Common faults:** incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye

**Disqualifying faults:** serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

## **Coat texture 15**

The coat should be soft, silky and of significant texture. The coat should be vigorous and give an elastic impression. Somewhat wavy coat is not a fault.

**Common faults:** coarse, non-elastic, greasy and/or worn coat. Missing coat in patches <0,5 cm.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

## **Coat density 10**

The coat should be very dense. The density should be even all around the body, and also from closest to the body and outwards to the tips.

**Common faults:** uneven or thin coat.

## **Frontal 15**

The Peruvian has two rosettes at the rump, parallel and close to each other. In front of these rosettes the coat should grow forwards and form a frontal. The frontal should cover the head, by 4 months of age at the latest.

**Common faults:** Frontal does not cover the head by 4 months of age. Deviances in coat length compared to age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.

**Disqualifying faults:** Significant deviances in coat length compared to age. Visible rosettes in addition to the two on the rump. Larger visible damage to coat length.

## ***peruvian ->***

### **Shoulders and sides 15**

Under this point all coat from the chops, to the shoulder and the sides all the way to the hips is considered. The coat of shoulders and sides should be even and harmonize with the length of the sweep.

**Common faults:** Smaller deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.

**Disqualifying faults:** Significant deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Visible extra rosettes in addition to the two on the rump. Larger, visible damage to coat length.

### **Sweep 15**

The sweep consists of all coat from the hips of the cavy and all over the rear end. The coat of the sweep should be of even length and harmonize with the length of the coat from shoulders and sides. The peruvian is presented with parting. The ideal is that the coat of the Peruvian, if viewed from above, forms a full circle, with even coat length towards all directions. A slightly oval form is accepted since the coat on the head is short. When judging the coat of long-hairs it should be taken into account that the normal growth of cavy coat is 25 mm per month. Thus the length should be judged in comparison to the age of the particular cavy. The tips of all hairs should be intact, in coloured cavies this will be visible as a darker strip towards the ends of the coat.

**Common faults:** Smaller deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.

**Disqualifying faults:** Significant deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Missing rosettes on the rump. Larger, visible damage to coat length.

### **Condition/presentation 10**

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points. A long-haired cavy should be presented on a show boards with the coat nicely combed. A Peruvian can be showed with or without parting.

**Common faults:** nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, **distinct noseline**, discoloured coat.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence.

**Total 100**

# sheltie

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A sheltie is a long haired cavy breed. Thus the coat is the most important feature of a sheltie. The body shape and a beautiful head are very important features to give the sheltie its breed specific impression. The most characteristic features of the sheltie breed are: a long, even and dense coat with excellent texture. These features should be of high quality for a sheltie to be considered to be of high standard.

## **Body 15**

The body should be short, compact, low set with even height and broad shoulders. The head should be short and wide. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.

**Common faults:** Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: angular and bony, narrow shoulders, marked waist, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.

**Disqualifying faults:** skeletal defects and malformations.

## **Ears 5**

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.

**Common faults:** wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged

**Disqualifying faults:** missing ear

## **Eyes 5**

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

**Common faults:** incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye

**Disqualifying faults:** serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

## **Coat texture 20**

The coat should be soft, silky and of significant texture. The coat should be vigorous and give an elastic impression. Somewhat wavy coat is not a fault.

**Common faults:** coarse, non-elastic, greasy and/or worn coat. Missing coat in patches <0,5 cm.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

## **Coat density 15**

The coat should be very dense. The density should be even all around the body, and also from closest to the body and outwards to the tips.

**Common faults:** uneven or thin coat.

## **Shoulders and sides 15**

Under this point all coat from the chops, to the shoulders and the sides all the way to the hips is considered. The coat of shoulders and sides should be even and harmonize with the length of the sweep.

**Common faults:** Smaller deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.

**Disqualifying faults:** Significant deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Larger, visible damage to coat length. Rosettes.

## **sheltie ->**

### **Sweep 15**

The sweep consists of all coat from the hips of the cavy and all over the rear end. The coat of the sweep should be of even length and harmonize with the length of the coat from shoulders and sides. The sheltie may be presented with parting or with mane. The ideal is that the coat of the sheltie, if viewed from above, forms half a circle, with even coat length towards all directions. A slightly oval form is accepted. When judging the coat of long-hairs it should be taken into account that the normal growth of cavy coat is 25 mm per month. Thus the length should be judged in comparison to the age of the particular cavy. The tips of all hairs should be intact, in coloured cavies this will be visible as a darker strip towards the ends of the coat.

**Common faults:** Smaller deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.

**Disqualifying faults:** Significant deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Larger, visible damage to coat length. Rosettes.

### **Condition/presentation 10**

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points. A long-haired cavy should be presented on a show boards with the coat nicely combed. A Sheltie can be showed with or without parting.

**Common faults:** nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence

**Total 100**

# coronet

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A coronet is a long haired cavy breed. Thus the coat is the most important feature of a coronet. The body shape and the beautiful head with its typical “crown” are very important features to give the coronet its breed specific impression. The most characteristic features of the coronet are: a long, even and dense coat with excellent texture and a beautifully formed and placed coronet. These features should be of high quality for a coronet to be considered to be of high standard.

## Body 15

The body should be short, compact, low set with even height and broad shoulders. The head should be short and wide. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.

**Common faults:** Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: angular and bony, narrow shoulders, marked waist, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.

**Disqualifying faults:** skeletal defects and malformations.

## Ears 5

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.

**Common faults:** wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged

**Disqualifying faults:** missing ear

## Eyes 5

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

**Common faults:** incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye

**Disqualifying faults:** serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

## Coat texture 15

The coat should be soft, silky and of significant texture. The coat should be vigorous and give an elastic impression. Somewhat wavy coat is not a fault.

**Common faults:** coarse, non-elastic, greasy and/or worn coat. Missing coat in patches <0,5 cm.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

## Coat density 10

The coat should be very dense. The density should be even all around the body, and also from closest to the body and outwards to the tips.

**Common faults:** uneven or thin coat.

## Shoulders and sides 15

Under this point all coat from the chops, to the shoulder and the sides all the way to the hips is considered.

The coat of shoulders and sides should be even and harmonize with the length of the sweep.

**Common faults:** Smaller deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.

**Disqualifying faults:** Significant deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Larger, visible damage to coat length. Rosettes.

## **coronet ->**

### **Sweep 15**

The sweep consists of all coat from the hips of the cavy and all over the rear end. The coat of the sweep should be of even length and harmonize with the length of the coat from shoulders and sides. The sheltie may be presented with parting or with mane. The ideal is that the coat of the sheltie, if viewed from above, forms half a circle, with even coat length towards all directions. A slightly oval form is accepted. When judging the coat of long-hairs it should be taken into account that the normal growth of cavy coat is 25 mm per month. Thus the length should be judged in comparison to the age of the particular cavy. The tips of all hairs should be intact, in coloured cavies this will be visible as a darker strip towards the ends of the coat.

**Common faults:** Smaller deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.

**Disqualifying faults:** Significant deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Larger, visible damage to coat length. Rosettes.

### **Coronet 10**

The coronet is a rosette placed between eyes and ears. The coronet should be symmetric, groomed, even and follow the shape of the head. The coronet should give a balanced impression and radiate in all directions from a pinpoint centre between eyes and ears.

**Common faults:** not symmetric, split, flat, too small, too large, open centre, not groomed.

**Disqualifying faults:** double coronet

### **Condition/presentation 10**

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points. A long-haired cavy should be presented on a show boards with the coat nicely combed. A Coronet can be showed with or without parting.

**Common faults:** nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence

### **Total 100**

# alpaca

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An alpaca is a long haired cavy breed. Thus the coat is the most important feature of a alpaca. The body shape and a good, dense frontal are very important features to give the alpaca its powerful and round impression. The most characteristic features of the alpaca breed are: a long, even and dense coat with excellent texture. These features should be of high quality for a alpaca to be considered to be of high standard.

## **Body 10**

The body should be short, compact, low set with even height and broad shoulders. The head should be short and wide. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.

**Common faults:** Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: angular and bony, narrow shoulders, marked waist, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.

**Disqualifying faults:** skeletal defects and malformations.

## **Ears 5**

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.

**Common faults:** wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged

**Disqualifying faults:** missing ear

## **Eyes 5**

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

**Common faults:** incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye

**Disqualifying faults:** serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

## **Coat texture 15**

The coat should be curly, soft, and woolly. The coat should give a vigorous and elastic impression. The coat on the belly and the whiskers should be curly. The coat on the head should be short and with crimped hairs standing straight out.

**Common faults:** straight, coarse, non-elastic, greasy and/or worn coat. Missing coat in patches <0,5 cm.

**Disqualifying faults:** totally straight coat. Missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

## **Coat density 10**

The coat should be very dense. The density should be even all around the body, and also from closest to the body and outwards to the tips.

**Common faults:** uneven or thin coat.

## **Frontal 15**

The alpaca has two rosettes at the rump, parallel and close to each other. In front of these rosettes, the coat should grow forwards and form a frontal. The frontal should cover the head, at the latest from 4 months of age.

**Common faults:** Frontal does not cover the head by 4 months of age. Deviances in coat length compared to age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.

**Disqualifying faults:** Significant deviances in coat length compared to age. Visible rosettes in addition to the two on the rump. Larger visible damage to coat length.

## **alpaca ->**

### **Shoulders and sides 15**

Under this point all coat from the chops, to the shoulder and the sides all the way to the hips is considered. The coat of shoulders and sides should be even and harmonize with the length of the sweep.

**Common faults:** Smaller deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.

**Disqualifying faults:** Significant deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Visible extra rosettes in addition to the two on the rump. Larger, visible damage to coat length.

### **Sweep 15**

The sweep consists of all coat from the hips of the cavy and all over the rear end. The coat of the sweep should be of even length and harmonize with the length of the coat from shoulders and sides. The alpaca is presented with parting. The ideal is that the coat of the alpaca, if viewed from above, forms a full circle, with even coat length towards all directions. A slightly oval form is accepted since the coat on the head is short. When judging the coat of long-hairs it should be taken into account that the normal growth of cavy coat is 25 mm per month. Thus the length should be judged in comparison to the age of the particular cavy. The tips of all hairs should be intact, in coloured cavies this will be visible as a darker strip towards the ends of the coat.

**Common faults:** Smaller deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.

**Disqualifying faults:** Significant deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Missing rosettes on the rump. Larger, visible damage to coat length.

### **Condition/presentation 10**

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points. A long-haired cavy should be presented on a show boards with the coat nicely combed. An Alpaca can be showed with or without parting.

**Common faults:** nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence.

**Total 100**

# texel

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A texel is a long haired cavy breed. Thus the coat is the most important feature of a texel. The beautiful head, the coat texture and the body shape are very important features. The most characteristic features of the texel breed are: a long, even and dense coat with excellent texture. These features should be of high quality for a texel to be considered to be of high standard.

## **Body 15**

The body should be short, compact, low set with even height and broad shoulders. The head should be short and wide. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.

**Common faults:** Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: angular and bony, narrow shoulders, marked waist, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.

**Disqualifying faults:** skeletal defects and malformations.

## **Ears 5**

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.

**Common faults:** wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged

**Disqualifying faults:** missing ear

## **Eyes 5**

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

**Common faults:** incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye

**Disqualifying faults:** serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

## **Coat texture 20**

The coat should be curly, soft, and woolly. The coat should give a vigorous and elastic impression. The coat on the belly and the whiskers should be curly. The coat on the head should be short and with crimped hairs standing straight out.

**Common faults:** straight, coarse, non-elastic, greasy and/or worn coat. Missing coat in patches <0,5 cm.

**Disqualifying faults:** totally straight coat. Missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

## **Coat density 15**

The coat should be very dense. The density should be even all around the body, and also from closest to the body and outwards to the tips.

**Common faults:** uneven or thin coat.

## **Shoulders and sides 15**

Under this point all coat from the chops, to the shoulder and the sides all the way to the hips is considered. The coat of shoulders and sides should be even and harmonize with the length of the sweep.

**Common faults:** Smaller deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.

**Disqualifying faults:** Significant deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Larger, visible damage to coat length. Rosettes.

## **texel ->**

### **Sweep 15**

The sweep consists of all coat from the hips of the cavy and all over the rear end. The coat of the sweep should be of even length and harmonize with the length of the coat from shoulders and sides. The texel is presented with parting. The ideal is that the coat of the texel, if viewed from above, forms half a circle, with even coat length towards all directions. A slightly oval form is accepted since the coat on the head is short.

When judging the coat of long-hairs it should be taken into account that the normal growth of cavy coat is 25 mm per month. Thus the length should be judged in comparison to the age of the particular cavy. The tips of all hairs should be intact, in coloured cavies this will be visible as a darker strip towards the ends of the coat.

**Common faults:** Smaller deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.

**Disqualifying faults:** Significant deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Larger, visible damage to coat length. Rosettes.

### **Condition/presentation 10**

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points. A long-haired cavy should be presented on a show boards with the coat nicely combed. A Texel can be showed with or without parting.

**Common faults:** nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence

**Total 100**

# merino

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A merino is a long haired cavy breed. Thus the coat is the most important feature of a merino. The beautiful head with its "crown", the coat texture and the body shape are very important features. The most characteristic features of the merino breed are: a long, even and dense coat with excellent texture and a beautifully formed and placed coronet. These features should be of high quality for a merino to be considered to be of high standard.

## Body 15

The body should be short, compact, low set with even height and broad shoulders. The head should be short and wide. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.

**Common faults:** Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: angular and bony, narrow shoulders, marked waist, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.

**Disqualifying faults:** skeletal defects and malformations.

## Ears 5

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.

**Common faults:** wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged

**Disqualifying faults:** missing ear

## Eyes 5

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

**Common faults:** incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye

**Disqualifying faults:** serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

## Coat texture 15

The coat should be curly, soft, and woolly. The coat should give a vigorous and elastic impression. The coat on the belly and the whiskers should be curly. The coat on the head should be short and with crimped hairs standing straight out.

**Common faults:** straight, coarse, non-elastic, greasy and/or worn coat. Missing coat in patches <0,5 cm.

**Disqualifying faults:** totally straight coat. Missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

## Coat density 10

The coat should be very dense. The density should be even all around the body, and also from closest to the body and outwards to the tips.

**Common faults:** uneven or thin coat.

## Shoulders and sides 15

Under this point all coat from the chops, to the shoulder and the sides all the way to the hips is considered. The coat of shoulders and sides should be even and harmonize with the length of the sweep.

**Common faults:** Smaller deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.

**Disqualifying faults:** Significant deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Larger, visible damage to coat length. Rosettes.

## **merino ->**

### **Sweep 15**

The sweep consists of all coat from the hips of the cavy and all over the rear end. The coat of the sweep should be of even length and harmonize with the length of the coat from shoulders and sides. The merino is presented with parting. The ideal is that the coat of the merino, if viewed from above, forms half a circle, with even coat length towards all directions. A slightly oval form is accepted. When judging the coat of long-hairs it should be taken into account that the normal growth of cavy coat is 25 mm per month. Thus the length should be judged in comparison to the age of the particular cavy. The tips of all hairs should be intact, in coloured cavies this will be visible as a darker strip towards the ends of the coat.

**Common faults:** Smaller deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.

**Disqualifying faults:** Significant deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Larger, visible damage to coat length. Rosettes.

### **Coronet 10**

The coronet is a rosette placed between eyes and ears. The coronet should be symmetric, groomed, even and follow the shape of the head. The coronet should give a balanced impression and radiate in all directions from a pinpoint centre between eyes and ears.

**Common faults:** not symmetric, split, flat, too small, too large, open centre, not groomed.

**Disqualifying faults:** double coronet

### **Condition/presentation 10**

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points. A long-haired cavy should be presented on a show board with the coat nicely combed. A Merino can be showed with or without parting.

**Common faults:** nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence

### **Total 100**

# lunkarya

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Approved from 2008-01-02

The lunkarya is a rough coated long-hair and the coat is the most important feature. To give the lunkarya its powerful impression the body shape and a good, dense frontal are very important. The most characteristic features of the lunkarya breed are a long, even, dense and coarse coat. These features should be of high quality for a lunkarya to be considered to be a good representative of its breed.

## Body 10

The body should be short, compact, low set with even height and broad shoulders. The head should be short and wide. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.

**Common faults:** Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: angular and bony, narrow shoulders, marked waist, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.

**Disqualifying faults:** skeletal defects and malformations.

## Ears 5

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.

**Common faults:** wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged

**Disqualifying faults:** missing ear

## Eyes 5

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

**Common faults:** incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye

**Disqualifying faults:** serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

## Coat texture 15

The coat should be coarse and wavy. A cavy with very coarse coat may be quite curly as young, but due to the coarseness curls will gradually disappear. The coat is somewhat softer on younger cavies and develops towards a coarser coat. Cavies above 12 months of age may still be in development. The coat does not follow the body contours and will appear fluffy. Whiskers should be bent.

**Common faults:** Soft, greasy and/or worn coat. Lacking volume and / or waves. Missing coat in patches <0,5 cm.

**Disqualifying faults:** straight whiskers. Missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

## Coat density 10

The coat should be very dense. The density should be even all around the body, and also from closest to the body and outwards to the tips.

**Common faults:** uneven or thin coat.

## Frontal 15

The lunkarya has two rosettes at the rump, parallel and close to each other. In front of these rosettes the coat should grow forwards and form a frontal. The frontal should cover the head, by 4 months of age at the latest.

**Common faults:** Frontal does not cover the head by 4 months of age. Deviances in coat length compared to age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.

**Disqualifying faults:** Significant deviances in coat length compared to age. Visible rosettes in addition to the two on the rump. Larger visible damage to coat length.

## ***lunkarya ->***

### **Shoulders and sides 15**

Under this point all coat from the chops, to the shoulder and the sides all the way to the hips is considered. The coat of shoulders and sides should be even and harmonize with the length of the sweep.

**Common faults:** Smaller deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.

**Disqualifying faults:** Significant deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Visible extra rosettes in addition to the two on the rump. Larger, visible damage to coat length.

### **Sweep 15**

The sweep consists of all coat from the hips of the cavy and all over the rear end. The coat of the sweep should be of even length and harmonize with the length of the coat from shoulders and sides. The lunkarya peruvian is presented with parting. The ideal is that the coat of the lunkarya peruvian, if viewed from above, forms a full circle, with even coat length towards all directions. A slightly oval form is accepted since the coat on the head is short. When judging the coat of long-hairs it should be taken into account that the normal growth of cavy coat is 25 mm per month. Thus the length should be judged in comparison to the age of the particular cavy. The tips of all hairs should be intact, in coloured cavies this will be visible as a darker strip towards the ends of the coat.

**Common faults:** Smaller deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.

**Disqualifying faults:** Significant deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Missing rosettes on the rump. Larger, visible damage to coat length.

### **Condition/presentation 10**

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points. A long-haired cavy should be presented on a show boards with the coat nicely combed. A Lunkarya can be showed with or without parting.

**Common faults:** nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence

**Total 100**

# ridgeback

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Guide standard from 2006-01-01

This cavy breed is basically a smooth haired cavy and its most characteristic feature is the ridge. The ridgeback is not judged according to colour and/or marking. A ridgeback should have a coat quality as described in the standard. In addition the ridgeback should have a correctly placed and formed ridge. These features must be of high quality for the ridgeback to be considered a good representative of its breed.

## Body 20

The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.

**Common faults:** Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.

**Disqualifying faults:** skeletal defects and malformations.

## Ears 15

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.

**Common faults:** wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged

**Disqualifying faults:** missing ear

## Eyes 15

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

**Common faults:** incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye

**Disqualifying faults:** serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

## Coat texture 15

The coat should be short (2 cm), smooth, soft and shiny. Longer and coarser hairs are accepted in the ridge.

**Common faults:** Coarse, greasy, non-elastic, woolly, wavy, thin, too long (more than 4 cm), long hairs, dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, tendency of skirt. Ridges/ruffles on belly.

**Disqualifying faults:** Side-whiskers, skirt, coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

## Ridge 25

A ridge should be present along the full length of the spine; from a point between the ears all the way to the hips. The highest point of the ridge should be at the back of the neck. Rosettes are accepted but not desired.

**Common faults:** Uneven height of ridge, ridge higher in back, ridge not erect, interrupted ridge, 1-2 minor (less than 2 cm diameter) rosettes at saddle or hips, mane

**Disqualifying faults:** Double ridge, more than 2 rosettes, rosettes with diameter more than 2 cm, missing ridge.

## Condition/presentation 10

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points.

**Common faults:** nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence

**Total 100**

# cuy

Guide standard from 2008-01-01

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A cuy deviate from average sized cavies with the size of its body and the large head. The size of the body is the most important feature of a cuy and should be of high quality for a cuy to be considered to be of high standard. The coat and colour are not judged. A cuy is judge by size, body mass, health and temperament.

## Body 25

The body should be long with firm mass and well muscled. The body should feel hard and vigorous. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The legs should be strong with straight angles in order to be able to carry the large body. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.

**Common faults:** Short, incorrect proportions, weak backline, marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, poorly defined neck, incorrect position of limbs. Size of body or feet not corresponding with age. Single dewclaw. Well developed extra teats.

**Disqualifying faults:** skeletal defects and malformations (ex double shafts), extra toes.

## Weight 20

A cuy should at least weigh 1100 gram at the age of 5 months. A cuy keep growing until about 18 months and should then have reached a weight of at least 1800 gram. Sows are often smaller than boars. Original the cuy was breed as livestock for meat production and should due to that have a good portion of muscle mass.

**Common faults:** Fat, to small in with reference to age.

**Disqualifying faults:** severe over- or underweight.

## Head 15

Head should be large and massive with distinguished jawbones and broad with a rounded profile.

**Common faults:** Flat forehead, narrow head, pointy nose, to short lower jaw, to long or to small head.

**Disqualifying faults:** skeletal defects and malformations.

## Ears 10

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.

**Common faults:** wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged

**Disqualifying faults:** missing ear

## Eyes 10

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

**Common faults:** incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye. Almond shaped eyes are considered a minor fault without point-deduction.

**Disqualifying faults:** serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

## Condition/presentation 20

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body without being fat. A well cared for and fit, clean, calm and nicely presented animal should be given 20 points.

**Common faults:** nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat. Panic-stricken or paralyzed.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing nails, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence. Aggressive or non-judgeable.

## Total 100

# cut longhair

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## Body 15

The body should be short, compact, low set with even height and broad shoulders. The head should be short and wide. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. **A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.**

**Common faults:** Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: angular and bony, narrow shoulders, marked waist, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. **Well developed extra teats.**

**Disqualifying faults:** skeletal defects and malformations.

## Ears 5

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.

**Common faults:** wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged

**Disqualifying faults:** missing ear

## Eyes 5

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

**Common faults:** incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye

**Disqualifying faults:** serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

## Coat texture 15

Consult description of each breed for a correct description.

## Coat density 10

The coat should be very dense. The density should be even all around the body, and also from closest to the body and outwards to the tips.

**Common faults:** uneven or thin coat.

## Ensemble 15

The cutting should bring out the feature of the breed. The coat of shoulders and sides should be of even length and harmonize with the sweep. The length of the coat is not judged with reference to the age of the cavy.

**Common faults:** Uneven coat length (e.g. drop shape) and/or missing tips. Visible damage to coat.

**Disqualifying faults:** Coat length under 10 cm.

## Featuring of the breed 25

The longhaired cavy should be considered as good representative of its breed. The longhaired cavy should also be considered with reference to breeding value. Consult description of each breed for a correct description of features.

**Common faults:** Consult description of each breed, missing hair tips are allowed.

**Disqualifying faults:** Consult description of each breed, missing hair tips are allowed.

## Condition/presentation 10

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points. A long-haired cavy should be presented on a show board with the coat nicely combed and can be showed with or without parting.

**Common faults:** nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, **distinct noseline**, discoloured coat.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence

## Total 100

# pet class

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## Body & health 25

Here the size and physique of the cavy are judged. A healthy built cavy should be rewarded. This must not mean with reference to other breeds or common postures. The ideal pet class cavy should be well muscled and its shape and mass could be referred to as a big baked potato.

**Common faults:** Size not corresponding with age. Too thin or too fat. Skeletal defects (incorrect position of limbs, deformed head or breast bone, extra toes, wrongly healed fractures)

**Disqualifying faults:** Severe skeletal defects and malformations that cause suffering for the cavy.

## Ears 10

Ears should be undamaged and clean. Form and setting are not judged.

**Common faults:** damaged/notched, big amount of dirt or earwax in the outer ear, warts, dry or scurfy, fungus. Checking outer ear must not be done violently. Recommended is with the little finger or with a wad. Tops may not be used. Take notice that cavies with dark ears have darker earwax than cavies with lighter colours on ears.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing ear

## Eyes 10

Eyes should be bright, lively and clean. The shape of the eye are not judged.

**Common faults:** swollen, irritated, runny, damages on cornea, glaucoma or cataract, hanging eyelids, and fatty eye. White, eggshell like calcifications in the outer part of iris are called bone-metaplasia. This is not causing the cavy any pain and should only cause deduction if it covers most of the eye.

**Disqualifying faults:** missing eye, seriously clouded lenses at both eyes where the cavy could be considered to be almost or fully blind.

## Coat & skin 15

The skin should be clean, smooth and elastic. The coat should be clean and dense. Have the assumed breed of origin as reference if you make comments about the softness, roughness or gloss of the coat. Length and colour should not be considered.

**Common faults:** scurfy/dandruff, losing hairs, bald spots or very sparse coat, wound or scars, dirty, discolouration, dirty gland, pimples, abscess or tumour.

**Disqualifying faults:** all kind of vermins, open abscesses and bleeding wounds.

## Paws and claws 10

The claws should be properly cut. They should be even, not too long and not with damaged pulp. The cut should be done in a way that gives the feet the right angle when standing. The pads should be smooth and elastic. Young cavies have by nature softer pads than adults.

**Common faults:** too long or curved claws, damaged pulp, callus, wounds, swellings, curved toes, missing of toes or claws, extra toes.

**Disqualifying faults:** inability to use one or more paws or bleeding wounds.

## Temperament 15

A pet cavy should be easy to handle, fear-less, curious and tame. It is appreciated if a pet cavy communicates by sounding or by licking.

**Common faults:** aggressive (biting the judge or other cavies), notable fear (lays flat, widened eyes, shivering or tries to escape).

**Disqualifying faults:** if the cavy repeated times bites the judge or in any other way makes it impossible for the judge to finalize the judging.

**Condition 15**

A clean, well cared for and nicely presented pet cavt should be given 15 points. Points are deducted only if the judge not have found any other suitable section for the comment.

**Common faults:** uneven or damaged teeth, missing teeth, fungus in mouth or on nose, breathing problems, wounds or dirtiness that not have been commented under "Coat and skin".

**Disqualifying faults:** pregnancy, contagious disease (e.g. ringworm, pneumonia, diarrhea)

**Total 100**