2018

Australian Standards for Exhibition Cavies

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Rare Variety & Guide Standard Crested Standards

Rare Variety & Guide Standard Crested breeds have the same Full/ Guide Standards as their respective non-Crested varieties, as listed in the Rare Varieties & Guide Standard sections of this handbook, with the addition of a crest, which is to conform to that which is required in the English Crested Standard.

With respect to those Rare Varieties that have a full Standard, 20 points are awarded for the crest on the cavy, with the remaining points reduced proportionately in importance in accordance with the non-crested standard.

Disqualifications & Faults

As listed under the *Disqualifications & Faults* of this Standards book

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General Disqualifications & Faults—ALL BREEDS *(updated August 2016)*

1 Disqualifications - All Breeds

- Sows obviously in-pig
- Running lice
- Breaks in skin
- Breaks and /or sparseness in coat when associated with a skin condition (e.g. mites)
- Artificial colouring
- Fatty eye/s (to be visible without disturbing the eyelid)
- Red flesh around eye/s (to be visible without disturbing the eyelid)
- Physical abnormalities e.g. missing eyes, cataracts, bent legs, wry neck, additional toes with skeletal support. Missing toenails, evident ill health
- Cavies that are NOT ENTIRE (that have been de-sexed)
- The judge may disqualify any cavy he/she thinks unfit for showing
- The judge may order any person or cavy from the competition for bad conduct of one or both
- Identification of any form, other than paper ear tags for numbering purposes, attached to ANY part of an exhibition cavies anatomy
- Cavies that have had substances added to their coat to enhance or alter their appearance and /or specific coat qualities, shall be deemed an alteration to the cavies natural appearance (other than standard grooming and presentation practices) and as such shall be a disqualification. NOTE: Standard grooming practices are for vermin control, shampooing and conditioning prior to exhibition, this is done to present cavies in a clean & vermin free condition.
- Other than for hygiene **or health** purposes around the vent of longhaired breeds, trimming of ANY area of the coat of ALL Standard breeds is a disqualification.

2 Disqualifications - Particular Varieties

- Side whiskers (all short, smooth haired varieties including Crested)
- Rosettes in coat (except rosetted varieties and a crest on Crested varieties)

3 Faults - All Breeds

- Cysts - to be penalised according to the size of the cyst
- Hems in ears - to be penalised in accordance with the importance of ears in the individual breed standard
- Damaged ears - to be penalised in accordance with the importance of ears in the individual breed standard and according to the extent of the damage
- Static Mite - to be penalised to the amount of mite evident
- Breaks and/or sparseness of coat is to be penalised according to the extent
- Dirty, greasy or scurfy coats - to be penalised according to the extent
- Additional toes (without skeletal support)
- Chewed coats
- Nose Stitching to be penalised according to severity

4 Faults - All Varieties - Other than Rosetted Varieties

- Pronounced Quiffs or Swirls in coat, including around the eyes, along sides, on flanks and on belly - to be penalised according to extent.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

used in the Book of Standards

(Terms apply to ALL breeds unless otherwise stated)

Term	Definition as applied to Cavies
Band	A patch of colour going all the way around the central area of the body.
Belt	A patch of colour going more than half way round the body.
Bonnet Strings	Band of ticking colour under the chin, *applies to Ticked,* q.v. Ticking
Brassy	Lighter shade of Red / Golden
Breech	A patch of colour going all the way round the rear end of the cavy.
Break In Coat	Patch of missing or thin coat
Break In Skin	An open wound or area on the skin where a scab has formed
Brindling	Intermixture of two different colours of hair. *(see also **Roaning**)*
Cobby	(Type) - Broad across the shoulders continuing through to the rump with the same body width throughout. When looking down on the cavy it should be rectangular in shape with rounded corners.
Condition	Fitness / body condition
Crest	Crested cavies, also applies to Coronet & Merino – A symmetrical rosette on the forehead between the eyes and ears. Radiates evenly from a pinpoint centre.
Demarcation	Line between two different areas of the coat, *applies to Marked & Ticked,* q.v. Ticking
Density	Number of hair fibres per square centimetre, *applies to the coat of the cavy*
Double Centred	A rosette or crest with two centres, *applies to Abyssinian & Crested*
Eye Circles	Circles / part circles or the ticking, *q.v.*, Colour around the eye, *applies to Ticked,* q.v. Ticking
Fanning *(see also **Skirting**)*	Hair which fans out over the hips of a cavy against the normal lie of the coat, *applies to Smooth haired varieties.*
Fatty Eye	Fatty tissue protruding from between the eyelid and the eye. A disqualification if it is visible without disturbing the eyelid.
Flakiness	A condition apparent when poor undercolour shows through the topcolour giving a two toned peppery effect.
Flesh Ear	Patches of white skin on the ear, *applies to Dutch*
Folded Ear	A fold in the ear that often affects the ear carriage
Fringe	The hair that falls from between the ears, forward towards the nose, *applies to Sheba Miniyak*
Frontal	A fringe of hair originating at the shoulders that lays forward over the face, *applies to Peruvian & Alpaca*
Guard Hair	The longer, coarser hairs that show through the finer, silkier undercoat
Gutter	*Abyssinian* - Elongated centre of rosette, most commonly found on rump rosettes
	Non Rosetted Varieties - A parting of the coat anywhere on the body of the cavy causing the coat to grow away from the gutter, generally found on the belly of afflicted cavies
Head Furnishings	The facial coat of rosetted breeds
Hem	A fold of skin on the outer edge of the ear
Hocks	Where the heel joins the leg - *a critical area with regard to foot stops on Dutch*
In Pig	Pregnant
Lifter	A rosette fault, where a second rosette has started to form beneath another, *applies to Abyssinian*
Light Chest	Where the chest colour is lighter than the rest of the body, due to longer ticking and / or poor undercolour in that region, *applies to Ticked,* q.v. Ticking
Long Ticking	Where ticking is too long, giving the coat a lighter appearance than is desirable, *applies to Ticked,* q.v. Ticking

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS *continued...*

Term	Definition as applied to Cavies
Mane	*Abyssinian* - hair growing from the collar ridge forward between the ears to above the eyes, **MUST** be erect (q.v. Abyssinian Standard)
	Sheltie - hair from the neck to the shoulder that is swept back over the body
Muzzle	The region including the mouth, nostrils and fore face
Nose Stitch	Nose stitching appears as a line of thick skin cells, usually devoid of pigment, extending upward from the centre position on the top of the nose. This can range from a discrete small thin line to an extremely thick , prominent line. There can be associated hair loss
Open Centre	A rosette that has an open rather than pinpoint centre, *applies to Abyssinian & Crested Breeds*
Overlap	A patch of colour overlapping the centre line, top or under
Patchy	*Colour* - Topcolour appears to be several different shades over the body
Quiff	*Smooth hairs* - where an area of the coat grows in a different direction to the desirable lie of the coat
Red Eye	Growths of red flesh that protrudes from the inner surface of the eyelid against the eyeball. A disqualification if it is visible without disturbing the eyelid, q.v. Fatty Eye
Roaning	An intermixture of White and coloured hair that is caused by a specific gene. (see also **Brindling*)***
Rosette	Abyssinian/Peruvian / Alpaca - Hair that radiates from a pinpoint centre outwards evenly.
Running Lice	A small coat parasite that can be seen moving through the coat, a disqualification
Runs to Collar	A fault where the coat between the saddle and the collar is flat, *applies to Abyssinian*
Saddle	*Abyssinian* - formed by four rosettes across the back
	Dutch - formed by the demarcation (q.v.) between the white & coloured part of the coat across the back
Side Whisker	A protruding tuft of hair growing out just below the ear, a disqualification
Shoulder	*Longhair* - the coat emanating from the shoulder region of the cavy
	Shorthair - a good shoulder is well fleshed and muscular
Skirting	Hair which fans out over the hips of a cavy against the normal lie of the coat (see also **Fanning**)
Smellers	Nostrils
Smut	Patch of colour that forms the nose marking on Himalayan & Crested Himalayan
Split Rosette	Where two rosettes are so close they run into each other so neither is formed (q.v. Abyssinian Standard)
Springiness	*Coat* - when smoothed with the hand, the coat should immediately spring back as it was, *applies to Rex*
Springy	*Coat* - when the coat is squeezed in the hands, it should rebound back to original area filled, *applies to Alpaca, Merino & Texel*
Static Mite	Coat parasite, very small and appear stationary, they can be seen clinging to hair shaft
Stops	Foot stops, the white markings on the hind feet (q.v. Dutch Standard)
Sweep	The coat emanating from the rump of the cavy, *applies to all longhair varieties*
Swirl	Coat Fault, an almost rosette like, patch of hair in an otherwise smooth coat
Ticking	The patch of colour between the base and the tip of a Ticked hair, *note: guard hairs are solid (not ticked) in Ticked Cavies, applies to Ticked and individual colours present on some other varieties*
Topcoat	The region of coat that continues to grow in length throughout the life of the cavy. It is usually the coat growing from the spine to 2/3 of the way down the body towards the feet, *applies to Longhaired varieties* (see also **Undercoat**)
Undercoat	The shorter hairs on a longhaired cavy, growing from the lower 1/3 of the body. (see also **Topcoat**)
Undercut	The continuation of the saddle, on the abdomen, which should be straight and without deviation *(q.v. Saddle - Dutch)*

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COARSE COAT
Abyssinian

Feature	Points	Description
Rosettes	**20**	Well formed, of good depth and radiating from a pinpoint centre. They should be clear and distinct from each other and placed as follows, Four rosettes in a direct line across the body forming the saddle and side rosettes. A rosette on each hip inline with each other and two thumb shaped rump rosettes with equal centres. Shoulder rosettes optional.
Ridges	**20**	***The ridges to be placed so as to give a neat, close coupled effect*** and to be straight and erect and stand up well, the main ridges being as follows: ***Centre Ridge*** - running along the backbone from collar to rear ***Collar Ridge*** - running over the shoulders and at right angles to the *Centre Ridge.* ***Back Ridge*** - running over the hips and back, parallel to the *Collar Ridge.* ***Side Ridges*** - running parallel to the *Centre Ridge* on either side.
Coat	**20**	A wealth and depth of thick, harsh coat. Coat **NOT** to exceed 1.5 inches (4 cm) in length.
Head Furnishings & Mane	**15**	Head well furnished with hair and good moustache, mane harsh & erect.
Shape & Size	**10**	Thickset, cobby, broad at the shoulders and large throughout.
Colour	**5**	Clear & bright with plenty of lustre
Eyes & Ears	**5**	Eyes large, bright & bold. Ears large & drooping.
Condition	**5**	Flesh firm & hard when handled, clean & healthy.
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

Faults

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book
And Breed Specific Faults *In order of Priority*

- Flatness anywhere, especially on the back
- Runs to collar or flat sides
- Weak or twisted ridges
- Double or split rosettes, open centres, lifters or guttered rump rosettes

Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book

Guidance to Judges & Exhibitors ***The OVERALL EFFECT is MOST IMPORTANT.***

An Abyssinian should be cobby, thickset with a dense coat, giving the ridges their erectness. When the ridges are straight a checkerboard pattern is formed.

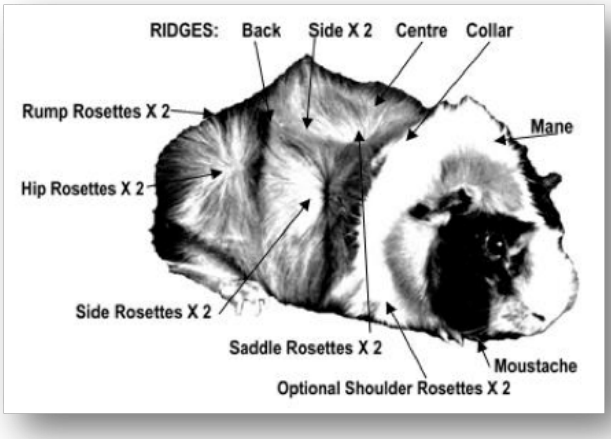
The Abyssinian should be short coupled, this is achieved when the ***Collar Ridge*** is well set back behind the shoulders and the ***Back Ridge*** is well up in front of the hip bones. This gives a compact animal with ***deep centred, cup shaped rosettes.*** The head is greatly enhanced by a wealth of ***Mane & moustache***, which is formed by the hair growing forward from the jaw line meeting the hair from the nose.

Shoulder Rosettes are optional, but improve the overall appearance when displayed.

Rump Rosette centres are normally two thirds of the way down the rump, but should not be too low. A double, lifter or split rosette on an otherwise good exhibit should not be heavily penalised.

Open centres and guttering are often wrongly penalised on dark coated or light coated Abyssinians with contrasting skin colour. Boars are most commonly shown in adult classes as they have the harsher coats, but sows should not be unduly penalised. It is difficult to assess coat qualities in young Abyssinians, their coats not being through usually until about 12 weeks old. Sows in young should NOT be shown.

Abyssinians should be shown clean and free from grease & dirt.



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Rex

Feature	Points
Density of Coat	20
Springiness of Coat	20
Shape & Type	15
Length of Coat	10
Texture of Coat	10
Eyes	10
Ears	10
Condition	5
TOTAL POINTS	100

Guide Notes to Judges

- This is a crimped rough coated cavy without rosettes.
- The coat should be thick, short & springy.
- No more than ½ inch (1 ¼ cm) in length, preferably shorter.
- Texture to be coarse on top, allowing for a softer coat on exhibits under 5 months old.
- They should have medium body length with well formed limbs and no narrowness.
- Guard hairs should be removed.
- The head to be wide and moderately blunt, with good width between the eyes.
- *Eyes* should be large, full & bold.
- *Ears* to be drooping, shapely and large.
- Body of good condition with firm flesh.

Faults

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of The Standards book
And breed specific faults

- Extreme centre parting
- Coat length over ½ inch (1¼ cm) in length
- Soft coat on top of body
- Guard hairs
- Flatness of coat anywhere

Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book
And breed specific disqualifications

- Rosettes - partial or full
- Hair lying in a different direction from the desirable lie of the coat

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CRESTED

Ticked Crested *(2003)*

Feature	Points	Description
Ticking	**24**	sharp level ticking extending evenly over body, chest & feet. Grooming is essential to produce an even effect on body and sides. Ticking on chest to be a continuation of that on the body and sides and to be carried well down between the front legs. Feet to match body & chest
Crest	**20**	to match body colour
Colour	**16**	topcolour to be bright & lustrous, undercolour to be carried well down to the skin. Belly colour to be the same colour as the body& chest but without ticking (to be tipped) with well defined demarcation line and to be as narrow as possible, although not at the expense of condition
Shape	**16**	solid body of good width with deep broad shoulders, short head of good width & muzzle
Coat & Condition	**12**	firm flesh and clean coat are essential. Coat to be short & silky with glossy sheen. Coarse guard hairs to be removed by grooming
Size	**4**	size to be very desirable, although not at the expense of quality
Eyes	**4**	large & bold
Ears	**4**	well shaped, large & drooping
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

Faults

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book

And Breed specific faults

- Long ticking
- Eye circles
- Light streaks or patches on chest, body or sides
- Lightness of jowls
- Light, dark or odd feet
- White or other odd coloured hairs to be penalised according to quantity

Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book

American Crested

Feature	Points	Description
Crest	**30**	to be a contrasting colour to the body colour
Colour	**21**	body colour to conform to matching English Self colour
Shape	**18**	short, cobby body, deep broad shoulders
Coat	**10**	short & silky
Ears	**7**	rose petal shaped, slightly drooping with good width between
Eyes	**7**	large & bold
Condition	**7**	
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

Remarks

- The crest colour to be as near a complete circle of solid colour as possible
- The crest colour should not appear elsewhere on the body
- A blaze of the crest colour to be severely penalised
- Hair of the body colour in the crest to be penalised

Faults & Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book.

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English Crested

Feature	Points	Description
Colour	**24**	to conform to the colours of the matching English Self
Crest	**20**	to match body colour
Shape	**20**	short, cobby body, deep broad shoulders
Coat	**12**	short & silky
Ears	**8**	rose petal shaped, set slightly drooping, with good width between
Eyes	**8**	large & bold
Condition	**8**	
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

Remarks

- The crest to radiate from a centre point between the eyes and the ears
- The crest to be a deep rosette, the lower edge to be **WELL DOWN** the nose
- Any different coloured hairs in the crest to be severely penalised
- Abundance of different coloured hairs on the body to be penalised as Self cavies

Faults & Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book

Dalmatian Crested

Features	Points	Description
Spotting	**24**	coloured spotting on a white body, clear & distinct, well distributed
Crest	**20**	
Head Markings	**16**	white blaze with solid colour either side, giving a balanced appearance
Type & Shape	**12**	to conform to English Self requirements
Feet	**8**	to be a solid colour
Ears & Eyes	**8**	ears - large & drooping, eyes bold
Coat & Colour	**8**	coat - short & silky, colour to conform to ESCC & NACC requirements
Condition	**4**	to handle firm and be of good size
TOTAL POINT	**100**	

N.B. *All colours of English Self, Agouti & Argente are accepted by the Australian National Cavy Council*

Remarks

- The crest to radiate from a centre point between the eyes and the ears
- The crest to be a deep rosette, the lower edge to be **WELL DOWN** the nose

Faults & Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book

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Dutch Crested

Feature	Points	Description
Crest	**20**	
Blaze & Cheeks	**12**	cheek markings to be round and not take in the smellers, but be as near as possible without touching
Foot Stops	**12**	foot stops must not go around the hocks. The ideal stop to be halfway between the hock and the toe ends. Stops are necessary on both feet, one stop, no stops or stop(s) above the hock to be a disqualification. Minimal requirement for a stop is that the toes are to be covered with white hair
Ears	**12**	ears to be the same colour as body colour and sound with shapely ear carriage preferred to a high set ear. Shapeliness though not to be favoured at the expense of soundness. Flesh marks to lose points, damaged earlobes to be penalised according to the severity of the failing
Clean Neck	**8**	
Saddle	**8**	the saddle to be cut midway on the body with any preference being given to a higher cut rather than a low, slipping saddle
Undercut	**8**	
Colour	**8**	
Size, Shape & Condition	**8**	
Eyes	**4**	eyes should be bold & bright, of equal size and with no serious defect
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

Faults & Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book

Himalayan Crested *(2003)*

Feature	Points	Description
Crest	**20**	to match body colour
Smut	**20**	the ideal shape is pear shaped, colour carried well up between the eyes
Colour	**16**	the body colour should be as white as possible
Feet	**16**	colour carried well up the legs
Ears	**8**	colour dense to base
Coat, Shape & Type	**8**	smooth coated & free from body stain, short, cobby body in appearance with a broad head to resemble the type of a self
Condition	**8**	clean & firm in flesh
Eyes	**4**	large & bright red
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

Faults & Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book

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Roan Crested

Feature	Points	Description
Roan Mixing	**24**	to be even throughout
Crest	**20**	
Size, Type & Condition	**16**	
Head	**8**	clean cut & solid colour
Feet	**8**	solid colour
Coat	**8**	to be short & silky, colour to conform with ESCC & NACC standards
Eyes	**8**	large & bold
Ears	**8**	set wide apart, large & drooping
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

Faults & Disqualifications
As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book

Tri Colour Crested

Feature	Points	
Markings	*To consist of square patches of White and any two other colours of uniform shape and evenly distributed on each side of the body on either side of a central line formed by the meeting of patches of different colours, of which…*	
Line	***17***	Patches to be placed on each side of the body so as to give no overlaps over the central line, top and under.
Distribution	***13***	To have patches of all three colours on each side of the cavy. Each side of the body to have three or more patches. Patches ideally to be square cut and of equal size.
Distinctiveness	***13***	Patches to be clear and distinct from each other, with no intermingling of colours.
Crest	**20**	
Colour	**14**	
Shape & Size	**11**	
Condition & Coat	**8**	
Eyes & Ears	**4**	
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

Faults & Disqualifications
As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book

Breed Specific Faults
Refer to the associated Tricolour Standard (*page 22*)
Colour Faults: Cavies showing excessively light, 'washed-out' colour should be severely penalised.

Protocol for naming colours
Refer to the associated Tricolour Standard (*page 22*)

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LONGHAIR

Alpaca *(2004)*

Feature	Points	Description
Coat	**50**	***texture and density*** ***25pts*** ***chops, shoulders, sides and sweep*** ***25pts*** ***Texture & Density:*** The coat should be soft and springy to handle, clearly showing rexoid characteristics, be free flowing, shown clean and unmatted. The coat should be full and dense, especially near the body where the undercoat is more evident. ***Chops, Shoulders, Sides and Sweep:*** The chops should be even, dense and well furnished, and of a length in keeping with the age of the cavy and the length of the shoulders. The shoulders should be broad with hair of appropriate length continuing evenly around the sides. The sweep should fall over the hindquarters of the cavy and be full and of even length, being generally a little longer than the sides. When viewed from above, no gaps, thin areas or uneven length should be evident. Allowance should be made for the fact that the coat will appear thinner at the ends in older exhibits, because the undercoat will not be as long.
Frontal	**15**	The hair constituting the frontal should originate from the shoulders and be brushed so as to evenly cover the face, with no gaps. At the side of the head, this hair should meet hair from the 'chops' of the cavy and fall in a manner producing a 'curtain effect' at the front of the cavy. The frontal should be even and of a length in keeping with the age of the cavy and the length of the shoulders and chops.
Head, Eye and Ears	**10**	Head to be short and broad with good width to the muzzle. Eyes to be large and bold, well spaced and may be of any colour. Ears to be large rose petal shaped, drooping and set with good width between.
Body	**10**	to be firm, fit and of good size appropriate to age
Presentation	**10**	the cavy should be in good condition, with plenty of firm flesh, being clean and tidily groomed. It should be presented on an appropriately sized board and must be shown with a central parting.
Belly	**5**	the belly should be curly, woolly and dense
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

Remarks:

The Alpaca is genetically bred from the Peruvian, as such two rump rosettes are essential to the breed to have the coat growing forward, from these rump rosettes, towards the head. The placement of these rosettes is also important in producing density in the sweep. If the rosettes are high, more hair is pushed into the sweep and it has sufficient density to support its extra length. With low rosettes, the sweep can lack density and as it grows, cause it to hang to show a 'split' in the sweep. Given good placement of the rosettes, there should be no problem with the development of the sweep.

Note: Alpacas may be shown in any colour, or mixture of colours.

Faults & Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book

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Coronet *(2003)*

Feature	Points	Description
Texture & Density	**25**	the coat should be a soft, silky texture and be free flowing. The coat should be full & dense, especially near the body where the undercoat is more evident, whilst the aim is for a straight coat, a slight wave should not be unduly penalised. To be shown clean & un-matted.
Coat	**25**	when viewed from above, no gaps, thin areas or uneven length should be evident. Allowance should be made for the fact that the coat will appear thinner at the ends in older exhibits, because the undercoat will not be as long. ***Chops:*** should be even, dense & well furnished and of a length in keeping with the age of the cavy and the length of the shoulders ***Shoulders & Sides*** should be broad with hair of appropriate length continuing evenly around the sides. ***Sweep*** should fall evenly over the hindquarters of the cavy and be full and of even length, being generally a little longer than the sides
Head	**15**	to be short & broad with good muzzle and a gently curving profile with no hint of flatness, hair on head to lie pointing towards the rump ***Eyes*:** to be large, bold & bright and of any colour ***Ears*:** to be large, rose petal shaped, drooping and set with good width between
Coronet	**15**	on the front of the head, being a rosette that should radiate from a small pinpoint centre. It is to be well formed and symmetrical & should be in keeping with the head, eyes & ears of the cavy to give an overall balanced appearance.
Body	**10**	to be firm, fit and of good size appropriate to age
Presentation	**10**	should be shown in good condition, with plenty of firm flesh & be clean and tidily groomed. It should be presented on an appropriately sized board and must be shown with a central parting.
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

Note: Coronets may be shown in any colour

Faults & Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book

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Merino *(2004)*

Feature	Points	Description
Coat	**50**	
		texture and density ***25*** ***chops, shoulders, sides and sweep*** ***25*** ***Texture & Density:*** The coat should be soft and springy to handle, clearly showing rexoid characteristics, be free flowing, shown clean and unmatted. The coat should be full and dense, especially near the body where the undercoat is more evident. ***Chops, Shoulders, Sides and Sweep:*** The chops should be even, dense and well furnished, and of a length in keeping with the age of the cavy and the length of the shoulders. The shoulders should be broad with hair of appropriate length continuing evenly around the sides. The sweep should fall over the hindquarters of the cavy and be full and of even length, being generally a little longer than the sides. When viewed from above, no gaps, thin areas or uneven length should be evident. Allowance should be made for the fact that the coat will appear thinner at the ends in older exhibits, because the undercoat will not be as long.
Coronet	**15**	The coronet is on the front of the head, being a rosette that should radiate from a small pinpoint centre. It is to be well formed and symmetrical; and should be in keeping with the head, eyes and ears of the cavy to give an overall balanced appearance.
Head, Eye and Ears	**10**	Head to be short and broad with good width to the muzzle. Eyes to be large and bold, well spaced and may be of any colour. Ears to be large rose petal shaped, drooping and set with good width between.
Body	**10**	to be firm, fit and of good size appropriate to age
Presentation	**10**	the cavy should be in good condition, with plenty of firm flesh, being clean and tidily groomed. It should be presented on an appropriately sized board and must be shown with a central parting.
Belly	**5**	The belly should be curly, woolly and dense
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

Faults & Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book

Note: Merinos may be shown in any colour, or mixture of colours.

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Peruvian *(2004)*

Feature	Points	Description
Coat Texture	**20**	To be silky with coat flowing softly & freely all over body
Coat Density	**15**	To be full & dense when assessed near the body, where the undercoat supports the topcoat. Density should also be evident from the appearance of the cavy, in showing no gaps or thin areas in the coat. In older exhibits where the topcoat is longer than the undercoat and the coat is spread over a larger area, allowance should be made for the fact that at the ends of the coat, it will appear thinner
Sweep	**15**	Should continue evenly from the hind quarters of the cavy, with good length in keeping with the cavy's age. There should be no evidence of parting in the sweep hair. In young cavies the sweep may appear to be slightly longer than the sides, but an even length all round is sought in intermediate & adult stock
Shoulders / Sides	**15**	Should continue from the frontal of the cavy with good length in keeping with the cavy's age. Again no length variation between different parts of the coat should be evident, to continue the curtain effect desired in the cavy
Frontal	**15**	The hair constituting the frontal should originate from the shoulders and should be brushed so as to evenly cover the face, with no gaps at the side of the head, this should meet hair from the "chops" of the cavy. The chops of the cavy should be strong, with hair all of one length with no gaps. The length of the frontal should be in keeping with the age of the cavy.
Body/Condition	**10**	To be firm, fit and of good size for age
Head, Eyes & Ears	**5**	***Head:*** to be short and broad with good muzzle ***Eyes:*** bold & bright, any eye colour is acceptable ***Ears*:** large, drooping and well set
Presentation	**5**	To be presented with a clean, unmatted coat with no resistance when a comb is passed through the coat
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

AIM: ***Whilst the aim is for a straight coat, a slight wave should not be unduly penalised***.

Colour: Peruvians may be shown in any colour, but may not be satinized or rexed.

Faults

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of handbook
And Breed specific faults

- Additional rosettes causing a visible impact on the coat, to be penalised according to severity

Faults & Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book

General Remarks & Guidance for Judges

The Peruvian is a long coated cavy with two rosettes on the rump, the placement of these rosettes is important in producing density in the sweep. If the rosettes are high, more hair is pushed into the sweep and it has sufficient density to support its extra length. With low rosettes, the sweep can lack density and as it grows, cause it to hang to show a 'split' in the saddle. Given good placement of the rosettes, there should be no problem with the development of the sweep.
The overall appearance looking down onto the top of the cavy should be of an oval shape, but as near as round as possible and should be shown on boards large enough to give a good outline of coat shape. Coat of an even length coming from a central parting along the spine. The hair should fall forwards to cover the head and backwards over the cavy, creating, with the sides and shoulders, a continuous curtain of coat around the body. The undercoat of the Peruvian stops at about 6 to 7 inches (15 to 17 cm), so when the top coat gets to 3 to 4 inches (7.5 to 10 cm) longer than this, there starts to be an impression of thinness in the coat, as increasing amounts of the show board are seen beneath the coat of the cavy. When the coat increases in length towards 18 inches (45cm), it is spread so far out that the individual hairs are apparent and an impression of wispiness is given. This is unavoidable, even with very densely coated cavies. The cavy's density should still be apparent near the body and texture can still be assessed similarly. Both the texture of the coat and density are of great importance. It should be noted that the coat length grows on average 1" (2.5cm) per month.

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Sheltie *(2003)*

Feature	Points	Description
Texture & Density	**25**	the coat should be a soft, silky texture and be free flowing. The coat should be full & dense, especially near the body where the undercoat is more evident, whilst the aim is for a straight coat, a slight wave should not be unduly penalised. To be shown clean & unmatted.
Coat	**25**	when viewed from above, no gaps, thin areas or uneven length should be evident. Allowance should be made for the fact that the coat will appear thinner at the ends in older exhibits, because the undercoat will not be as long. ***Chops**:* should be even, dense & well furnished and of a length in keeping with the age of the cavy and the length of the shoulders ***Shoulders & Sides**:* should be broad with hair of appropriate length continuing evenly around the sides. ***Sweep*:** should fall evenly over the hindquarters of the cavy and be full and of even length, being generally a little longer than the sides
Head	**20**	to be short & broad with good muzzle and a gently curving profile with no hint of flatness, hair on head to lie pointing towards the rump ***Eyes**:* to be large, bold & bright and of any colour ***Ears*:** to be large, rose petal shaped, drooping and set with good width between
Mane	**10**	to be un-parted, full and of a length in keeping with the age of the cavy, it should be swept back to join the sweep
Body	**10**	to be firm, fit and of good size appropriate to age
Presentation	**10**	should be shown in good condition, with plenty of firm flesh & be clean and tidily groomed. It should be presented on an appropriately sized board and must be shown without a central parting
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

Note: Shelties may be shown in any colour

Faults & Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book

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Sheba Miniyak *(2017)*

Feature	Points	Description
Coat	**50**	A wealth and depth of thick harsh coat with rosettes and ridges to provide natural lift. Coat length to be even al over the body
Face Furnishings & Fringe	**20**	***Face Furnishings***: Growing distinctly forward from below the ears and follow the bottom jawline. ***Fringe***: To fall naturally forward and to one side of the face, length to be even with the rest of the coat.
Ears	**5**	Well shaped, large & drooping
Eyes	**5**	Large & bold
Type	**10**	Cobby with deep, broad high shoulders. Head broad with a short muzzle
Condition & Presentation	**10**	To be fit and of good substance with plenty of firm flesh, to have good size appropriate to age. Coat presented clean, untangled and undamaged. To be presented in natural tousled state.
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

Comments
The Sheba Miniyak is a longhaired, rosetted cavy.
Coat length to be in-keeping with age.

Breed Specific Faults:
Flat coat on the top of the body
Peruvian frontals
Splits in the face furnishings
Face furnishings growing downward not forward
Thin coats
Uneven length of coat.

Notes for Judges:
- Exhibits should not be highly groomed, the coat should appear in a naturally tousled state.
- Placement of rosettes should not be such as to give a flat coated appearance.
- When judging the Sheba Miniyak, “HARSH” is the mid-way point between soft and coarse.

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Texel *(2005)*

Feature	Points	Description
Coat Quality	**20**	The coat should be soft and springy to handle, clearly showing rexoid characteristics, be free flowing, shown clean and unmatted. The coat should be full and dense, especially near the body where the undercoat is more evident, with tidy and undamaged ends, to be presented with a central parting,
Shoulders & Sides	**20**	broad shoulders with hair of good length and density continuing around sides, including cheeks
Sweep	**15**	length and fullness of hair falling over hind quarters, sweep is generally longer than sides, which should be even in length
Head	**15**	to be short & broad with good muzzle. Bold bright eyes and large drooping well set ears
Belly	**10**	to be curly, woolly and dense
Body & Condition	**10**	to be firm, fit & of good size for age
Presentation	**10**	to be shown clean & un-matted
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

Comments

Any colour or mixture of colours is acceptable

Faults & Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of handbook

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MARKED
Bi Colour *(2016)*

Feature	Points	Description
Markings		*To consist of square patches of any two Self or Ticked Colours* *Colours to be of uniform shape and evenly distributed on each side of the body on either side of a central line formed by the meeting of patches of different colours of which…*
Line	20	Patches to be placed on each side of the cavy so as to give no overlaps over the central line, top and under. Head to have two colours divided down the centre.
Distribution	15	To have patches of both colours on each side of the cavy. Each side of the body to have three or more patches. Patches ideally to be square cut and of equal size.
Distinctiveness	15	Patches to be clear and distinct from each other, with no intermingling of colours.
Colour	20	To be any two Self or Ticked Colours. To be free from white hairs (other than for White Bicolours).
Shape (or Type)	10	
Coat and Condition	10	
Eyes	5	
Ears	5	
TOTAL	100	

GUIDANCE NOTES

In the Bicolour cavy two colours occur in distinct patches, ideally of regular size on either side of a central "line" along the spine of the cavy.
The head should consist of two colours, split down the middle.
Looking from either above or below the cavy, patches on opposite sides of the body should meet so as to form a central "line" down the spine or mid-belly of the cavy.
No patches should overlap this central line, whether top or under.
Patches should ideally be square cut and of the same size all over the body.
Each patch should consist of solid colour, clearly delineated from surrounding patches, and with no intermingling of hairs of a different colour.
The Bicolour is a smooth coated cavy, carrying a chequerboard pattern of square cut patches any two Self or Agouti Colours, with a dividing line running the length of the cavy both top and underside. There is no set sequence for the patches.

Faults

As listed under Faults and Disqualifications at the start of the Standards Book.

Breed Specific Faults

Band A patch of colour going all the way around the central area of the body.
Breech A patch of colour going all the way round the rear end of the cavy.
Both Bands and Breeches are to be penalised in accordance with the size and severity of the failing.
Belt A patch of colour going more than half way round the body.
Overlap A patch of colour overlapping the centre line, top or under
Dutch Head Head formed of cheeks of same colour with a different coloured blaze.
Solid Head Head of a single colour.
A Solid head or a Dutch head is a minor fault.

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Distribution Faults (In descending order of significance, i.e. worst faults first).
Shortage of Patches Less than three patches on any side of the body, two patches being better than one.
Distinctiveness Faults (To be penalised according to extent)
Brindling / Roaning Intermixing of any colours (white for roaning) in patches of other colours.

Colour Faults
Cavies showing excessively light, 'washed-out' colour should be severely penalised.

Disqualifications
As listed under Faults and Disqualifications at the start of the Standards Book.

Protocol for naming colours
Black & Red Bicolours shall be known as **Tortoiseshell**.
For all other combinations the following procedure must be adopted. The Black/Brown based colour must be used first followed by the Red/Yellow based colour.
Examples
Lilac/Golden, for Lilac & Golden.
Golden Agouti/Red, For Golden Agouti & Red
Chocolate/Buff for Chocolate & Buff

Brindle *(1984)*

Feature	Points	Description
Colour	**45**	Black & Red evenly intermixed
Size, Shape & Condition	**20**	
Colour	**15**	
Eyes	**10**	large & bold
Coat	**10**	
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

Remarks
- The colour to be Black & Red as defined in the ESCC Standard, intermixed evenly over the head, body, feet etc. with black & red hairs in equal proportion

Faults & Disqualifications
As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book

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Dalmatian *(2003)*

Feature	Points	Description
Body	**30**	coloured spotting on a white body, clear, distinct and well distributed
Head	**20**	white blaze with a solid colour on either side giving a well balanced appearance
Type / Shape	**15**	to be of large size with cobby body & deep broad shoulders. The head to have a well rounded profile with broad muzzle & good width between the eyes
Feet	**10**	solid colour
Eyes	**5**	bold eye
Ears	**5**	ears large & drooping
Coat	**5**	coat short & silky
Colour	**5**	colour to conform to the relevant breed standard
Condition	**5**	fit clean & firm to handle
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

Faults & Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book & the following

Breed Specific Faults

- Uneven spotting
- Roaning
- Spinal bar
- Head drags
- Uneven / offset blaze

Breed Specific Disqualifications

- Solid head
- Incomplete blaze (blaze to appear complete without disturbance of the coat)
- Nails & / or footpads deviating from the appropriate standard

Guidance to Judges & Breeders

- The Dalmatian, in appearance, is a white cavy with coloured markings. The colour should be confined to the feet, head (with central white blaze) & spotting (evenly distributed throughout the body).
- The distribution & clarity of spotting to be of more importance than size, shape & quantity of spots.
- The spotting should be clear & distinct with good demarcation between the spots. Large solid patches / areas of colour are undesirable.
- Roaned areas (patches of intermingled white & coloured hairs) anywhere on the body are undesirable, intermittent white hairs on the feet & head do constitute roaning.
- A spinal bar is a definite white line lacking any form of spotting running the length of the spine from head to rump (usually found on more heavily marked exhibits).
- The blaze should begin at the nostrils & end at a point between the ears with no break in between.
- A blaze that runs through the mouth or through the demarcation line should be penalised.
- The width of the blaze is immaterial as long as it is central between the eyes & ears & has a balanced shape white whiskers are not a fault.
- The head demarcation should follow the line of the head behind the ears & be clean cut
- A head drag is solid colour running on from the head through the demarcation line onto the body.
- The eye colour to conform to the relevant breed standard, however dark eyes with a ruby tint should not be penalised.
- Some Dalmatians with large eyes may have a blue/grey ring around the outer edge of the eye, this is not a fault.

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Dutch *(1997, Aust. Amendments 2000 & 2005)*

Feature	Points	Description
Blaze & Cheeks	**15**	cheek markings to be round and not take in the smellers, but be as near as possible without touching
Foot Stops	**15**	foot stops must not go around the hocks. The ideal stop to be halfway between the hock and the toe ends. Stops are necessary on both feet, one stop, no stops or stop(s) above the hock to be a disqualification. ***Minimal requirement for a stop is that the toes are to be covered with white hair***
Ears	**15**	ears to be the same colour as body colour and sound with shapely ear carriage preferred to a high set ear. Shapeliness though not to be favoured at the expense of soundness. Flesh marks to lose points, damaged earlobes to be penalised according to the severity of the failing
Clean Neck	**10**	
Saddle	**10**	the saddle to be cut midway on the body with any preference being given to a higher cut rather than a low, slipping saddle
Undercut	**10**	
Colour	**10**	
Size, Shape & Condition	**10**	
Eyes	**5**	eyes should be bold & bright, of equal size and with no serious defect
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

General Comments

- In Agouti Dutch, eye circles to be penalised, the belly colour to be as narrow as possible & dark enough to ensure that the demarcation line on the undercut can be clearly seen
- Also it is required that the Dutch cavy conforms to English Self coat requirements and is without any serious coat faults.
- Show stock should be exhibited clean in coat and the presence of static lice (coat mite) to be penalised according to the severity of the infestation
- Feet stops must not go around the hocks and are necessary on both feet. The ideal stop should be halfway between the hock and the toe ends. The minimum requirement for a stop is that the toes be covered with white hairs.
- Dutch cavies may be exhibited in any self or ticked colour that is recognised by the ANCC.

Faults

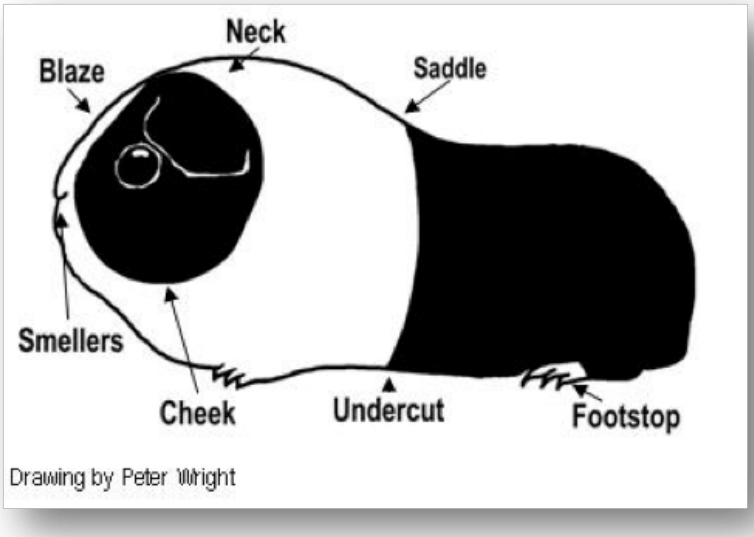
As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book
And Breed specific faults

- Flesh marks on ears
- Damaged earlobes
- Eyes Circles on Agouti coloured Dutch
- Any coloured toenails

Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book
And Breed specific disqualifications

- One Stop
- No Stops
- Stop(s) extending above the hock



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Himalayan

Feature	Points	Description
Smut	**25**	the ideal shape is pear-shaped, carried well up between the eyes
Feet	**20**	colour carried well up the legs
Coat & Colour	**20**	smooth coated & free from body stain. The body colour should be as white as possible
Ears	**10**	dense to the base
Shape & Type	**10**	short & cobby in appearance with a broad head to resemble the type of a Self
Condition	**10**	clean & firm in flesh
Eyes	**5**	large & bright red
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

Remarks

- Only two colours of Himalayan are recognised - Black & Chocolate
- The body should be pure white with black points (in the Black Himalayan)
- In the Chocolate Himalayan, rich milk chocolate points, with pure white body
- Chocolate Himalayans should have pink pads (although they may have a chocolate blush) and exhibits with excessively dark points to be severely penalised

Faults

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book
And Breed specific faults

- Brindling of points & muddy colour
- Excessively poor body colour (SEVERE PENALTY)
- Excessively dark points on Chocolate Himalayans

Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book
And Breed specific disqualifications

- White toenails and / or white patches on pads

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Tri Colour *(2015)*

Feature	Points	Description
Markings		*To consist of square patches of White and any two other colours of uniform shape and evenly distributed on each side of the body on either side of a central line formed by the meeting of patches of different colours, of which…*
Line	20	Patches to be placed on each side of the body so as to give no overlaps over the central line, top and under.
Distribution	15	To have patches of all three colours on each side of the cavy. Each side of the body to have three or more patches. Patches ideally to be square cut and of equal size.
Distinctiveness	15	Patches to be clear and distinct from each other, with no intermingling of colours.
Colour	20	To be White and any other two recognised Self or Ticked colours.
Shape (or Type)	10	
Coat and Condition	10	
Eyes	5	
Ears	5	
TOTAL	100	

GUIDANCE NOTES

- The **Tricolour** is a smooth coated cavy, carrying a chequerboard pattern of square cut patches of White and any other Self or Ticked colour, with a dividing line running the length of the cavy both top and underside.
- There is no set sequence for the patches.
- The head should ideally consist of two colours, split down the middle, but a head with three colours is almost as desirable.
- There should then be at least three patches on each side of the body.
- All of the colours should be present on each side of the cavy, ideally on the body.
- Looking from either above or below the cavy, patches on opposite sides of the body should meet so as to form a central 'line' down the spine and mid-belly of the cavy.
- No patches should overlap this central line, either on top or under side.
- The lines and patching underneath the cavy are equally as important as those on top.
- Patches should ideally be square-cut and of the same size all over the body
- Each patch should consist of a solid colour, clearly defined from surrounding patches, and with no intermingling of hairs of a different colour.
- A flesh ear is not a fault.
- Because it is extremely difficult to fix the desired markings on the Tricolour, judges should not be too harsh in assessing 'good attempts' with clear patches and solid colour.

Faults

As listed under Faults and Disqualifications at the start of the Standards Book.

Breed Specific Faults

Line Faults: (In descending order of significance, i.e. worst faults first).
Band A patch of colour going all the way around the central area of the body.
Breech A patch of colour going all the way round the rear end of the cavy.
Both Bands and Breeches are to be penalised in accordance with the size and severity of the failing.
Belt A patch of colour going more than half way round the body.
Overlap A patch of colour overlapping the centre line, top or under, penalised according to extent of overlap.
Dutch Head Head formed of cheeks of same colour with a white blaze.
Solid Head Head of a single colour. A Solid head or a Dutch head is a minor fault.

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Distribution Faults: (In descending order of significance, i.e. worst faults first).

Missing Colour An absence of any of the three colours on either side of the cavy.
Shortage of Patches Less than three patches on any side of the body, two patches being better than one.
Distinctiveness Faults (To be penalised according to extent)
Brindling / Roaning Intermixing of any colours (white for roaning) in patches of other colours.

Colour Faults: Cavies showing excessively light, 'washed-out' colour should be severely penalised.

Disqualifications: As listed under Faults and Disqualifications at the start of the Standards Book.

Protocol for naming colours

- **Black, Red and White Tricolours** shall be known as **Tortoise and White**.
- For all other combinations the following procedure must be adopted:
- The Black/Brown based colour must be used first followed by the Red/Yellow based colour. All Tricolour combinations will include White and it is therefore not necessary to include White in the combination.

Examples: Lilac/Golden, for Lilac, Golden and White. Golden Agouti/ Red, For Golden Agouti, Red and White, Chocolate/Buff for Chocolate, Buff and White Etc…

Roan *(2003)*

Feature	Points	Description
Body	**30**	roaning to be even throughout the body
Head	**20**	to be of solid colour with clean cut demarcation line
Type / Shape	**15**	to be of large size with cobby body and deep broad shoulders. The head to have a well rounded profile with broad muzzle & good width between the eyes
Feet	**10**	solid colour
Eyes	**5**	bold eye
Ears	**5**	to be large & drooping
Coat	**5**	silky & short
Colour	**5**	to conform to the relevant breed standard
Condition	**5**	should be fit, clean & firm to handle
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

Faults & Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book & the following

Breed Specific Faults *(to be penalised according to extent)*

- Uneven roaning & dappled belly, spinal bar, head drags & solid patches on body

Breed Specific Disqualifications

- Any vestige of a blaze (solid group/s of white hairs above the mouth)
- Nails & / or footpads deviating from the appropriate standard

Guidance to Judges & Breeders

- The Roan is basically a coloured cavy with white hairs evenly mixed throughout the body.
- Solid colour should be confined to the head & feet, which should contrast sharply with the evenly roaned body.
- Within the roaned area an even mix of white & coloured hairs is desirable, however roaning to be of more importance than the exact ratio of white to coloured hairs. White whiskers are not a fault.
- A spinal bar is a definite white line running the length of the spine from head to rump (usually found on the more heavily marked exhibits).
- A dappled belly has the appearance of spots intermingled with the roaning, solid patches of any colour, anywhere in the roaned area is undesirable.
- The head should be of solid colour with clean cut demarcation following the line of the head behind the ears.
- Intermittent white hairs anywhere on the face/head do not constitute roaning or a vestige of a blaze.
- A head drag is solid colour running onto the body from the head through the demarcation line.
- The eye colour to conform to the relevant breed standard, however dark eyes with a ruby tint should not be penalised.

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Sable

Feature	Points	Description
Colour	**30**	body to be a Sepia Brown on back, the sepia colour, which extends along the length of the back, to shade gradually to a lighter colour on chest and flanks and down to beige on the belly. Face, head and ears to be masked by a darker shade than the body
Type	**20**	similar to that of Self breeds. Size as large as possible, consistent with good type
Feet	**15**	colour as for face & head
Coat	**10**	short & silky
Ears	**10**	colour as for face & head, rose petal shaped and slightly drooping
Condition	**10**	similar to all breeds
Eyes	**5**	large & bold, dark as possible
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

Faults

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book
And Breed specific faults

- Foreign coloured hairs
- Long coat
- Flakiness or streaks of colour rather than shading

Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book
And breed specific disqualifications

- White toenails
- Patches of alien colour
- White flesh on foot pads and ears

Harlequin *(Guide Standard)*

Feature	Description
Head	half black, half yellow, divided down centre of face
Body Patches	distribution of three colours each side, with equal balance of black and yellow and black/yellow mixture. Straight line top & under, patches of uniform size
Colours	***Harlequin*** - black, yellow & black/yellow mixture ***Chocolate Harlequin*** - chocolate, yellow & chocolate/ yellow mixture
Type & size	general cavy type, large as possible
Eyes	dark, large & round
Ears	large well set & drooping

Faults

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book
And breed specific faults

- Belting and absence of colour on one side
- White toes
- Completely solid colour on one side (SERIOUS FAULT)

Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book
And breed specific disqualifications

- ANY white on body
- White leg (s)
- Large white patch on head

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Magpie *(Guide Standard, 1984)*

Feature	Description
Head	half black, half white, divided down centre of face
Body Patches	distribution of three colours each side, with equal balance of black and white and black/white mixture. Straight line top & under, patches of uniform size
Colours	***Black*** - black, white & black/white mixture ***Chocolate*** - chocolate, white & chocolate/ white mixture
Type & size	general cavy type, large as possible
Eyes	dark, large & round
Ears	large well set & drooping

Faults & Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book

And breed specific faults

- Belting and absence of colour on one side
- Completely solid colour on one side (SERIOUS FAULT)

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SATIN

Satin Self *(2005)*

Feature	Points	Description
Satinisation	**30**	due to the clarity of the glass like hair shell and its ability to reflect light, the Satin cavy has a distinct sheen on its coat and this should be pronounced on all body areas. To assess the degree and quality of the sheen, judges should handle the cavy in such a way that the coat 'catches the light' to its fullest advantage.
Colour	**21**	Any Self colour, but must be even throughout, although allowance should be made that the shorter hair on the face may make the colour appear darker than the body. Undercolour should be carried down to the skin. Colour & pigmentation to conform to a recognised ANCC Self colour.
Type	**18**	***head*** - to be a broad roman nose with a good width of muzzle and rounded at the nostrils. ***body*** - to be short and cobby with very deep broad shoulders, firm, fit and of a good size appropriate to age.
Coat	**10**	
Ears	**7**	to be rose petal shaped, drooping and set with good width between
Eyes	**7**	to be large and bold
Presentation	**7**	must be fit, clean and firm to handle
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

Notes On Judging Satin Cavies

- Satinisation imparts an extra intensity to any colour.

Faults

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of handbook
And Breed specific faults

- Woolly or sparse coat
- Lack of Sheen
- Harsh texture

Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book

Satin AOV *(2005)*

Point Allotment

- Each breed to have **30 points** allocated for Satinisation
- Then the 100 points already accredited to the breed reduced to 70 points (in the same %age ratio)
- **Satinisation** due to the clarity of the gloss like shell and its ability to reflect light, the Satin cavy has a distinct sheen on its coat. Satinisation is the single most important factor
- **Coat** to reflect the coat qualities of the base breed

Notes On Judging Satin Cavies

- To assess the degree and quality of the sheen, judges should handle the cavy in such a way that the coat "catches the light" to its fullest advantage.
- Satinisation imparts an extra intensity to any colour.

Faults

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of handbook
And Breed specific faults

- Woolly or sparse coat
- Lack of Sheen
- Harsh texture (with the exception of the Rex, Abyssinian and Sheba Mini Yak)

Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book

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SELF

Self *(1987, Amended 2002,2003 & 2011, 2016)*

Feature	Points	Description	
Colour	**30**	***Topcolour:***	to be lustrous and of glossy sheen, of even shade all over the head & body, including belly and feet
		Undercolour:	to match topcolour down to the skin, giving an appearance free from flakiness.
Type	**25**	**Head:**	to be short and broad with a gently curving profile. To have good width between the ears and muzzle, which should be rounded at the nostrils.
		Body:	to be cobby with deep, broad, high shoulders that slope gently down curving over the hips
Coat	**15**	to be soft and silky, clean and short, groomed free of guardhairs.	
Ears	**10**	to be large and drooping, with lower rim parallel to the ground and set with good width between.	
Eyes	**10**	to be large, bright and bold with good width between	
Condition	**10**	to be fit and of good substance, with plenty of firm flesh, to have good size appropriate to age.	
TOTAL POINTS	**100**		

Colours of Coat, Eyes, Ears and Pads to match descriptions in the Self Colour Requirement tables.

Faults

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of handbook
And Breed specific faults

- Hairs of a different colour to be penalised according to quantity
- Dark pigmentation on rims of ears to be penalised
- White toenails, except on Self Whites, to be penalised

Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book

Guidance Notes for Judges & Exhibitors and Breeders

- The Self is a solid (single) -coloured cavy bred for Head qualities (head, eyes & ears), Body Shape (particularly shoulders and breadth & compactness of body), Colour and Coat.
- Viewed from above the overall impression should be of a brick, rounded at the corners.
- Size is very desirable, but not at the expense of cobbyness or quality.
- Condition is very important; the cavy should carry plenty of firm flesh but not be gross or flabby.
- The sex of the exhibit will usually be apparent from its facial qualities.
- Boars, if complying with the standard, should not be penalised when in competition with sows on account of slightly different head shape.
-

Self Standard continued on next page.

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Self Colour Requirements

GROUP A Red/Yellow Based Colours				
Colour	**Coat Colour**	**Eye Colour**	**Ear Colour**	**Pad Colour**
White	Should be pure White	Pink or Dark	Pink / White	Flesh Pink
Cream	A pale colour between White and Buff, being closer to white than Buff	Pink or Ruby	Pink / Cream	Flesh Pink
Buff	A medium , rich colour between Cream and Golden	Pink or Ruby	Pink/Buff	Pink/Buff
Golden	A rich colour between Buff and Red; much closer to Red than Buff	Pink or Ruby	Pink / Golden	Pink / Golden
Red	Rich and Dark, the darkest and richest colour possible.	Dark	Black	Black

GROUP B Chocolate Based Colours				
Colour	**Coat Colour**	**Eye Colour**	**Ear Colour**	**Pad Colour**
Beige	A medium colour between White and Chocolate	Pink	Pink / Beige	Pink / Beige
Chocolate	Should be a rich dark colour	Dark Ruby	Chocolate	Chocolate

GROUP C Black Based Colours				
Colour	**Coat Colour**	**Eye Colour**	**Ear Colour**	**Pad Colour**
Lilac	A medium colour between White and Slate, closer to Slate than White	Pink	Pink / Lilac	Pink / Lilac
Slate	A medium colour between Lilac and Black	Dark	Blue / Black	Blue / Black
Black	A rich dark colour, the darkest and richest colour possible, to appear deep and lustrous	Dark	Black	Black

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TICKED

Agouti *(AUST. 2013)*

Feature	Points	Description
Ticking	**30**	sharp level ticking extending evenly over body, chest & feet. Grooming is essential to produce an even effect on body and sides. Ticking on chest to be a continuation of that on the body and sides and to be carried well down between the front legs. Feet to match body & chest
Colour	**20**	topcolour to be bright & lustrous, undercolour to be carried well down to the skin. Belly colour to be the same colour as the body & chest but without ticking (to be tipped) with well defined demarcation line and to be as narrow as possible, although not at the expense of condition
Shape	**20**	solid body of good width, with deep broad shoulders, short head & good width of muzzle
Coat & Condition	**15**	firm flesh and clean coat are essential. Coat to be short & silky with glossy sheen. Coarse guard hairs are to be removed by grooming
Size	**5**	size to be very desirable, although not at the expense of quality
Eyes	**5**	large & bold
Ears	**5**	well shaped, large & drooping
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

Faults

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book
And breed specific faults

- Long ticking, producing too light an appearance in body colour.
- Circles of lighter ticking colour around the eye (Eye circles)
- Light streaks or patches on chest, body or sides
- Lightness of jowls to be penalised and bonnet strings to be severely penalised
- Feet that are lighter or darker than the body colour, or that are odd
- White or other coloured hairs to be penalised according to quantity

Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book

Notes for Guidance to Judges & Exhibitors

- The Agouti is a dark-eyed, ticked cavy in which the ticking covers the whole of the body other than the belly.
- In judging Agoutis the emphasis must be on quality of ticking, colour, type and condition. Exhibits should not be unduly penalised for minor faults if they possess these qualities.
- Size is desirable but not at the expense of cobbyness or quality.
- Grooming is essential to producing an even effect over the whole cavy.
- Exhibits should not be penalised for wide belly unless the colour is visible when viewed from the side.
- A good chest should be ticked the same as the rest of the body and head. Ticking should start low on the chest, from where the front legs join the body. Chest faults are often accompanied by poor colour and if this is the case, should be severely penalised.
- Dark or unticked feet, although these faults are preferable to light or uneven feet.
- In exhibits under six months old a small degree of eye circles or some unevenness on feet should not be unduly penalised, as these faults may clear as the cavy matures.

continued on next page

RECOGNISED AGOUTI COLOURS ~ The Gold/Slate Agouti is a Guide Standard (AUST. 2013)				
Name	**Ticking**	**Base Colour**	**Eye Colour**	**Skin Pigment**
Golden Agouti	Red	Black	Black	Black
Silver Agouti	White	Black	Ruby	Black
Cinnamon Agouti	White	Chocolate	Ruby	Milk Chocolate
Lemon Agouti	Buff	Black	Black	Black
Chocolate Agouti	Golden	Chocolate	Ruby	Chocolate
Cream Agouti	Buff	Chocolate	Ruby	Chocolate
Gold/Slate Agouti (G/S)	Golden	Slate	Dark	Blue/Black

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Notes for Guidance on Colour to Judges & Exhibitors

The ticking colour in Golden Agoutis should be Red and on Chocolate Agoutis it should be Golden.
The difference between Red and Golden is determined by whether the base colour is Black, as in the Golden Agouti or Chocolate, as in the Chocolate Agouti. Thus Golden Agoutis require Red Ticking on a Black base Chocolate Agoutis, Golden ticking on a Chocolate base.

The ticking on Silver and Cinnamon Agoutis is white. When this white colour is combined with the desired SHORT, FINE, EVEN Ticking on a black under colour the effect is to give Silver tones to the coat. In that regard, it is important to note that the gene that encodes the White Ticking colour is the same gene that encodes the colour in Self Dark Eyed Whites. Thus the Silver Agoutis have White Ticking on a Black base and Cinnamon Agoutis White ticking on a Milk Chocolate Base.

Lemon and Cream Agoutis both have Buff ticking, Lemon Agoutis have Buff Ticking on a Black under colour and Cream Agoutis Buff Ticking on a Chocolate under colour. While this is obvious in Lemon Agoutis, the name Cream Agouti makes this confusing to some fanciers, much like the name Golden Agouti.

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Argente *(AUST. 2013)*

Feature	Points	Description
Ticking	**30**	sharp level ticking extending evenly over body, chest & feet. Grooming is essential to produce an even effect over the whole cavy. Ticking on the chest to be a continuation of that on the body and sides and to be carried well down between the front legs. Feet to match body & chest
Colour	**20**	topcolour to be bright & lustrous, undercolour to be carried well down to the skin. Belly colour to be the same colour as the body & chest but without ticking (to be tipped) with well defined demarcation line and to be as narrow as possible, although not at the expense of condition
Shape	**20**	solid body of good width with deep broad shoulders, short head of good width & muzzle
Coat & Condition	**15**	firm flesh and clean coat are essential. Coat to be short & silky with glossy sheen. Guard hairs to be removed by grooming
Size	**5**	size to be very desirable, although not at the expense of quality
Eyes	**5**	large & bold
Ears	**5**	well shaped, large & drooping
TOTAL POINTS	**100**	

Faults & Disqualifications

As listed under *Faults & Disqualifications* at start of the Standards book
And breed specific faults

- Long in Ticking, producing too light an appearance in body colour.
- Circles of lighter ticking colour around the eye (Eye Circles)
- Light streaks or patches on chest, body or sides
- Lightness of jowls to be penalised and bonnet strings to be severely penalised.
- Feet that are lighter or darker than the body colour or that are odd coloured.
- White or other odd coloured hairs, to be penalised according to quantity.

Disqualifications

As listed under Faults & Disqualifications at the start of the Standards Book.

Notes for Guidance to Judges & Exhibitors

- The Argente is a pink-eyed, ticked cavy in which the ticking covers the whole of the body other than the belly.
- In judging Argentes the emphasis must be on quality of ticking, colour, type and condition. Exhibits should not be unduly penalised for minor faults if they possess these qualities.
- Size is desirable but not at the expense of cobbyness or quality.
- Grooming is essential to producing an even effect over the whole cavy.
- Exhibits should not be penalised for wide belly unless the colour is visible when viewed from the side.
- A good chest should be ticked the same as the rest of the body and head. Ticking should start low on the chest, from where the front legs join the body. Chest faults are often accompanied by poor colour and if this is the case, should be severely penalised.
- Dark or unticked feet, although these faults are preferable to light or uneven feet.
- In exhibits under six months old a small degree of eye circles or some unevenness on feet should not be unduly penalised, as these faults may clear as the cavy matures.
- Argentes that fail to provide a strong contrast between ticking and under colour should be severely penalised.

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DESCRIPTION OF RECOGNISED ARGENTE COLOURS				
Colour	**Ticking**	**Base Colour**	**Eye Colour**	**Skin Pigment**
Golden / Lilac	Golden	Deep Lilac	Pink	Lilac
Golden / Beige	Golden	Deep Beige	Pink	Beige
White / Lilac	White	Deep Lilac	Pink	Lilac
White / Beige	White	Deep Beige	Pink	Beige
Lemon / Lilac	Buff	Deep Lilac	Pink	Lilac
Lemon / Beige	Buff	Deep Beige	Pink	Beige

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Schedule of Classes for National Cavy Show

(Amended August 2011)

BREED CLASSES

Class 1	Marked Group
Class 2	Satin Group
Class 3	Self Group
Class 4	Crested Group
Class 5	Ticked Group
Class 6	Coarse Coat Group
Class 7	Longhair Group

OTHER CLASSES

Class 8	Unstandardised
Class 9	Novice Exhibitor
Class 10	Junior Exhibitor

GENERAL BREED CLASS ENTRY DETAILS
Each individual entry must include the following details completed on the official entry form to be an accepted entry.

1. **Class Number i.e. 1 through 7.**

2. **ANCC Approved Breed Name.**

3. **ANCC Approved Colour. Except: Coarse Coat (Class 6) and Longhair (Class 7).**

4. Class Section i.e. Boar/Sow/Intermediate as per instructions below.

5. Details of Cavy, completing ALL details where possible.

Non approved ANCC Breed Names and/or colours will NOT be accepted as a valid entry.

Unstandardised Class
For breeders to demonstrate their progress with unstandardised breeds to the Standards Review Panel (SRP) and to demonstrate and promote their breed to the cavy fancy. The SRP has suggested that breeders should present as many examples of their breed as possible to demonstrate both the level of interest in the breed and the quality. There is no entry fee for this class, and no awards are given.

Novice Class
For exhibitors who are exhibiting at The National Show for the first time. Entries are limited to one cavy in this class, and this cavy must also be entered in the General Breed Class.

Junior Exhibitor
For exhibitors aged 16 years and under. Entries are limited to one cavy in this class, and this cavy must also be entered in the General Breed Class. The Junior Exhibitor must present their exhibit on the day.

Sections
These Sections apply to the age of the cavy on the show day.
Boar – 9 months and over
Sow – 9 months and over
Intermediate – 6 months & under 9 months.

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Australian National Cavy Council

List of Rules for National Cavy Show

(Amended August 2016)

1. Owners or representatives can steward their own cavies. NO talking at the how table except by Judge or Steward

2. The judge can disqualify any cavy which he/she thinks unfit for showing.

3. No judge, or the immediate family of that judge or a member of that judges household, or persons or people in partnership with that judge, may show their cavies at a National Show at which he/she is judging.

4. Stock purchased from a cavy judge cannot be exhibited under that judge at a National Show until the expiration of SIX months from the date of purchase.

5. The method of judging, whether points system or otherwise is left to the discretion of the judge.

6. The judges decision is final and no discussion will be entered into at the table.

7. A judge may order any person or cavy from the competition for bad conduct of one or both.

8. Any judge who contracts for a show and cannot fulfil his/her duty for a legitimate reason should contact and so notify the show committee where he/she was hired. The responsibility to seek a substitute judge lies with the National Cavy Show Organising Committee.

9. Late entries will not be accepted.

10. All breeds of cavies will have their own class, regardless of numbers entered in each class and regardless of numbers of exhibitors in each class.

11. All cavies entered for exhibition at the National Show must be six months of age or over on the day of the show.

12. All cavies entered for exhibition at the National Show will be judged as per the appropriate ANCC standard.

13. Nails on all cavies are to be trimmed where necessary and failure to comply will be penalised at the judges discretion.

14. Programmes of cavies entered, comprising cavy's name, owners named and State, to be handed out to the exhibitors on the day of the show.

15. The organisers of the show or their representatives shall ensure that no person gives the judge any indication as to the ownership of an exhibit not already placed in all of the classes for which it is entered and no attempt be made in any way to influence his/her awards.

16. MAJOR AWARDS will be Best Self, Best Crested, Best Marked, Best Ticked, Best Longhair, Best Satin and Best Coarse Coat
    Best in Show Intermediate, Reserve in Show Intermediate, Best in Show Adult, Reserve in Show Adult, Best in Show and Reserve in Show

17. Places awarded for each class at the National Show shall be based on the number of entries present on the day:
    Class of up to 10 entries: Placings awarded to 3rd Place

    Class of 10 to 14 entries: Placings awarded to 4th Place

    Class of 15 entries and over: Placings awarded to 5th Place

18. Following each National Show the organisers of that show shall forward a complete set of RESULTS AND AN AUDITED BALANCE SHEET to the secretary of the ANCC within 60- days from the end of the show and shall forward a copy of this balance sheet and a list of holders of all Perpetual Trophies to the club or State which is to host the following National Show.

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19. NO SMOKING will be allowed in the show hall.

20. All cavies exhibited at a National Cavy Show MUST be Entire (Not de-sexed). Any cavies found to NOT be entire will be disqualified.

21. No animals other than cavies are permitted in the show hall.

22. **Clarification of the Novice Class:** A Novice is considered to be an exhibitor who is exhibiting at the National Show for the first time and is present to handle the animal. (eg. Not an exhibitor who has shown under a family/partnership in the past and is now showing as an individual for the first time; or someone whose animals have been exhibited in the past but they themselves were not present).
    I. The Novice Class will be separate from the scheduled Breed Classes.
    II. A Judge nominated by the Host State, who is not officiating in judging the Breed Classes, will judge the Novice Class.
    III. The Judge officiating the Novice Class will be eligible to enter cavies in the Breed Classes.
    IV. The Novice will advise eligibility and intent to enter the Novice Class on the official entry form, stating name and variety of cavy nominated.
    V. Only one cavy per exhibitor shall be nominated for entry in the Novice Class.
    VI. The cavy nominated for the Novice Class shall also be entered in the appropriate Breed Class (eg. It must conform to a standard recognised by the ANCC.)
    VII. The nominated cavy must be owned and exhibited by the novice exhibitor.
    VIII. The results of the class to be announced at the Presentation/Awards Night.
    IX. The National Cavy Show Organising Committee will be responsible for the administration of the Novice Class.

23. **Clarification of Junior Exhibitor:** Junior Exhibitors must be 16 years or under on the day of the show to be eligible to enter this class.
    I. Only one cavy per exhibitor shall be nominated for entry in the Junior Exhibitor class.
    II. The cavy nominated for the Junior Exhibitor class shall also be entered in the appropriate Breed Class (eg, It must conform to a standard recognised by the ANCC.) A Junior Exhibitor who is a family member of the judge officiating in the breed classes at the ANCC National Show is exempt from this rule.
    III. The nominated cavy must be owned and exhibited by the Junior Exhibitor.
    IV. The results of the Junior Exhibitor class to be announced at the Presentation/Awards Night.
    V. The National Cavy Show Organising Committee will be responsible for the administration of the class.

24. All exhibitors at a National Cavy Show must be financial members of a Club affiliated with their ANCC affiliated State or Territory Council in their state or territory of residence.

25. Standards of behaviour: All participants shall display good sportsmanship and conduct at all times so as to reflect credit upon themselves, the ANCC, and their Member State Council and club. Where behaviour is considered to be unacceptable it should be reported to the National Show Organising Committee. This should not be limited to behaviour occurring at a show and may include circumstances before, during, or after an event and may include locations away from the show venue. Supporting evidence should also be provided when such reports are lodged. If the National Show Organising Committee consider the allegations to be worthy of further investigation they should refer to the matter to the persons State Council for thorough investigation, deliberation and to act upon if deemed appropriate to do so. In such deliberations the State Council should determine, whether the charged conduct is proven, whether the conduct was prejudicial to the best interests of the cavy fancy, and whether the charged conduct occurred in connection with or during the progress of the show.

26. No one, other than the judges and officials are allowed behind the judging tables for all In Show awards (In Group and In Show) judging.

27. No flash photography is allowed until judging is concluded.
28. Cavies are to be exhibited on Exhibitor provided show mats, which are to be:

    A. A **mid/dark Green** Show carpet/mat sized 30cm x 30cm, no larger or smaller for all cavies other than Longhairs
    B. Longhairs are to be shown on a square show board, to be a **mid/dark Green material** covering and of a size to suit the length of coat on the exhibit so that the whole coat lies flat on the board. Longhair boards are to be no higher than 5cm in height.

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