Suomen Marsuharrastajat / Finlands Marsvinsentusiaster ry

Cavy standard

Originally based on the SMF's year 2022 standard

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1. General color descriptions

Eye colour

PINK EYED: This is the red eyed variety. The colour should be pale red with a thin darker circle at the periphery.
RUBY EYED: This is the ruby eyed variety. The colour may vary from fairly pale red to a deep ruby colour, almost dark. At shows this colour will be called dark eyed.
DARK EYED: This is the dark eyed variety. The colour should be black or bluish black.

Self colours

BLACK
The black colour should be pitch black, all the way into the skin. Ears and pads should be black.
Eye colour: Dark

WHITE
The white colour should be snow white without any yellowish tint. Ears and pads should be pink.
Eye colour: Red = pink-eyed (PE)
Dark ruby = dark-eyed (DE)

CREAM
The cream colour should be a pale custard colour, all the way into the skin. The colour is not allowed to turn yellowish or orange tinted. Ears and pads should be pink/cream.
Eye colour: Ruby

LEMON
The lemon colour should be a pale custard colour, all the way into the skin. The colour is not allowed to turn yellowish or orange tinted. Ears and pads should be pink/cream.
Eye colour: Red

BUFF
The buff colour should be a faded but saturated yellowish brown colour, all the way into the skin. The colour is not allowed to turn apricot, lemon or beige. Ears and pads should be pink/buff. Slight pigmentation is tolerated.
Eye colour: Dark or dark ruby

SAFFRON
The saffron colour should be bright yellow like saffron rice with a touch of lemon yellow, all the way into the skin. The colour is not allowed to be cream tinted. Ears and pads should be pink/saffron.

Eye colour: Red

GOLDEN

The golden colour should be deep and rich reddish brown, similar to rosehip tea, all the way into the skin. It should not be pale or turn yellow. Ears and pads should be pink/golden. For dark-eyed golden a slight pigmentation is tolerated.
Eye colour: Red = pink-eyed (PE)
Dark or dark ruby = dark-eyed (DE)

RED

The red colour should be very dark and rich, similar to that of an Irish Setters, all the way into the skin. The colour must not resemble golden, which will be classified as too light.
Ears and pads should be from dark reddish brown to black.
Eye colour: Dark or ruby

CHOCOLATE

The chocolate colour should be dark and similar to bitter dark chocolate, all the way into the skin. The colour is not allowed to turn black or grey. Chocolate is a colour with a warm tinge. Ears and pads should be chocolate.
Eye colour: Ruby

BEIGE

The beige colour should be a pale brownish beige, all the way into the skin. Beige is a colour with a warm tinge. Ears and pads should be pink/beige.
Eye colour: Red

LILAC

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

GREY

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

BLUE

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

Agouti/Argente colours

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

Tan/Fox/Otter colours

Name	base colour	marking colour
Black Tan	Black	Red
Chocolate Tan	Chocolate	Red / Golden
Lilac Tan	Lilac	Red / Golden
Beige Tan	Beige	Red / Golden
Grey Tan	Grey	Red / Golden
Black Fox	Black	White
Chocolate Fox	Chocolate	White
Lilac Fox	Lilac	White
Beige Fox	Beige	White
Grey Fox	Grey	White
Blue Fox	Blue	White
Black Otter	Black	Cream / Buff
Chocolate Otter	Chocolate	Cream
Lilac Otter	Lilac	Lemon
Beige Otter	Beige	Lemon
Grey Otter	Grey	Cream

2. Descriptions of markings

AGOUTI/ ARGENTE

Colour

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

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

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

Markings

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

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

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

SOLID AGOUTI / SOLID ARGENTE

Colour

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

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

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

Markings

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

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

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

TAN/FOX/OTTER

Colour

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

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

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

Markings

Clear and even eye-circles in marking colour all around the eyes. Clear pea spots in marking colour, placed just above front of the ears, forming a significant line towards the ear. Inside of ears should be of marking colour. There should be significant bonnet strings in the marking colour, under the cheek. There should be a significant intermingling of ticked hairs extended up to between 1/3 and ½ of the height of the cavy, from cheek, chest and along the flanks surround the cavy. These ticked hairs have lower half in body colour, and the tip in marking colour. Grooming must not be performed within this area of the body. Inside of feet and legs should be of marking colour. Belly band should be significant, broad and with clear borders, in the marking colour.

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

Disqualifying faults: Missing any of the markings

TRICOLOR/ TORTOISESHELL & WHITE

Colour

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

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

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

Markings

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

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

Disqualifying faults: Entirely missing lines.

BICOLOR / TORTOISESHELL

Colour

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

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

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

Markings

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

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

DALMATIAN

Colour

All colours and agouti/argente/ solid agouti/solid argente varieties as well as brindle are approved. Consult description of each colour / marking for the correct shade and marking.

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

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

Markings

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

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

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

ROAN

Colour

All colours and agouti/argente/ solid agouti/solid argente varieties as well as brindle are approved. Consult description of each colour / marking for the correct shade and marking.

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

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

Markings

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

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

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

BRINDLE

Colour

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

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

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

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

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

Disqualifying faults: Large patches with solid colour.

DUTCH

Colour

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

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

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

Markings

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

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

Disqualifying faults: Missing any of the markings.

MAGPIE / HARLEQUIN

Colour

White in combination with black or chocolate is called magpie. Cream or buff in combination with black or chocolate is called harlequin. Consult the description of each solid colour for the correct shade.

Common faults: Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties. Light undercolour, light shade of belly and/or feet, streakyness.
Disqualifying faults: Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm), incorrect eye colour.
Markings
Under this point both lines and patches/squares as well as the cleanness and distribution of patches/squares are judged. The lines should be straight and without interruption. There should be one straight line along the spine, and a similar line along the middle of the belly. There should be minimum two lines, right-angled, on each side, across the body, dividing each side in minimum 3 three patches/squares. There should be solid patches of both colours and also patches where the two colours are mixed/brindled. The patches/squares should be distinct and even in size. Patches/squares of the same colour, or mixed patches/squares should not be placed adjoining each other. Each colour in the particular combination should be present at both sides of the body. Blaze is accepted but not desired.
Common faults: Uneven borders between patches/squares. Missing one of the colours or the mixed patch/square on one side. Banded, i.e. one colour continues over the top line. Belted, i.e. one colour continues all around the body in a “belt”. Brindling in solid colour patches. Uneven brindling in mixed patches.
Disqualifying faults: Totally missing lines. Missing one of the required three types of patches/squares.

HIMALAYA
Colour
The main colour is white. Colour of the marking should be black, chocolate, lilac or beige. Consult the description of each solid colour for the correct shade. When the marking colour is chocolate, pads may be pink or chocolate. Eyes should be pink.
Common faults: Discoloured white on body. Poor intensity of marking colour.
Disqualifying faults: Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm), incorrect colour of nails.
Markings
Smut (nose marking) should be oval. Smut should cover the nose, upper lip and reach up to a point between the eyes. Ears should be of the marking colour all the way into the skin of the head. The marking colour of feet should cover as much as possible of the legs.
Common faults: Too large or too small markings. Light hairs within the markings. Non-distinct borders of markings. The judge should take into account that a himalayan does not develop its full markings before 5 months of age.
Disqualifying faults: Missing any of the markings.

CALIFORNIA
Colour
The body colour is red, pe/de golden, buff, saffron, cream, lemon or pe/de white. Colour of the marking should be grey, lilac, beige, chocolate, black or blue. Consult the description of each solid colour for the correct shade.
Common faults: Poor intensity of marking colour. Light undercolour, incorrect shade, light shade of belly and/or feet, streakiness, hairs of deviant colour.

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

Markings

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

Common faults: Too large or too small markings. Non-distinct borders of markings. Hairs of body colour within the markings. A light staining of the body colour. On animals of the age 8 months and older a staining of maximum 10% are accepted. The judge should take into account that a california does not develop its full markings before 5 months of age.

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

3. Breed standards

Self

Self is divided in black group colours (black, chocolate, beige, lilac, grey and blue) and red group colours (DE white, PE white, cream, lemon, buff, saffron DE golden, PE golden and red). The self cavy should give an aesthetic and classic impression. Anything marring this image, such as incorrect body shape, uneven or streaked colour, should be considered as grave faults. The body shape, a correct shade of colour and evenness of colour are the most characteristic features of the self cavy. These features must be of high quality for a self to be considered a good representative of its breed.

Body 25
The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.
Common faults: Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.
Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

Ears 10
Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.
Common faults: wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged
Disqualifying faults: missing ear

Eyes 10
Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.
Common faults: incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye.
Disqualifying faults: serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, above eyelid visible fatty eye, blindness.

Coat texture 15
The main coat should be short (2-3cm) with naturally existing longer hair which are allowed to be 1cm longer than the main coat. Coat is smooth, soft and shiny. The main coat stands out from longer guard hairs.
Common faults: Coarse, greasy, non-elastic, woolly, wavy, thin, too long (the main coat more than 4 cm), dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, tendency of skirt. Indefinite separation of main coat and longer guard hairs.
Disqualifying faults: Ridges, rosettes, eyebrows, side-whiskers, skirt, the main coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm.

Coat colour: shade 15
All self colours according to the standard are approved. Consult colour description for self colours. The colour should be of the described shade for each colour variety.
Common faults: Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties.

Coat colour: evenness 15
The colour should be the same shade all the way into the skin. The colour should be even all over the body.
Common faults: Light undercolour, light shade of belly and/or feet, streakyness.
Disqualifying faults: Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm), incorrect eye colour, incorrect colour of nails.

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence.

Total 100

Nonself

Nonself cavies are divided into groups called Ticked, Marked, Masked and Roan. The Ticked group includes agouti, argente, solid agouti, solid argente, tan, fox and otter. Marked includes toirtoiseshell, tortoiseshell & white, tricolour, bicolour, harlequin, magpie, dutch and brindle. The Masked group includes himalaya and california. The Roan group includes roan and dalmatian.

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

Body 15

The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.
Common faults: Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.
Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

Ears 10

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.
Common faults: wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged
Disqualifying faults: missing ear

Eyes 10

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.
Common faults: incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye.
Disqualifying faults: serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

Coat texture 10

The main coat should be short (2-3cm) with naturally existing longer hair which are allowed to be 1cm longer than the main coat. Coat is smooth, soft and shiny. The main coat stands out from longer guard hairs.
Common faults: Coarse, greasy, non-elastic, woolly, wavy, thin, too long (the main coat more than 4 cm), dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, tendency of skirt. Indefinite separation of main coat and longer guard hairs.
Disqualifying faults: Ridges, rosettes, eyebrows, side-whiskers, skirt, the main coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm.

Coat colour 15
Consult the description of each colour for the correct combination. The colour should be of the described shade for each variety.

Marking 30
Consult the description of each marking for the correct combination. The marking should be of the described shade for each variety.

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence.

Total 100

SUOMEN SMH RY MARSUHARRASTAJAT

English crested self

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

Body 20

The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.
Common faults: Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.
Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

Ears 10

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.
Common faults: wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged.
Disqualifying faults: missing ear.

Eyes 10

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.
Common faults: incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye.
Disqualifying faults: serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, above eyelid visible fatty eye, blindness.

Coat texture 15

The main coat should be short (2-3cm) with naturally existing longer hair which are allowed to be 1cm longer than the main coat. Coat is smooth, soft and shiny. The main coat stands out from longer guard hairs
Common faults: Coarse, greasy, non-elastic, woolly, wavy, thin, too long (the main coat more than 4 cm), dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, tendency of skirt. Indefinite separation of main coat and longer guard hairs.
Disqualifying faults: Ridges, rosettes, eyebrows, side-whiskers, skirt, the main coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm.

Coat colour: shade 10

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

Common faults: Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties .
Disqualifying faults: Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm), incorrect eye colour, incorrect colour of nails.

Coat colour: evenness 10
The colour should be the same shade all the way into the skin. The colour should be even all over the body.
Common faults: Light undercolour, light shade of belly and/or feet, streakyness.

Crest 15
The crest should radiate from a pinpoint central point between the eyes and the ears. The crest should be round and deep.
Common faults: Split, flat, askew, misplaced, oval, square, too small, too large. Crest with open centre.
Disqualifying faults: Double crest. Extremely misplaced crest.

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence.

Total 100

English crested nonself

The most characteristic feature of a crested is the crest. In all other aspects the English crested is like a normal nonself, and should be judged according to these standards. A nonself crested should thus have a correct shade of colour, correct markings and the desired body shape. The features mentioned for each colour and marking must be of high quality and In addition should all varieties of crested have a crest with the right shape placed in the right position. These features must be of high quality for a crested to be considered a good representative of its breed.

Body 15
The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.
Common faults: Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.
Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

Ears 10
Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.
Common faults: wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged
Disqualifying faults: missing ear

Eyes 10
Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.
Common faults: incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye.
Disqualifying faults: serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness.

Coat texture 10
The main coat should be short (2-3cm) with naturally existing longer hair which are allowed to be 1cm longer than the main coat. Coat is smooth, soft and shiny. The main coat stands out from longer guard hairs
Common faults: Coarse, greasy, non-elastic, woolly, wavy, thin, too long (the main coat more than 4 cm), dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, tendency of skirt. Indefinite separation of main coat and longer guard hairs.
Disqualifying faults: Ridges, rosettes, eyebrows, side-whiskers, skirt, the main coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm.

Coat colour 10
Consult the description of colours/combination of colours for each particular non-self variety.

Markings 20
Consult the description of marking/ticking for each particular non-self variety.

Crest 15
The crest should radiate from a pinpoint central point between the eyes and the ears. The crest should be round and deep.
Common faults: Split, flat, askew, misplaced, oval, square, too small, too large. Crest with open centre.
Disqualifying faults: Double crest. Extremely misplaced crest.

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence.

Total 100

SUOMEN SMH MARSUHARRASTAJAT RY

American crested self

An American crested should have an evenly distributed divergent crest-colour. The American crested should have a crest with the right shape placed in the right position. These features must be of high quality for a crested to be considered a good representative of its breed.

Body 15

The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.
Common faults: Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.
Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

Ears 10

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.
Common faults: wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged
Disqualifying faults: missing ear.

Eyes 10

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.
Common faults: incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye
Disqualifying faults: serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

Coat texture 10

The main coat should be short (2-3cm) with naturally existing longer hair which are allowed to be 1cm longer than the main coat. Coat is smooth, soft and shiny. The main coat stands out from longer guard hairs
Common faults: Coarse, greasy, non-elastic, woolly, wavy, thin, too long (the main coat more than 4 cm), dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, tendency of skirt. Indefinite separation of main coat and longer guard hairs.
Disqualifying faults: Ridges, rosettes, eyebrows, side-whiskers, skirt, the main coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm.

Colour 15

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

Crest 10
The crest should radiate from a pinpoint central point between the eyes and the ears. The crest should be round and deep.
Common faults: Split, flat, askew, misplaced, oval, square, too small, too large. Crest with open centre.
Disqualifying faults: Double crest. Extremely misplaced crest.

Crest colour 20
The crest should be in a different colour from the body colour. All self colours according to the standard are approved. The crest colour should be evenly distributed in the crest. The crest colour should fill more than ¾ of the crest in order to be approved.
Common faults: Smaller part of the crest in body colour.
Disqualifying faults: More than ¼ of crest in body colour.

Condition/presentation 10 The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence.

Total 100

American crested nonself

An American crested should have an evenly distributed divergent crest-colour. The American crested should have a crest with the right shape placed in the right position. An American crested nonself should thus have a correct shade of colour, correct markings and the desired body shape and in addition a crest with a deviant color from the body's coloring and markings. These features must be of high quality for a crested to be considered a good representative of its breed.

Body 15

The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.
Common faults: Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.
Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

Ears 10

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.
Common faults: wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged
Disqualifying faults: missing ear.

Eyes 10

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.
Common faults: incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye
Disqualifying faults: serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

Coat texture 10

The main coat should be short (2-3cm) with naturally existing longer hair which are allowed to be 1cm longer than the main coat. Coat is smooth, soft and shiny. The main coat stands out from longer guard hairs
Common faults: Coarse, greasy, non-elastic, woolly, wavy, thin, too long (the main coat more than 4 cm), dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, tendency of skirt. Indefinite separation of main coat and longer guard hairs.
Disqualifying faults: Ridges, rosettes, eyebrows, side-whiskers, skirt, the main coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm.

Colour and markings 15

All nonself varieties according to the standard are approved. Consult the description of the nonself varieties.

Crest 10
The crest should radiate from a pinpoint central point between the eyes and the ears. The crest should be round and deep.
Common faults: Split, flat, askew, misplaced, oval, square, too small, too large. Crest with open centre.
Disqualifying faults: Double crest. Extremely misplaced crest.

Crest colour 20
The crest should be in a different colour from the body marking colours. All self colours according to the standard are approved. The crest colour should be evenly distributed in the crest. The crest colour should fill more than ¾ of the crest in order to be approved.
Common faults: Smaller part of the crest in body colour.
Disqualifying faults: More than ¼ of crest in body colour.

Condition/presentation 10 The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence.

Total 100

Teddy

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

Body 15

The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.
Common faults: Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.
Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

Ears 10

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.
Common faults: wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged
Disqualifying faults: missing ear

Eyes 10

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.
Common faults: incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye.
Disqualifying faults: serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

Coat direction 25

The coat should be standing straight out all over the body.
Common faults: incorrect direction like flat coat, partings, smaller ruffles, saddle.
Disqualifying faults: flat coat on more than 50% of body, rosettes.

Coat texture 15

The coat should be coarse, strong and springy with crimped hairs. A certain consideration with reference to sex to be taken. Even length. Ideal length of the main coat should be 2-3 cm with naturally existing longer hair which are allowed to be 1cm longer than the main coat. The main coat stands out from longer guard hairs.
Common faults: soft or uneven coat. Greasy, non-elastic, guard hairs, dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, coat length more than 4 cm. Indefinite separation of main coat and longer guard hairs.
Disqualifying faults: coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

Coat density 15

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

Common faults: coat is not dense.

Condition/presentation 10

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

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

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

Total 100

Rex

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

Body 15

The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.
Common faults: Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.
Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

Ears 10

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.
Common faults: wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged
Disqualifying faults: missing ear

Eyes 10

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.
Common faults: incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye.
Disqualifying faults: serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

Coat direction 25

The coat should be standing straight out all over the body.
Common faults: incorrect direction like flat coat, partings, smaller ruffles, saddle.
Disqualifying faults: flat coat on more than 50% of body, rosettes.

Coat texture 15

The coat should be coarse, strong and springy with crimped hairs. A certain consideration with reference to sex to be taken. Even length. Ideal length of the main coat should be 2-3 cm with naturally existing longer hair which are allowed to be 1cm longer than the main coat. The main coat stands out from longer guard hairs.
Common faults: soft or uneven coat. Greasy, non-elastic, guard hairs, dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, coat length more than 4 cm. Indefinite separation of main coat and longer guard hairs.
Disqualifying faults: coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

Coat density 15

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

Common faults: coat is not dense.

Condition/presentation 10

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

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

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

Total 100

Abyssinian

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

Body 15

The body should be short and compact, with firm muscles. The head should give a triangular impression with convex profile, both from above and from the side. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.

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

Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

Ears 10

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

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

Disqualifying faults: missing ear.

Eyes 10

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

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

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

Coat texture 15

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

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

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

Ridges 20

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

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

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

Rosettes 20

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

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

Disqualifying faults: Missing any of the eight main rosettes.

Condition/presentation 10

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

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

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

Total 100

Ridgeback

This cavy breed is a smooth haired cavy whose characteristic feature is the ridge. Ridgeback should have a coat quality as described in the standard. In addition the ridgeback should have a correctly placed and formed ridge. These features must be of high quality for the ridgeback to be considered a good representative of its breed.

Body 25
The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to body shape are desired.
Common faults: Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.
Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

Ears 10
Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.
Common faults: wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged
Disqualifying faults: missing ear

Eyes 10
Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.
Common faults: incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye
Disqualifying faults: serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, above eyelid visible fatty eye, Blindness

Coat texture 20
The main coat should be short (2-3cm) with naturally existing longer hair which are allowed to be 1cm longer than the main coat. Coat is smooth, soft and shiny. The main coat stands out from longer guard hairs.
Common faults: Coarse, greasy, non-elastic, woolly, wavy, thin, too long (the main coat more than 5 cm), dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, tendency of skirt. Indefinite separation of main coat and longer guard hairs.
Disqualifying faults: Side-whiskers, skirt, coat length more than 6 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

Ridge 25

A ridge should be present along the full length of the spine; from a point between the ears all the way to the hips. Ridge should be sharp and stand straight up or slightly towards back. The highest point of the ridge should be at the back of the neck. Ridge direction should be even.

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

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

Condition/presentation 10

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

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

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

Total 100

SUOMEN SMH RY MARSUHARRASTAJAT

Crested ridgeback

This cavy breed is a smooth haired cavy whose characteristic feature is the ridge and crest. idgeback should have a coat quality as described in the standard. In addition the ridgeback should have a correctly placed and formed ridge and a crest with the right shape placed in the right position. These features must be of high quality for the ridgeback to be considered a good representative of its breed.

Body 20
The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.
Common faults: Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.
Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

Ears 10
Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.
Common faults: wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged
Disqualifying faults: missing ear

Eyes 10
Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.
Common faults: incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye
Disqualifying faults: serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, above eyelid visible fatty eye, Blindness

Coat texture 15
The main coat should be short (2-3cm) with naturally existing longer hair which are allowed to be 1cm longer than the main coat. Coat is smooth, soft and shiny. The main coat stands out from longer guard hairs.
Common faults: Coarse, greasy, non-elastic, woolly, wavy, thin, too long (the main coat more than 5 cm), dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, tendency of skirt. Indefinite separation of main coat and longer guard hairs.
Disqualifying faults: Side-whiskers, skirt, coat length more than 6 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

Crest 15

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

Common faults: split, flat, askew, misplaced, oval, square, too small, too large, open center, double crest

Disqualifying faults: extremely misplaced crest

Ridge 20

A ridge should be present along the full length of the spine; from a point between the ears all the way to the hips. Ridge should be sharp and stand straight up or slightly towards back. The highest point of the ridge should be at the back of the neck. Ridge direction should be even.

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

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

Condition/presentation 10

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

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

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

Total 100

Skinny

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

Body 25

The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.
Common faults: Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.
Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

Ears 10

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.
Common faults: wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged
Disqualifying faults: missing ear

Eyes 10

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.
Common faults: incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye.
Disqualifying faults: serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

Coat distribution 15

There should be coat on the head, on the feet/toes and on the legs. The coat on the bridge of the nose is allowed to taper up toward the ears in the shape of a v. The legs should be covered in coat up to the elbow/knee. Coat around the genitals are preferred.
Common faults: Too little coat on head, feet/toes. Coat on cheeks. Patches of coat on the body.
Disqualifying faults: Complete lack of coat on head, feet/toes, legs.

Coat texture & density 15

The quality of the coat should be coarse, dense and crispy.
Common faults: Soft, thin long or straight coat.
Disqualifying faults: bald spots in coated areas <0,5 cm

Skin 15

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

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

Disqualifying faults: Large amount of scarred skin.

Condition/presentation 10

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

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

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

Total 100

CH-teddy, CH-teddy crest

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

Body 15

The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.
Common faults: Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.
Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

Ears 10

Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.
Common faults: wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged
Disqualifying faults: missing ear.

Eyes 10

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.
Common faults: incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye.
Disqualifying faults: serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness

Coat direction 15

The coat should be standing straight out all over the body.
Common faults: incorrect direction like flat coat, partings, smaller ruffles, saddle.
Disqualifying faults: flat coat on more than 50% of body, rosettes.

Coat texture 25

The coat should be coarse, strong and springy with crimped hairs. Even length. Ideal length should be 6 cm. Coat on the head is shorter than the coat on the body. There should be a gradual shift from the short coat on the head to the longer coat on the body in order to give a rounded impression. Coats on cavies younger than 5 months may be shorter.
Common faults: soft or uneven coat. Greasy, non-elastic, dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm. Coat length less than 5 cm or more than 8 cm. Uneven length of coat.
Disqualifying faults: coat length less than 4 cm (cavies above 5 months of age) or more than 10 cm. Missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

Coat density 15
The coat should be dense. The skin should not be visible.
Common faults: coat is not dense.

Crest
Not to be judged

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence.

Total 100

Peruvian

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

Body 10

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

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

Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

Ears 5

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

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

Disqualifying faults: missing ear.

Eyes 5

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

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

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

Coat texture 15

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

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

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

Coat density 10

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

Common faults: uneven or thin coat.

Frontal 15

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

Common faults: Frontal does not cover the head by 4 months of age. Deviances in coat length compared to age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.
Disqualifying faults: Significant deviances in coat length compared to age. Visible rosettes in addition to the two on the rump. Larger visible damage to coat length.

Shoulders and sides 15
Under this point all coat from the chops, to the shoulder and the sides all the way to the hips are considered. The coat of shoulders and sides should be even and harmonize with the length of the sweep.
Common faults: Smaller deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.
Disqualifying faults: Significant deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Visible extra rosettes in addition to the two on the rump. Larger, visible damage to coat length.

Sweep 15
The sweep consists of all coat from the hips of the cavy and all over the rear end. The coat of the sweep should be of even length and harmonize with the length of the coat from shoulders and sides. The peruvian is presented with parting. The ideal is that the coat of the Peruvian, if viewed from above, forms a full circle, with even coat length towards all directions. A slightly oval form is accepted since the coat on the head is short. When judging the coat of long-hairs it should be taken into account that the normal growth of a cavy coat is 25 mm per month. Thus the length should be judged in comparison to the age of the particular cavy. The tips of all hairs should be intact, in coloured cavies this will be visible as a darker strip towards the ends of the coat.
Common faults: Smaller deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.
Disqualifying faults: Significant deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Missing rosettes on the rump. Larger, visible damage to coat length.

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points. A long-haired cavy should be presented on a show boars with the coat nicely combed. A Peruvian can be showed with or without parting.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence.

Total 100

Sheltie

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

Body 15

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

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

Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

Ears 5

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

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

Disqualifying faults: missing ear.

Eyes 5

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

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

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

Coat texture 20

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

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

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

Coat density 15

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

Common faults: uneven or thin coat.

Shoulders and sides 15

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

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

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

Sweep 15

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

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

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

Condition/presentation 10

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

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

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

Total 100

Coronet

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

Body 15

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

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

Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

Ears 5

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

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

Disqualifying faults: missing ear

Eyes 5

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

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

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

Coat texture 15

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

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

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

Coat density 10

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

Common faults: uneven or thin coat.

Shoulders and sides 15

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

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

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

Sweep 15

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

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

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

Coronet 10

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

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

Disqualifying faults: double coronet

Condition/presentation 10

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

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

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

Total 100

Alpaca

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

Body 10

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

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

Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

Ears 5

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

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

Disqualifying faults: missing ear.

Eyes 5

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

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

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

Coat texture 15

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

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

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

Coat density 10

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

Common faults: uneven or thin coat.

Frontal 15

The alpaca has two rosettes at the rump, parallel and close to each other. In front of these rosettes, the coat should grow forwards and form a frontal. The frontal should cover the head, at the latest from 4 months of age.
Common faults: Frontal does not cover the head by 4 months of age. Deviances in coat length compared to age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.
Disqualifying faults: Significant deviances in coat length compared to age. Visible rosettes in addition to the two on the rump. Larger visible damage to coat length.

Shoulders and sides 15
Under this point all coat from the chops, to the shoulder and the sides all the way to the hips are considered. The coat of shoulders and sides should be even and harmonize with the length of the sweep.
Common faults: Smaller deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.
Disqualifying faults: Significant deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Visible extra rosettes in addition to the two on the rump. Larger, visible damage to coat length.

Sweep 15
The sweep consists of all coat from the hips of the cavy and all over the rear end. The coat of the sweep should be of even length and harmonize with the length of the coat from shoulders and sides. The alpaca is presented with parting. The ideal is that the coat of the alpaca, if viewed from above, forms a full circle, with even coat length towards all directions. A slightly oval form is accepted since the coat on the head is short. When judging the coat of long-hairs it should be taken into account that the normal growth of a cavy coat is 25 mm per month. Thus the length should be judged in comparison to the age of the particular cavy. The tips of all hairs should be intact, in coloured cavies this will be visible as a darker strip towards the ends of the coat.
Common faults: Smaller deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.
Disqualifying faults: Significant deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Missing rosettes on the rump. Larger, visible damage to coat length.

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points. A long-haired cavy should be presented on a show board with the coat nicely combed. An Alpaca can be shown with or without parting.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence.

Total 100

Texel

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

Body 15

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

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

Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

Ears 5

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

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

Disqualifying faults: missing ear.

Eyes 5

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

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

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

Coat texture 20

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

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

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

Coat density 15

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

Common faults: uneven or thin coat.

Shoulders and sides 15

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

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

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

Sweep 15

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

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

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

Condition/presentation 10

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

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

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

Total 100

Merino

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

Body 15

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

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

Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

Ears 5

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

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

Disqualifying faults: missing ear.

Eyes 5

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

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

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

Coat texture 15

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

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

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

Coat density 10

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

Common faults: uneven or thin coat.

Shoulders and sides 15
Under this point all coat from the chops, to the shoulder and the sides all the way to the hips are considered. The coat of shoulders and sides should be even and harmonize with the length of the sweep.
Common faults: Smaller deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.
Disqualifying faults: Significant deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Larger, visible damage to coat length. Rosettes.

Sweep 15
The sweep consists of all coat from the hips of the cavy and all over the rear end. The coat of the sweep should be of even length and harmonize with the length of the coat from shoulders and sides. The merino is presented with parting. The ideal is that the coat of the merino, if viewed from above, forms half a circle, with even coat length towards all directions. A slightly oval form is accepted. When judging the coat of longhairs it should be taken into account that the normal growth of a cavy coat is 25 mm per month. Thus the length should be judged in comparison to the age of the particular cavy. The tips of all hairs should be intact, in coloured cavies this will be visible as a darker strip towards the ends of the coat.
Common faults: Smaller deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.
Disqualifying faults: Significant deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Larger, visible damage to coat length. Rosettes.

Coronet 10
The coronet is a rosette placed between eyes and ears. The coronet should be symmetric, groomed, even and follow the shape of the head. The coronet should give a balanced impression and radiate in all directions from a pinpoint centre between eyes and ears.
Common faults: not symmetric, split, flat, too small, too large, open centre, not groomed.
Disqualifying faults: double coronet

Condition/presentation 10

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points. A long-haired cavy should be presented on a show board with the coat nicely combed. A Merino can be shown with or without parting. Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat. Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence.

Total 100

Lunkarya peruvian

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

Body 15
The body should be short, compact, low set with even height and broad shoulders. The head should be short and wide. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.
Common faults: Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: angular and bony, narrow shoulders, marked waist, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age. Well developed extra teats.
Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

Ears 5
Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.
Common faults: wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged
Disqualifying faults: missing ear.

Eyes 5
Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.
Common faults: incorrect form, small, different sizes, runny, damages, hanging eyelids, tendency of fatty eye.
Disqualifying faults: serious damages to eyes like cataract, glaucoma, visible fatty eye, blindness.

Coat texture 15
The coat should be coarse and wavy. A cavy with a very coarse coat may be quite curly as young, but due to the coarseness curls will gradually disappear. The coat is somewhat softer on younger cavies and develops towards a coarser coat. Cavies around 12 months of age may still be in development. The coat does not follow the body contours and will appear fluffy. Whiskers should be bent.
Common faults: Soft, greasy and/or worn coat. Lacking volume and / or waves. Missing coat in patches <0,5 cm.
Disqualifying faults: straight whiskers. Missing coat in patches >0,5 cm.

Coat density 10 The coat should be very dense. The density should be even all around the body, and also from closest to the body and outwards to the tips.
Common faults: uneven or thin coat.

Frontal 15
The lunkarya peruvian has two rosettes at the rump, parallel and close to each other. In front of these rosettes the coat should grow forwards and form a frontal. The frontal should cover the head, by 4 months of age at the latest.
Common faults: Frontal does not cover the head by 4 months of age. Deviances in coat length compared to age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.
Disqualifying faults: Significant deviances in coat length compared to age. Visible rosettes in addition to the two on the rump. Larger visible damage to coat length.

Shoulders and sides 15
Under this point all coat from the chops, to the shoulder and the sides all the way to the hips are considered. The coat of shoulders and sides should be even and harmonize with the length of the sweep.
Common faults: Smaller deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.
Disqualifying faults: Significant deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Visible extra rosettes in addition to the two on the rump. Larger, visible damage to coat length.

Sweep 15
The sweep consists of all coat from the hips of the cavy and all over the rear end. The coat of the sweep should be of even length and harmonize with the length of the coat from shoulders and sides. The lunkarya peruvian is presented with a parting. The ideal is that the coat of the lunkarya peruvian, if viewed from above, forms a full circle, with even coat length towards all directions. A slightly oval form is accepted since the coat on the head is short. When judging the coat of long-hairs it should be taken into account that the normal growth of a cavy coat is 25 mm per month. Thus the length should be judged in comparison to the age of the particular cavy. The tips of all hairs should be intact, in coloured cavies this will be visible as a darker strip towards the ends of the coat. **Common faults:** Smaller deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Uneven coat length and/or missing tips. Chewed or cut coat. Smaller insignificant damage to coat length.
Disqualifying faults: Significant deviances in coat length compared to the expected at the particular age. Missing rosettes on the rump. Larger, visible damage to coat length.

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given 10 points. A long-haired cavy should be presented on a show board with the coat nicely combed. A Lunkarya can be shown with or without parting.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat.
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites, pregnancy, sickness, any additives in the coats, missing teeth, poor condition caused by negligence

Total 100

Cut longhaired

The cavies shown against this standard are all long haired standardized varieties of cavies, whose coats have been cut. The coat should at least be of a length that reaches the show board.

Body 15

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

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

Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

Ears 5

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

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

Disqualifying faults: missing ear.

Eyes 5

Eyes should be large, bold, round and bright.

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

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

Coat texture 15

Consult the description of each breed for a correct description.

Coat density 10

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

Common faults: uneven or thin coat.

Ensemble 15

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

Common faults:. Uneven coat length (e.g. drop shape) and/or missing tips. Visible damage to coat. Disqualifying faults: Coat length under 10 cm.

Features of the breed 25

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

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

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

Condition/presentation 10

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

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

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

Total 100

4. Guide standards

Breeds that have not yet been fully standardized have guide standards. The following breeds are in SMH's Guidestandard: Cuy, Lunkarya sheltie, Lunkarya coronet, California roan.

Cuy

Lunkarya sheltie

Lunkarya coronet

California roan

Tortoiseshell & white roan

Minibli