

# STANDARD OF PERFECTION

Standard Bred  
RABBITS & CAVIES

2011-2015



## CAVY GLOSSARY

**NOTE:** This glossary is a definition of words or terms as applied to cavies and is not necessarily the dictionary definition. All of the following are applicable to cavies.

**AGOUTI**—A group of varieties which have a distinct Ticking Color Pattern over the entire animal, except the belly. The belly hair matches the tip color and should be clean colored and devoid of ticking.

**ANGEL WINGS**—Ridges of hair standing out sideways along the back or sides of a cavy. A Disqualification from Competition in the American, American Satin, Coronet, Silkie, Silkie Satin, Teddy, Teddy Satin, Texel, or White Crested breeds.

**BACK RIDGE**—The erect ridge of hair running down the back of an Abyssinian or Abyssinian Satin, from shoulders to rump, including the mane.

**BALANCE**—

1) Type - Shape of Conformation. An orderly and pleasing arrangement of physical characteristics so as to present a harmonious appearance.

2) Markings - Equal distribution of corresponding markings, such as color divisions in the TS/W variety and also the distribution of patches in B/C and other marked varieties.

**BANDED**—A term referring to the color pattern on a cavy, where one color may entirely circle the body, thus forming a "band of color."

**BARE SPOTS**—A section of the cavy entirely denuded of hair.

**BASE COLOR**—The color found at the base of the hair shaft—next to the skin on agouti and solid ticked varieties.

**BELLY BAND**—Narrow belly band of the agouti cavies—the area of the belly which has a red, orange, cream, or white surface color—without ticking.

Also refers to the wide belly band of the Tan Cavies - the area of the belly which has a red or orange surface color—without ticking.

**BLAZE**—The head marking on a Dutch cavy. The white portion of the head, covering the nose, whisker beds, and running along the jaw line. The shape is that of a wedge, tapering to the ears, between the cheek markings.

**BLEEDING**—A light band of color extending under the chin. Found on Agouti and Dutch marked cavies.

**BLUE** — Color is to be a deep gray with an even slate cast, carried to the skin; ears and foot pads to match. Eyes: Dark with Ruby cast. This refers to the Tan Pattern varieties only.

**BOAR**—A male cavy.

**BONNET STRINGS**— Streaks of tipping color running along the jaw line in the area between the chin and ear.

**BRASSY**—Term applied to Creams when the color is too dark and too harsh rather than the pale, delicate shade called for in the color description.

**BREED**—A class of domestic cavy which reproduces distinctive characteristics of markings, texture, type, size, coat pattern, etc.

**BROKEN COAT**—Guard hair that is broken or missing in spots, exposing the undercoat. Areas where the coat is affected by molt, exposing the undercoat.

**CENTER PART**—A parting of the coat over and along the spine of a cavy. A desirable feature in the Peruvian and Peruvian Satin,

a fault in the Teddy and Teddy Satin, allowed over the shoulders in the Texel.

**CHEEK SWEEPS**—That part of the coat of a long-haired cavy which grows from the cheeks and blends in with the side sweeps.

**CHEST**—The front portion of the body, between the front legs and the neck.

**COBBY**-- Compact, with a short body.

**COLLAR (RUFF)**—A lateral ridge of hair running across the shoulders of the Abyssinian or Abyssinian Satin cavy.

**CONDITION**—The overall physical state of a cavy in relation to health, cleanliness, coat, and grooming. See full ARBA Condition definition.

**CORONET**—The rosette or crest on the forehead of a Coronet cavy.

**COW HOCKS** —Hind legs that turn inward at the hock, causing the toe portion to turn outward from the body. A Fault in all breeds of cavies.

**CREST**—A rosette found on the forehead of White Crested cavies.

**CROWN**—A rounded, fleshy protuberance above the shoulders and neck of cavies.

**DARK EYES**—Any eye color found in cavies where the iris shows pigment—commonly, shades varying from almost black to brown, or blue. Pigment may be limited to a thin outer rim as in some Dark Eyed Whites.

**DEPTH OF COLOR**—How far a color carries down the base of the hair shaft to the skin.

**DOUBLE ROSETTE**—Two centers where there should only be one.

**DRAG**—When color runs from a designated spot into another color,

as in Dutch, or White Crested

**EAR FOLDS**—(1) Effect created from the incorrect positioning of the cavy's ear, whereby the ear falls backwards or forwards upon itself creating a folded appearance. (2) A fold in the cartilage along the front edge of the ear.

**EYE CIRCLES**— A circle of color or shade of color around the eye.

**FAKING**—Any change in the external appearance of a cavy on exhibition, with the intent to deceive.

**FAULTS**—Failures of a cavy which, although not serious enough to warrant Disqualification from Competition, detract from the overall perfection of the specimen.

**FEATHERING**—A downward swing of the ends of the hairs, along the sides of a cavy, not associated with a rosette or ridge. A fault in American, American Satin, Teddy, Teddy Satin, and White Crested cavies.

**FELTING** — Hair fibers that have become interwoven during natural growth. A fault in Texels.

**FLESH SPOTS**—Small areas of skin, usually found on ears, nose, and foot pads, where skin remains flesh colored and does not match surrounding skin color. A fault in Dutch and Dalmatian cavies. A Disqualification from Competition in some Self, Agouti, and Solid Ticked varieties where they constitute foreign colored spots.

**FOREIGN SUBSTANCE**—Any matter found on a cavy or in the coat that is not natural to it. Substances such as water or grooming preparations designed to alter the natural condition or appearance are a Disqualification from Competition—not to include

accidental stains or debris such as from urine, food or bedding with which the animal may have been in contact.

**FRONTAL**—The hair which falls over the face of a Peruvian or Peruvian Satin cavy.

**GROUP**—All breeds have the same 4 Groups - Self, Solid, Agouti, and Marked, with one exception. Americans have 5 Groups with the addition of the Tan Pattern. A group is composed of several related varieties and one or more show classifications.

**GUTTER**—Elongated rosette of an Abyssinian or Abyssinian Satin, often lacking a pinpoint center, and running past the point where it should stop at a ridge. Also occurs in the crest of the White Crested and the Coronet.

**HEAD FURNISHINGS**—A collective term referring to those parts of the coat of a cavy which grow from the face, forehead, crown, and cheeks to the beginning of the body—to include the mane, frontal, cheek sweeps, and mustache when appropriate.

**HINDQUARTERS**--The rear portion of the body behind the last rib-including the loin, hips, hind legs, and rump. The hips should be rounded, tapering smoothly down to the table. Squared, protruding or pinched hindquarters and cow hocks are to be faulted.

**IMPACTION**—A condition arising from an accumulation of wood shavings, hair and / or hard, condensed fecal material found within the perineal pouch. Usually seen in senior boars.

**INTERMEDIATE**—A cavy four to six months of age, with a minimum weight of twenty-two (22) ounces, and a maximum weight of thirty-two (32) ounces.

**JUNIOR**—A cavy under four months of age, with a minimum

weight of twelve (12) ounces, and a maximum weight of twenty-two (22) ounces.

**LONG-HAIRED BREED**—Any of the cavy breeds in which the body hair continues to grow in length throughout the animal's life (Coronet, Peruvian, Peruvian Satin, Silkie, Silkie Satin, Texel).

**LUSTER**—The degree of shine of normal-coated breeds.

**MALOCCLUSION**—Improper meeting of the teeth as in wolf or "buck" teeth.

**MANE**—(1) That part of the back ridge of an Abyssinian or Abyssinian Satin cavy extending from the back of the eyes to just past the shoulders. (2) On Silkies, the long hair sweeping back from the crown to join with the rear sweep, not parting, and uniform in length.

**MARKED**—A group of cavies having the color of the coat broken up into orderly patches or patterns. Examples: Broken Color, Dalmatian, Dutch, Himalayan, Tortoise Shell, and Tortoise Shell & White.

**MUDDY BELLY**— A fault for Agouti and Tan Pattern cavies, which is caused by the tip color on the hair shaft of the belly being too short, allowing the darker base color to show through. Allowances are to be made for some muddiness when caused by kink, curl, and long coat length of applicable breeds.

**MUSTACHE**—The ridges of hair found on the sides of the face of the Abyssinian or Abyssinian Satin cavy.

**NOSE LINE**—A fine line of calloused skin found extending upward from the nose on some animals--usually creating a slight break in hair growth. By itself it is neither a Disqualification from

Competition nor a Fault. It should be watched for a grouping of white hairs that could be either a Disqualification or a Fault..

**OPEN-CENTERED**—Rosette(s) having enlarged center(s) rather than pinpoint center(s).

**PATCH**—Patch of color surrounded by one or more colors.

**PEA EYE**—A visible abnormal swelling or fatty growth under the eyelid. A Disqualification from Competition should it protrude beyond the eyelid, becoming visible without manipulating the eyelid.

**PEDIGREE**— A written chart of the male and female ancestors, showing the date of birth, the parents, grandparents, and great grandparents. It may contain other information such as color, weight, etc.

**PINK EYES**—An eye color found in cavies where the iris is a pink to red color and the pupil appears ruby red.

**POLYDACTYL**—An abnormality in which a cavy has an extra toe, toes, or part thereof usually found on the hind feet. A Disqualification from Competition.

**REAR SWEEP**—That part of the coat of a long-haired cavy which lies down over and extends outward from the rear of the animal.

**RESILIENCY**—The ability of a Teddy or Teddy Satin coat to maintain or return to an erect position when patted.

**RIDGE**—A line of raised hair shafts which separates the rosettes in the coat of the Abyssinian or Abyssinian Satin cavy.

**ROMAN NOSE**—A wide, blunt nose. In profile, it should show an arch from nose to crown without stops, (good width and depth) allowing for eyes to be spaced wide apart. An extreme golf ball

effect is not desirable. A prominent nose, straight, rather than arched, is also undesirable.

**ROSETTE**—The radiated pattern of hair growth from a center point. Found in the coat of the Abyssinian, Abyssinian Satin, Peruvian, and Peruvian Satin, and the crest of the White Crested or Coronet cavy.

**ROTATED EYEBALL**—An eye that is set in the socket so that the line of vision is not normal, but cast upward. A Disqualification in all breeds.

**RUBY CAST**—A feature of eye color found in cavies where the pupil of a dark eye may appear red—especially under certain lighting conditions.

**RUMP RIDGE (Rear Ruff)**—A lateral ridge of hair running across the hindquarters of an Abyssinian or Abyssinian Satin cavy.

**SADDLE**—The marking dividing the rear colored marking from the white on a Dutch cavy.

**SELF OR SELF-COLORED**—Animals that have the same colored hair over the entire head, legs and body, without ticking. Examples: Beige, Black, Cream, Red, White.

**SENIOR**—A cavy six months of age and over, or over thirty-two (32) ounces.

**SHEEN**—The degree of shine to the hair shaft of the satin coat.

**SHORT-HAIRED BREED**—Any of the cavy breeds in which the individual hairs of the coat stop growing after reaching a certain length (Abyssinian, Abyssinian Satin, American, American Satin, Teddy, Teddy Satin, and White Crested).

**SHOW CLASSIFICATION**--A system of grouping related varieties within a breed to increase the number of animals competing during judging.

**SIDE FRILLS**—See Angel Wings.

**SIDE SWEEPS**—That part of the coat of a long-haired cavy which lies down over and extends outward from the sides of the animal.

**SIDE WHISKERS**—A protruding tuft or ridge of hair found between the back of the jaw and the shoulder. A Disqualification from Competition in American, American Satin, Coronet, Silkie, Silkie Satin, Teddy, Teddy Satin, Texel, and White Crested cavies.

**SKIN TAG**—A protruding flap of skin most commonly found on the outer surface of the ears. A fault in all breeds.

**SMOOTH-COATED**—A term used to describe the breeds or coat types characterized by straight hair which lies down smoothly toward the rear end of the animal (American, American Satin, Coronet, Silkie, and White Crested).

**SMUT** (Smudge)—(1) A dark, sooty appearing area affecting surface color. (2) Also used to describe the nose marking on a Himalayan cavy.

**SOLID COLORED** --This color may be obtained by the intermingling of different colored hairs (Brindles and Roans). The solid

colored should be devoid of markings and shadings.

**SOLID TICKED**— A group of varieties which have a distinct Ticking Color Pattern over the entire animal, including the belly and tops of the feet.

**SOW**—A female cavy.

**SPLASHES**—Small, uneven patches of color causing a splattered effect on a Tortoise Shell, Tortoise Shell & White, or Broken Color cavy. A fault.

**SPLIT STOPS**—Condition found on the hind feet of a Dutch cavy where the marking color runs down between the toes. A fault only.

**TICKING**— A distribution of self, base-colored hairs (often longer guard hairs) throughout the coat of Solid Ticked varieties and the Agouti varieties. There should be no ticking on the belly.

**TICKING COLOR PATTERN**—The color pattern found on all Agouti and Solid Ticked varieties caused by the intermixing of ticking hairs and tipped hairs. This gives the coat the appearance of the tip color being evenly distributed over a field of the base color.

**TIPPED HAIRS**—Those hairs on Agouti and Solid Ticked varieties which have a color band or section at or near the upper portion of the hair shaft that is a different color than the base of the hair shaft. Also on the flanks that are to be evenly and thickly laced with Tan tipped hairs on the Tan Pattern cavies.

**TIPPING**— The color band found at or near the end of the upper portion of the hair shaft on Agouti and Solid Ticked varieties.

**TYPE**—Denotes the overall balance and conformation representative and characteristic of the perfect example of each cavy breed. Unless otherwise specified under breed type, a cavy is to have: a medium-length body with a smooth sideline formed by equal width across shoulders, mid-section and hips with minimal taper to the front. When properly posed, in profile, the topline should curve and blend smoothly throughout its length from nose into crown, well into a strong level back with a rounded turn over the hips and rump down to the table. The cavy is to have good flesh and tone, free of bony projections. The head is to be wide; eyes large and full with good width between them and ears that are shapely and slightly drooping, but not fallen.

**UNDER COLOR**—The color on the lower portion of the hair shaft, near the skin.

**VARIETY**—A breed subdivision applicable to animals of any recognized standard breed. Such subdivisions are based on color and patterns of color.

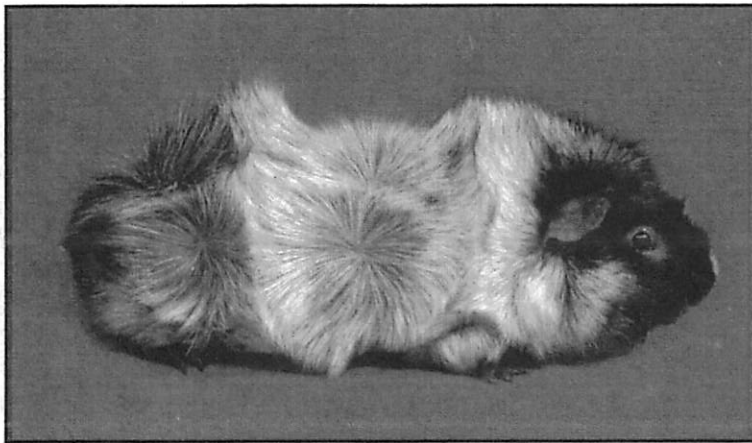
**WALL EYE (Moon Eyes)**—Having a milky film over the cornea, or appearance similar to a moonstone. Colored eyes having an extremely light iris, giving a glazed appearance. A Disqualification in all breeds.

### **Cavy Show and Judging Aids**

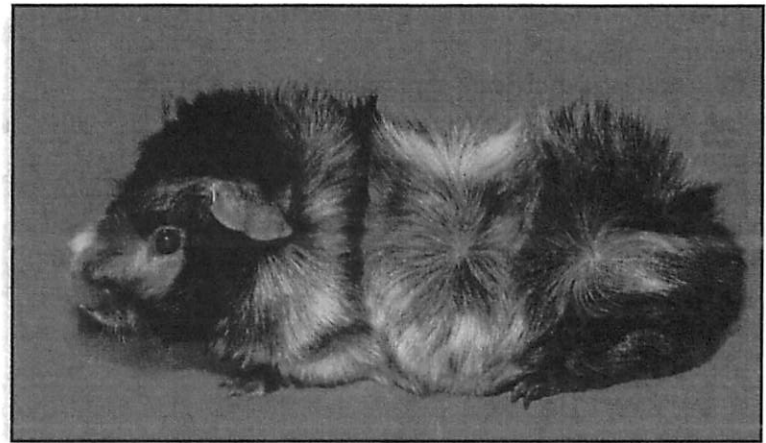
The long-coated breeds may be shown on a standard show board 16" x 16" x 4" with four approximately 1" high and 4" wide hand holds (one centered on each side). The board should be completely covered with beige colored burlap. No other colors or designs are permitted. No points are given or deducted for the board.

If the animal is not presented on a proper show board as listed above, the judge is to remove the animal from the improper show board and judge the animal on the table. A judge has the right to remove an untrained or unruly animal from the board for its safety or to remove short coated juniors from a board to relieve congestion on the show table.

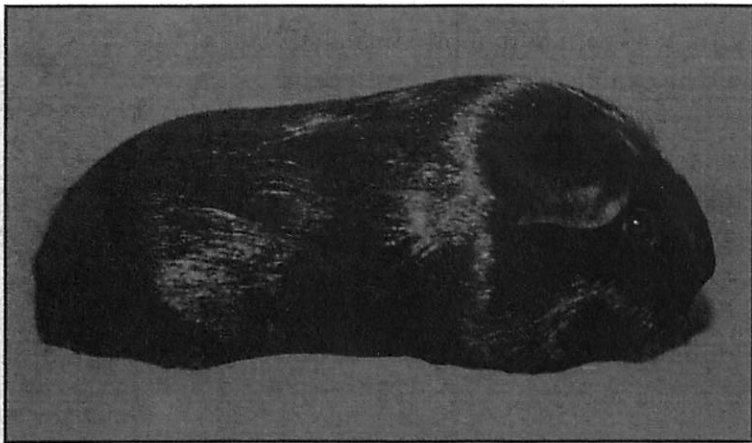
Grooming of animals by the exhibitors is to cease upon presentation of the animal to the judge and while it remains on the judging table. A judge may, however, request that an animal be re-groomed, should they desire it, at any time prior to completing judging.



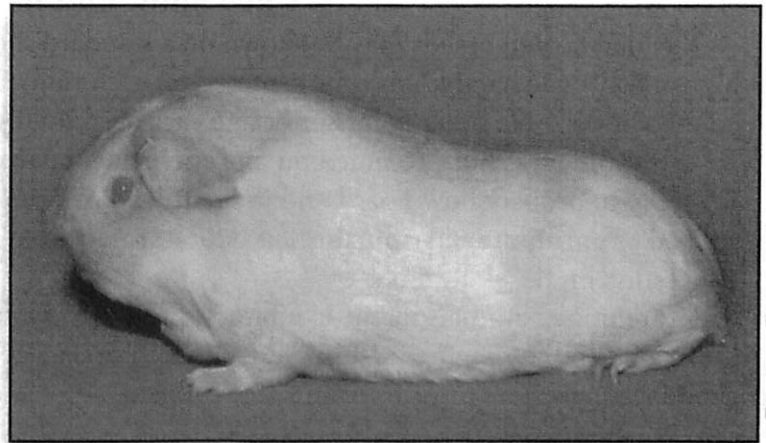
Abyssinian- Page 242



Abyssinian Satin - Page 244



American - Page 246



American Satin - Page 248

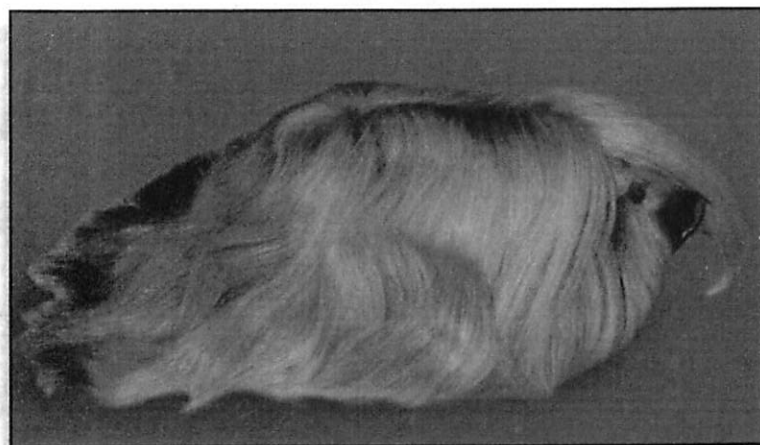




Coronet - Page 250 bsl



Peruvian - Page 252



Peruvian Satin - Page 254



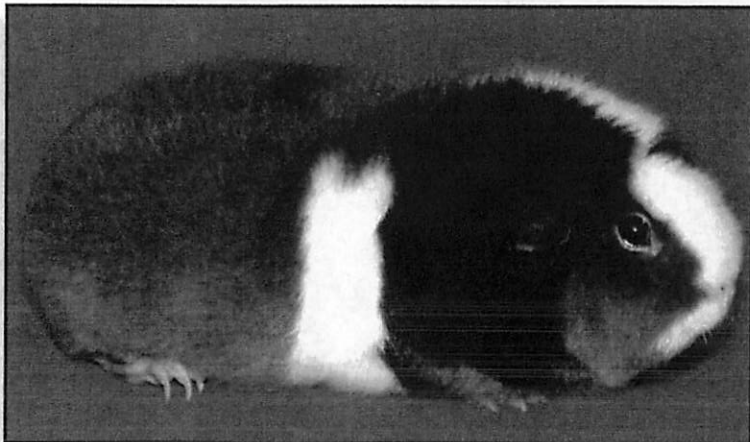
Silkie - Page 256



Silkie Satin- Page 258



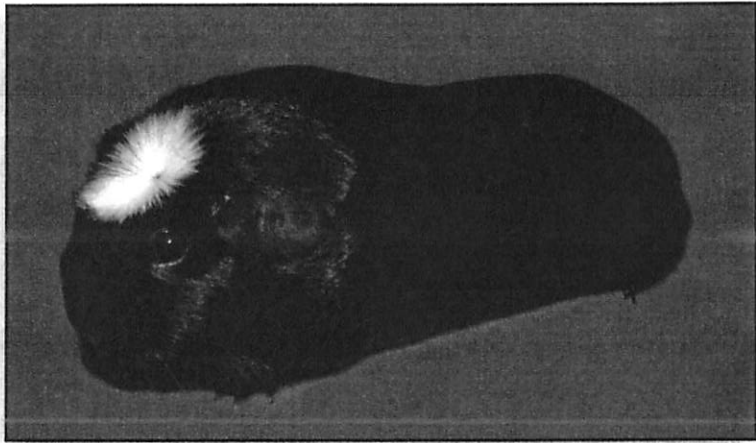
Teddy - Page 260



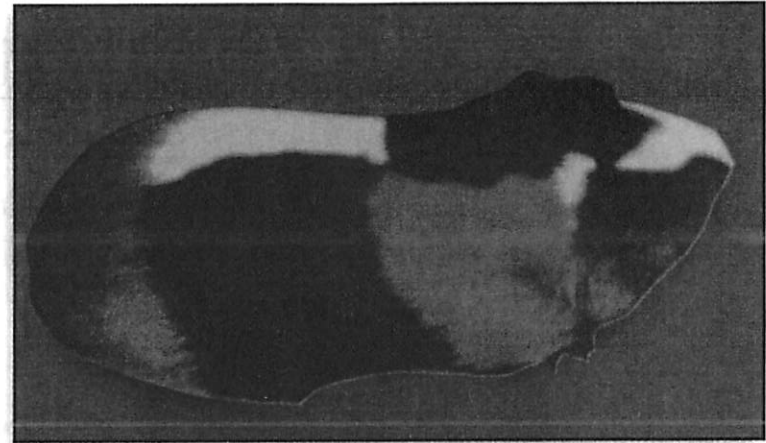
Teddy Satin - Page 262



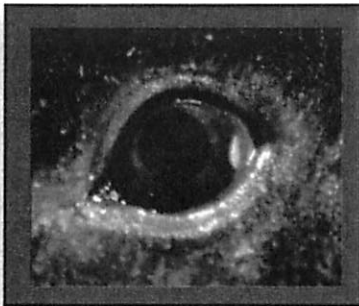
Texel - Page 264



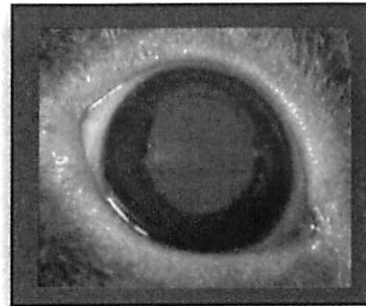
White Crested - Page 266



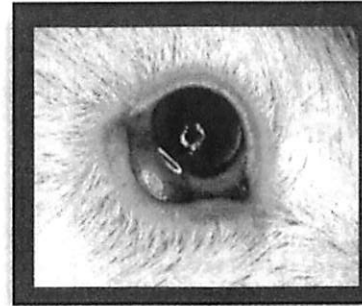
Tortoise Shell & White - Page 240



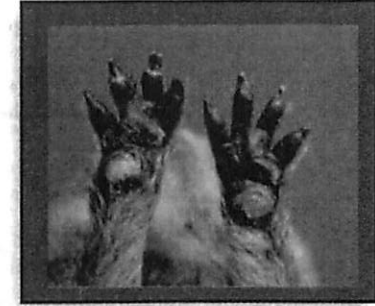
Chip or Speck in Eye



Moon Eye



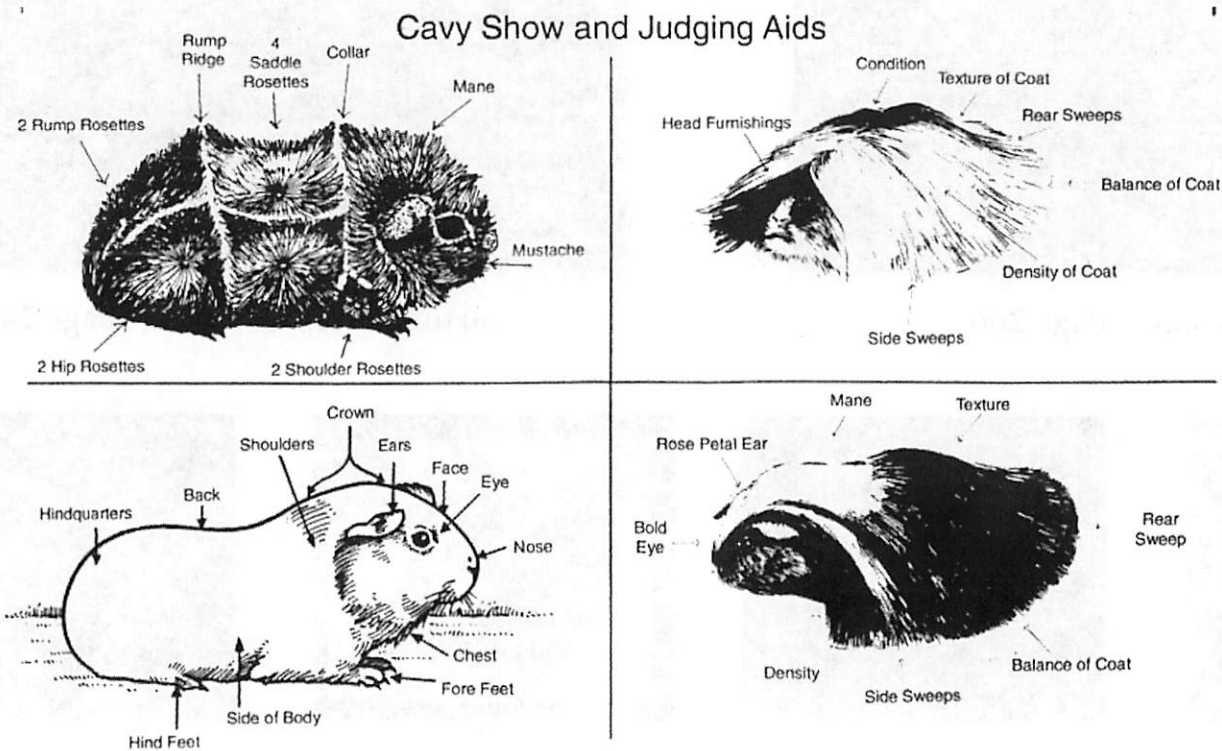
Pea Eye

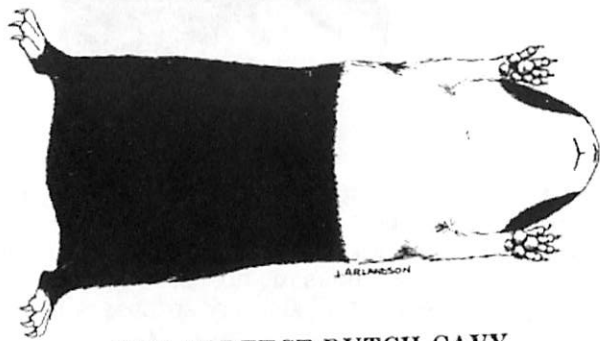
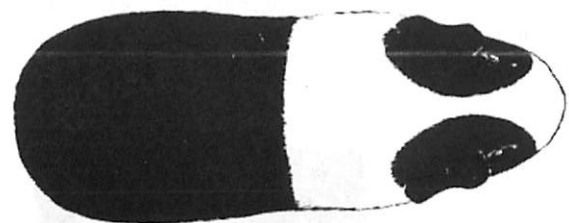
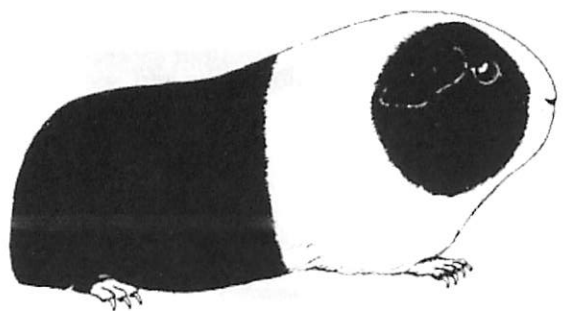


Flesh Pads

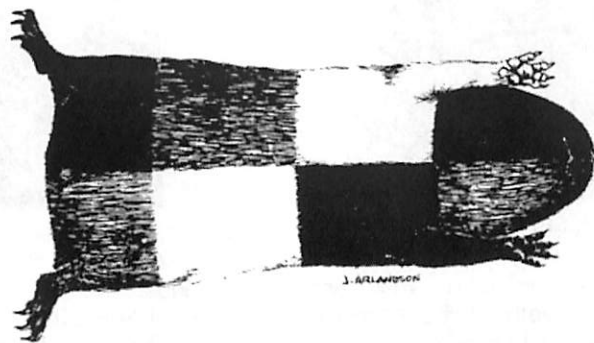
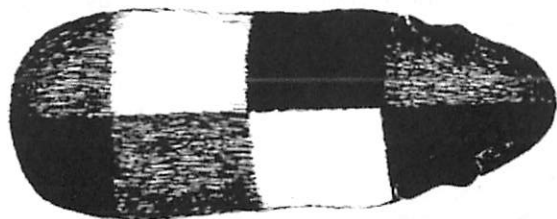
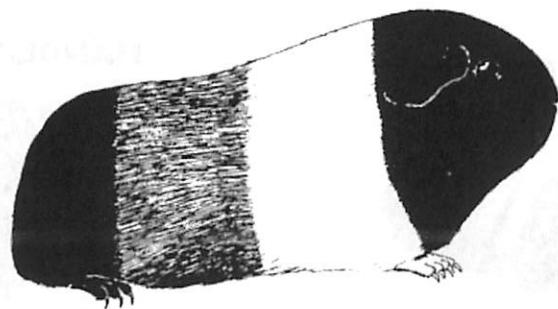
## Cavy Show and Judging Aids

The following drawings demonstrate basic type, common nomenclature, and two ideal color marking patterns.





THE PERFECT DUTCH CAVY



THE PERFECT TORTOISE SHELL AND WHITE CAVY

## HANDLING A CAVY



1. Grasp firmly around the shoulders to lift from holding coop.



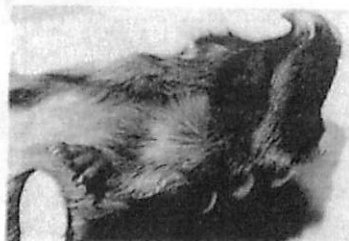
2. Hold by shoulders, lift and then support the rear. (Giving this extra support is very important; improper support can result in struggling and injury to the cavy.)



3. Holding the cavy firmly in both hands, as shown, permits the beginning of the examination.



4. To check the teeth, support the cavy's rear against your body, slide the hand supporting the rear, to the shoulders, and check the teeth. If the animal is supported, it will not struggle.



5. While in this position, tilt the head back to check for foreign hair coloring and undercolor under neck and between front legs. This is also a good chance to check front legs, toenail color, belly color, and eye color.



6. Move the cavy back into the original support position, check both sides of the groin for lumps or abscesses. (In male cavies, do not mistake withdrawn testicles for lumps or abscesses.)



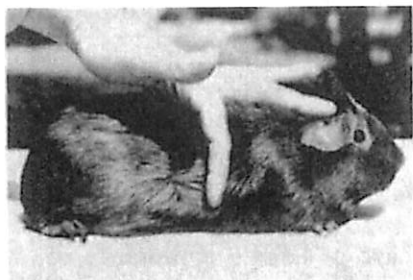
7. Examine the rear legs and feet, look for fourth toes, and check the toenail color.



8. Set the cavy on the table; check under the throat for lumps or abscesses.



9. Examine the ear, look for lice or mites, and examine the hairs in the crown for foreign colored hairs.



10. Check the color at the flank and table level for undercolor; if it is going to fail in color, this is usually where you will find it.



11. Turn the cavy to look for lice and mites again on the shaft of the hairs, you can also flip the rear of the coat and check the hair length at this time. The hair should just snap back into place if the coat is the proper length.



12. Pose the animal for the final examination.; the rear feet should be directly in line with the hip bones above. The front feet should be slightly ahead of the shoulders. The cavy should not be stretched out or pushed up; a gentle touch on the end of the nose should make it put its head and crown in a natural position. Put your hands on both sides of the cavy to check the width, you want a cavy the same width at the shoulder as at the hip; not mandolin-shaped, not sway-backed. The English say "like a brick with the corners knocked off."

The ARBA recognizes cavies in thirteen breeds as follows: Abyssinian, Abyssinian Satin, American, American Satin, Coronet, Peruvian, Peruvian Satin, Silkie, Silkie Satin, Teddy, Teddy Satin, Texel and White Crested.

All breeds are recognized in the following varieties, except as noted for White Crested and the Tan Pattern Group, which is for the Tan Americans only.

SELF	AGOUTI	SOLID	MARKED
Beige	Dilute Agouti	Brindle	Broken Color **
Black	Golden Agouti	Roan *	Dalmatian *
Chocolate	Silver Agouti	Dilute Solid	Dutch *
Cream		Golden Solid	Himalayan *
Lilac		Silver Solid	Tortoise Shell
Red-Eyed			& White *
Orange			
Red			
White *			

**TAN PATTERN \***

Black  
Blue  
Chocolate  
Lilac  
Beige

\*Indicates color not accepted for White Crested.

\*\* Broken Colors can have white as part of the general color make up but it is not acceptable for the White Crested breed.

**NOTE:** Each cavy is entered and shown in Groups. Groups may vary between the breeds.

**DROPPING BREEDS FROM THE STANDARD**

There must be at least twenty-five (25) cavies in a particular breed shown at ARBA National Convention shows (open and youth combined) during the five (5) year period immediately preceding January 1 of the final year of the existing Standard of Perfection. At ARBA Conventions it will be the duty of the Judge to state what variety each animal entered in a grouped classification is being judged as. This is recorded by the ACBA for a variety count to be submitted to the ARBA to enable future grouping revisions. Count to exclude animals Disqualified from Competition or Unworthy of An Award.

**SHOWROOM CLASSES & REGISTRATION WEIGHTS**

**Senior Boars & Sows**—Over 6 months of age, or weight over 32 ounces.

**Intermediate Boars & Sows**—Up to 6 months of age, or weight over 22 ounces; maximum weight 32 ounces.

**Junior Boars & Sows**—Up to 4 months of age, minimum weight 12 ounces; maximum weight 22 ounces.

**CONDITION**—All cavies are to have a definite appearance of health and vigor. They are to be bold and bright of eye. All animals are to have a clean and full coat, free of mats. They are to be firm in flesh, neither too fat, with soft flabby flesh; nor too thin in flesh, creating a bony effect when examined.



### GENERAL FAULTS (ALL BREEDS)

Faults are shortcomings or imperfections that detract from the general appearance of the animal. Narrow shoulders or mid-section; Mandolin-shape; Sway-back; Bony or protruding hips; Squared or flattened hip or rump; Pinched hindquarters; Cow hocks; Specimen shedding or otherwise out of condition (but not diseased).; Urine stains; Broken toenails; Poor ear carriage; Poor eye color; Flabby or overly fat; Thin and extremely poor flesh; Stray colored hairs in all varieties; Skin tags, slit or torn ears.

**NOTE:** Where, in the judge's opinion, the ears are torn or ripped due to insertion of an ear tag, it is recommended that the cavy not be penalized.

### GENERAL DISQUALIFICATIONS FROM COMPETITION, ALL BREEDS

Animals Disqualified from Competition are ineligible for registration. Those Disqualifications from Competition that are judgmental in nature are indicated by an (\*), and are not subject to protest. Under all disqualifying causes, the specimen shall have the benefit of the doubt.

### GENERAL

Any cavy entered in the wrong class by sex, variety or breed. Overage specimen in Junior or Intermediate classes\*. Under 12 ounces or over 22 ounces in Junior classes. Under 22 ounces or over 32 ounces in Intermediate classes. Under 32 ounces in Senior classes. Incorrect color variety\*. Lack of permanent identification in left ear by tattoo or ARBA-approved ear tag.

(Size 001 thru 003 monel metal ear tags as manufactured by National Band & Tag, Newport, KY.) More than one ear tag in the left ear—in all classes; and any ear tag or tattoo in the right ear—in Junior and Intermediate classes.

**NOTE:** If both an ear tag and a tattoo are present, the tag # is to be used.

### CONDITION

Any diseased specimen\*, boils\*, any abscess or any raw or infected sore\*, bare spot or spots where there should be hair (not in normal pattern behind ears)\*, pot belly, vent disease\*, colds\*. Mange, or a scruffy condition with large flakes resembling dandruff or scale at the roots of the hair\*; fungus growth, causing scabby condition (e.g., ringworm)\*. A heavy infestation of parasites: mites, lice, ticks, etc\*. Sore eyes\*, noticeably running eyes, if severe or conspicuous\*. Pea eye. Eyes other than color called for. Mismatched eyes. Spots or specks in the iris of the eye. Wall eyes. Very small eyes\*. One eye smaller than the other. Rotated eyeballs producing squint eyes. Lack of eyes on either or both sides. Blindness in one or both eyes\*. Broken or missing tooth/teeth\*, deformed teeth, or malocclusion\*. Any deformities, such as crooked legs, or other than four toes on front feet and three toes on hind feet. Full toenails missing where color cannot be determined\*. Impacted boars\*. Sows heavy with young\*. Sows or boars having more than or less than two teats. Boars not showing both testicles in normal condition\*. Tumor, rupture.

### **COLOR**

Patches of foreign hair color consisting of 6 or more hairs in all color varieties\*; patches of foreign skin color\*, i.e., where the color does not correspond to the variety (agouti skin color to match base color) of the hair growing from it. White toenail or nails in self, solid, and agouti colored varieties except when called for\*. Ears, feet, and toenails not matching variety description\*.

### **COAT**

Rosettes or part of rosettes in any part of the coat of American, American Satin, Coronet, Silkie, Silkie Satin, Teddy, Teddy Satin, Texel or White Crested (not to include the crest or coronet)\*. Side whiskers\* (rosettes or parts of rosettes). Ridges of hair not lying flat on smooth coated animals\* (not necessarily part of a rosette).

**NOTE:** Areas of the chest and groin where hair grows from different directions naturally must come together and should not be considered ridges.

Dying, plucking, trimming, or foreign substance on coat. Wet animals such as from water or grooming preparations designed to alter the natural condition or appearance—not to include accidental stains or debris such as from urine, food or bedding with which the animals may have been in contact. Any faking designed to alter the natural condition or appearance\*.

### **UNWORTHY OF AN AWARD (ALL BREEDS)**

When any cavy is not of the quality to be placed (on the basis of type, color, condition, or coat), a notation shall be made by the judge, "Unworthy of an Award." If, in the judge's opinion, the animal would be placed in good competition, it shall be given a placement. At no time shall a single animal in a class be given a 2nd, 3rd, 4th, or 5th. It shall either be worthy of a first with only one in a class, or not be placed with the above remark. It is possible that more than one cavy competing in the same class can be determined to be "Unworthy of an Award." "Unworthy of an Award" changes the number shown in the class.

### **VICIOUS ANIMAL (\*)**

Any animal exhibiting vicious and uncontrollable aggression, which endangers the safety of the judge, may be excused from the class. If at any time during the judging the animal becomes uncontrollable, it can be dismissed from the table and retain any placing previously awarded. (It is not to be considered for further awards).

### **VARIETY DESCRIPTIONS, ALL BREEDS**

#### **SELF**

**BEIGE**—Color is to be light brown, rich and even, carried to the skin, with ears and feet to match. Allow for darker shading in juniors. Eyes-Pink.

**BLACK**—Color is to be a deep, rich black, carried to the skin, with ears and feet to match. Eyes-Dark.

**CHOCOLATE**—Color is to be a rich, dark chocolate, carried to the skin, with ears and feet to match. Eyes-Dark with or without a Ruby Cast.

**Disqualifications from competition**—Black ears or feet.

**CREAM**—Color is to be a pure and even color, carried to the skin, free from brassy or lemon tinge. A delicate shade is required. Eyes-Pink, or Dark with or without a Ruby Cast.

**Disqualification from Competition**—Black or very dark ears or feet.

**LILAC**—Color is to be a light gray with an even purple cast, having no hint of orange or brown. Color is to be carried to the skin, with ears and feet to match. Allow for darker shading in Juniors. Eyes-Pink.

**RED EYED ORANGE**—Color is to be a reddish orange, carried to the skin, with ears and feet to match. Allow for darker shading in Juniors. Eyes-Pink.

**RED**—Color is to be a deep, rich red (same as an Irish Setter dog) carried to the skin, with ears and feet to match. Allow for darker shading in Juniors. Eyes-Dark with or without a Ruby Cast.

**Faults**—Dark ears or feet.

**Disqualification from Competition**—Black ears or feet.

**WHITE**—Color is to be a pure, even China white, free of brassy or lemon tinge. Skin color to be pink or flesh tone—free from any dark pigment. Eyes-Pink, or Dark with or without a Ruby Cast.

**Disqualification from Competition**—Black or very dark ears or feet.

## AGOUTI

The Only Recognized Base/Tip/Eye Color Combinations in Dilute Agouti and Dilute Solid Varieties

NOTE: Refer to the glossary for descriptions of eye colors.

BASE	TIP	EYE COLOR
Beige	Cream	Pink
Beige	Orange	Pink
Beige	White	Pink
Black	Cream	Dark
Chocolate	Cream	Dark with or without a Ruby Cast
Chocolate	Red	Dark with or without a Ruby Cast
Chocolate	White	Dark with or without a Ruby Cast
Lilac	Cream	Pink
Lilac	Orange	Pink
Lilac	White	Pink

**DILUTE AGOUTI**—The color is to be any one of the ten recognized combinations of base, tip and eye colors listed in the chart for Dilute Agouti and Dilute Solid. The entire coat, except the belly, should have an even ticking color pattern. The belly band should be as narrow as possible, with surface color to match the tip color and undercolor to match the base color. Self tip colored hairs inside the ears are not to be faulted. Eyes--Compatible with base color. (See chart for accepted eye colors, and the glossary for their descriptions).

**Disqualifications from Competition**—Golden and Silver Agouti.

**GOLDEN AGOUTI**--A Golden Agouti should be a rich chestnut hue, formed by an even ticking color pattern, with blue-black base color and red tip color, over the entire coat, except the belly. The belly band should be as narrow as possible, and a deep, rich red on the surface with blue-black base color close to the skin. Red hairs inside the ears are not to be faulted. Eyes--Dark.

**SILVER AGOUTI**—A silver agouti should be a silver-white hue, formed by an even ticking color pattern, with blue-black base color and silver-white tip color, over the entire coat, except the belly. The belly band should be as narrow as possible, and be white on the surface with blue-black base color close to the skin. White hairs inside the ears are not to be faulted. Eyes - Dark, Ruby Cast desirable.

**NOTE:** All Agouti varieties are to be judged on their proximity to the Standard description and on evenness of the ticking color pattern on body, chest, feet, and head (more emphasis to be placed on evenness). Toenails must match the base color; i.e., Golden and Silver Agoutis must have black toenails.

**Faults**—All Agouti Varieties: Eye circles; bonnet strings; indistinct belly band; muddy belly band--allowances are to be made for some muddiness when caused by kink, curl, and long coat length of applicable breeds.

**Disqualifications from Competition**—All Agouti Varieties: Toenail(s) not matching base color; pink foot pads; pink ears; flesh spots on ears or feet in combination with black or chocolate base color.

### **SOLID**

**BRINDLE**—The color Brindle is made up of red and black hairs, which should be evenly intermixed. The cavy can be basically red shot with black or basically black shot with red. It may be faulted in the fact that it may have some areas of red or some areas of black, but when looking at the cavy, no distinctive patch pattern should be apparent. Toenails: Brindles may have red and/or black toenails. Eyes-Dark.

**NOTE:** Groups of six or more black or red hairs in the Brindle cavy does not constitute a foreign color since the Brindle color is made up of an intermixture of black and red. A Brindle should have greater than 50% of its color intermixed—with at least 75% preferred. If less than 50% of the coat is intermixed, the cavy should be Disqualified from Competition.

**ROAN**—The roan color is comprised of an intermixing of white hairs plus one or two recognized self, agouti, or solid colors. Ears and eyes are to match corresponding color varieties.

**NOTE:** Groups of six or more colored or white hairs do not constitute a foreign color, provided these colors form part of the intermixture comprising that particular roan cavy.

Most roans have self-colored heads or agouti-colored heads, with the roaning starting around the shoulders, however roaning carried forward on to the head is permissible. Do not fault for lack of roaning on the head. Toenails can be the color of any of the roaning colors present on the cavy. Eyes-To match corresponding color variety description.

**NOTE:** Roans are to be judged on intermixture of color and even distribution of roaning, with more emphasis to be placed on the even distribution of roaning.

**Faults**—Self, solid, or agouti colored patches on the body.

**Disqualifications from Competition**—Less than 75% of the body being roaned; clear cut Dalmatian spotting which does not resemble roaning.

**DILUTE SOLID**— The color is to be any one of the ten recognized combinations of base, tip, and eye colors listed in the chart for Dilute Agouti and Dilute Solid, formed by an even ticking color pattern, over the entire coat, including the belly. Self tip colored hairs inside the ears are not to be faulted. Eyes---Compatible with the base color. (See the Chart for accepted colors, and the Glossary for their descriptions.)

**GOLDEN SOLID**—The color is to be a rich chestnut hue, formed by an even ticking color pattern, with blue-black base color and red tip color, over the entire coat, including the belly. Red tipped hairs inside the ears are not to be faulted. Eyes—Dark

**SILVER SOLID**—The color is to be a silver-white hue formed by an even ticking color pattern, with blue-black base color and white tip color, over the entire coat, including the belly. White tipped hairs inside the ears are not to be faulted. Eyes—Dark, Ruby Cast desirable.

**NOTE:** All Dilute Solid, Golden Solid, and Silver Solid varieties are to be judged for the proximity to the Standard description and for evenness of the Ticking Color Pattern on body, chest, feet, head, and belly (more emphasis to be placed on evenness). Allow for less tipping in Juniors. Toenails must match the base color.

**Faults**—All Solid Dilute, Solid Golden, and Solid Silver varieties: Unevenness of ticking; lack of tip color on feet.

**Disqualifications from Competition**—All Dilute Solid, Golden Solid, and Silver Solid varieties: Toenail(s) not matching base color; pink foot pads, pink ears, flesh spots on ears or feet in combination with black or chocolate base color.

#### MARKED

**BROKEN COLOR**— Color to consist of patches of any two or more recognized Self, Solid, or Agouti colors, except Brindle, Dalmatian, Dutch, Himalayan, Roan, Tortoise Shell, Tortoise Shell & White, and any Tan Pattern. There must be at least one patch of each of two different recognized colors, equal to or larger than a 50-cent piece. Other patches, smaller or larger, of these or additional recognized colors, may also be present. The ideal Broken Color is to have an equal amount of all colors.

The patches are to be as clean, clear cut, and as distinct as possible (free from rough, ragged edges and smudgy or intermingles color); as well as equal in distribution, with uniform placement over the animal.

**Eyes**—Both eyes must be the same color and must be compatible with one of the colors present to be considered a showable Broken Color

**NOTE:** In the case of Broken Agoutis, the belly band does not constitute a separate patch of color, but rather an Agouti marking. Allowances for patching size are to be made for Juniors.

If a judge feels the color distribution is lacking, it is within the judge's right to place the cavy "Unworthy of an Award."

**Faults**—Poor patch color quality; unequal distribution and placement of patches. Intermixing of colors or splashes of color.

**NOTE:** Areas of intermixing that occur where patches meet, and

result in small areas of roaning or brindling, are to be faulted as intermixing, but not disqualified as roan or brindle patches.

**Disqualifications from Competition**—Brindle, Dalmatian, Dutch, Himalayan, Roan, Tortoise Shell, Tortoise Shell & White and Tan Pattern animals. Animals with less than two patches of an acceptable color and size.

**TORTOISE SHELL**—The color Tortoise Shell is made up of patches of red hair and patches of black hair, with ideal distribution in a checkerboard pattern. The color may be faulted in that some of the patches may be brindled, but when looking at the animal a series of patches should be apparent. Equal emphasis is to be placed on patches (clear-cut and distinct, deep red and black color), and distribution (even distribution with uniform placement of all colors, the more patches the better). Eyes—Dark.

**NOTE:** The cavy must have at least 1/4 of each (black or red) marking color. If color distribution is lacking the judge should place the cavy “Unworthy of an Award”.

**DALMATIAN**—Color is to consist of any one recognized Self color, in the form of spots on a white background, with ears and eyes to match corresponding marking color. Spotting is to be clear, distinct, and well distributed over the body. On animals of equal merit, the more spotting the better. Excessive roaning on body or belly is to be faulted.

**REMARKS:** An animal with a good, clean background tends to have more roaning on its head and feet and fewer spots, but very distinct ones. The belly will also tend to be only lightly spotted. More color gives more spots, but they are less distinct and may even appear

as roaned spots. The problem areas for roaning to appear seem to be the rump and the shoulders.

When viewed from a distance, the spots should be of an appropriate size to constitute a spotted appearance, not a patched one. An initial once-over view of the cavy is important, since it sets the “spotted” appearance, or lack of it, in the judge’s mind.

**HEAD**—The head is to have markings that maintain a balanced appearance, such as self colored heads, roaned heads, blazes with self or roaned cheeks, or butterfly markings. No one head marking is to be favored over another.

**FEET & EARS**—All four feet are to match spot color, but they may have a slight intermingling of white hairs. A completely white foot (or feet) is to be faulted, but not to be considered a disqualification. Ears are to match spot color. Flesh spots on ears and white ears are to be faulted.

**EYES**—Eyes are to be compatible with spotting color. Some Dalmatians may have a very distinct, deep, Ruby Cast, but when in shadow, this may show as gray-blue. Also, some Dalmatians may have a blue-gray ring completely around the outer edge of the iris. This is not a fault.

**NOTE:** When judging the Dalmatian, specific emphasis is to be given to clarity and distribution of spots.

**Fault**—Plain belly.

**DUTCH**—Color is to consist of any Self, Agouti, or Solid (excluding roan) marking color in combination with white. Markings are to be clear, distinct, regular, and free from colored drags in white sections or white runs into colored sections. Collar, chest, forelegs, blaze, and

foot stops are to be white in all varieties.

**CHEEKS**—The cheeks are to be even, well rounded, (not angular or ragged) and carried to, but not into, the whisker bed. The cheeks are to be full, following the jawbone and meeting the line of the neck. The cheeks are to be free from drags into the throat or mouth.

**Faults**—High cheeks, looking more like eye circles. Heavy cheeks that drag into the whisker beds. Cheeks that run below the jaw line.

**BLAZE**—The blaze is the white portion of the head. It should be medium wide and wedge shaped, covering the nose, whisker bed, and tapering up to the ears, where it joins the hairline. The cheeks should be well rounded and follow the jaw line after passing the whisker bed.

**Faults**—Narrow, poorly shaped blaze; blunt blaze; blaze that does not finish to the hairline and is rather round at the finish of the blaze.

**NECK**—The neck is that portion of the collar behind the ears. It should be wide, wedge shaped, clean, and even. It is to be free of drags of body color from the ears into the collar, and white of the collar running onto the base of the ear.

**HAIRLINE**—The hairline is a narrow line running between the ears, entirely dividing each cheek and ear, and connecting the white portions known as the blaze and collar. If the hairline is missing, the animal should not be disqualified. If the hairline is partly there but does not join either the blaze or the neck, it should not be considered a spot, nor should the animal be disqualified. A hairline between the ears is desirable, although no points are allotted to it.

**EARS**—The ears are to match the marking color.

**Faults**—White portion(s) on the outer surface of an ear covering less than 50% of the ear.

**Disqualification from Competition** – White portion(s) on the outer surface of an ear covering more than 50% of the ear.

**SADDLE & UNDERCUT**—The saddle is the point where the white color ceases and the colored hair begins, on the upper part of the body. The division should be just behind the shoulders and form a perfect circle around the body with the undercut. The undercut naturally refers to the under part of the body. This is a continuation of the saddle marking, and it should run in an unbroken line close behind the forelegs, but not touching them.

**STOPS**—Hind feet are to have white markings one third of the length of the foot, measured from the toes to the hock. They should be equal in length, clean-cut on both feet, and form perfect circles around the feet where the white of the foot meets the body color of the leg.

**Faults**—Split stops.

**Disqualifications from Competition**— Colored spot isolated within a white area. White spot isolated within a colored area. More than 50% white color on the surface of the ear. Body color running below the elbow of the foreleg(s). Stop(s) running above the hock joint. Dark toenail(s). Eye color not corresponding to the body color. **HIMALAYAN**—The body color is to be as white as possible. The markings should be on the nose, feet, and ears. Markings should be a rich, velvety black, the denser the better. Eyes-Pink.

**JUDGING AID**— It should be realized that the markings of a Himalayan are heat sensitive, i.e., they will be lighter in warm weather and darker in cold weather. Since it is the outer extremities (nose, ears, and feet) that are involved, the genitalia must also be included, and may darken or lighten with temperature changes. The cavy should not be penalized for some color in this area, as long as it corresponds with the marking color in general.

**NOTE:** Black markings may appear to fade through to chocolate

as they extend up the legs. The marking color of a Himalayan should be determined from the color on the ears. Allow for lighter, BUT EVEN markings in Juniors. judge feels that the color distribution is lacking, he/she it is withing the judge's is within his/her rig If hts to place the cavy "Unworthy of an Award".

**NOSE**—The nose marking is to be an egg shaped marking, carrying up on the face as far as possible.

**FEET**—Feet markings are to be carried as high as possible.

**EARS**— Ear color is to be black.

**DENSITY OF MARKINGS**— Both the skin and the coat in the marked areas are to be as densely colored as possible with the marking color carried well down the hair shaft and to the tip.

**Faults**—Smutty body color, light or faded markings.

**Disqualifications from Competition**—White toenails; absence of any marking; marking of any color other than black, with the allowances mentioned above.

**TORTOISE SHELL & WHITE**—The color Tortoise Shell & White is made up of patches of red, black, and white hair. The color patches ideally alternate from one side to the other, with a dividing line at the center of the back and belly, running from head to hindquarters.

Tortoise Shell & Whites are to be judged on patches (clear-cut and distinct, deep red and black color), and distribution (even distribution with uniform placement of all colors)—with slightly more emphasis on distribution. Eyes—Dark.

**NOTE:** To be accepted as a Tortoise Shell & White, a cavy must exhibit at least one patch the size of a fifty-cent piece or bigger of each of the marking colors; i.e., red, black, and white. Other patches, smaller or larger, may also be present. Allowances for patching size are to be

made for Juniors.

A judge feels that the color distribution is lacking, it is within the judge's right to place the cavy "Unworthy of an Award".

**Faults**—Intermixing (brindling or roaning) of colors; splashes; bands of color running around the body

#### **TAN PATTERN**

**TAN**—Top color is to be Black, Chocolate, Blue, Beige, or Lilac. Tan Markings around the eyes, pea spots, inside ears, nostrils, jowls, shoulders, inside of legs/feet, chest and belly. Flanks are to be evenly and thickly laced with Tan tipped hairs.

#### **TOP COLOR:**

**Black**—Color is to be a deep, rich black, carried to the skin; ears and foot pads to match. Eyes: Dark

**Blue**—Color is to be a deep gray with an even slate cast, carried to the skin; ears and foot pads to match. Eyes: Dark with Ruby cast.

**Chocolate**—Color is to be a deep rich chocolate, carried to the skin; ears and foot pads to match. Eyes: Dark with a Ruby cast.

**Lilac**—Color is to be a light gray with and even purple cast, carried to the skin; ears and foot pads to match. Eyes: Pink.

**Beige**—Color is to be light brown, rich and even, carried to the skin, with ears and feet to match. Allow for darker shading in juniors. Eyes: Pink.



**TAN MARKINGS:** To consist of Tan tipped hairs. Long tip color is desirable, minimal undercolor. Undercolor is to match the top color. Tan color on Black or Chocolate is to be a rich red. Tan color on Blue or Lilac is to be a rich orange. Tan color is to be brilliant and complimentary to the Top color—the Self description for Red or Red Eyed Orange does not apply.

**10 Points** Belly Markings are to be as wide as possible, clear and free of muddiness. Belly color should be visible from the sides of the posed cavy. Chest markings are to be full, clear and high.

**5 Points** Line of demarcation on sides and throat to be high, clear and distinct.

**5 Points** Eye Circles to be well defined and prominent around the entire eye.

**3 Points** Nostril/Mouth should be prominently outlined. Jowl markings should be clear, wide and long, following the jaw line.

**3 Points** Shoulder markings are to be a bold tapered line, beginning at the top of the chest, continuing over each shoulder and up the sides.

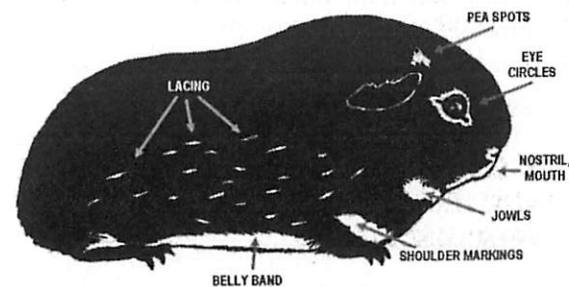
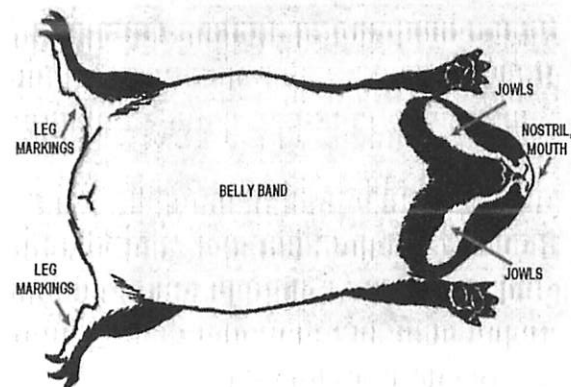
**3 Points** Feet/Legs, on the inside of each, should show tan, with top color on the outside. Toenails are to match the top color.

**3 Points** Pea Spots are to be prominent.

**3 Points** Sides should be evenly and thickly laced with Tan tipped hairs, extending well up the sides. This lacing of Tan tipped hairs serves to enhance the Tan Markings.

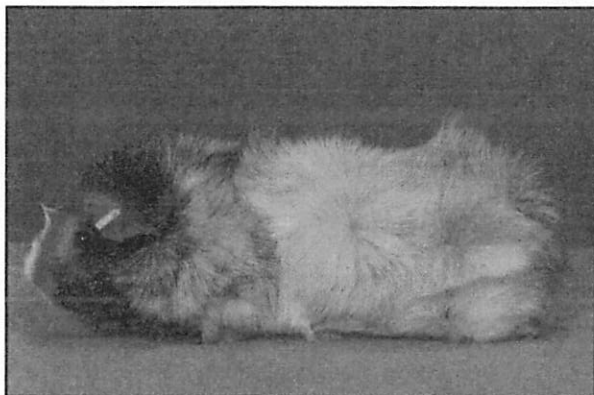
**Faults:** Tan on nostrils, extending up to the eye circles-giving a mealy appearance; Stray Tan hairs in top color not to be confused with desirable side lacing; Very muddy belly; Narrow belly band. Indistinct markings.

**Disqualifications from Competition:** Patches of foreign color including Tan, Red or Orange in top color--not to be confused with Tan tipped lacing hairs on flanks. Flesh spots on foot-pads or ears on Black, Chocolate, and Blue.



## ABYSSINIAN

GROUPS: SELF—AGOUTI—SOLID—MARKED



### SCHEDULE OF POINTS

TYPE.....	10
COAT.....	65
Texture.....	10
Rosettes.....	25
Ridges.....	25
Head Furnishings.....	5
COLOR.....	15
CONDITION.....	10
TOTAL POINTS.....	100

### TO BE ENTERED AND SHOWN IN SIX CLASSIFICATIONS:

1. SELF—to include: Beige, Black, Chocolate, Cream, Lilac, Red, Red-Eyed Orange, and White.
2. AGOUTI—to include: Dilute Agouti, Golden Agouti and Silver Agouti.
3. BRINDLE
4. ROAN
5. ANY OTHER SOLID—to include: Dilute Solid, Golden Solid and Silver Solid.
6. MARKED—to include: Broken Color, Tortoise Shell, Dalmatian, Dutch, Himalayan, and Tortoise Shell & White.

### JUDGING THE ABYSSINIAN

**NOTE:** In order to allow the rosettes and ridges to stand erect, the animal should be lifted and handled from underneath as much as possible.

The Abyssinian likes to move, and probably can best be judged if allowed to do so. Posing an Abyssinian may present difficulties. Ridges are to stand erect; therefore, the judge is encouraged to set rosettes and ridges up to the best of their advantage after the initial handling.

To pose an Abyssinian, place a thumb on the shoulders just in front of the collar to control the animal and allow the rosettes and ridges to be seen clearly. Hindquarters can be gently lifted from underneath to allow a better view of the hip and rump rosettes.

The coat should be stroked with the thumb and forefinger from the center of the rosettes toward the ridges to feel texture, and then gently patted with the palm of the hand, to determine the firmness of the ridges. **TYPE**—Points 10: Abyssinians are to have a medium body length, and plenty of depth to the shoulders and hindquarters. The limbs are to be

well formed, and closely set without narrowness. The head is to be wide with fair length. The ears are to match the variety description, be shapely and slightly drooping, but not fallen.

**EYES**—The eyes are to be large, full, bright, and match the variety description.

**COAT**—Points 65: (Texture 10; Rosettes 25; Ridges 25; Head Furnishings 5). The coat is to be dense, and of sufficient length to form deep rosettes and ridges, but not to exceed 1 ½ inches in length.

**Texture**—Points 10: The coat is to be harsh in texture, having a firm feeling when the ridges are patted with the palm of the hand. Allow for softer texture in juniors.

**Rosettes**—Points 25: Each rosette should rise and radiate evenly from a pinpoint center. Rosettes should be placed as follows: one on each shoulder (2), four saddle, two hip, and two rump rosettes.

Saddle rosettes should be placed two on each side, in line with one another, and equidistant between the collar and the rump ridge.

Shoulder rosettes should be placed just above each foreleg, below the collar.

Hip rosettes should be placed on each hip, behind the rump ridge, and radiate evenly to create a round appearance.

Rump rosettes should be placed high enough on the rump, and far enough apart on each side of the spine to prevent guttering and form an erect ridge around each rosette.

Other rosettes may be present on the nose, belly, and high on the shoulder, in front of the collar. However, any extra rosettes or parts of rosettes, which interfere with the specified pattern of rosettes and ridges, should be faulted.

**Faults** —Double, split, swirled, guttered, misplaced and/or open centered rosettes; extra rosettes or parts of rosettes which interrupt the specified pattern.

**Ridges**—Points 25: Each rosette should be separated from the next rosette by an erect ridge of hair. There should be clear, straight ridges running around the shoulders (collar), down the spine (back ridge), across the hips (rump ridge), and separating each saddle, hip, and rump rosette. The coat should rise sharply from the center of the rosettes to the top of the ridges without any flattening.

**Faults**—Flatness of coat over shoulders or back; crooked ridges; soft texture; coat too short.

**Disqualifications from Competition**—Coat over 1 ½ inches in length; less than eight clear rosettes (4 saddle, 2 hip, 2 rump – a double rosette does not count twice toward the total); satin sheen—not to be confused with the natural luster of some colors.

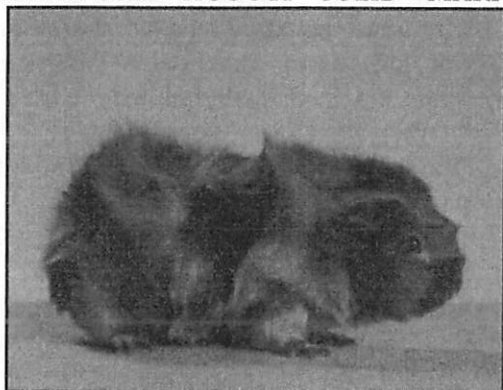
**Head Furnishings**—Points 5: The coat on the head of an Abyssinian should form a well-developed mustache around the nose and an erect mane rising between the ears to the collar.

**COLOR**—Points 15: The color is to match the variety description. In marked varieties color points are to be divided equally— ½ the points to color quality and ½ the points to markings.

**CONDITION** - Points 10: Per ARBA definition.

## ABYSSINIAN SATIN

GROUPS: SELF—AGOUTI—SOLID—MARKED



### SCHEDULE OF POINTS

TYPE.....	10
COAT.....	70
Sheen.....	10
Texture.....	5
Rosettes.....	25
Ridges.....	25
Head Furnishings....	5
COLOR.....	10
CONDITION.....	10
TOTAL POINTS.....	100

### TO BE ENTERED AND SHOWN IN FOUR CLASSIFICATIONS:

1. SELF—to include: Beige, Black, Chocolate, Cream, Lilac, Red, Red-Eyed Orange, and White.
2. AGOUTI—to include: Dilute Agouti, Golden Agouti, and Silver Agouti.
3. SOLID—to include: Brindle, Roan, Dilute Solid, Golden Solid, and Silver Solid.
4. MARKED—to include: Broken Color, Tortoise Shell, Dalmatian, Dutch, Himalayan, and Tortoise Shell & White.

### JUDGING THE ABYSSINIAN SATIN

(See "JUDGING THE ABYSSINIAN")

**TYPE**—Points 10: Abyssinian Satins are to have a medium body length, and plenty of depth to the shoulders and hindquarters. The limbs are to be well formed, and closely set without narrowness. The head is to be wide with fair length. The ears are to match the variety description, be shapely and slightly drooping, but not fallen.

**EYES**—The eyes are to be large, full, bright, and match the variety description.

**COAT**—Points 70: (Sheen 10; Texture 5; Rosettes 25; Ridges 25; Head Furnishings 5). The coat is to be dense, and of sufficient length to form deep rosettes and ridges, but not to exceed 1 ½ inches in length.

**Sheen**—Points 10: The coat of any Abyssinian Satin should have a glowing satin sheen, which accents the pattern of the rosettes and ridges.

**Texture**—Points 5: The coat is to be harsh in texture, having a firm feeling when the ridges are patted with the palm of the hand. Allow for

softer texture in juniors.

**Rosettes**—Points 25: Each rosette should rise and radiate evenly from a pinpoint center. Rosettes should be placed as follows: one on each shoulder (2), four saddle, two hip and two rump rosettes.

Saddle rosettes should be placed two on each side, in line with one another, and equidistant between the collar and the rump ridge.

Shoulder rosettes should be placed just above each foreleg, below the collar.

Hip rosettes should be placed on each hip, behind the rump ridge, and radiate evenly to create a round appearance.

Rump rosettes should be placed high enough on the rump, and far enough apart on each side of the spine to prevent guttering and form an erect ridge around each rosette.

Other rosettes may be present on the nose, belly, and high on the shoulder, in front of the collar. However, any extra rosettes or parts of rosettes, which interfere with the specified pattern of rosettes and ridges, should be faulted.

**Faults** —Double, split, swirled, guttered, misplaced and/or open centered rosettes; extra rosettes or parts of rosettes which interrupt the specified pattern.

**Ridges**—Points 25: Each rosette should be separated from the next by an erect ridge of hair. There should be clear, straight ridges running around the shoulders (collar), down the spine (back ridge), across the hips (rump ridge), and separating each saddle, hip, and rump rosette. The coat should rise sharply from the center of the rosettes to the top of the ridges without any flattening.

**Faults**—Flatness of coat over shoulders or back; crooked ridges; soft texture; coat too short.

**Disqualifications from Competition**—Coat over 1 ½ inches in length; less than eight clear rosettes (4 saddle, 2 hip, 2 rump – a double rosette does not count twice toward the total); lack of apparent sheen.

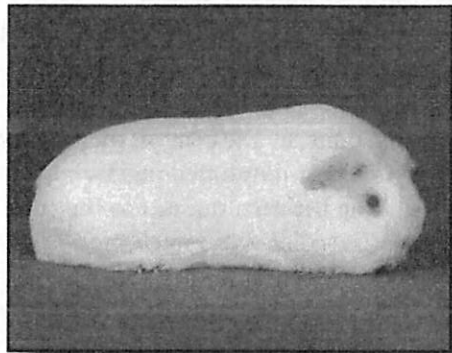
**Head Furnishings**—Points 5: The coat on the head of an Abyssinian Satin should form a well-developed mustache around the nose and an erect mane rising between the ears to the collar.

**COLOR**—Points 10: The color is to match the variety description. In marked varieties, color points are to be divided equally— ½ the points to color quality and ½ the points to markings. It is to be expected that the satin sheen imposed on some colors may cause them to differ slightly from the variety description; e.g., a White Abyssinian Satin will have a pearlescent appearance

**CONDITION**--Points 10: Per ARBA definition.

## AMERICAN

GROUPS: SELF—AGOUTI—SOLID—MARKED  
TAN PATTERN



### SCHEDULE OF POINTS

<b>SELFS</b>	
TYPE.....	25
COAT.....	10
EARS.....	10
EYES.....	10
FEET.....	5
CONDITION.....	10
COLOR.....	30
<b>TOTAL POINTS...</b>	<b>100</b>

<b>SOLIDS &amp; AGOUTIS</b>	
TYPE.....	20
COAT.....	5
EARS.....	5
EYES.....	10
FEET.....	5
CONDITION.....	10
COLOR : Even distribution of Ticking Color Pattern on Solid Ticked varieties or mixing in Roans and Brindles...	30
<b>TOTAL POINTS.....</b>	<b>100</b>

## MARKED

TYPE.....	15
COAT.....	10
EYES.....	5
CONDITION.....	10
COLOR.....	10
MARKINGS (as listed).....	50
<b>TOTAL POINTS.....</b>	<b>100</b>

### DALMATIAN

SPOTTING.....	30
FEET & EARS.....	10
HEAD.....	10

### HIMALAYAN

NOSE.....	15
FEET.....	10
EARS.....	10
DENSITY OF MARKINGS.....	15

### DUTCH MARKED

CHEEKS .....	12
BLAZE.....	5
SADDLE.....	10
UNDERCUT.....	8
NECK.....	5
STOPS.....	10

### TORTOISE SHELL & WHITE

PATCHES.....	20
DISTRIBUTION.....	30

### ANY OTHER MARKED

<b>BROKEN COLOR</b>	<b>TORTOISE SHELL</b>
PATCHES.....	PATCHES.....
DISTRIBUTION.....	DISTRIBUTION.....
25	25
25	25

### TAN PATTERN

TAN – Black, Blue, Chocolate, Beige, and Lilac

TYPE .....	20
TAN MARKINGS.....	35
TOP COLOR.....	25
EYES & EARS .....	5
COAT .....	5
CONDITION.....	10
TOTAL POINTS.....	100

### JUDGING THE AMERICAN

Americans are entered and shown in nineteen classifications:

1. BLACK
2. CREAM
3. RED
4. WHITE
5. ANY OTHER SELF: Beige, Chocolate, Lilac, Red- Eyed Orange
6. BRINDLE
7. ROAN
8. DILUTE SOLID
9. GOLDEN SOLID
10. SILVER SOLID
11. DILUTE AGOUTI
12. GOLDEN AGOUTI
13. SILVER AGOUTI
14. DALMATIAN
15. DUTCH
16. HIMALAYAN

### 17. TORTOISE SHELL & WHITE

18. ANY OTHER MARKED— Broken Color, and Tortoise Shell

19. TAN PATTERN – Tan (Black, Blue, Chocolate, Beige, & Lilac)

After initial handling, the American should be posed with the hind feet under the animal and facing straight ahead, not out to the sides. The front feet should be placed slightly ahead of the shoulders. Lift up gently on the front shoulders to show the crown to its full advantage. Press in gently on the nose to accentuate the Roman nose. Do not try to force the cavy into a cobby position or to stretch it out. The coat should be parted to check for parasites.

**TYPE**—Americans are to have a medium body length, with broad shoulders. They are to have a Roman nose, and a high, full crown.

**COAT**—The American coat should be short and silky.

**Faults** —Coat over 1 inch in length; feathering in coat. Coat too harsh or too thin.

**Disqualifications from Competition** —Ridges, rosettes, side whiskers, or parts of rosettes in the coat—including hair reversal on the feet; Satin sheen—not to be confused with the natural luster of some colors.

**EARS**—The ears are to match the variety description, be shapely and slightly drooping, but not fallen.

**EYES**—The eyes are to be large, bold, bright, and match the variety description.

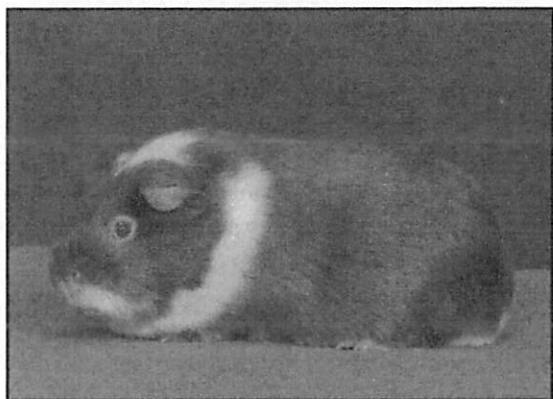
**FEET**—The feet are to match the variety description.

**COLOR**—The color is to match the variety description.

**CONDITION** - Points 10: Per ARBA definition.

## AMERICAN SATIN

GROUPS: SELF—AGOUTI—SOLID—MARKED



### SCHEDULE OF POINTS

TYPE.....	25
COAT.....	30
Sheen.....	15
Texture....	10
Length.....	5
EARS.....	5
EYES.....	5
COLOR.....	25
CONDITION.....	10
TOTAL POINTS.....	100

### TO BE ENTERED AND SHOWN IN NINE CLASSIFICATIONS:

1. CREAM
2. RED
3. WHITE
4. ANY OTHER SELF—to include: Beige, Black, Chocolate, Lilac, and Red-Eyed Orange.
5. AGOUTI—to include: Dilute Agouti, Golden Agouti, and Silver Agouti.
6. SOLID GROUP A—to include: Brindle, and Roan.
7. SOLID GROUP B—to include: Dilute Solid, Golden Solid, and Silver Solid.
8. MARKED GROUP A—to include: Broken Color, and Tortoise Shell.
9. MARKED GROUP B—to include: Dalmatian, Dutch, Himalayan, and Tortoise Shell & White.

### JUDGING THE AMERICAN SATIN

(See "JUDGING THE AMERICAN")

**NOTE:** To assess the degree and quality of sheen, the judge must handle the American Satin so that the coat "catches the light" to its fullest advantage. Artificial lighting may have a profound effect on the overall appearance of sheen in the American Satin.

**TYPE**—Points 25: American Satins are to have a medium body length, with broad shoulders. They are to have a Roman nose, and a high, full crown.

**COAT**—Points 30: (Sheen 15, Texture 10, Length 5). The ideal American Satin coat should be fine, dense, and soft to the touch, but in



no way resembling wool, Peruvian, or Silkie coats. Texture is to be silky soft. Length is to be short and even.

**Faults**—Coat too harsh or too thin; coat over 1 inch in length; feathering in coat.

**Disqualifications from Competition** —Ridges, rosettes, side whiskers, or parts of rosettes in the coat—including hair reversal on the feet; coat resembling that of long-haired breeds; extremely harsh texture; lack of apparent sheen.

**EARS**—Points 5: Ears are to be shapely and slightly drooping, but not fallen. The ears are to match the variety description.

**EYES**—Points 5: The eyes are to be large, bold, bright, and match the variety description.

**COLOR**—Points 25: Color is to match variety description. In marked varieties color points are to be divided equally— ½ the points to color quality and ½ the points to markings. It is to be expected that the satin sheen imposed on some colors may cause them to differ slightly from the variety description; e.g., a White American Satin may have a pearlescent appearance.

**CONDITION** - Points 10: Per ARBA definition.

## CORONET

GROUPS: SELF—AGOUTI—SOLID—MARKED



### SCHEDULE OF POINTS

TYPE.....	15
HEAD.....	5
COAT.....	50
Density.....	10
Texture.....	10
Mane.....	10
Side Sweeps.....	10
Rear Sweep.....	10
CORONET.....	15
COLOR.....	5
CONDITION.....	10
TOTAL POINTS.....	100

### TO BE ENTERED AND SHOWN IN SIX CLASSIFICATIONS:

1. SELF—to include: Beige, Black, Chocolate, Cream, Lilac, Red, Red-Eyed Orange, and White.
2. AGOUTI—to include: Dilute Agouti, Golden Agouti and Silver Agouti.
3. SOLID—to include: Brindle, Roan, Solid Dilute, Golden Solid, and Silver Solid.
4. BROKEN COLOR.
5. TORTOISE SHELL & WHITE.
6. ANY OTHER MARKED—to include: Dalmatian, Dutch, Himalayan, and Tortoise Shell.

### JUDGING THE CORONET

(See "JUDGING THE PERUVIAN")

**NOTE:** A mature Coronet is preferred to be shown on a regulation grooming board. Intermediates may also be shown on a grooming board. Coronets are to be well groomed and tangle-free. The coronet (crest) should be handled so that it will set up and radiate to its fullness. Do not crush the coronet.

**TYPE**—Points 15: Coronets are to have a medium body length, with broad shoulders and a full crown.

**HEAD**—Points 5: The head is to be short, with a broad Roman nose. The eyes are to be large and bold. The ears are to be slightly drooping. Cheek sweeps are to be long and dense.

**COAT**—Points 50: (Density 10; Texture 10; Mane 10; Side Sweeps 10; Rear Sweeps 10).

**Density**--Points 10: The coat is to be very dense.

**Faults**—Thin coat, unevenness of density, gaps in density.

**Texture**—Points 10: The texture is to be soft and silky.

**Faults**—Harsh and/or wiry coat.

**Mane**--Points 10: The long hair is to flow from the coronet and crown to join with the rear sweep. It is to be uniform in length and not parting.

**Faults**—Short mane not in balance with side and rear sweep length.

**Side Sweeps**--Points 10 - **Rear Sweeps**--Points 10: The sweeps are to be balanced in length and density, taking into consideration age and class, with allowance for rear sweep to be slightly longer than sides, mane, and cheek sweeps.

**Faults**—Uneven sweeps not in balance with each other as well as mane.

**Disqualifications from Competition** —Ridges, rosettes, side whiskers, or parts of rosettes in the coat—including hair reversal on the feet (but not including the coronet); satin sheen—not to be confused with the natural luster of some colors.

**CORONET**- Points 15: The coronet (crest) shall radiate evenly from a clearly defined pinpoint center. As the cavy matures, the coronet eventually elongates, the rear portion blending into the mane with the front portion drooping over the eyes. The coronet will, at all times, retain a full appearance. The coronet shall be centered on a line running from the tip of the nose to the center of the ears. The center shall be no further forward than the back of the eyes, nor further back than the front of the ears.

**Faults**--Doubling, guttering or open center in the coronet; off-center coronet.

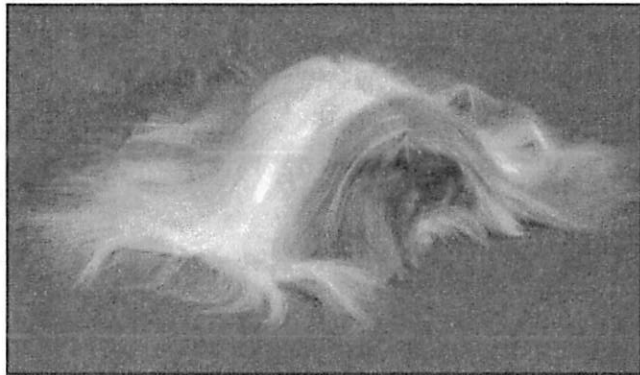
**Disqualifications from Competition** —Absence of a coronet.

**COLOR**—Points 5: The color is to match the variety description. In marked varieties color points are to be divided equally— ½ the points to color quality and ½ the points to markings.

**CONDITION** - Points 10: Per ARBA definition.

## PERUVIAN

GROUPS: SELF—AGOUTI—SOLID—MARKED



### SCHEDULE OF POINTS

TYPE.....	15
COAT.....	65
Density.....	13
Texture.....	13
Head Furnishings....	13
Side Sweeps.....	13
Rear Sweeps.....	13
COLOR.....	10
CONDITION.....	10
TOTAL POINTS.....	100

### TO BE ENTERED AND SHOWN IN SIX CLASSIFICATIONS:

1. SELF—to include: Beige, Black, Chocolate, Cream, Lilac, Red, Red-Eyed Orange, and White.
2. AGOUTI—to include: Dilute Agouti, Golden Agouti and Silver Agouti.
3. SOLID—to include: Brindle, Roan, Dilute Solid, Golden Solid, and Silver Solid.
4. BROKEN COLOR.
5. TORTOISE SHELL & WHITE.
6. ANY OTHER MARKED—to include: Dalmatian, Dutch, Himalayan, and Tortoise Shell.

### JUDGING THE PERUVIAN

**NOTE:** A mature Peruvian will usually be presented on a grooming board. The sweeps are to be properly groomed and displayed. As a judge examines the coat, care should be taken not to pull the hair. Also, over handling at this time may cause the animal to become nervous.

The judge should be aware that the longer the coat, the less density it will have at the ends. The cavy should not be severely penalized for having a thinner coat toward the ends. However, keep in mind that length does not make up for lack of density and / or texture throughout the coat.

Lifting the “Long-Haired“ cavy: The grooming board should be placed so that the cavy’s head is facing the judge. The judge should grasp the cavy firmly around the shoulders with the right hand and firmly cup around the rump and hips with the left hand. In one continuous movement, lift the shoulders and sweep the hips under and toward you. This

prevents the sweeps from tangling with the rear feet. At the end of this sweeping motion, the left hand cupping the rear end is placed against the body, while the right hand firmly holds the upper part of the cavy's body away from the judge. The hair will be away from the toenails, and the entire under portion of the cavy will be displayed.

To put the cavy back on the board, repeat the lifting procedure in reverse, but slightly flick the rear of the animal so that the sweeps lift up and away from the body and toenails, then gently place the cavy on the grooming board.

**TYPE**—Points 15: Peruvians are to have a medium body length, with broad shoulders. They are to have shapely ears and large, bold, clear eyes.

**COAT**—Points 65: (Density 13; Texture 13; Head Furnishings 13; Side Sweeps 13; Rear Sweep 13).

**Density**—Points 13: The coat is to be very dense.

**Faults**—Thin coat, unevenness of density, gaps in density.

**Texture**—Points 13: The coat is to be soft and silky

**Faults**—Harsh and/or wiry coat.

**Head Furnishings**—Points 13: The head furnishings are to fall well over the head and shoulders, forming a thick frontal, and balancing with the side sweeps.

**Side Sweeps**—Points 13: Side sweeps are to be long, even, and in balance with the rear sweep and head furnishings.

**Rear Sweep**—Points 13: The rear sweep is to be long, even, and in balance with the side sweeps.

**Faults**—Uneven sweeps not in balance with each other as well as with the frontal.

**Disqualifications from Competition** --Satin sheen—not to be confused with the natural luster of some colors.

**NOTE:** Rosettes and / or ridges are not a Disqualification from Competition.

**COLOR**—Points 10: The color is to match the variety description. In marked varieties color points are to be divided equally— $\frac{1}{2}$  the points to color quality and  $\frac{1}{2}$  the points to markings.

**CONDITION**—Points 10: Per ARBA definition.

## PERUVIAN SATIN

GROUPS: SELF—AGOUTI—SOLID—MARKED



### SCHEDULE OF POINTS

TYPE.....	15
COAT.....	65
Sheen	15
Density.....	10
Texture.....	10
Head Furnishings....	10
Side Sweeps.....	10
Rear Sweeps.....	10
COLOR.....	10
CONDITION.....	10
TOTAL POINTS.....	100

### TO BE ENTERED AND SHOWN IN SIX CLASSIFICATIONS:

1. SELF—to include: Beige, Black, Chocolate, Cream, Lilac, Red, Red-Eyed Orange, and White.
2. AGOUTI—to include: Dilute Agouti, Golden Agouti and Silver Agouti.
3. SOLID—to include: Brindle, Roan, Dilute Solid, Golden Solid, and Silver Solid.
4. BROKEN COLOR.
5. TORTOISE SHELL & WHITE.
6. ANY OTHER MARKED—to include: Dalmatian, Dutch, Himalayan, and Tortoise Shell.

### JUDGING THE PERUVIAN SATIN

(See "JUDGING THE PERUVIAN")

**TYPE**—Points 15: Peruvian Satins are to have a medium body length, with broad shoulders. They are to have shapely ears and large, bold, clear eyes.

**COAT**—Points 65: (Density 10; Texture 10; Head Furnishings 10; Side Sweeps 10; Rear Sweep 10; Sheen 15).

**Sheen**—Points 15: There is to be a lustrous sheen over the entire coat.

**Disqualifications from Competition** —Lack of apparent sheen.

**Density**—Points 10: The coat is to be very dense.

**Faults**—Thin coat, unevenness of density, gaps in density.

**Texture**—Points: 10: The coat is to be soft and silky.

**Faults**—Harsh and/or wiry coat.

**Head Furnishings**—Points 10: The head furnishings are to fall well over the head and shoulders, forming a thick frontal, and balancing with the side sweeps.

**Side Sweeps**—Points 10: Side sweeps are to be long, even, and in balance with the rear sweep and head furnishings.

**Rear Sweep**—Points 10: The rear sweep is to be long, even, and in balance with the side sweeps.

**Faults**—Uneven sweeps not in balance with each other as well as with the frontal

**NOTE:** Rosettes and / or ridges are not a Disqualification from Competition

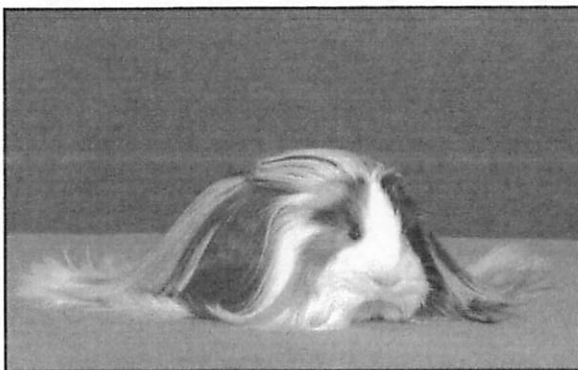
**COLOR**—Points 10: The color is to match the variety description.

In marked varieties color points are to be divided equally— ½ the points to color quality and ½ the points to markings. It is to be expected that the satin sheen imposed on some colors may cause them to differ slightly from the variety description; e.g., a White Peruvian Satin may have a pearlescent appearance

**CONDITION** - Points 10: Per ARBA definition.

## SILKIE

GROUPS: SELF—AGOUTI—SOLID—MARKED



### SCHEDULE OF POINTS

TYPE.....	10
HEAD.....	5
COAT.....	65
Density.....	13
Texture.....	13
Mane.....	13
Side Sweeps.....	13
Rear Sweeps.....	13
COLOR.....	10
CONDITION.....	10
TOTAL POINTS.....	100

### TO BE ENTERED AND SHOWN IN SIX CLASSIFICATIONS:

1. SELF—to include: Beige, Black, Chocolate, Cream, Lilac, Red, Red-Eyed Orange, and White.
2. AGOUTI—to include: Dilute Agouti, Golden Agouti and Silver Agouti.
3. SOLID—to include: Brindle, Roan, Dilute Solid, Golden Solid, and Silver Solid.
4. BROKEN COLOR.
5. TORTOISE SHELL & WHITE.
6. ANY OTHER MARKED—to include: Dalmatian, Dutch, Himalayan, and Tortoise Shell.

### JUDGING THE SILKIE

(See "JUDGING THE PERUVIAN")

**DESCRIPTION:** The Silkie Cavy should have a broad head and a short, Roman nose. They have no rosettes; therefore, the hair should grow straight back to the rear. Hair growth rate is the same as in Peruvian Cavies. As the hair grows longer, the mane should sweep back from between the ears, flowing naturally, with no parting. The mane is to join with the rear sweep, but it should not be parted in the middle as in a Peruvian Cavy. The rear sweep is to be long, full, and may be slightly longer than the side sweeps and mane. Density and texture are to be judged similar to the Peruvian. No hair should fall over the head to form a frontal. Short hair on the shoulders and sides is a fault.



**TYPE**—Points 10: Silkies are to have a medium body length, with broad shoulders, and a full crown.

**HEAD**—Points 5: The head is to be short, with a broad, Roman nose. The eyes are to be large and bold. The ears are to show a slight drooping.

**COAT**—Points 65: (Density 13; Texture 13; Mane 13; Side Sweeps 13; Rear Sweep 13).

**Density**—Points 13: The coat is to be very dense.

**Faults**—Thin coat, unevenness of density, gaps in density.

**Texture**—Points 13: The texture of the coat is to be soft and silky.

**Faults**—Harsh and/or wiry coat.

**Mane**—Points 13: The long hair of the mane is to sweep back and join with the rear sweep. It is to be uniform in length and not parting.

**Side Sweeps**—Points 13: The side sweeps are to be long, uniform in length, and in balance with the rear sweep.

**Rear Sweep**—Points 13: The rear sweep is to be full, long, and uniform. It may be slightly longer than the side sweeps.

**Faults**—Short hair on the shoulders and sides.

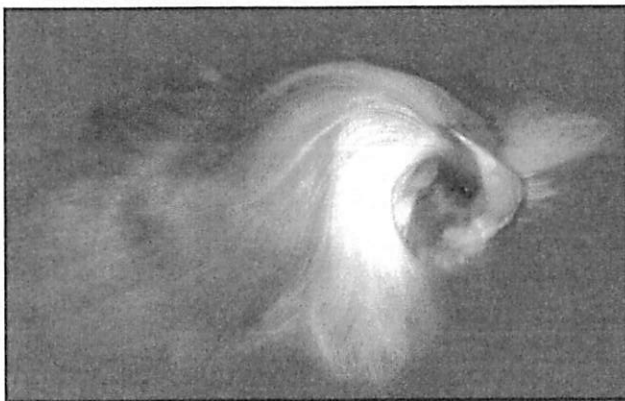
**Disqualifications from Competition**—Any suggestion of frontal hair; ridges, rosettes, side whiskers, or parts of rosettes in the coat including hair reversal on the feet; satin sheen (not to be confused with the natural luster of some colors.)

**COLOR**—Points 5: The color is to match the variety description. In marked varieties color points are to be divided equally— ½ the points to color quality and ½ the points to markings.

**CONDITION** - Points 10: Per ARBA definition.

## SILKIE SATIN

GROUPS: SELF—AGOUTI—SOLID—MARKED



### SCHEDULE OF POINTS

TYPE.....	15
COAT.....	65
Density.....	10
Texture.....	10
Mane.....	10
Side Sweeps.....	10
Rear Sweeps.....	10
Sheen.....	15
COLOR.....	10
CONDITION.....	10
TOTAL POINTS.....	100

### TO BE ENTERED AND SHOWN IN SIX CLASSIFICATIONS:

1. SELF—to include: Beige, Black, Chocolate, Cream, Lilac, Red, Red-Eyed Orange, and White.
2. AGOUTI—to include: Dilute Agouti, Golden Agouti, and Silver Agouti.
3. SOLID—to include: Brindle, Roan, Dilute Solid, Golden Solid, and Silver Solid.
4. BROKEN COLOR.
5. TORTOISE SHELL & WHITE.
6. ANY OTHER MARKED—to include: Dalmatian, Dutch, Himalayan, and Tortoise Shell.

### JUDGING THE SILKIE SATIN

(See “JUDGING THE PERUVIAN” and “JUDGING THE SILKIE”)

**TYPE**—Points 15: Silkie Satins are to have a medium body length, with broad shoulders, and a short, broad, Roman nose. They are to have a full crown, slightly drooping ears, and bold eyes.

**COAT**—Points 65: (Density 10; Texture 10; Mane 10; Side Sweeps 10; Rear Sweep 10; Sheen 15).

**Density**—Points 10: The coat is to be very dense.

**Faults**—Thin coat, unevenness of density, gaps in density.

**Texture**—Points 10: The coat is to be soft and silky.

**Faults**—Harsh and/or wiry coat.

**Mane**—Points 10: The long hair of the mane is to sweep back and join with the rear sweep. It is to be uniform in length and not parting.

**Side Sweeps**—Points 10: The side sweeps are to be long, uniform in

length, and in balance with the rear sweep.

**Rear Sweep**—Points 10: The rear sweep is to be full, long, and uniform. It may be slightly longer than the side sweeps.

**Faults**—Short hair on the shoulders and sides.

**Sheen**—Points 15: Silkie Satins are to have a lustrous sheen over the entire coat.

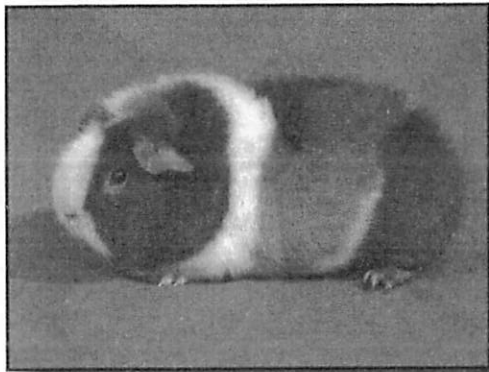
**Disqualifications from Competition**—Any suggestion of frontal hair; ridges, rosettes, side whiskers, or parts of rosettes in the coat—including hair reversal on the feet; lack of apparent sheen.

**COLOR**—Points 5: The color is to match the variety description. In marked varieties color points are to be divided equally— ½ the points to color quality and ½ the points to markings. It is to be expected that the satin sheen imposed on some colors may cause them to differ slightly from the variety description, e.g. a White Silkie Satin may have a pearlescent appearance.

**CONDITION** - Points 10: Per ARBA definition.

## TEDDY

GROUPS: SELF—AGOUTI—SOLID—MARKED



### SCHEDULE OF POINTS

TYPE.....	20
COAT.....	45
Density.....	15
Length.....	10
Resiliency.....	15
Kink.....	5
EARS.....	5
EYES.....	5
COLOR.....	15
CONDITION.....	10
TOTAL POINTS.....	100

### TO BE ENTERED AND SHOWN IN SEVEN CLASSIFICATIONS:

1. SELF—to include: Beige, Black, Chocolate, Cream, Lilac, Red, Red-Eyed Orange, and White.
2. AGOUTI—to include: Dilute Agouti, Golden Agouti, and Silver Agouti.
3. SOLID GROUP A—to include: Brindle, and Roan.
4. SOLID GROUP B—to include: Dilute Solid, Golden Solid, and Silver Solid.
5. BROKEN COLOR.
6. TORTOISE SHELL & WHITE.
7. ANY OTHER MARKED—to include: Dalmatian, Dutch, Himalayan, and Tortoise Shell.

### JUDGING THE TEDDY

**NOTE:** To avoid damaging the coat the Teddy should be lifted from underneath avoiding the tendency to apply pressure with the thumbs. Judges should pat the coat with the palm of the hand to check for density and resiliency. Density may also be checked by scissoring the coat with the index and middle finger. Close examination of the coat will determine the “kinkiness.” As a final presentation, the coat should be lightly stroked back and forth and left to rest—no break, gap, or flatness should appear in a good Teddy coat.

**TYPE—Points 20:** Teddy cavies are to have a medium body length, with broad shoulders. They are to have a Roman nose, and a high, full crown.

**COAT**—Points 45: (Density 15; Length 10; Resiliency 15; Kink 5). The coat is to be close, thick, short, and of as uniform length as possible. The texture is to be resilient. Hair shafts are to be “kinky”. Allow for softer coats on juniors. Ideal coat length is  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch. \*The harsh plush coat of a teddy should be short, even, dense, and demonstrate resiliency when touched with the palm of the hand. The Teddy is to be judged on coat resiliency.

**FAULTS**—Extreme center part; flat coat on body; saddle dip--caused by the way the coat lies over the back.

**Disqualifications from Competition** —Ridges, rosettes, side whiskers, or parts of rosettes in the coat—including hair reversal on the feet; satin sheen—not to be confused with the natural luster of some colors.

**EARS**—Points 5: The ears are to be shapely and slightly drooping, but not fallen. Ear color is to match the variety description.

**EYES**—Points 5: The eyes are to be large, full, and bright. Eye color is to match the variety description.

**COLOR**—Points 15: Color is to match the variety description. In marked varieties color points are to be divided equally—  $\frac{1}{2}$  the points to color quality and  $\frac{1}{2}$  the points to markings.

**CONDITION** - Points 10: Per ARBA definition.

## TEDDY SATIN

GROUPS: SELF—AGOUTI—SOLID—MARKED



### SCHEDULE OF POINTS

TYPE.....	20
COAT.....	55
Density.....	12
Length.....	10
Resiliency.....	12
Kink.....	6
Sheen.....	15
COLOR.....	15
CONDITION.....	10
TOTAL POINTS.....	100

### TO BE ENTERED AND SHOWN IN SIX CLASSIFICATIONS:

1. SELF—to include: Beige, Black, Chocolate, Cream, Lilac, Red, Red-Eyed Orange, and White.
2. AGOUTI—to include: Dilute Agouti, Golden Agouti, and Silver Agouti.
3. SOLID—to include: Brindle, Roan, Dilute Solid, Golden Solid, and Silver Solid.
4. BROKEN COLOR.
5. TORTOISE SHELL & WHITE.
6. ANY OTHER MARKED—to include: Dalmatian, Dutch, Himalayan, and Tortoise Shell.

### JUDGING THE TEDDY SATIN

(See "JUDGING THE TEDDY")

**TYPE**—Points 20: Teddy Satins are to have a medium body length, with broad shoulders. They are to have a Roman nose, and a high, full crown. The ears are to be shapely and slightly drooping, not fallen. Ear color is to match the variety description. The eyes are to be large, full, and bright. Eye color is to match the variety description.

**COAT**—Points 55: (Density 12; Length 10; Resiliency 12; Kink 6; Sheen 15). The Teddy Satin should have a short, even, dense coat that is very kinky and stands out from the body. The coat should be even throughout. The texture is to be luxurious and resilient. A correctly textured Teddy Satin coat will demonstrate resiliency when touched with the palm of the hand. Hair shafts are to be kinky. Allow for softer coats on juniors. The hair shafts should reflect the light and impart a glowing sheen to the entire coat.

**Faults**—Extreme center part; flat coat on body; saddle dip—caused by the way the coat lies over the back.

**Disqualifications from Competition** —Ridges, rosettes, side whiskers, or parts of rosettes in the coat—including hair reversal on the feet; lack of apparent sheen.

**NOTE:** Sheen is noticeable at birth, fades somewhat at 2-4 weeks, and then develops fully at 2-4 months.

**COLOR**—Points 15: Color is to match the variety description. In marked varieties color points are to be divided equally— ½ the points to color quality and ½ the points to markings. It is to be expected that the satin sheen imposed on some colors may cause them to differ slightly from the variety description, e.g. a White Teddy Satin may have a pearlescent appearance.

**CONDITION** - Points 10: Per ARBA definition.

## TEXEL

GROUPS: SELF—AGOUTI—SOLID—MARKED



### SCHEDULE OF POINTS

TYPE.....	15
HEAD.....	15
COAT.....	50
Density.....	10
Texture.....	5
Ringlets (curls).....	35
COLOR.....	10
CONDITION.....	10
TOTAL POINTS.....	100

### TO BE ENTERED AND SHOWN IN SIX CLASSIFICATIONS:

1. SELF—to include: Beige, Black, Chocolate, Cream, Lilac, Red, Red-Eyed Orange, and White.
2. AGOUTI—to include: Dilute Agouti, Golden Agouti and Silver Agouti.
3. SOLID—to include: Brindle, Roan, Dilute Solid, Golden Solid, and Silver Solid.
4. BROKEN COLOR.
5. TORTOISE SHELL & WHITE.
6. ANY OTHER MARKED—to include: Dalmatian, Dutch, Himalayan, and Tortoise Shell.

### JUDGING THE TEXEL

**NOTE:** Judges should handle the coat to check the condition, texture, density and ringlets (curls). Rubbing the hand across the head will determine the kinkiness of the hair. The age of the animal will determine the development of the ringlets. All Texel's should have woolly close curls on the belly.

**TYPE**—Points 15: Texel's are to have a cobby body, with well-developed shoulders.

**HEAD**—Points 15: Head should have a wide, round nose, with a smooth curve to the crown. The eyes are to be large, bold, and bright. The ears are to be shapely and slightly drooping, but not fallen. The colors of the eyes and ears are to match the variety description.



**Faults**—Narrow head, long nose, and flat face

**COAT**—Points 50: (Density 10; Texture 5; Ringlets 35). The coat should be soft, dense, springy to the touch, and exhibit a ringlet effect. The ringlets should range in size from 1/8" diameter to 3/4" diameter. The ideal diameter to be approximately 3/8". Coat description is defined as corkscrews or curls. No preference to be given between both types, except the coat with the greater length and with a higher percentage of coat curl to be the deciding factor for placements in a class. The ringlets tend to give an overall shorter appearance to the coat, but the length can be determined by gently extending a ringlet. Hair on the head should have kinkiness and resiliency, being short on the nose with a very gradual increase in length to blend with the hair on the crown and shoulders to present an even appearance. There may be a parting over the shoulders. Rear coat is to be long and full, and may be slightly longer than the sides. Belly hair is to be curly and not matted.

**Faults**--Failing in density; lack of ringlets, especially in the undercoat; unevenness of coat; matting, felting, or foreign matter entangled in the coat.

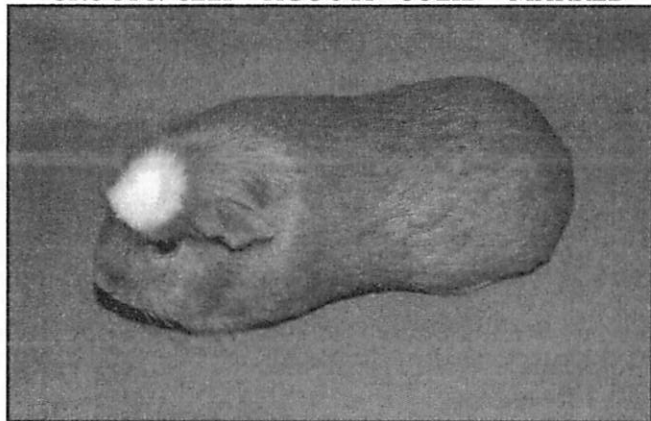
**Disqualifications from Competition** --Crests; ridges, rosettes, side whiskers, or parts of rosettes in the coat—including hair reversal on the feet; absence of curl in belly hair; satin sheen—not to be confused with the natural luster of some colors.

**COLOR**—Points 10: Color is to match the variety description. In marked varieties color points are to be divided equally—½ the points to color quality and ½ the points to markings.

**CONDITION** - Points 10: Per ARBA definition.

## WHITE CRESTED

GROUPS: SELF—AGOUTI—SOLID—MARKED\*



### SCHEDULE OF POINTS

TYPE.....	20
COAT.....	10
EARS.....	5
EYES.....	5
CREST.....	20
POSITION OF CREST.....	10
COLOR.....	20
CONDITION.....	10
TOTAL POINTS.....	100

### TO BE ENTERED AND SHOWN IN SIX CLASSIFICATIONS:

1. RED.
2. ANY OTHER SELF—to include: Beige, Black, Chocolate, Cream, Lilac, and Red-Eyed Orange.
3. AGOUTI—to include: Dilute Agouti, Golden Agouti, and Silver Agouti.
4. BRINDLE.
5. ANY OTHER SOLID—to include: Dilute Solid, Golden Solid, and Silver Solid.
6. MARKED—to include: Broken Color, and Tortoise Shell.

### JUDGING THE WHITE CRESTED

(See "JUDGING THE AMERICAN")

**NOTE:** The Crest should be handled so that it will set up and radiate to its fullness by shaping with the hand. Do not crush the crest.

**TYPE**—Points 20: White Crested cavies are to have a medium body length, with broad shoulders. They are to have a Roman nose, and a high, full crown.

**COAT**—Points 10: The coat is to be short and silky.

**Faults**—Coat over 1 inch in length; feathering in coat.

**Disqualifications from Competition** —Side whiskers; ridges, rosettes, or parts of rosettes in the coat—including hair reversal on the feet (but not including the crest); satin sheen—not to be confused with the natural luster of some colors.

**EARS**—Points 5: The ears are to be shapely and slightly drooping,

but not fallen. Ears are to match the variety description.

**EYES**—Points 5: The eyes are to be large, bold, and bright. Eye color is to match the variety description.

**CREST**—Points 20: The crest is a rosette which shall rise and radiate evenly all around, with a clearly defined center, without breaks or gaps. The crest shall be white and shall not appear elsewhere on the animal. The color of the crest shall be clean, bright, and even.

**POSITION OF CREST**—Points 10: The crest shall be centered on a line running from the tip of the nose to the center of the ears. The center of the crest shall be no further forward than the back of the eyes, nor further back than the front of the ears.

**Faults**—Doubling, guttering, or open center in crest; rosette off center. Gaps in color of the crest less than 1/8 of the circumference of the crest.

**Disqualifications from Competition** —Absence of a crest; gaps in the color of the crest totaling more than 1/8 of the circumference of the crest; crest other than white.

**COLOR**—Points 20: Color is to match the variety description. In marked varieties color points are to be divided equally— ½ the points to color quality and ½ the points to markings.

**Disqualifications from Competition**— The following varieties are not accepted in the White Crested: Dalmatian, Dutch, Himalayan, Tortoise Shell & White, Roan, White, Tan Pattern and Broken colors when in combination with white.

**CONDITION** - Points 10: Per ARBA definition.