

Argente Brun



SCHEDULE OF POINTS

GENERAL TYPE	50
COLOR	20
EVENNESS OF COLOR	10
FUR	15
CONDITION	5
TOTAL POINTS	100

SHOWROOM CLASSES & WEIGHTS

Senior Bucks—8 months of age and over, 8 - 10 pounds. Ideal weight 9 pounds.

Senior Does—8 months of age and over, 8 1/2 - 10 1/2 pounds. Ideal weight 9 1/2 pounds.

Intermediate Bucks—6 to 8 months of age, not over 9 pounds.

Intermediate Does—6 to 8 months of age, not over 9 1/2 pounds.

Junior Bucks—Under 6 months of age, not over 8 pounds. Minimum weight 5 1/2 pounds.

Junior Does—Under 6 months of age, not over 8 1/2 pounds. Minimum weight 5 1/2 pounds.

Pre-junior bucks & does—Under 3 months of age, not over 5 1/2 pounds.

NOTE: Juniors and Intermediates which exceed maximum weight limits may be shown in higher age classifications.

No animal may be shown in a lower age classification than its true age.

GENERAL TYPE

Type—Points 50: The body shall be of medium length, with depth of body to approximately equal width. It shall have good depth of hindquarters and well developed shoulders, with the shoulders being slightly lower and narrower than the hips, forming a slight taper. The back is to rise gradually from the nape of the neck to the high point over the hips. The entire body must carry firm and solid flesh throughout especially over the hips, with no suggestion of softness.

HEAD & EARS—Head should be broad and bold and set into the shoulders on a short neck. Ears of medium length, well furred and carried close together and erect.

FEET & LEGS—Legs to be of medium bone and straight.

Faults—Bony angular frame, large paunch, excessive dewlap, especially in bucks. Flat, pinched or undercut hips. Cut for long or flat shoulders.

COLOR—Points 20: Surface color is to be an even silvered or frosted chocolate brown throughout. While evenness is stressed, slightly darker muzzle butterfly, ears and feet are desirable. Longer, dark brown guard hairs are to be evenly interspersed over the entire pelt. The undercolor is to be a rich chocolate ideally carried right to the skin. Allowance to be made for some overall fading due to age. Toenails to be dark brown. Eyes—Brown

Faults—Uneven color or fading around cheeks or eyes; extremely dark ears or muzzle; excessive molt; poor condition; hutch stains.

Evenness of Color—Points 10

FUR—Points 15: (Flyback) Medium length, having good texture and density.

Disqualifications from Competition—Any suggestion of a slate surface cast or any other off-color spots or patches, white toenails, lack of chocolate guard hairs, eyes other than brown.

CONDITION—Points 5: Per ARBA definition

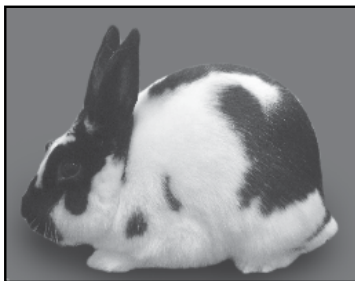
Broken Mini Satin

COLOR—Color is to include any recognized breed variety in conjunction with white. It is to have both ears colored, color around the eyes, and on the nose. (No preference given for a nose butterfly over an evenly balanced nose marking.)

The body pattern may be spotted, with individual color spots or patches over the back, sides, and hips, or blanket pattern, with color starting at or near the neck and continuing over the back, side, and hips. Preference to be given to any evenly balanced pattern. Toenails should be white, but no fault or disqualification for colored toenails(s). Eyes—Color to correspond to the colored variety requirement.

Faults—Unbalanced nose marking, scattered white hairs on the ears; unbalanced body markings; uneven color. Color more than 50%.

Disqualification from Competition—The complete absence of color on the nose, around either eye, or on either ear. Excessive scattered white hairs in colored section. (No disqualification for white spots in colored section). Color less than 10%.



Chocolate Agouti Mini Satin

COLOR—The undercolor is to be chocolate brown fading into dove gray at the base of the hairshaft. The intermediate ring color is to be clearly defined bright coppery orange, and slightly narrower than the undercolor.

The surface color on the top and sides of the body is to be a rich blend of chocolate brown and coppery orange. The surface color results from the blending of the three remaining layers. Immediately above the intermediate ring color should be a narrow chocolate brown band, followed by a layer of coppery orange guard hairs and topped with chocolate brown guard hairs. Head, chest, feet and outer leg color should match the body surface color without distinct ticking. The neck and jawline is to be slightly lighter than the body color. Eye circles should be light creamy orange and should be narrow and well defined. The top of the tail is to be chocolate brown, interspersed with coppery orange, and the underside of the tail is to be cream. The belly undercolor is to be chocolate brown to white, with chocolate brown preferred. The belly surface color is to be orange or cream. Toenails are to be dark, eyes are to be brown, ruby cast permissible.

Faults—Surface color that is too light or too dark. Faded



Corrections to the Cavy Standard of Perfection



Page 232—Under **CONDITION**, it refers to page 219. The correct reference is page 33.

Page 234—**PINK EYES** definition was not updated (Correct definition: **PINK EYES**—An eye color found in cavies where the iris is a pink to red color).

Page 247—Mandolin-shape is dropped as a General Fault.

Page 248—There should be an asterisk on Unworthy of Award as it is not protestable.

Page 250—There should be a blank space on the Agouti chart between Beige and Black to make it more readable.

Page 262—For the American breed, the Show Classification “Any Other Marked” should be “Broken Color & Tortoise Shell.” It is correct on the next page under Show Classification 18.

Page 263— For the American breed, the Show Classification “**TAN PATTERN**” — Remove **TAN** under the **TAN PATTERN**. It is correct under Show Classification 19 (Just a side note for clarification, Tan and Marten are both grouped under Tan Pattern).

Page 263—For the American breed, there is a missing comma between Gold and Lilac (Show Classification 5). They are two separate varieties.

Page 266—For the Coronet breed, there are Five Show Classifications, not Six (Side note: Self, Agouti, Broken Color, Tortoise Shell & White, and Any Other Variety).

Page 274—For the Silke Satin breed, it lists Harsh and/or wiry coat. It should be: Fault - Coarse Coat

Page 280—For the Texel breed there are Five Show Classifications, not Six (Side note: Self, Agouti, Broken Color, Tortoise Shell & White, and Any Other Variety).

Seal Lionhead

COLOR-Color is to be rich sepia brown on the saddle, from the end of the mane to the tail, shading to a just slightly lighter tint on the flanks, chest. and belly. Color is to carry well down the hair shaft with undercolor to match shadings throughout. Toenails are to be dark. **EYES**-Brown. Ruby cast permissible but not desired.

Faults-Rusty tinge.



Chocolate Lionhead

The surface color is to be a medium chocolate over the entire animal and extending well down the hair shaft. The undercolor is to be a dove-gray. Toenails to be a uniform dark brown. Eyes-Brown. Ruby cast permissible.

Faults-Faded, rusty or yellowed color, scattered white hairs, light undercolor.



Lilac Havana

LILAC-Color is to be uniform medium dove gray with a pinkish tint on the surface, very lustrous and carried as deep as possible. Color is to be uniform over the entire body. Color to be carried as deep as possible. Toenails to be the same color and show pigmentation. **EYES**-Blue-gray, with a ruby cast permissible.

Faults-Faded color. Cut severely for brownish tinge or white hairs in the coat.



Blue New Zealand

BLUE-Color should be a uniform deep, rich blue extending down the hair shaft to a slate blue undercolor. The entire animal should have even coloring throughout. Toenail color is to be dark. Eyes - BlueGray

Faults-Brownish cast; Mealiness; Ticking.

Disqualification from Competition-Excessive ticking.



Himalayan Mini Satin

COLORS-Black, Blue, Chocolate, and Lilac

The entire body is to be pure white with a slight ivory cast except for the nose, ears, feet, and tail, which are to be colored. Eye stains are permissible. Dark toe nails are preferred, but light toe nails showing pigmentation are permissible. All toe nails must match on the same and corresponding foot.

COLOR OF MARKINGS-Black, Blue, Chocolate and Lilac compete together. The markings are to be of the surface color as described in the respective self varieties. Eyes pink for all varieties. [See Black, Blue, and Chocolate descriptions; and the Lilac definition in the Silver Marten Mini Satin standard] Faults-all colors - stray white hairs, barring, frosted color, brassiness, severely faded point color,

Disqualifications from Competition-Absence of color on the nose, ears, feet, and tail. Any color or smut on the usable portion of the pelt excluding color confined to the dewlap. Tan pattern markings. Definite clean, white spot(s) in colored markings. Do not disqualify for molting, frosting, or dilution which may make the point color faded or indistinct.



Squirrel Mini Satin

The surface color on the top and sides of the body are to be blue mingled with white. The intermediate band is to be white over a medium slate blue undercolor. The chest is to be a light pearl over a medium slate blue undercolor. The undercolor of the belly is to be slate blue or white, with slate blue preferred. The head, ears, legs, and feet are to match the surface color on the body. The surface color on the belly, back of forelegs, inside of hind legs, top of hind feet, underside of the lower jaw, and nape of the neck are to be white. The foot pads, around the nostrils and eyes, and the inner surface of the ears are to be white. The top of the tail is to be blue, sparsely ticked with white, over a medium slate blue undercolor. The underside of the tail and around the vent are to be white to the skin. Eyes: blue-gray

Undercolor: 1 Ring Color: 4 Surface Color: 5

Faults-Fault animals that are light or dark in surface color.

Disqualification from Competition-Absence of ring color. Extremely dark or light surface color; brown patches of color; brown ring color; absence of ring color.



Sable Mini Rex



Sable—The surface color is to be a rich sepia brown on the head, ears, back, outside of legs, and top of the tail. The surface color will fade to a lighter sepia on the sides, chest, belly, inside of legs, and underside of the tail. Dark face color is to fade from the eyes to the jaws and all blending of color is to be gradual and free from blotches or streaks. The undercolor will be slightly lighter than the surface color. Eyes—Brown. Ruby cast permissible.

Fault—Fault animals that have streaks, blotches, or poor color blending. Animals that are too light or too dark are to be faulted. Scattered white hairs, or lack of darker shading across the loin is to be a fault.

Siamese Sable Lionhead



Color—The surface color is to be rich sepia brown on the head, ears, back, outside of legs, and top of the tail. The surface color will fade to lighter sepia on the sides, chest, belly, inside of legs, and underside of tail. Dark face color is to fade from eyes to the jaws and all blending of the color is to be gradual and free of blotches or streaks. The under color will be slightly lighter than the surface color. **EYES:** Brown; Ruby cast permissible but not desirable.

Fault—Animals with streaks, blotched, poor color blending Scattered white hairs, or lack of darker color in the loin area.

Disqualifications from Competition—White underside on the tail, martenized markings.

Tan Abyssinian



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

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

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

Tan Markings—To consist of Tan tipped hairs. Long tip color is desirable, minimal undercolor. Undercolor is to match the top color. Tan color on Black or Chocolate is to be a rich red. Tan color on Blue, or Lilac, is to be a rich orange. Tan color is

to be brilliant and complimentary to the Top color—the Self description for Red or Red Eyed Orange does not apply.

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

1 Point—Line of Demarcation on sides and throat to be high, clear and distinct. **3 Points**—Eye Circles to be well defined and prominent around the entire eye. **1 Point**—Nostril/Mouth should be prominently outlined. Jowl markings should be clear, wide

and long, following the jaw line. **1 Point**—Shoulder markings are to be a bold tapered line, beginning at the top of the chest, continuing over each shoulder and up the sides. **1 Point**—Feet/

Legs, on the inside of each, should show tan, with top color on the outside. Toenails are to match the Top Color. **2 Points**—Pea Spots are to be prominent. **1 Point**—Sides should be evenly

and thickly laced with Tan tipped hairs, extending well up the sides. This lacing of Tan tipped hairs serves to enhance the Tan Markings.

Faults—Tan on nostrils, extending up to the eye circles--giving a mealy appearance. Stray Tan hairs in Top Color--not to be confused with desirable side lacing. Very muddy belly.

Disqualifications from Competition—Patches of foreign color including Tan, red or orange in Top Color—not to be confused with Tan tipped lacing hairs on flanks. Flesh spots on foot-pads or ears on Black, Chocolate, and Blue.

Tan Belgian Hare



Tans—Black, Blue, Chocolate and Lilac

Color and Markings—The head, the outside of the ears, the front of the fore feet, the outside of the hind feet, and the top and sides of the body, are to be of the surface and undercolor as described in the each of the self colors below:

Black—Surface color is to be a rich jet black of the entire animal. Extending down the hair shaft. Undercolor is to be a dark slate blue. Eye color—Brown.

Blue—Surface color is to be a dark blue all over and down the hair shaft. Undercolor is to be a medium blue. Eye color—Blue-gray

Chocolate—A rich, chocolatey brown over entire body and extending well down the hair shaft. Undercolor is to be dove-gray. Eye color—Brown

Lilac—Surface color is to be dove-gray with a pinkish tint that extends well down the hair shaft. Undercolor is to be a light dove-gray. Eye color—Blue gray

The nostrils, the eye circles, the jowls, the inside of the ears, the triangle, the collar, the back of the fore feet, the inside of the hind feet and legs, the chest, the belly, and the underside of the tail are to be a rich, fiery, reddish-tan color.

The tan color is to carry all the way to the skin in these areas. Prominent, fiery, reddish-tan guard hairs are to be evenly distributed along the sides and lower hindquarters.

Fault—Fault animals with indistinct divisions of the color and mealiness or brindling on the head and body. Pale tan color on the belly or underside of the tail is undesirable.

Fault—Fault animals for slate-blue undercolor on the belly. All features being equal, the deepest, richest, most uniform tan color should win.

Tan varieties must meet the Standard of the Belgian Hare

Markings:

- 2 points on head(nostril, eye circles, ear lacing)
- 2 points on triangle
- 4 points on chest and collar
- 2 points on demarcation line

Color Points:

- 13 points belly
- 7 points top color

Siamese Sable Britannia Petite



Color—The surface color of the face, ears, back, legs and the top of the tail is to be a rich sepia brown. The surface color will fade to a lighter sepia on the sides, belly, chest and underside of the tail. The rich sepia brown color on the face is to fade from the eyes to the jaws and blend evenly with the chest. All blending is to be gradual and free from streaks and blotches. The undercolor will be slightly lighter than the surface color. Eyes—Brown.

Faults—Scattered white hairs; surface color showing streaks and/or blotches; color that is too light or dark as to not show proper blending.