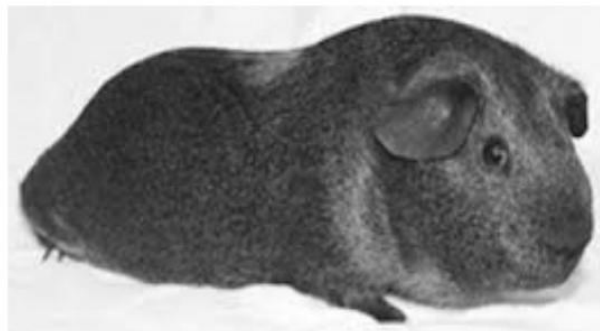




New Zealand Standards for Exhibition Cavies



2015

New Zealand Cavy Council

THE NEW ZEALAND CAVY COUNCIL

NEW ZEALAND STANDARDS FOR EXHIBITION CAVIES

BREED STANDARDS FOR FULL AND GUIDE STANDARD CAVIES

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THE APPROACH TO DEFINING STANDARDS

In order for Standards to be as useful as possible to breeders, exhibitors and judges, certain important **principles** must be followed when they are defined:

- Standards must be phrased clearly and unambiguously.
- Standards must be phrased in a consistent way, so that the same features for different, but comparable, breeds of cavy are described in the same terms.
- The points allocated to the various different features of a breed must accurately reflect the relative importance of these features within that breed.
- The points allocations for similar features in similar breeds should be the same.
- Standards should be easy to understand and remember. (This will be greatly aided if the sequence in which features are described is the same for all breeds.)

In attempting to follow these principles, it is important that cavy breeds are grouped in a logical manner, so that breeds with similar characteristics can readily be compared with each other. The following **classification** is used to compare the breeds currently recognised in New Zealand:

- **Self**, covering short-haired, normal-coated, solid-coloured cavies;
- **Ticked**, covering short-haired, normal-coated, ticked cavies (Agouti, Argente);
- **Marked**, covering short-haired, normal-coated cavies in which the placement and quality of markings are of great importance (including Dutch, Tort & White, Tricolour, Dalmatian, Roan, Himalayan);
- **Crested**, being variants of any of the above that have a crest;
- **Satin**, being variants of any of the above that have a satinised coat;
- **Rough-coated Shorthair**, which may be rosetted (Abyssinian) or rexoid (Rex);
- **Longhair**, which may be smooth-haired (Sheltie), crested smooth-haired (Coronet) or rosetted (Peruvian), or rexoid variants of the above (Texel, Merino, Alpaca respectively).

In defining Standards it is also helpful to group the features described under 'broad headings' of related features, so that these can be compared across different breeds. The following 'broad headings' cover all breeds currently found in New Zealand., though obviously not all apply to each breed:

- Head, Eyes & Ears
- Coat Appearance around Head (crest; frontal in Peruvians & Alpaca; head/mane in Abys)
- Body Shape
- Satinisation
- Markings
- Ticking
- Colour
- Coat 'Look'
- Coat 'Feel'
- Presentation

Then, within each Standard, these broad headings of features are placed in a logical order, the same order being used for all Standards regardless of how important the particular feature is within the particular breed. The order chosen is one that firstly takes the features that are obvious to the observer at first glance (starting 'head first' and then going to body and coat colour), and then taking those that involve closer examination.

In the case of **Smooth short-hairs** (Selves, Ticked, Marked, Crested, Satin), this means that a logical sequence is:

- Head/Eyes/Ears, Crest (if any),
- Body Shape,

- Satinisation (if any),
- Marking or Ticking (if any),
- Colour
- Coat (feel).

In the case of **Rough short-hairs** (Abyssinian, Rex) a logical sequence is:

- Head/Eyes/Ears and Coat on Head
- Body Shape
- Coat Look
- Coat Feel.

In the case of **Longhairs** (Sheltie, Coronet, Peruvian, Texel, Merino, Alpaca) a logical sequence is:

- Head/Eyes/Ears and Coat on Head
- Body Shape
- Coat Look
- Coat Feel
- Presentation.

Within these headings there are likely to be sub-headings defining particular features, for example the Head, Eyes and Ears individually, specific Markings that are sought or particular aspects of Coat Look and Coat Feel. In doing this it is important to ensure that all key features are actually mentioned by the standard but are placed within the appropriate heading, e.g. Head with 'Head, Eyes & Ears' not as part of 'Body Shape'; 'Coat' separate from 'Colour'; points for colour of ears separated from those for shape of ears etc.

In defining Points Allocations the general principles are:

Within **Smooth short-hairs**:

- The points for HEE vs Body Shape vs Ticking or Marking vs Colour vs Coat should accurately reflect the relative importance of these features in each breed.
- Since Selves have no requirements in terms of Ticking or Marking they will carry the highest points for all other features, and will have the highest expectations in these features.
- Points allocations for Agoutis and Argentes will be the same, and in requiring a significant number of points to be given to Ticking will allocate rather fewer points to the other features than are appropriate to the Self.
- Points allocations for Marked Varieties will be similar to each other, but will reflect slightly different requirements between particular breeds. In particular, Dutch, T/W and Tricolour will use similar points allocations, in which a majority of points are allocated to the vital features of Markings; but Himalayans will carry slightly reduced points for Markings and correspondingly increased points for Colour, to emphasise Contrast; whilst Dalmatians and Roans will carry slightly increased points allocations for Head, Eyes and Ears and slightly reduced points for Colour, as appropriate to the specific requirements of these breeds.
- Crested and Satin variants of the above will carry a defined number of points for the crest or satinisation, with the remainder allocated pro rata to the points in the standard of the breed of which they are variants.

Within **Rough shorthairs**:

- The points for HEE & Coat on Head vs Body Shape vs Coat Look vs Coat Feel should accurately reflect the relative importance of these features in each breed.
- Points allocations for HEE & Coat on Head and for Body Shape will be the same, but points for Coat Look and Coat Feel will differ between Abyssinians and Rex. (In fact the points allocated to Coat Look and Coat Feel are reversed between the two breeds.

Within **Longhairs**:

- The points for HEE & Coat on Head vs Body Shape vs Coat Look vs Coat Feel vs Presentation should accurately reflect the relative importance of these features in each breed.
- Points allocations for HEE & Coat on Head, Body Shape, Coat Look, Coat Feel and Presentation will be the same within each breed.

Having followed these principles, points may then be shown for individual detailed features. However, these will be shown as subsets of the points for the major features themselves, being indicated as such by brackets.

For example the points for Markings in a Dalmatian might be shown as:

Markings		<u>60</u>
of which		
Head Markings	To have a white blaze with solid colour on either side, giving a well balanced appearance.	(20)
Spotting	To have coloured spotting on a white body; spots to be clear, distinct and well-distributed all over the body including belly.	(30)
Feet Markings	To have solid colour covering the feet.	(10)

Grouping features in this way is aimed to make it easier for judges in particular to see what are the most important characteristics for each breed and how the relative importance of these characteristics varies from breed to breed, before the detailed features for each breed are emphasised. The simple premise is that, **if standards are made easier to compare and remember, more notice is likely to be taken of what they say.**

So, the result of following these principles should be:

- Standards that are laid out in a logical sequence, consistent from breed to breed;
- Related features grouped together where necessary under the major headings of Head/Eyes/Ears/Coat on Head, Body Shape, Satinisation, Markings or Ticking, Colour, Coat Look, Coat Feel (although, of course, not all of these apply to each breed), with detailed breakdowns of these major features being given where appropriate;
- Points ratios that are generally agreed to reflect the relative importance of the different features within each breed,
- Points ratios that are consistent between similar breeds rather than having unnecessary divergences.
- Standards that are easier to understand, remember and use, and which are likely to have a positive impact on the knowledge and expertise of anyone – be they judges, breeders, exhibitors or merely observers - who tries to use them.

The guiding principle is that:

“Standards should be logically laid out, easy to understand, clear and consistent, both within individual breeds and between different breeds; for without standards there can be no real fancy.”

However good the Breed Standards are, we are unlikely ever to reach a situation in which every judge is able to judge every cavy of every breed 100% accurately and correctly. Good standards should, however, produce a situation in which judges are given the best possible information to help them try to do so.

THE LAYOUT OF NEW ZEALAND CAVY COUNCIL BREED STANDARDS

First, **General Principles** are described for the use of Breed Standards by judges in particular, but these should also be understood by breeders and exhibitors.

After this, **Faults that apply to all breeds or specified groupings of breeds** are specified.

These are divided into Faults that are so serious that Disqualification is appropriate, and Faults that are significant but not so serious as to warrant Disqualification of the exhibit.

Finally, **Individual Breed Standards** for each Full Standard variety of cavy are described. These are laid out in a consistent format as:

1. **The Standard** itself: A statement of the key features of the Breed, under the major headings described above, with points showing the relative importance of major features and how these might be broken down into more detailed features. These describe the ideal of the breed.
2. **Specific Requirements Applying to the Breed** (for example the way in which Longhairs must be shown).
3. **Definitions of Colours within the Breed.**
4. **Guidance Notes**, aimed to give the breeder, exhibitor or judge additional information to help them better understand the breed. These will contain a general description of the breed's characteristics; may also give further information on particular features of the breed; and are likely to indicate any allowances that should be made when assessing exhibits.
5. **Specific Disqualifications**, these being faults applying to the given breed specifically, which are of such seriousness that they warrant the disqualification of the exhibit.
6. **Specific Faults**, these being faults applying to the given breed specifically, which are not of such seriousness that they warrant the disqualification of the exhibit.

GUIDANCE TO JUDGES ON USE OF STANDARDS

Breed Standards are intended to describe the most important characteristics of the ideal exhibit of each breed of cavy, and indicate, via an allocation of points adding up to 100, the relative weighting to be given to each of these characteristics in assessing different exhibits.

However, the importance of '**Balance**' in an exhibit must always be considered. An exhibit that is a 'near miss' on all characteristics may be regarded as more desirable than one that is perfect in several but very poor in a particular one.

Although **Condition** is not specifically mentioned within Breed Standards, it is an essential attribute of all exhibition cavies that they be shown in good health and sound physical condition; and judges should not hesitate to penalise exhibits that are not in such condition and to disqualify any that are in poor physical condition.

In addition, **Good Temperament** is a highly desirable quality in the show exhibit; and animals that prove difficult to handle or control, or that show clear signs of aggression, should be penalised, with Disqualification being appropriate in extreme cases.

General Disqualifications & Faults—ALL BREEDS

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
- Fatty 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 from the competition for bad conduct
- Identification of any form, other than paper ear tags for numbering purposes, attached to ANY part of an exhibition cavies anatomy
- Evident ill-health, such as obvious, visible breathing difficulties, significant evidence of mucus or other abnormal discharges from the eyes, nose, mouth, ears or reproductive or intestinal openings

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)
- Trimmed coats (all groups except Longhairs)

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
- Red flesh around eye/s (to be visible without disturbing the eyelid)
- 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

4 Faults – Longhairs

- Trimming of Longhairs to be penalised at the judge's discretion

5 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.

Other faults and disqualifications specific to any particular breed are listed under individual breed standards.

ENGLISH SELF

	Points
Head, Eyes & Ears	<u>30</u>
of which	
Head	To have a pronounced Roman nose. To have good width of muzzle, squared off at the end but rounded at the corners.
Eyes	To be large, bright, bold and appealing, set wide apart.
Ears	To be large and drooping, with lower rim parallel to the ground & set with good width between.
Body Shape	To have short, broad, cobby body with very deep, broad shoulders. <u>25</u> To be fit and of good substance, with plenty of firm flesh. To have good size appropriate to age.
Colour	Top colour to be lustrous and of glossy sheen, of even shade all over the head & body. <u>30</u> Hair on feet to match body colour. Undercolour to match top colour down to the skin, giving an appearance free from flakiness. Colours of coat, eyes, ears and pads to match Descriptions below.
Coat	To be soft & silky, clean and short, groomed free of guard hairs. <u>15</u>
	<hr/> <u>100</u>

DESCRIPTION OF COLOURS

White	To be pure snow white. Eyes pink (P.E.W) or dark (D.E.W.), dark-eyed to be as dark as possible. Ears flesh pink. Pads flesh pink.
Cream	To be a pale cream colour, free from yellow or lemon tinge. Eyes ruby (D.E.C.) or pink (P.E.C.). Ears pink. Pads pink.
Buff	To be a deep, rich buff shade with no hint of lemon, apricot or cream. Eyes ruby. Ears pink. Pads pink.
Saffron	To be a medium sand colour. Eyes pink. Ears pink. Pads pink
Golden	To be a medium gold colour with no suggestion of brassiness, yellow or red. Eyes pink (P.E.G.) or dark (D.E.G.), dark-eyed to be as dark as possible. Ears pink/golden. Pads pink/golden
Lilac	To be a medium dove grey colour, with no suggestion of beige. Eyes pink. Ears pink/ lilac. Pads pink/lilac.
Beige	To be a medium colour. Eyes pink. Ears pink/ beige. Pads pink/beige.
Red	To be a rich, dark colour. Eyes dark. Ears dark. Pads dark.
Chocolate	To be a rich, dark colour. Eyes dark ruby. Ears chocolate. Pads chocolate.
Black	To be deep and lustrous. Eyes dark. Ears black. Pads black.

GUIDANCE NOTES

The **English 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.

The **Outline** of the English Self cavy should consist of a series of gentle curves, rising from the nostrils to the peak of the shoulders, then dipping to the back and levelling briefly before again dipping over the rear.

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 cobyness 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.

The ears of **PE Goldens and DE Goldens** should match the body colour. Ears whose colour deviates from the body colour should be penalised according to the extent of the deviation

The colours of **young Lilac and Beige** cavies are appreciably darker than those expected in adult exhibits of these breeds. This should be taken into account when judging young classes of Beige and Lilacs.

The belly colour of a Beige indicates the colour that it is likely to attain when it reaches adulthood.

SPECIFIC DISQUALIFICATIONS

None

SPECIFIC FAULTS

Hairs of a different colour to be penalised according to quantity.

Areas of darker pigmentation on rims of ears to be penalised.

Areas of dark pigmentation on the skin around the eyes or on the vent of **PE and DE Goldens** should be penalised

White toenails, except on Whites, to be penalised.

AGOUTI

	Points
Head, Eyes & Ears	<u>20</u>
Head to be short and broad, with a gently curving profile. Muzzle to be of good width and gently rounded at the nostrils. Eyes to be large, bright and bold and set with good width between. Ears to be large and drooping, with lower rim parallel to the ground & set with good width between.	
Body Shape	<u>20</u>
To have short, cobby body with deep, broad shoulders. To be fit and of good substance, with plenty of firm flesh. To have good size appropriate to age.	
Ticking	<u>30</u>
To have sharp, level ticking extending evenly over the head, body, chest and feet. Ticking on chest to be carried well down between the front legs. Feet to match body and chest.	
Colour	<u>20</u>
Top colour to be bright and lustrous and conform with Descriptions below. Undercolour to be carried well down to the skin. Belly colour to be the same colour as the ticking colour but not ticked (to be tipped), even and with well-defined demarcation line; and to be as narrow as possible, although not at the expense of condition.	
Coat	<u>10</u>
To be soft & silky, clean and short, groomed free of guard hairs.	
	<hr/> <u>100</u>

DESCRIPTION OF COLOURS

Golden	Deep black undercolour with dark golden ticking. Belly to be a rich mahogany and free from brassiness. Eyes dark. Ears and Pads black. Nails to match pad colour.
Silver	Deep black undercolour with silver ticking. Belly to be a rich silver and free from whiteness. Eyes dark. Ears and Pads black. Nails to match pad colour.
Lemon	Deep black undercolour with lemon ticking. Belly to be lemon. Eyes dark. Ears and Pads black. Nails to match pad colour.
Chocolate	Deep rich chocolate undercolour with golden ticking. Belly to be a rich golden. Eyes ruby. Ears and Pads chocolate. Nails to match pad colour.
Cream	Deep rich chocolate undercolour with cream ticking. Belly to be cream. Eyes ruby. Ears and Pads chocolate. Nails to match pad colour.
Cinnamon	Deep rich cinnamon (milk chocolate with pinky tinge) undercolour with silver ticking. Belly to be a rich silver and free from whiteness. Eyes ruby. Ears and Pads cinnamon. Nails to match pad colour.

GUIDANCE NOTES

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 very desirable, but not at the expense of cobbyness or quality.

Grooming is essential to producing an even effect on the body and sides of the cavy.

Chest faults are often accompanied by poor colour and, if this is the case, should be severely penalised.

Exhibits should not be penalised for **wide belly** unless the belly colour is visible when viewed from the side.

Dark or unticked feet, although these are faults, are preferable to **light or uneven feet**.

In **U/5 exhibits** 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.

SPECIFIC DISQUALIFICATIONS

Nails and foot pads different from those specified in the Standard.

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 on jowls.

Feet that are lighter or darker than the body colour, or that are odd.

White or other odd coloured hairs, to be penalised according to quantity.

ARGENTE

	Points
Head, Eyes & Ears	<u>20</u>
Head to be short and broad, with a gently curving profile. Muzzle to be of good width and rounded at the nostrils. Eyes to be large, bright and bold and set with good width between. Ears to be large and drooping, with lower rim parallel to the ground & set with good width between.	
Body Shape	<u>20</u>
To have short, cobby body with deep, broad shoulders. To be fit and of good substance, with plenty of firm flesh. To have good size appropriate to age.	
Coat Appearance	<u>30</u>
Throughout the head, body, chest and feet the Argente should have individual hairs ticked with gold, lemon or white over a base colour of beige or lilac. This should produce a shimmering, 'shot silk' effect that is even all over the body, including around the eyes and on the chest and feet.	
Colour	<u>20</u>
Top colour to be bright and lustrous and conform with Descriptions below. Undercolour to be carried well down to the skin. Belly colour to be the same colour as the ticking colour but not ticked (to be tipped), even and with well-defined demarcation line; and to be as narrow as possible, although not at the expense of condition.	
Coat	<u>10</u>
To be soft & silky, clean and short, groomed free of guard hairs.	
	<hr/> <u>100</u>

DESCRIPTION OF COLOURS (Descriptions state the ticking colour first)

Golden/Lilac	Deep lilac undercolour with golden ticking. Belly to be golden. Eyes pink. Ears pink/lilac. Pads pink.
Golden/Beige	Deep beige undercolour with golden ticking. Belly to be golden. Eyes pink. Ears pink/beige. Pads pink.
Lemon/Lilac	Deep lilac undercolour with lemon ticking. Belly to be lemon. Eyes pink. Ears pink/lilac. Pads pink.
Lemon/Beige	Deep beige undercolour with lemon ticking. Belly to be lemon. Eyes pink. Ears pink/beige. Pads pink.
White/Lilac	Deep lilac undercolour with white ticking. Belly to be white. Eyes pink. Ears pink/lilac. Pads pink.
White/Beige	Deep beige undercolour with white ticking. Belly to be white. Eyes pink. Ears pink/beige. Pads pink.

GUIDANCE NOTES

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 is on quality of ticking, colour, type and condition. Exhibits should not be unduly penalised for minor faults if they possess these qualities.

Size is very desirable, but not at the expense of cobbiness or quality.

Grooming is essential to producing an even effect on the body and sides of the cavy.

Chest faults are often accompanied by poor colour and, if this is the case, should be severely penalised.

Exhibits should not be penalised for **wide belly** unless the belly colour is visible when viewed from the side.

Dark or unticked feet, although these are faults, are preferable to **light or uneven feet**.

In **U/5 exhibits** 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.

SPECIFIC DISQUALIFICATIONS

None

SPECIFIC FAULTS

Circles of lighter ticking colour around the eye ('Eye circles').

Light streaks or patches on chest, body or sides.

Lightness on jowls.

Feet that are lighter or darker than the body colour, or that are odd.

Evidence of dark pigmentation on the ears.

White or other odd coloured hairs, to be penalised according to quantity.

Large patches of unticked hairs to be severely penalised.

Indistinct colours in either ticking or undercolour to be severely penalised.

DUTCH

		Points
Head, Eyes & Ears	Head to be short and broad, with a gently curving profile. Muzzle to be of good width and rounded at the nostrils. Eyes to be large, bright and bold and set with good width between. Ears to be large and drooping, and set with good width between.	<u>10</u>
Body Shape	To have short, cobby body with good width across shoulders and body. To be fit and of good substance, with plenty of firm flesh. To have good size appropriate to age.	<u>10</u>
Markings		<u>60</u>
of which		
Blaze, Cheeks, Neck & Ears	Blaze to be an inverted 'V' of white coat, widest at the smellers (nostril and whisker bed) and narrowing to a point or narrow, <u>thin</u> line between the ears. Cheeks to be rounded in shape, following the jaw line but clear of the mouth, and ideally should go as near as possible to the smellers without touching them. Neck to be clean, i.e. white and free from any extension of cheek markings. Ears to be sound, i.e. the outside to be coloured, with no flesh markings due to lack of pigmentation.	(25)
Saddle & Undercut	Saddle and undercut to be positioned midway between the neck and hips; to be cut as a straight line with the sides at right angles to the body. A higher cut (i.e. cut line nearer to the head) is preferable to a low, 'slipping' one (i.e. further back towards the hips).	(20)
Foot Stops	There must be two foot stops and these should be of the same length ('balanced'), ideally being cut midway between the hock and the toe ends. Each stop must have three white toenails, and the white pigmentation on the pad must not run to the hock. The hairs covering the toes must be white.	(15)
Colour	Colours ideally to conform as nearly as possible to Self, Agouti or Argente Standards, although slight variations from these should not be penalised so long as colour is rich, even, of glossy sheen, free from hairs of a different colour (brindling, roaning, or any patches), with the colour carried well down to the skin to avoid any appearance of flakiness.	<u>15</u>
Coat	Ear pigmentation to be appropriate to breed colour. To be soft, clean and groomed free of guard hairs.	<u>5</u>
		<hr/> <u>100</u>

DESCRIPTION OF COLOURS

Dutch cavies may be exhibited in any Self, Agouti or Argente standardised colours.

GUIDANCE NOTES

The **Dutch** is a Self or Agouti-coloured and White cavy, in which the areas of colour occur in a defined pattern on the cheeks and ears of the cavy, and on its entire rear half below a centre line across the back, with the exception of an area of white between the toe ends and the hocks (the 'foot stops').

The white colour defines a blaze on the head, as well as a 'clean neck' and the 'stops' mentioned above.

The blaze should be an inverted "V" separating the cheeks, meeting at a point or narrow, thin line mid-way between the ears

The quality of these markings is by far the most important aspect of the Dutch.

SPECIFIC DISQUALIFICATIONS

Only one stop, no stops or stop(s) above the hock.

Any coloured toenails.

SPECIFIC FAULTS

- Flesh Marks** Flesh marks on the ears, hocks or body are particularly undesirable and are to be penalised accordingly.
- Long Stops** A long stop that runs to but not over the hock should be penalised as a serious failing but is not a disqualification.
- Very Short Stops** Stops consisting only of a few hairs above the nails are to be penalised.
- Eye Circles** Eye circles in Agouti Dutch should be penalised. However, slight evidence of eye circles should not be unduly penalised in an U/5 exhibit as this fault may clear as the cavy matures.
- Brindling** Intermixing of a particular colour in areas of another colour, e.g. red hairs in black.
- Roaning** Intermixing of white in areas of another colour.

TORTOISE & WHITE

Head, Eyes & Ears	Head to be short and broad, with a gently curving profile. Muzzle to be of good width and rounded at the nostrils. Eyes to be large, bright and bold and set with good width between. Ears to be large and drooping, and set with good width between.	<u>10</u>
Body Shape	To have short, cobby body with good width across shoulders and body. To be fit and of good substance, with plenty of firm flesh. To have good size appropriate to age.	<u>10</u>
Markings	To consist of square cut patches of black, red and white colour, 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.	<u>60</u>
of which		
Head Markings	Head ideally to have two colours divided down the centre. A different colour on each side of the head divided by a blaze of the third colour is almost as desirable.	(5)
Line & Distribution of Patches	Patches to be placed on each side of the body so as to give no overlaps over the central line top or under. Each side of the <u>body</u> of the cavy to have three or more patches. Each side of the <u>cavy</u> to have patches of all three colours.	(30)
Shape & Clarity of Patches	Patches to be square-cut with straight edges and of equal size Patches to be clean-cut and distinct from each other, with no intermingling of colours.	(25)
Colour	Colours to be rich, even, of glossy sheen and carried well down to the skin to avoid any appearance of flakiness, with patches free from hairs of a different colour (brindling or roaning). Black to be jet black. Red to be rich; may be lighter than English Self Red but must not be pale or 'washed out'. White to be pure and clean. Eye colour to be dark, but a blue tinge (when the head has a white patch) is not a fault.	<u>15</u>
Coat	To be soft, clean and groomed free of guard hairs.	<u>5</u>

100

GUIDANCE NOTES

The **Tortoise & White** is a smooth coated cavy, carrying a chequerboard pattern of square-cut patches of black, red & white, of equal size, with a dividing 'line' formed by the meeting of patches on opposite sides of the body running the length of the cavy both top and underside.

No patches should overlap the central line, either on top or under side.

There is no set sequence for the patches; but in considering the quality of a Tort & White the overall balance of patches and colour on each side and top & under is important.

On well marked exhibits 4 or 5 patches on each side would be preferable to three, but not at the expense of a loss of uniformity in the size and shape of the patches.

Each patch should consist of a solid colour, clearly defined from surrounding patches, and with no intermingling of hairs of a different colour.

Because a fault that is seen readily on the top side of the cavy has a greater adverse impact on the overall appearance than one which is 'hidden' underneath, preference should be given to a cavy with a good top and less good under than one with the opposite characteristics.

However, patching on the belly must be taken into account when considering overall quality.

When assessing the Tort & White, the quality of the markings is by far the most important aspect of the cavy; and minor faults in type, such as a straight head or ears not drooping, are of very little significance. However, soundness of all of the three colours is important to creating the overall impact of the patchwork.

Because it is extremely difficult to fix the desired markings on the Tortoise & White, judges should not be too harsh in assessing 'good attempts' with clear patches and solid colour.

SPECIFIC DISQUALIFICATIONS

None.

SPECIFIC FAULTS

Line Faults

(In descending order of significance, i.e. worst faults first, but dependent on extent of failing)

Band

A patch of colour going all the way around the body.

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.

Solid Head

Head of a single colour.

Dutch-pattern Head

Head with the same colour on each side of the head with a blaze of a different colour.

This is a minor fault.

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.

(N.B. In the case of a cavy with only one or two patches on the side, both would apply).

Clarity Faults

Brindling / Roaning:

Intermixing of any colours (white for roaning) where patches meet.

Colour Faults

Brindling / Roaning: (To be penalised according to extent of failing)

Intermixing of hairs of a different colour (white for roaning) within patches.

A small amount of brindling or roaning should not be too harshly penalised on an otherwise well-marked exhibit.

Some young cavies may show evidence of roaning that will disappear with the adult coat.

This should not be viewed as a serious fault.

General:

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

A flesh ear is not a fault.

TRICOLOUR

		Points
Head, Eyes & Ears	Head to be short and broad, with a gently curving profile. Muzzle to be of good width and rounded at the nostrils. Eyes to be large, bright and bold and set with good width between. Ears to be large and drooping, and set with good width between.	<u>10</u>
Body Shape	To have short, cobby body with good width across shoulders and body. To be fit and of good substance, with plenty of firm flesh. To have good size appropriate to age.	<u>10</u>
Markings	To consist of square cut patches of black, red and white colour, 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.	<u>60</u>
of which		
Head Markings	Head ideally to have two colours divided down the centre. A different colour on each side of the head divided by a blaze of the third colour is almost as desirable.	(5)
Line & Distribution of Patches	Patches to be placed on each side of the body so as to give no overlaps over the central line top or under. Each side of the <u>body</u> of the cavy to have three or more patches. Each side of the <u>cavy</u> to have patches of all three colours.	(30)
Shape & Clarity of Patches	Patches to be square-cut with straight edges and of equal size Patches to be clean-cut and distinct from each other, with no intermingling of colours.	(25)
Colour	Colours to conform as nearly as possible to the English Self, Agouti or Argente colour Standards, although slight variations from these should not be penalised so long as colour is rich, even, of glossy sheen and carried well down to the skin to avoid any appearance of flakiness. Eye colour to be dark or pink, as appropriate to the constituent colours.	<u>15</u>
Coat	To be soft, clean and groomed free of guard hairs.	<u>5</u>
		<hr/> <u>100</u>
COLOURS	Tricolours may be shown in white plus any two fully standardised Self, Agouti or Argente colours, with the exception of red, black and white, this being the Tort & White, and D.E. golden, black and white, which is insufficiently differentiated in colour from the Tort & White.	

GUIDANCE NOTES

The **Tricolour** is a smooth coated cavy, carrying a chequerboard pattern of square-cut patches of three colours, one being white, of equal size, with a dividing 'line' formed by the meeting of patches on opposite sides of the body running the length of the cavy both top and underside.

No patches should overlap the central line, either on top or under side.

There is no set sequence for the patches; but in considering the quality of a Tricolour the overall balance of patches and colour on each side and top & under is important.

On well marked exhibits 4 or 5 patches on each side would be preferable to three, but not at the expense of a loss of uniformity in the size and shape of the patches.

Each patch should consist of a solid colour, clearly defined from surrounding patches, and with no intermingling of hairs of a different colour.

Because a fault that is seen readily on the top side of the cavy has a greater adverse impact on the overall appearance than one which is 'hidden' underneath, preference should be given to a cavy with a good top and less good under than one with the opposite characteristics.

However, patching on the belly must be taken into account when considering overall quality.

When assessing the Tricolour, the quality of the markings is by far the most important aspect of the cavy; and minor faults in type, such as a straight head or ears not drooping, are of very little significance. However, soundness of all of the three colours is important to creating the overall impact of the patchwork.

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.

SPECIFIC DISQUALIFICATIONS

None.

SPECIFIC FAULTS

Line Faults	(In descending order of significance, i.e. worst faults first, but dependent on extent of failing)
Band	A patch of colour going all the way around the body.
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.
Solid Head	Head of a single colour.
Dutch-pattern Head	Head with the same colour on each side of the head with a blaze of a different colour. <u>This is a minor fault.</u>
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 <u>cavy</u> .
Shortage of Patches	Less than three patches on any side of the <u>body</u> , two patches being better than one. (N.B. In the case of a cavy with only one or two patches on the side, both would apply).
Clarity Faults	
Brindling / Roaning:	Intermixing of any colours (white for roaning) <u>where patches meet</u> .

Colour Faults

Brindling / Roaning: (To be penalised according to extent of failing)

Intermixing of hairs of a different colour (white for roaning) within patches.

A small amount of brindling or roaning should not be too harshly penalised on an otherwise well-marked exhibit.

Some young cavies may show evidence of roaning that will disappear with the adult coat.

This should not be viewed as a serious fault.

General:

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

A flesh ear is not a fault.

DALMATIAN

		Points
Head, Eyes & Ears	Head to be short and broad, with a gently curving profile. Muzzle to be of good width and rounded at the nostrils. Eyes to be large, bright and bold and set with good width between. Ears to be large and drooping, and set with good width between.	<u>15</u>
Body Shape	To have short, cobby body with good width across shoulders and body. To be fit and of good substance, with plenty of firm flesh. To have good size appropriate to age.	<u>10</u>
Markings		<u>60</u>
of which		
Head Markings	To have a white blaze with solid colour on either side, giving a well balanced appearance.	(20)
Spotting	To have coloured spotting on a white body; spots to be clear, distinct and well-distributed all over the body including belly.	(30)
Feet Markings	To have solid colour covering the feet.	(10)
Colour	Colour to conform with Self, Agouti or Argente Standards, as appropriate. Eye colour also to conform to these standards, except for the Black whose eyes may have a ruby tint.	<u>10</u>
Coat	To be soft, clean and groomed free of guard hairs.	<u>5</u>
		<hr/> <u>100</u>

COLOURS

Dalmatians may be exhibited in any of the colours that are standardised for:
Selves (with the obvious exception of White), Agoutis or Argentes.

GUIDANCE NOTES

The **Dalmatian** is, in appearance, a white cavy with coloured markings. The colour should be confined to the feet, head (with a central white blaze) and spotting, the latter to be evenly distributed throughout the body.

The **distribution and clarity of spotting** are of more importance than size, shape and quantity of spots. Spotting should be clear and distinct, with good demarcation between spots.

Large solid patches/areas of colour are undesirable other than on the head and feet.

Roaned areas (patches of intermingled white and coloured hairs) anywhere on the body are undesirable.

Intermittent white hairs on the head and/or feet do not constitute roaning but are still undesirable.

The **head demarcation line** (dividing the white body from the coloured head) should follow the line of the head behind the ears and be clean-cut.

The blaze should begin at the nostrils and end at a point between the ears with no break in between. A blaze that runs through the mouth or through the demarcation line at the top of the head should be penalised.

The width of the blaze is immaterial as long as it is centrally placed between the eyes ears and has a balanced shape.

White whiskers are not a fault.

Whilst the **eye colour** should generally conform to the relevant breed standard of the base colour, dark eyes with a ruby tint should not be penalised.

Some Dalmatians with large eyes may have a blue/grey ring completely round the outer edge of the eye: this is not a fault.

SPECIFIC DISQUALIFICATIONS

Solid Head

Incomplete blaze (blaze to appear complete without disturbance of coat.)

Nails and/or foot pads deviating from appropriate Self, Agouti or Argente standards.

SPECIFIC FAULTS

The following faults are to be penalised according to extent:

Uneven Spotting

Roaning

Spinal Bar (a definite white line, lacking any form of spotting, and running the length of the spine from head to rump - usually found in more heavily marked exhibits).

Head Drag (solid colour running on from the head through the demarcation line into the body).

White hairs in otherwise solid coloured areas on head and feet.

ROAN

		Points
Head, Eyes & Ears	Head to be short and broad, with a gently curving profile. Muzzle to be of good width and rounded at the nostrils. Eyes to be large, bright and bold and set with good width between. Ears to be large and drooping, and set with good width between.	<u>15</u>
Body Shape	To have short, cobby body with good width across shoulders and body. To be fit and of good substance, with plenty of firm flesh. To have good size appropriate to age.	<u>10</u>
Markings of which	To have solid head and feet but white hairs evenly intermixed throughout the body.	<u>60</u>
Head Markings	To have solid colour with a clean demarcation line separating it from the body markings	(20)
Roaning	To have an even intermixing of white and coloured hairs all over the body, including belly, to create a level appearance with no areas of shading.	(30)
Feet Markings	To have solid colour covering the feet.	(10)
Colour	Colour to conform with Self, Agouti or Argente Standards, as appropriate. Eye colour also to conform to these standards, except for the Black whose eyes may have a ruby tint.	<u>10</u>
Coat	To be soft, clean and groomed free of guard hairs.	<u>5</u>
		<hr/> <u>100</u>

COLOURS

Roans may be exhibited in any of the colours that are standardised for Selves (with the obvious exception of White), Agoutis or Argentes.

GUIDANCE NOTES

The **Roan** is basically a coloured cavy with white hairs mixed evenly throughout the body, other than the head and feet, which should be of solid colour, these contrasting sharply with the evenly roaned body.

The solid colour of the **head** should have a clean-cut demarcation following the line of the head behind the ears.

Within the **roaned area** an even mix of white and coloured hairs is desirable.

However, the evenness of roaning is of more importance than the exact ratio of white and coloured hairs.

Intermittent white hairs on the face or head do not constitute roaning or the vestige of a blaze but are still undesirable.

White whiskers are not a fault.

Whilst the **eye colour** should generally conform to the relevant breed standard of the base colour, dark eyes with a ruby tint should not be penalised.

SPECIFIC DISQUALIFICATIONS

Vestige of a blaze (solid groups of white hairs above the mouth).

Nails and/or foot pads deviating from the appropriate Self, Agouti or Argente standards.

SPECIFIC FAULTS

The following faults are to be penalised according to extent:

Uneven roaning.

Spinal Bar (a definite white line, lacking any form of roaning, and running the length of the spine from head to rump - usually found in more heavily marked exhibits).

Dappled belly, having the appearance of spots intermingled with the roaning.

Head Drag (solid colour running on from the head through the demarcation line into the body).

Solid patches anywhere on the body other than head and feet.

White hairs in otherwise solid coloured areas on head and feet.

HIMALAYAN

		Points
Head, Eyes & Ears	Head to be short and broad, with a gently curving profile. Muzzle to be of good width and rounded at the nostrils. Eyes to be large, bright and bold and set with good width between. Ears to be large and drooping, and set with good width between.	<u>10</u>
Body Shape	To have short, cobby body with good width across shoulders and body. To be fit and of good substance, with plenty of firm flesh. To have good size appropriate to age.	<u>10</u>
Markings (Points) of which	To consist of even, sharply defined dark points on face, ears and feet with clear demarcation from the background white body colour.	<u>50</u>
Smut	To be prominent, wider at the nostril end, ideally pear-shaped and carried well up between the eyes; sharply defined and intensely coloured black or milk chocolate.	(25)
Ears	To be intensely coloured black or rich milk chocolate, dense to the base.	(5)
Feet	To be even and intensely coloured black or rich milk chocolate; sharply defined, with colour carried well up the legs and including nails and pads.	(20)
Colour (of body)	To be pure white and as and free from body pigment (stain) as possible.	<u>25</u>
Coat	To be soft, clean and groomed free of guard hairs.	<u>5</u>
		<hr/> <u>100</u>

DESCRIPTION OF COLOURS

Himalayans may be exhibited in two colours:

Black Himalayan to have black pads.

Chocolate Himalayan to have dark pink to chocolate pads.

Jet black and milk chocolate are the desired shades.

Both colours of Himalayan should have bright red eyes.

GUIDANCE NOTES

The **Himalayan** is an albino cavy that develops pigment on its nose, ears and feet (the Points) during the first few months of life. The **contrast** between the sharpness of these Points and a pure white body colour is the essence of the Himalayan's appeal and so is highly desirable.

U/5s should not be excessively penalised for white hairs in Points.

In **5/9s** white hairs may still be expected on the inside of the ears, and exhibits should not be penalised for this.

N.B. There is a tendency to form body pigment in very cold weather. The tendency is reversed in very hot weather, when Points, particularly smut & feet, may fade in intensity.

In badly faded Blacks the smut & feet may appear brown, but the black ears should prevent confusion with Chocolates.

SPECIFIC DISQUALIFICATIONS

White patches in markings.

Unpigmented areas in foot pads.

Unpigmented toenails.

SPECIFIC FAULTS

Uneven markings, speckled with white hairs giving a 'peppered' effect.

Poor demarcation between Points and body colour.

Excessive pigmentation in the body colour, giving a 'muddy' effect.

PANDA

Colour

Coat to be as white as possible, to be short and smooth 20

Body Skin

As dark as possible and nostrils Black 10

Feet

To be blacked shinned without any pink patches 20

Ears

Large drooping and as Black as possible 15

Eyes

Large , bold Black and black rimmed 15

Shape

Cobby in firm flesh 10

Type

As in Self White 10

Remarks

The appeal of this cavy is the contrast of coat as white as possible versus exposed skin as black as possible.

Main failings: A tendency to roaning or shading usually as the animal ages, and flesh patches on feet pads.

Faults: Lack of pigmentation on footpads and ears. Penalize according to severity of fault. Roaning or shading of coat. All faults as pertinent to self standard, including pink or white toenails.

REX

		Points
Head, Eyes & Ears	Head to be short and broad, with a gently curving profile. Muzzle to be of good width and rounded at the nostrils. Eyes to be large, bright and bold and set with good width between. Ears to be large and drooping, with lower rim parallel to the ground & set with good width between.	<u>20</u>
Body Shape	To have short, cobby body; thick-set, with good width across shoulders. To be fit and of good substance, with plenty of firm flesh covering shoulders. To have good size appropriate to age.	<u>15</u>
Coat Appearance	To have a crimped, erect coat appearing dense and even all over the body, with no areas of flatness or with coat tending to lie down. Guard hairs to be removed. Belly to be well covered. Coat length to be no more than 1.2 cm (0.5 inches) in length, preferably shorter.	<u>20</u>
Coat Feel		<u>45</u>
of which		
Density	To have thick, dense coat all over the body.	(15)
Springiness	To be springy and resilient when brushed with the palm of the hand, readily returning to the original erect appearance.	(15)
Texture	To be coarse to the touch, particularly on the top of the back, with allowance for a slightly less coarse feel to sides. To be clean and free from grease.	(15)
		<hr/> <u>100</u>

GUIDANCE NOTES

The **Rex** is a short-coated cavy with a rexoid coat that should appear crimped and erect from the body. The feel of the coat is particularly important, being dense and even all over the body but springy and resilient to the touch.

Colour and Coat markings. No points are awarded for Colour or Coat markings.

Whilst the preference is for a curly or wavy **belly**, a straight one should not be unduly penalised.

Allowance should be made for the fact that **younger exhibits** will generally have a softer coat.

SPECIFIC DISQUALIFICATIONS

Rosettes, partial rosettes.

SPECIFIC FAULTS

Extreme tendency for parting in centre of back.

Coat length over 1.2cm (half an inch).

Soft coat on top of body.

Flatness anywhere on body.

Presence of guard hairs.

ABYSSINIAN

		Points
Head Furnishings, Mane, Eyes, Ears	Head to be well furnished with hair and a prominent moustache . Mane to be harsh and erect. Eyes to be large, bright and bold. Ears to be medium-sized and slightly drooping, and set with good width between.	<u>20</u> (15) (5)
Body Shape	To have a short, cobby body; thick-set, with good width across shoulders. To be fit and of good substance, with plenty of firm flesh. To have good size appropriate to age.	<u>15</u>
Coat Appearance of which		<u>45</u>
Ridges	To be straight, erect, stand well up and be placed as in Definitions below. To be placed so as to give a neat, close coupled effect. Colour of coat to be rich, clear and bright with plenty of lustre and to extend down the hair shaft. Length of coat not to exceed 1.5 inches (4 cm).	(25)
Rosettes	To be well formed, of good depth, and radiate from pinpoint centres. To be distributed evenly over the body, with each rosette clear & distinct from any other. To be placed as in Definitions below.	(20)
Coat Feel	To have a wealth and depth of thick, harsh coat. To be clean and free from grease.	<u>20</u>
		<hr/> <u>100</u>

GUIDANCE NOTES

The **Abyssinian** is a rough-coated, short-haired cavy in which a specific arrangement of rosettes creates a pattern of ridges both parallel and at right angles to the body.

The **overall effect** is most important in the Abyssinian. It should be cobby, thick-set & with a dense, harsh coat giving the ridges their erectness.

When the **ridges** are straight, a checkerboard pattern is formed

The Abyssinian should appear '**short-coupled**': this is achieved when the collar ridge is set well back behind the shoulders & the back ridge is well up in front of the hip bones.

This gives a compact-looking animal with deep-centred cup-shaped rosettes.

The **head** is greatly enhanced by a **wealth of mane and moustache** (which is formed by the hair growing forward from the jaw-line meeting the hair growing on the nose).

Shoulder rosettes are optional but improve appearance when displayed.

Rump rosette centres are normally two-thirds of the way down the rump, and should not be too low.

A **double, 'lifter' or split rosette** on an otherwise good exhibit should not be unduly penalised.

Open centres and '**guttering**' are often wrongly identified and penalised on dark-coloured Abyssinians or light-coloured ones with dark skins.

On account of their harsher coats, **boars** are more commonly shown in Adult classes, but

sows should not be unduly penalised because of their coat texture.
It is difficult to assess coat qualities in **young Abyssinians**, as their coats are not usually 'through' until they are at least 12 weeks of age.

SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS

Ridges To consist of:
A centre ridge, to follow a line along the backbone from collar to rear.
Two side ridges, to follow a line parallel to the centre ridge on either side.
A collar ridge, to follow a line over the shoulders at right angles to the centre ridge.
A back ridge, to follow a line over the hips and back parallel to the collar.

Rosettes To consist of:
Four rosettes in direct line across the body, these being the saddle and side rosettes.
A rosette on each hip in line with each other.
Two thumb-shaped rump rosettes with equal centres.

SPECIFIC DISQUALIFICATIONS

None

SPECIFIC FAULTS (in descending order of importance, i.e. worst first)

Flatness anywhere, especially on back, as 'runs' to collar or as flat sides.
Weak, thin or twisted ridges.
Double or split rosettes, open centres, lifters or guttered rump rosettes.

BONNET

Rosettes

Sighted well back, 1-3 Preferably one 10

Side ruffles

Balanced –keeping good width over shoulder 25

Body top

Smooth – reverse growth of hair to front 15

Bonnet

Extending forward between ears 20

Belly

Uneven ruffle 10

Ears

Large – extending sideways and slightly drooping giving effect of an extension to the bonnet. 10

Type and condition

10

Remarks

Whilst not mandatory – best effect is often given by single hip rosette – either way look for balance

Faults

Quiff of hair between rosettes. Ruffles too low on the sides, too close on the shoulder Or unbalanced.

Suggestion of a ridge on centre back.

Bonnet standing upright to give a surprised look or finished behind the ears.

Points deducted according to the severity of the fault.

NEW ZEALAND PLUME

Plume

To be well raised from two rump rosettes and as long and as dense as possible. 40

Ridge

Start on neck behind ears with hair running upwards and getting longer towards plume. Terminating in plume. 20

Coat

Thick and short elsewhere and coarse 10

Head

Broad with prominent eyes and short fringe between ears falling forward, has a short moustache like Abyssinian. 10

Body

Solid and Cobby 5

Ears

Rose petal shaped and drooping 5

Condition and presentation 10

Remarks

Extra rump rosettes permissible but not desirable.

Rosettes over the back to be regarded as a `fault, as they spoil the ridge and to be penalised.

The ridge should start on the head at about ½ inch long and progressing along the length of the body sharply rising in length to form a high arched plume on top of the rump, the plume to arch like a rooster tail and not fan out over the rump.

The plume to be as dense as possible. Hair apart from the plume to be no more than floor length and untrimmed.

ENGLISH CRESTED

	Points
Head, Eyes & Ears	<u>24</u>
Head to be short and broad. Muzzle to be of good width and rounded at the nostrils. Eyes to be large, bright and bold and set with good width between. Ears to be large and drooping, with lower rim parallel to the ground & set with good width between.	
Crest	<u>20</u>
To radiate from a centre point between the eyes and ears. To be a deep, regular rosette, with the lower edge well down the nose. To have a pinpoint centre.	
Body Shape	<u>20</u>
To conform to English Self standard.	
Colour	<u>24</u>
To conform to English Self standard.	
Coat	<u>12</u>
To conform to English Self standard.	
	<hr/> <u>100</u>

N.B. The points in this Standard are comprised of 20 for the crest and 80% from the English Self Standard.

COLOURS

As for English Self.

GUIDANCE NOTES

The **English Crested** is a Self-coloured cavy with a crest on the forehead.
The crest consists of a rosette radiating from a centre point between the eyes and ears. It should be deep and regular, with no areas of flatness, have a pinpoint centre and the lower edge should be well down the nose.
All other features are as for the English Self, although obviously shape of head will not be so apparent because of the crest.

SPECIFIC DISQUALIFICATIONS

None

SPECIFIC FAULTS

As for English Self.
Crest not to have an open centre.
Any differently coloured hairs in the crest to be severely penalised.

AMERICAN CRESTED

		Points
Head, Eyes & Ears	Head to be short and broad. Muzzle to be of good width and rounded at the nostrils. Eyes to be large, bright and bold and set with good width between. Ears to be large and drooping, with lower rim parallel to the ground & set with good width between.	<u>18</u>
Crest		<u>40</u>
of which		
Formation	To radiate from a centre point between the eyes and ears. To be a deep, regular rosette, with the lower edge well down the nose. To have a pinpoint centre.	(20)
Colour	To consist of a complete circle of contrasting colour (usually white) to the body colour.	(20)
Body Shape	To conform to English Self standard.	<u>15</u>
Colour	To conform to English Self standard.	<u>18</u>
Coat	To conform to English Self standard.	<u>9</u>
		<hr/> <u>100</u>

N.B. The points in this Standard are comprised of 40 for the crest and 60% from the English Self Standard.

COLOURS

As for English Self.

GUIDANCE NOTES

The **American Crested** is a Self-coloured cavy with a crest of contrasting colour (normally white) on the forehead.

The crest is to consist of as near a circle of contrasting colour as is possible.

The colour of any skin that may be visible at the centre of the crest is irrelevant.

SPECIFIC DISQUALIFICATIONS

Patches of the crest colour appearing anywhere else in the body.

A blaze of the crest colour.

SPECIFIC FAULTS

As for English Self.

Hairs of the body colour appearing in the crest to be penalised.

Any differently coloured hairs in the crest to be severely penalised.

CRESTED TICKED (Agouti, Argente)

	Points
Head, Eyes & Ears	<u>16</u>
Head to be short and broad. Muzzle to be of good width and rounded at the nostrils. Eyes to be large, bright and bold and set with good width between. Ears to be large and drooping, with lower rim parallel to the ground & set with good width between.	
Crest	<u>20</u>
To radiate from a centre point between the eyes and ears. To be a deep, regular rosette, with the lower edge well down the nose. To have a pinpoint centre.	
Body Shape	<u>16</u>
To conform to standard for corresponding Agouti or Argente.	
Coat Appearance	<u>24</u>
To conform to standard for corresponding Agouti or Argente.	
Colour	<u>16</u>
To conform to standard for corresponding Agouti or Argente.	
Coat	<u>8</u>
	<hr/> <u>100</u>

N.B. The points in this Standard are comprised of 20 for the crest and 80% from the corresponding Agouti or Argente Standard.

VARIETIES

This standard applies to:
Crested Agouti and Crested Argente

COLOURS

As for Agoutis or Argentés

GUIDANCE NOTES

These are Ticked (Agouti or Argente) cavies with a crest on the forehead.
Crest requirements are as for the English Crested, other features required being as for the corresponding Agouti or Argente.

SPECIFIC DISQUALIFICATIONS

None

SPECIFIC FAULTS

As for Agoutis or Argentés.

CRESTED MARKED (Dutch, T/W, Tri, Himalayan, Dalmatian, Roan)

	Points
Head, Eyes & Ears	<u>8</u>
Head to be short and broad. Muzzle to be of good width and rounded at the nostrils. Eyes to be large, bright and bold and set with good width between. Ears to be large and drooping, and set with good width between.	
Crest	<u>20</u>
To radiate from a centre point between the eyes and ears. To be a deep, regular rosette, with the lower edge well down the nose. To have a pinpoint centre.	
Body Shape	<u>8</u>
To conform to standard for corresponding Marked Variety	
Markings	<u>48</u>
To conform to standard for corresponding Marked Variety	
Colour	<u>12</u>
To conform to standard for corresponding Marked Variety	
Coat	<u>4</u>
	<hr/> <u>100</u>

N.B. The points in this Standard are comprised of 20 for the crest and 80% from the corresponding Marked Variety Standard.

VARIETIES

This standard applies to:

Crested Dutch

Crested Tort & White

Crested Tricolour

Crested Himalayan

Crested Dalmatian

Crested Roan

GUIDANCE NOTES

These are Marked cavies with a crest on the forehead.

Crest requirements are as for the English Crested, other features required being as for the corresponding Marked Variety.

SPECIFIC DISQUALIFICATIONS

None

SPECIFIC FAULTS

As for corresponding Marked Variety.

Crest not to have an open centre.

Any differently coloured hairs in the crest to be severely penalised.

SATIN SELF

	Points
Head, Eyes & Ears	<u>25</u>
Roman nose with good width of muzzle, squared off at the end but rounded at the corners. Eyes to be large, bright and bold and set with good width between. Ears to be large and drooping, with lower rim parallel to the ground & set with good width between.	
Body Shape	<u>20</u>
To have short, cobby body with very deep, broad shoulders. Broad in body. To be fit and of good substance, with plenty of firm flesh. To have good size appropriate to age.	
Satinisation	<u>30</u>
To show a distinct satin sheen that is pronounced and even on all body areas, able to 'catch' and reflect any light that is directed towards the coat.	
Colour	<u>15</u>
To be of any English Self colour, to be even all over the body, although allowance must be made for the fact that shorter hair on the face and feet will reflect light differently and make colour appear darker than on the body. Undercolour to be carried well down to the skin. Pigmentation on ears, feet and nostrils to match body colour.	
Coat	<u>10</u>
To be soft & silky, clean and short, groomed free of guard hairs.	
	<hr/> <u>100</u>

COLOURS

Any English Self colour is allowed.

GUIDANCE NOTES

The **Satin Self** is a solid-coloured cavy with a satinised coat, satinisation being due to hollow hair shafts in the coat. The satin sheen of the coat is of great importance. 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, so that exact compliance with shades in other varieties should not be expected.

SPECIFIC DISQUALIFICATIONS

None

SPECIFIC FAULTS

Hairs of a different colour to be penalised according to quantity.
Areas of darker pigmentation on rims of ears to be penalised.
White toenails, except on Whites, to be penalised.

SATIN NON-SELFS

Satins may be exhibited in any of the following Non-Self varieties:

Satin Agouti

Satin Argente

Satin Dutch

Satin Himalayan

Satin Tort & White

Satin Tricolour

Satin Dalmatian

Satin Roan

Satin Panda

Satin Crested (of Standardised Crested varieties)

Satin Rex

Satin Abyssinian

Satin Bonnet

Satin New Zealand Plume

Satin Texel

Satin Merino

Satin Alpaca

Satin Sheltie

Satin Peruvian

Satin Coronet

Satin New Zealand Peruvian

In all cases, other than for Satin Cresteds, the Standard will consist of 30 points for Satinisation, defined as for the Self Satin, and 70% of the points for the corresponding Non-Self variety.

For Satin Cresteds the Standard will consist of 30 points for Satinisation, defined as for the Solid Satin, 20 points for crest (formation) and 50% of the points for the corresponding Crested variety (including crest colour on American Cresteds).

The same Guidance Notes as for Satins apply, as do any Guidance Notes, Specific Faults and Specific Disqualifications for the corresponding variety.

SHELTIE

		Points
Head, Eyes & Ears	Head to be large, bold and broad, with a gently curving profile. Muzzle to be of good width and rounded at the nostrils. Eyes to be large, bright and bold and set with good width between. Ears to be large and drooping, and set with good width between.	<u>20</u>
Coat Appearance (Mane, Chops, Shoulders, Sides, Sweep)	Mane to be unparted and full. To be swept back to join in with sweep. Chops to be strong, even, dense and well-furnished, with no gaps. Shoulders to have hair of appropriate length continuing evenly around Sides. Sweep to cover the hindquarters of the cavy and be full and of even length. Generally the sweep will be a little longer than the sides. No breaks in coat, thin areas <u>near the body</u> or uneven length should be evident..	<u>30</u>
Coat Feel (Texture & Density) of which	Coat Texture to be soft and silky, and free flowing over all areas of the body. Coat Density to be full and as dense in all areas when assessed nearer the body where the undercoat supports the top coat.	<u>30</u> (15) (15)
Presentation	To be clean, free of grease and unmatted, with no resistance to a comb. Whilst the aim is for a straight coat, slight waviness should not be punished.	<u>10</u>
Body	To have short, cobby body; thick-set, with good width across shoulders. To be fit and of good substance, with plenty of firm flesh. To have good size appropriate to age.	<u>10</u>

100

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

The cavy must be shown without a central parting, on a board of appropriate size.
The hair on the face should lie pointing towards the rear of the cavy

GUIDANCE NOTES

The **Sheltie** is a smooth-haired, long-coated cavy. As in all Longhairs coat qualities are paramount.

The cavy should be typey, with no hint of flatness on head when viewed in profile.

Coat length should be appropriate to the age of the cavy, a guideline being circa 2.5 cm (1 inch) per month of age.

Allowance should be made that the coat will appear thinner in older, longer coated exhibits because the undercoat does not attain the same length as the top coat, which is spread over a larger area.

Shelties may be shown in any colour or mixture of colours.

SPECIFIC DISQUALIFICATIONS

Rosettes

SPECIFIC FAULTS

None

CORONET

	Points
Head, Eyes, Ears & Coronet	<u>20</u>
of which	Head to be short & broad, Muzzle of good width & rounded at the nostrils. Eyes to be large, bright and bold and set with good width between. Ears to be large and drooping, and set with good width between. (10)
and	Coronet to be a rosette on front of head, radiating from a pinpoint centre, & to be well formed and symmetrical with lower edge well down the nose. (10)
Coat Appearance	<u>30</u>
	Chops to be strong, even, dense and well-furnished, with no gaps. Shoulders to have hair of appropriate length continuing evenly around Sides. Sweep to cover the hindquarters of the cavy and be full and of even length. Generally the sweep will be a little longer than the sides. No breaks in coat, thin areas <u>near the body</u> or uneven length should be evident.
Coat Feel (Texture & Density)	<u>30</u>
of which	Coat Texture to be soft and silky, and free flowing over all areas of the body. (15) Coat Density to be full and dense in all areas when assessed nearer the body where the undercoat supports the top coat. (15)
Presentation	<u>10</u>
	To be clean, free of grease and unmatted, with no resistance to a comb. Whilst the aim is for a straight coat, slight waviness should not be punished.
Body	<u>10</u>
	To have short, cobby body; thick-set, with good width across shoulders. To be fit and of good substance, with plenty of firm flesh. To have good size appropriate to age.

100

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

The cavy must be shown with a central parting, on a board of appropriate size.

GUIDANCE NOTES

The **Coronet** is a smooth-haired (other than the crest), long-coated cavy with a crest (coronet) on its forehead. As in all Longhairs coat qualities are paramount.
Coat length should be appropriate to the age of the cavy, a guideline being circa 2.5 cm (1 inch) per month of age.
Allowance should be made that the coat will appear thinner in older, longer coated exhibits because the undercoat does not attain the same length as the top coat, which is spread over a larger area.
Coronets may be shown in any colour or mixture of colours.

SPECIFIC DISQUALIFICATIONS

Rosettes other than the coronet.

SPECIFIC FAULTS

None

TEXEL (Merino Sheltie)

	Points
Head, Eyes & Ears	<u>20</u>
Head to be large, bold and broad, with a gently curving profile.	
Muzzle to be of good width and rounded at the nostrils.	
Eyes to be large, bright and bold and set with good width between.	
Ears to be large and drooping, and set with good width between.	
Coat Appearance	<u>30</u>
(Chops, Shoulders, Sides, Sweep)	
Chops to be strong, even, dense and well-furnished, with no gaps.	
Shoulders to have hair of appropriate length continuing evenly around Sides.	
Sweep to cover the hindquarters of the cavy and be full and of even length.	
Generally the sweep will be a little longer than the sides.	
Coat to be springy in appearance & show rexoid characteristics.	
No breaks in coat, thin areas <u>near the body</u> or uneven length should be evident.	
Coat Feel (Texture & Density)	<u>30</u>
of which	
Coat Texture to be soft and springy, and free flowing over all areas of the body.	(15)
Coat Density to be full and dense in all areas when assessed nearer the body where the undercoat supports the top coat.	(15)
Belly to be curly, woolly and dense.	
Presentation	<u>10</u>
To be clean, free of grease and unmated.	
Body	<u>10</u>
To have short, cobby body; thick-set, with good width across shoulders.	
To be fit and of good substance, with plenty of firm flesh.	
To have good size appropriate to age.	
	<hr/> <u>100</u>

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

The cavy must be shown with a central parting, on a board of appropriate size.

The hair on the face should lie pointing towards the rear of the cavy.

GUIDANCE NOTES

The **Texel** is a rexoid, long-coated cavy, the rexoid equivalent of the Sheltie.

As with all Longhairs coat qualities are paramount.

The Texel may be exhibited combed out and full length or with tight locking and optional clipped coat. This being the individual exhibitor's choice.

Allowance should be made that the coat will appear thinner in older, longer coated exhibits because the undercoat does not attain the same length as the top coat, which is spread over a larger area.

Texel may be shown in any colour or mixture of colours.

SPECIFIC DISQUALIFICATIONS

Rosettes

SPECIFIC FAULTS

None

MERINO (Merino Coronet)

	Points
Head, Eyes, Ears & Coronet	<u>20</u>
of which	Head to be short & broad, Muzzle of good width & rounded at the nostrils. Eyes to be large, bright and bold and set with good width between. Ears to be large and drooping, and set with good width between. (10)
and	Coronet to be a rosette on front of head, radiating from a pinpoint centre, & to be well -formed and symmetrical with lower edge well down the nose. (10)
Coat Appearance (Chops, Shoulders, Sides, Sweep)	<u>30</u>
	Chops to be strong, even, dense and well-furnished, with no gaps. Shoulders to have hair of appropriate length continuing evenly around Sides. Sweep to cover the hindquarters of the cavy and be full and of even length. Generally the sweep will be a little longer than the sides. Coat to be springy in appearance & show rexoid characteristics. No breaks in coat, thin areas <u>near the body</u> or uneven length should be evident.
Coat Feel (Texture & Density)	<u>30</u>
of which	Coat Texture to be soft and springy, and free flowing over all areas of the body. (15) Coat Density to be full and dense in all areas when assessed nearer the body where the undercoat supports the top coat. (15) Belly to be curly, woolly and dense.
Presentation	To be clean, free of grease and unmatted. <u>10</u>
Body	To have short, cobby body; thick-set, with good width across shoulders. <u>10</u> To be fit and of good substance, with plenty of firm flesh. To have good size appropriate to age.
	<hr/> <u>100</u>

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

The cavy must be shown with a central parting, on a board of appropriate size.

GUIDANCE NOTES

The **Merino** is a rexoid, long-coated cavy, the rexoid equivalent of the Coronet.

As with all Longhairs coat qualities are paramount.

The Merino may be exhibited combed out and full length or with tight locking and optional clipped coat. This being the individual exhibitor's choice.

Allowance should be made that the coat will appear thinner in older, longer coated exhibits because the undercoat does not attain the same length as the top coat, which is spread over a larger area.

Merino may be shown in any colour or mixture of colours.

SPECIFIC DISQUALIFICATIONS

Rosettes other than the coronet.

SPECIFIC FAULTS

None.

PERUVIAN

	Points
Frontal, Chops, Head, Eyes, Ears	<u>20</u>
of which	(15)
	Frontal and Chops: 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, meeting hair from the 'chops' so as to fall in a manner that produces a 'curtain' effect at the front of the cavy. Chops to be strong, with hair of one length and no gaps. Frontal to be of good length, in keeping with the cavy's age.
and	(5)
	Head to be short & broad, Muzzle of good width & rounded at the nostrils. Eyes to be large, bright and bold and set with good width between. Ears to be large and drooping, and set with good width between.
Coat Appearance (Shoulders, Sides, Sweep)	<u>30</u>
	Shoulders and Sides should continue evenly from the frontal and chops of the cavy, with good length in keeping with the cavy's age. Sweep should cover the hindquarters, with good length in keeping with age. There should be no evidence of a parting in sweep hair. No breaks in coat, thin areas <u>near the body</u> or uneven length should be evident, so as to continue the curtain effect that is desired.
Coat Feel (Texture and Density)	<u>30</u>
of which	(15)
and	(15)
	Coat Texture to be soft and silky; flowing freely over all areas of the body; Coat Density to be full and dense in all areas when assessed nearer the body where the undercoat supports the top coat.
Presentation	<u>10</u>
	To be clean, free of grease and unmatted, with no resistance to a comb. Whilst the aim is for a straight coat, slight waviness should not be punished.
Body	<u>10</u>
	To have short, cobby body; thick-set, with good width across shoulders. To be fit and of good substance, with plenty of firm flesh. To have good size appropriate to age.
	<hr/> <u>100</u>

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

The cavy must be shown with a central parting, on a board of appropriate size. These should be large enough to give an outline of coat shape.

GUIDANCE NOTES

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 can hang to show a 'split' in the middle.

Given good placement of rosettes, there should be no problem with the sweep.

The **overall appearance**, looking down onto the top of the cavy, should be of an oval shape but as near round as possible.

With coat of even length coming from a central parting along the spine, the hair should fall forwards to cover the head and backwards over the rear to form the sweep.

Along with the shoulders and sides, this should create a continuous 'curtain' of hair around the body.

The **undercoat** of the Peruvian stops at 6 to 7 ", so when the top coat reaches 3 to 4" longer than this there starts to be an impression of thinness, as increasing amounts of show board are seen beneath the coat of the cavy. This does not constitute lack of density, which should be felt near to the cavy's body.

When the coat length increases towards 18" it is spread so far out that individual hairs are apparent and an impression of wispieness is given. This is unavoidable even with a very densely coated cavy.

Density should also be apparent from the appearance of the coat, with no breaks or thin areas of coat evident.

Coat length should be appropriate to the age of the cavy, a guideline being circa 1 inch per month of age. The coat grows in 'layers', this being more evident in U/5s.

In **young cavies** the sweep may appear to be slightly longer than the sides, but an even length all round is sought in intermediate and adult stock.

Peruvians may be shown in any **colour** or mixture of colours.

SPECIFIC DISQUALIFICATIONS

Crests.

SPECIFIC FAULTS

Additional rosettes, causing a visible impact on the coat, to be penalised according to severity of this impact.

ALPACA (Merino Peruvian)

		Points
Frontal, Chops, Head, Eyes & Ears		<u>20</u>
of which	Frontal and Chops: 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, meeting hair from the 'chops' so as to fall in a manner that produces a 'curtain' effect at the front of the cavy. Chops to be strong, with hair of one length and no gaps. Frontal to be of good length, in keeping with the cavy's age.	(15)
and	Head to be short & broad, Muzzle of good width & rounded at the nostrils. Eyes to be large, bright and bold and set with good width between. Ears to be large and drooping, and set with good width between.	(5)
Coat Appearance (Shoulders, Sides, Sweep)		<u>30</u>
	Coat should be springy in appearance & show rexoid characteris. Shoulders and Sides should continue evenly from the frontal and chops of the cavy, with good length in keeping with the cavy's age. Sweep should cover the hindquarters, with good length in keeping with age. There should be no evidence of a parting in sweep hair. No breaks in coat, thin areas <u>near the body</u> or uneven length should be evident, so as to continue the curtain effect that is desired.	
Coat Feel (Texture & Density)		<u>30</u>
of which	Coat Texture to be soft and springy, and free flowing over all areas of the body.	(15)
and	Coat Density to be full and dense in all areas when assessed nearer the body where the undercoat supports the top coat. Belly to be curly, woolly and dense.	(15)
Presentation	To be clean, free of grease and unmated.	<u>10</u>
Body	To have short, cobby body; thick-set, with good width across shoulders. To be fit and of good substance, with plenty of firm flesh. To have good size appropriate to age.	<u>10</u>

100

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

The cavy must be shown with a central parting, on a board of appropriate size. These should be large enough to give an outline of coat shape.

GUIDANCE NOTES

The **Alpaca** is a long-coated rexoid cavy with two rump rosettes, being the rexoid equivalent of the Peruvian.

The placement of rosettes is important in producing density in the sweep.

The **overall appearance**, looking down onto the top of the cavy, should be of an oval shape but as near round as possible.

With coat of even length coming from a central parting along the spine, the hair should fall forwards to cover the head and backwards over the rear to form the sweep.

Along with the shoulders and sides, this should create a continuous 'curtain' of hair around the body. However, the coat grows in 'layers', this being more evident in U/5s.

Density should also be apparent from the appearance of the coat, with no breaks or thin areas of coat evident.

The Alpaca may be exhibited combed out and full length or with tight locking and optional clipped coat. This being the individual exhibitor's choice.

In **young cavies** the sweep may appear to be slightly longer than the sides, but an even length all round is sought in intermediate and adult stock.

Alpaca may be shown in any **colour** or mixture of colours.

SPECIFIC DISQUALIFICATIONS

Crests.

SPECIFIC FAULTS

Additional rosettes, causing a visible impact on the coat, to be penalised according to severity of this impact.

NEW ZEALAND PERUVIAN

Head

Broad with prominent eyes 10

Fringe

Completely covering face 10

Texture

To be coarse and dense 20

Fall of Hair

25

Evenness of rosettes

25

Condition and size

5

Presentation

5

Remarks

The New Zealand Peruvian differs from the English Peruvian in that the hair falls from a central rosette and not from a centre parting.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN STANDARDS

Back ridge (Abyssinian): The ridge of erect hair following a line between the hip rosettes and saddle rosettes, at right angles to the spine and parallel to the collar.

Balanced Features (e.g. Cheeks or Stops in Dutch): Features that are similar on each side of the body.

Band (Tort and White & Patched Varieties): A patch of a single colour going all the way round the body.

Belt (Tort and White & Patched Varieties): A patch of a single colour going over half way round the body.

Bent Leg: A deformity (usually of the foreleg) in which the lower part of the leg 'turns under', with the cavy sometimes walking on its 'ankle' rather than its foot.

Blaze (Dalmation, Dutch): White colour on the face of the cavy running from the nostrils and between the eyes to the top of the head.

Bonnet Strings (Agouti, Argente): Areas of lighter ticking running down from the mouth, along the neck and often to the chest area.

Breaks in Coat: Missing patches of hair, where bare patches of skin are revealed when the coat is turned back.

Breech (Tort and White & Patched Varieties): A patch of a single colour going all the way round the rump.

Brindling: Intermingling of differently-coloured hairs (but not involving white hairs – see Roaning).

Cataract: A loss of transparency in the eye lens, giving the appearance of a milky film within the eye. This may impair vision.

Centre ridge (Abyssinian): A ridge of erect hair in a line above the spine, running rearwards from the collar to the rump, which continues in the same line forward from the other side of the collar into the mane.

Cheeks (Dutch): Patches of coloured hair on both sides of the head encompassing the eyes and ears.

Chops (Longhairs): Longer hair growing from the side of the head, commencing below the eyes and ears and continuing below the jaw line.

Clean Neck (Dutch): Absence of any colour from the neck (top of head), resulting from the cheek colouration not extending rearwards beyond the ears.

Cobby (refers to Body): Short and compact, not long and rangy

Collar Ridge (Abyssinian): A ridge of erect hair running across the upper body/shoulder area at right angles to the Centre Ridge (and spine).

Condition: Physical well-being, the ideal being a healthy, bright-eyed, alert appearance, carrying plenty of firm flesh but not gross or flabby

Coronet (Coronet, Merino): The specific name used for the crest in these varieties.

Crest: A rosette of hair radiating from a centre-point between the eyes and ears

Crimped (refers to Coat): Appearance of coat as having small waves. Also applies to individual hairs, which are wavy not straight.

Cysts: Rounded, subcutaneous (under the skin) swellings on the body.

Dappled (Roan): Indistinct spotting or splashes of colouration on a roaned body.

Demarcation Line (Dalmatian, Roan): the clear line separating the blazed or solid coloured head and spotted or roaned body.

Density (Longhaired Varieties): Thickness and fullness of coat.

Density (Himalayan): Intensity of pigmentation in the Points.

Double Rosette (Abyssinian): A rosette with two clearly separated centres.

Dutch Head (Tort and White & Patched Varieties): Head markings in which cheeks of the same colour are separated by a blaze of a different colour.

Eye Circle: Circle of lighter colour around the eyes. Is a fault in Selves and Agoutis.

Fatty Eye: White, fatty flesh protruding from the eye-socket, often at the margin of the lower eyelid..

Flakiness: Lighter under-colour showing through the top coat.

Flatness (Abyssinian) Areas of coat, particularly on back (flat backed) where rosettes or ridges are flat and lack distinction.

Flesh Marks: Pink, flesh-coloured patches on the ears, hocks or footpads.

Foot Stop (Dutch): A "sock" of white hair, ideally stretching from half way between the hock to the toe ends.

Frontal (Peruvian, Alpaca): The fringe of hair growing from the head to cover the face.

Frontal (Short-haired cavies): The appearance of the head when viewed from the front, particularly in terms of muzzle, width between eyes and ear set.

Guard Hairs: Longer, coarser hairs that protrude beyond the length of the majority of the coat.

Guttering (Abyssinian): Rosettes with elongated centres.

Head Drag (Dalmatian, Roan): Solid colour running on from the head through the demarcation line into the body.

Head Furnishings (Abyssinian): Arrangement of hair on the head.

Hem in Ear: A crease or fold along the leading edge of the ear.

Higher Cut (refers to Saddle in Dutch): Saddle and Undercut that are cut more towards the head than is ideal.

Hock (Referred to in Foot Stops in Dutch): The joint part-way up the hind-leg from which the foot extends.

Jowl: The lower cheek.

Lifter (Abyssinian): A rosette in which hairs protrude above the regular surface of the rosette.

Mane (Abyssinian/Sheltie): The hair that grows from the top of the head to the shoulder, this being erect in the Abyssinian.

Moustache (Abyssinian): Hair growing outwards and upwards below the eyes, together with two small rosettes and a spike of hair in the centre of the face.

Muzzle: The lower part of the "face" commencing mid-way between the eyes and the nostrils and comprising the nostrils and mouth.

Open Centre (Abyssinian, Crested): A rosette in which a significant amount of skin is visible in the centre.

Pads: The fleshy undersides of the feet.

Points (Himalayan): The dark pigmentation on the face, ears and feet.

Red Flesh Around Eye: Swellings of blood-engorged red flesh that sometimes protrude from the eye-socket.

Ridge (Abyssinian): A line of erect hair separating the rosettes.

Roaning: White hairs intermixed with another colour.

Roman Nose (refers to the profile of the head): A head with a pronounced convex curve from between the ears down to the tip of the muzzle

Running Lice: Lice that are seen to move within the coat.

Runs (Abyssinian): used to describe both collar faults, where the collar ridge is pushed forward on one or both sides of the mane, or as an alternative term for 'guttering.'

Rump: The hindquarters and bottom.

Saddle (Dutch): The top half of the line traversing the center of the back, which separates the white of the front part of the body from the coloured region to the rear of the cavy.

Saddle Rosettes (Abyssinian): Two rosettes in the centre of the back

Satinisation (Satin): A satin sheen on the coat that catches and reflects any light that is directed towards the coat.

Shoulder: The region behind the head and running into the body. Well developed bone and muscle in this region provide a solid feel and a distinct hump that is particularly prized in the Self.

Side Ridge (Abyssinian): Ridges of erect hair following a line parallel to the centre ridge on either side of the body.

Side Whiskers: Areas of raised hair (quiff) where the side of the head runs into the body.

Slipping Saddle (Dutch): Saddle and Undercut that are cut more towards the rear than is ideal.

Smellers (Dutch): The nostril and whisker bed.

Smut (Himalayan): Pear-shaped region of pigmentation on the head, running upwards from the nostril

region to between the eyes.

Solid Head (Dalmatian/Roan/Tort and White & RV Patched Varieties): Head all of one colour.

Spinal Bar (Dalmatian/Roan): A definite white line, lacking any form of spotting/roaning and running the length of the spine from the head to the rump.

Split Rosette (Abyssinian): A rosette that has two, slightly separated, centres.

Static Mite: Mite living on the coat and appearing as white/grey specks attached to individual hairs.

Stops (Dutch): See Foot Stops.

Sweep (Longhairs): Hair covering the hindquarters.

Texture (Longhairs): The softness of the coat-feel.

Ticking (Agouti, Argente): Hair colour pattern in which each hair shaft contains a base colour (black, chocolate, lilac, beige), a band of a different colour (golden, lemon, silver, white) and a tip of the base colour.

Undercolour: The colour of the coat beneath the top colour.

Undercut (Dutch): The lower part of the line traversing the body that separates the white at the front of the body from the coloured region to the rear.

Wry Neck: A condition in which the head is held permanently to one side.