

DANSK MARSVINEKLUB
DANISH CAVY CLUB



CAVY STANDARD

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CHILDRENS PETS

In childrens pets, the cavy doesn't have to be purebred or have a pedigree, but if it is shown in the champ class a pedigree is required. Exhibitor can show in childrens pets the year out where he/she is 15 years old. At the judging of the cavy, its condition, temper and well groomedness is emphasized, together with the interaction between child and cavy.

It is not allowed to judge unnecessarily hard upon breed traits.

Condition	30 point
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The cavy should be healthy, have a good size and be in a good feeding status. The body should be brickshaped, with wide shoulders and a welldeveloped neck. The body should feel firm and compact. The outer ear should appear clean and well groomed.

Deduction for lack of bodymass, narrow shoulders, protruding hips and vertebraes.

Deduction for pear-shape, overweight and flabbiness.

Deduction for fatty-eye, runny and irritated eyes, filters, static lice, grease spot and skeleton defects and anomalies.

Temperament	20 point
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Calm, gracious, confident and seeking contact. Curious behavior is allowed. Good interaction between child and cavy is desired.

Deduction for fearfulness, escape attempts and biting/trying to bite.

Coat	20 point
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Dense, clean, smooth and shiny. The skin should be smooth, intact and without any redness.

Deduction for dirty, greasy or dull coat, lack of density, bald spots, dandruff, loose hairs and shedding.

Deduction for wounds, skin tears and redness/irritated skin.

Feet/nails	10 points
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Nails should be clean and well trimmed. Feet should be soft and well groomed.

Deduction for overly long nails, nails trimmed too short and having too few/many toes.

Deduction for dirty feet or nails, visible spurs on the feet, redness and crooked nails/toes.

Teeth	10 point
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Teeth should be clean, whole, properly shaped and symmetrical.

Deduction for broken and crooked teeth, crooked jaws, over- or undershot teeth, overly long teeth, discolored or dirty teeth.

Size	10 point
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The size of the cavy should be age appropriate.

Deduction for underdevelopment.

Total	100 point
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PETS

In pets, the cavy doesn't have to be purebred or have a pedigree, but if it is shown in the champ class a pedigree is required. There is no age requirements for the exhibitor. At the judging of the cavy, its condition, temper and well groomedness is emphasized.

It is not allowed to judge unnecessarily hard upon breed traits.

Condition	30 point
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The cavy should be healthy, have a good size and be in a good feeding status. The body should be brickshaped, with wide shoulders and a welldeveloped neck. The body should feel firm and compact.

The outer ear should appear clean and well groomed.

Deduction for lack of bodymass, narrow shoulders, protruding hips and vertebraes.

Deduction for pear-shape, overweight and flabbyness.

Deduction for fatty-eye, runny and irritated eyes, filters, static lice, grease spot and skeleton defects and anomalies.

Temperament	20 point
-------------	----------

Calm, gracious, confident and seeking contact. Curious behavior is allowed. Good interaction between child and cavy is desired.

Deduction for fearfulness, escape attempts and biting/trying to bite.

Coat	20 point
------	----------

Dense, clean, smooth and shiny. The skin should be smooth, intact and without any redness.

Deduction for dirty, greasy or dull coat, lack of density, bald spots, dandruff, loose hairs and shedding.

Deduction for wounds, skin tears and redness/irritated skin.

Feet/nails	10 points
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Nails should be clean and well trimmed. Feet should be soft and well groomed.

Deduction for overly long nails, nails trimmed too short and having too few/many toes.

Deduction for dirty feet or nails, visible spurs on the feet, redness and crooked nails/toes.

Teeth	10 point
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Teeth should be clean, whole, properly shaped and symmetrical.

Deduction for broken and crooked teeth, crooked jaws, over- or undershot teeth, overly long teeth, discolored or dirty teeth.

Size	10 point
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The size of the cavy should be age appropriate.

Deduction for underdevelopment.

Total	100 point
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VETERAN

In veteran, the cavy doesn't have to be purebred or have a pedigree, but if it is required to be between 4 and 6 years old. A cavy in that agegroup is not required to be shown as a veteran, but can be shown in the regular pet classes. There is no age requirements for the exhibitor. At the judging of the cavy, its condition, temper and well groomedness is emphasized.

It is not allowed to judge unnecessarily hard upon breed traits.

Condition	30 point
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The cavy should be healthy, have a good size and be in a good feeding status. The body should be brickshaped, with wide shoulders and a welldeveloped neck. The body should feel firm and compact. The outer ear should appear clean and well groomed.

In the veteran class, the age of the cavy is taken into special account – however it still has to be in a showing condition.

Deduction for lack of bodymass, narrow shoulders, protruding hips and vertebraes.

Deduction for pear-shape, overweight and flabbyness.

Deduction for fatty-eye, runny and irritated eyes, filters, static lice, grease spot and skeleton defects and anomalies.

Temperament	20 point
-------------	----------

Calm, gracious, confident and seeking contact. Curious behavior is allowed. Good interaction between child and cavy is desired.

Deduction for fearfulness, escape attempts and biting/trying to bite.

Coat	20 point
------	----------

Dense, clean, smooth and shiny. The skin should be smooth, intact and without any redness.

Deduction for dirty, greasy or dull coat, lack of density, bald spots, dandruff, loose hairs and shedding.

Deduction for wounds, skin tears and redness/irritated skin.

Feet/nails	10 points
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Nails should be clean and well trimmed. Feet should be soft and well groomed.

Deduction for overly long nails, nails trimmed too short and having too few/many toes.

Deduction for dirty feet or nails, visible hard skin on the feet, redness and crooked nails/toes.

Teeth	10 point
-------	----------

Teeth should be clean, whole, properly shaped and symmetrical.

Deduction for broken and crooked teeth, crooked jaws, over- or undershot teeth, overly long teeth, discolored or dirty teeth.

Size	10 point
------	----------

The size of the cavy should be age appropriate.

Deduction for underdevelopment.

Total	100 point
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SELF

A self cavy is a smooth, shorthaired cavy of only one color.

Approved colors:

Pinkeyed White, Darkeyed White, Cream, Saffron, Buff, Pinkeyed Golden, Darkeyed Golden, Red, Beige, Lilac, Chocolate, Blue and Black.

Color	30 point
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The coat should be shiny rich in color. Ideally with the same color in top and bottom without alternatively colored hairs. Color should be even without a possible difference in the undercolor to shine through. Pigmentation should also be judged, and both color and pigmentation should match the breeds requirement.

Deduction for white nails, except on cavies with white coats.

Bodyshape	25 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	15 point
------	----------

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Eyes	10 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	10 point
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Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healty, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Total	100 point
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PINKEYED WHITE

The coat color is white as snow. Must not have grayish or yellowish tones. Pigmentations is white or skintoned. Eyecolor is be pink.

DARKEYED WHITE

The coat color is white as snow. Must not have grayish or yellowish tones. Pigmentations is white or skintoned. Eyecolor is ideally black, but can be dark with a ruby tint.

CREAM

A delicate and light cream color, as oldfashioned vanilla icecream. Must have a pale tone, that is not too yellowish. Pigmentation is skintoned or matches the coat color. Eyecolor is ideally black, but can be dark with a ruby tint.

SAFFRON

A warm color that is yellowish. Almost like a yellow brick, but without being cream. Pigmentation is skintoned or matching the coat color. Eyecolor is pink.

BUFF

A cold color in a saturated yellow. Color should be dull, not too citrus yellow, too apricot orange or too light and creamy. Pigmentation is skintoned or matches the coat color.. Eyecolor is ideally black, but can be dark with a ruby tint.

PINKEYED GOLDEN

A warm color, that is a dark golden nuance. Must not be too red, yellow or brasslike. Pigmentation is skintoned or matching the coat color. Eyecolor is pink.

DARKEYED GOLDEN

A warm color, that is a dark golden nuance. Must not be too red, yellow or brasslike. Pigmentation is skintoned or matching the coat color. Deduction for too dark pigmentation, Eyecolor is ideally black, but can be dark with a ruby tint.

RED

A deep red color, with the likeness of the color of an irish setter. Should be flaming and not too light. Pigmentation is black. Eyecolor is black.

BEIGE

Color is light and beige, with a tint of brown. Must not have a hint of either grey or yellow. Beighe is a warm color. Pigmentiation is skintoned or matching the coat color. Eyecolor is pink, without any ruby.

LILAC

A blueish grey tone, compared to doves blue/gray, without any hint of brown. Lilac is a cold color. Pigmentation is skintoned or matching the coat color. Eyecolor is pink, without any ruby.

CHOCOLATE

A color as dark chocolate. Color is ideally warm and without any nuances of grey or black. Pigmentation is skintoned or matching the coat color. Eyecolor is black with a ruby tint.

BLUE

An even bluish grey tone, mostly ressembling graphite. Color should be even all the way through the bottom. Pigmentation is matching the coat color. Eyecolor is dark.

BLACK

A deep jetblack color. Pigmentation is black. Eyecolor is black.

NONSELF

AGOUTI

Agouti is a dark-eyed cavy of two coat colors, a top color and a base color. It is also a smooth shorthaired cavy.

Approved colors:

Golden agouti, lemon agouti, silver agouti, orange agouti, cream agouti and cinnamon agouti.

Ticking	30 point
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Ticking should ideally be 1-2mm long and even all over the body, except the stomach. That is including chin, breast, eye surroundings and feet.

Top ticking should be dark on the body. Stomach belt should be with a light top ticking. The belt is desired to be narrow and not visible from the side.

Deduction for uneven ticking and areas without ticking. Wide stomach belt, eye circles (not judged too hard on cavy under 5 months), lack of ticking on feet, mismarkings on body and feet. Light-colored feet are deducted more than dark.

Color	20 point
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Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored hairs or hairs of only one color. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavy's color.

Deduction for white nails.

Bodyshape	20 point
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Body should be short and compact, with well-developed neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	10 point
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Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs need to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	5 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears

5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

GOLDEN AGOUTI

Deep black base color with a dark golden/red ticking. Stomach belt matching ticking color. Eyecolor is black. Ears and paws black.

LEMON AGOUTI

Deep black base with cream ticking, can have a tint of olive green. Stomach belt in ticking color. Eyecolor is black. Ears and paws black.

SILVER AGOUTI

Deep black base with white ticking. Stomach belt in ticking color. Eyecolor is black. Ears and paws black.

ORANGE AGOUTI

Deep chocolate base color with golden ticking. Stomach belt in ticking color. Eyecolor is dark, with a possible ruby tint. Ears and paws chocolate, possibly skintoned.

CREAM AGOUTI

Deep chocolate base color with cream ticking. Stomach belt in ticking color. Eyecolor is dark, with a possible ruby tint. Ears and paws chocolate, possibly skintoned.

CINNAMON AGOUTI

Deep chocolate base color with white ticking. Stomach belt in ticking color. Eyecolor is dark, with a possible ruby tint. Ears and paws are chocolate, possibly skintoned.

SOLID AGOUTI

A Solid Agouti is a dark-eyed cavy of two coat colors, a top color and a base color. It is also a smooth shorthaired cavy. A solid agouti will appear darker than a regular agouti.

Approved colors:

Same as agouti

Ticking 30 point

Ticking should ideally be 1-2mm long and even all over the body, except the stomach. That is including chin, breast, eye surroundings and feet.

Top ticking should be dark on the body. Young cavies can have underdeveloped ticking, which should not be judged too hard.

Deduction for stomach belt, uneven ticking and areas without ticking. Eye circles (not judged too hard on cavies under 5 months), lack of ticking on feet, mismarkings on body and feet. Light-colored feet are deducted more than dark.

Color 20 point

Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored hairs or hairs of only one color. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Deduction for white nails.

Bodyshape 20 point

Body should be short and compact, with well-developed neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs need to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	5 point
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Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total	100 point
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DUALCOLOR

A dualcolor cavy is a smooth shorthaired cavy with two distinctive colors.

Approved colors:

All that are defined as selfs and agoutis. Some combinations are ofcourse not genetically possible.

If the cavy shows characteristics as one of the other marked nonself breeds (f.x. dutch), it should be considered showing it in that category.

Marking	30 point
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Ideally half of each color. The color distribution should be well balanced. Distinctively defined areas are desired. There is no demand for a centerline in twocolored, however it is desired to have areas of both colors on both sides of the body and also on the head.

Deduction for uneven color distribution and brindling.

Color	20 point
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Should be rich and shiny. Colors should match the criteria as described under the relevant self/agouti for the whole length of the hairstraw, both top and bottom. Must be without alternatively colored hair. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Deduction for white nails.

Bodyshape	20 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	10 point
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Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healty, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	5 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	5 point
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Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

TRICOLOR

A tricolor cavy is a smooth shorthaired cavy with three distinctive colors.

Approved colors:

All that are defined as selfs and agoutis. Some combinations are ofcourse not genetically possible.

One of the colors is always white.

If the cavy shows characteristics as one of the other marked nonself breeds (f.x. tortoise and white), it should be considered showing it in that category.

Marking

30 point

Ideally a third of each color. The color distribution should be well balanced. Distinctively defined areas are desired. There is no demand for a centerline in threecolored, however it is desired to have areas of all colors on both sides of the body, and that the head has two colors, possibly with a blaze in the third color.

Deduction for uneven color distribution and brindling.

Color

20 point

Should be rich and shiny. Colors should match the criteria as described under the relevant self/agouti for the whole length of the hairstraw, both top and bottom. Must be without alternaively colored hair.

Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Deduction for white nails.

Bodyshape

20 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat

10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation

10 point

The cavy should be healty, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes

5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	5 point
------	---------

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total	100 point
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DUTCH

A dutch cavy is a smooth shorthaired cavy with two distinctive colors, where one is white and the other consists of the marking color.

Approved colors:

White and marking color in any color defined under self, agouti and solid agouti.

Marking

30 point

Dutch has a very characteristic color distribution.

Head: Ideally with a white blaze in the shape of an upsidedown V, widest at nose and narrowest between the ears – where there is only allowed a narrow stripe. Chin marking (to up over the ears) ideally round, following the cheek and free of the mouth, but as close to the nostrils as possible without coloring them. Ears in marking color without mispigmentation.

Body: Frontbody should be white with a welldefined marking in the neck/cheak. Front paws should be white. Marking in the backbody ideally starts between neck and hip, approx. at the middle of the body. The marking should be sharply defined all the way around back and stomach. Marking starting too high on the body are judged milder than markings starting too low, especially on young cavies.

Feet: Footstop should appear on both back feet. Ideally they should be white from all 3 nails back to the middle of the foot, where the marking starts. Hairs covering nails should be white.

For the dutch, the symmetry of the marking counts higher than perfect defined areas and their placements.

Deduction for lack of symmetry, uneven color distribution, brindling marking color in blaze or on nose, eye circles, alternatively colored hair, lack of or mismarked footstop.

Color

15 point

Should be rich and shiny. Colors should match the criteria as described under the relevant self/agouti for the whole length of the hairstraw, both top and bottom. Must be without alternatively colored hair. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Bodyshape

15 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat

10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation

10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes

10 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almond shape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears

10 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

TORTOISE AND WHITE

A tortoise/white cavy is a smooth shorthaired cavy that is always black, red and white.

Approved colors:

Tortoise/white is always black/red/white.

Marking	30 point
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Ideally a checkerboard marking with welldefined areas in black, red and white evenly distributed along each side of the body. There must be a centerline along the spine and middle of the stomach, where the areas meet. Ideally the head is marked in two colors with a line down the middle from ears to nose. However it is acceptable with a blaze in the third color. Ideally all three colors should appear on both sides of the cavy-

Deduction for bands all the way around the body, belt partly around the body, areas overlapping the center line, head in one color parted with a blaze, lack of one color on a side, less than three areas of color on a side, non-rectangular areas, brindling/roaning.

Color	15 point
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Should be rich and shiny. Colors should match the criteria as described under the relevant self/agouti for the whole length of the hairstraw, both top and bottom. Must be without alternately colored hair. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Bodyshape	15 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	10 point
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Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	10 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	10 point
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Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

HIMALAYAN

A himalayan is a smooth shorthaired cavy with pink eyes and two colors, where one is white and the other is black or chocolate.

Approved colors:

A himalayan always has a white body and markings in either black or chocolate. For the black variant, it is desired that the black is deep and intense, while it is accepted in the chocolate variant to have a lighter color as in milk chocolate.

Marking

30 point

The Himalayan has a very distinctive marking. Ideally it is desired to have a sharply defined marking in the head, ears and paws as a contrast to the white bodycolor.

Smut: Wellmarked, symmetrical, pearshaped and as dark as possible. Must cover nose, whiskers area, upper lip and optimally stretch up between the eyes.

Ears: Must be colored in the marking color all the way to the base. Coat around the ears must be white.

Paws: Front paws must be colored with the marking color to up over the elbow. Back paws must be colored with the marking color to up over the heel.

The marking color develop over age, which should be considered when judging young cavies. Likewise a few white hairs in the marking areas shouldn't be judged too hard either. There is a tendency for the pigment to develop and appear clearest in cold weather.

Deduction for lack of or uneven color distribution, white hairs in the marking areas, brindling, light paws and claws.

Color

15 point

Should be rich and shiny. Colors should match the criteria as described under the relevant self/agouti for the whole length of the hairstraw, both top and bottom. Must be without alternatively colored hair. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Deduction for white nails.

Bodyshape

15 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat

10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation

10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes**10 points**

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almond shape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears**10 point**

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total**100 point**

DALMATIAN

A dalmatian is a smooth shorthaired cavy with two colors, where one is always white.

Approved colors:

Marking colors are all that are defined under self, agouti, and solid agouti, except white ofcourse.

Marking	30 point
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A Dalmatian has a very characteristic marking.

Head (except for the blaze) and paws should be in the marking color with a clear defined line to the spotted body.

Head: Marking color with ears in matching color and a white blaze, that ideally starts at the nostrils and stops midway between the eyes. Width of the blaze is of no importance as long as it is symmetrical and welldefined. The headmarking should be sharply defined from the spotted body with a line behind the ears, following the headshepa. White whiskers are acceptable. Blue/gray ring around the outer eye is not a fault in the Dalmatian.

Body: Ideally welldefined spots are desired, distributed evenly over the whole body. The distribution of the spots and their definement outweighs the number of spots.

Feet: Feet should be in the marking color to up over the heel.

Deduction for mismarking, roaning, lack of symmetry between spotted and non-spotted areas, non-spotted areas, blaze that are too long either way, mismarked feet and alternately colored hair.

Color	15 point
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Should be rich and shiny. Colors should match the criteria as described under the relevant self/agouti for the whole length of the hairstraw, both top and bottom. Must be without alternaively colored hair.

Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Deduction for white nails.

Bodyshape	15 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	10 point
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Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healty, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	10 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	10 point
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Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total	100 point
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ROAN

A roan is a smooth shorthaired cavy with two colors, where one is white.

Approved colors:

Marking colors are all that are defined under self, agouti, and solid agouti, except white ofcourse.

Marking	30 point
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A roan has a very characteristic marking.

Head and feet should be in the marking color, with a distinct line to the roaning on the rest of the body.

Roaning consists of hair in white and marking color, ideally with 50% of each.

Head: Marking color with matching ears. The line between the head and the roaning must be sharply defined in a line between the ears following the headshape. White whiskers are acceptable.

Body: Ideally it is desired that the body is an even mix of white hairs and marking color, with half of each. Evenness of the roaning outweighs the distribution of non-roaning and roaning areas, unless the cavy seems to be mostly of non-roaning areas. Even roaning on back, sides and stomach is desired.

Feet: Paws should be in the marking color to up over elbow/heel.

Deduction for mismarking and/or lack of symmetry between roaning and non-roaning areas, too light/dark roaning areas, mismarked feet/paws/nails and alternative colored hair.

Color	15 point
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Should be rich and shiny. Colors should match the criteria as described under the relevant self/agouti for the whole length of the hairstraw, both top and bottom. Must be without alternatively colored hair.

Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Deduction for white nails.

Bodyshape	15 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	10 point
------	----------

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healty, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	10 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears

10 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

TAN

A tan is a cavy of two colors, a base color and a marking color, which is always golden. It is also a smooth shorthaired cavy.

Marking 30 point

Eye circles, nose marking, butterfly, pea-spot, intermingling, belt and inside of legs and paws should be in the marking color and ideally symmetrical. Belt should be visible from the side. Distinct band of base color over neck/throat. Distinct eye circles, which cannot meet with the nose marking. Pea-spot, intermingling in marking color to approx. 1/3 up the side.

Deduction for too narrow/wide belt, lack of marking, mismarking and lack of intermingling.

Color 20 point

Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored hairs. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Deduction for white nails.

Bodyshape 20 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

OTTER

An otter is a cavy of two colors, a base color and a marking color, which is always cream. It is also a smooth shorthaired cavy.

Marking 30 point

Eye circles, nose marking, butterfly, pea-spot, intermingling, belt and inside of legs and paws should be in the marking color and ideally symmetrical. Belt should be visible from the side. Distinct band of base color over neck/throat. Distinct eye circles, which cannot meet with the nose marking. Pea-spot, intermingling in marking color to approx. 1/3 up the side.

Deduction for too narrow/wide belt, lack of marking, mismarking and lack of intermingling.

Color 20 point

Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Deduction for white nails.

Bodyshape 20 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total	100 point
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FOX

A fox is a cavy of two colors, a base color and a marking color, which is always white. It is also a smooth shorthaired cavy.

Marking 30 point

Eye circles, nose marking, butterfly, pea-spot, intermingling, belt and inside of legs and paws should be in the marking color and ideally symmetrical. Belt should be visible from the side. Distinct band of base color over neck/throat. Distinct eye circles, which cannot meet with the nose marking. Pea-spot, intermingling in marking color to approx. 1/3 up the side.

Deduction for too narrow/wide belt, lack of marking, mismarking and lack of intermingling.

Color 20 point

Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored hairs. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Bodyshape 20 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total	100 point
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COMBINATION

ENGLISH CRESTED

An English crested is a smooth self shorthaired cavy with a rosette in the forehead. This is called a crest.

Approved colors:

Any color approved under self.

Crest	20 point
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The placement of the crest is ideally midst between the eyes and ears. Center of the crest should be pointshaped and the crest should be circular. Crest should be deep and not flat.

Deduction for too open or long, misplaces or badly defined crest.

Color	20 point
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Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored hairs. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Deduction for white nails, except for cavies with white coats.

Bodyshape	20 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	10 point
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Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healty, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	10 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	10 point
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Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.
Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

AMERICAN CRESTED

An american crested is a smooth self shorthaired cavy with a rosette in the forehead, that is in a different color than the body color. This is called a crest.

Approved colors:

Any color approved under self.

Crest	20 point
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The placement of the crest is ideally midst between the eyes and ears. Center of the crest should be pointshaped and the crest should be circular. Crest should be deep and not flat.

Crest is usually white, but can be all approved colors.

Deduction for too open or long, misplaces or badly defined crest.

Color	20 point
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Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored hairs. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Deduction for white nails, except for cavies with white coats.

Bodyshape	20 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	10 point
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Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	10 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	10 point
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Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.
Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

NON-SELF CRESTED

A non-self crested is a smooth non-self shorthaired cavy with a rosette in the forehead. This is called a crest.

Crest 20 point

The placement of the crest is ideally midst between the eyes and ears. Center of the crest should be pointshaped and the crest should be circular. Crest should be deep and not flat. Color of the crest is not important and can be the same color as the body color or an American crested.

Deduction for too open or long, misplaces or badly defined crest.

Color 15 point

Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored hairs. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Deduction for white nails, except for cavies with white coats.

Markings 15 point

Same as the breed it would be, if it was not crested.

Bodyshape 20 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healty, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

SATIN

A satin is a smooth self shorthaired cavy, and with a coat consisting of shiny transparent hairs that reflects the light.

Shine 20 point

The satin shine should be intense and even over the whole body. Natural light may be used in the judging.

Deduction for lack of shine.

Color 20 point

Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored hairs. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Also take note that the satin shine can intensify the coat color. This is not a fault.

Deduction for white nails, except for cavies with white coats.

Bodyshape 20 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 10 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 10 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total	100 point
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SATIN NON-SELF

A satin non-self is a smooth self shorthaired cavy, and with a coat consisting of shiny transparent hairs that reflects the light and an approved marking or (solid) agouti.

Shine 20 point

The satin shine should be intense and even over the whole body. Natural light may be used in the judging.

Deduction for lack of shine.

Color 15 point

Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored hairs. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Also take note that the satin shine can intensify the coat color. This is not a fault.

Deduction for white nails, except for cavies with white coats.

Markings 15 point

Judged as if the cavy is not satin.

Bodyshape 20 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

SATIN CRESTED

A satin crested is a smooth self shorthaired cavy, and with a coat consisting of shiny transparent hairs that reflects the light and a rosette in the forehead. This is called a crest, and is either the same or a different color from the body.

Shine 15 point

The satin shine should be intense and even over the whole body. Natural light may be used in the judging.

Deduction for lack of shine.

Crest 15 point

The placement of the crest is ideally midst between the eyes and ears. Center of the crest should be pointshaped and the crest should be circular. Crest should be deep and not flat. If the color of the crest differs from the bodycolor, it is also judged here.

Deduction for too open or long, misplaces or badly defined crest.

Color 15 point

Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored hairs. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Also take note that the satin shine can intensify the coat color. This is not a fault.

Deduction for white nails, except for cavies with white coats.

Markings 15 point

Judged as if the cavy s not satin non-self crested.

Bodyshape 10 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healty, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears

5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

SATIN NON-SELF CRESTED

A satin non-self crested is a smooth self shorthaired cavy, and with a coat consisting of shiny transparent hairs that reflects the light, in an approved color/marking and with a rosette in the forehead.

Shine 15 point

The satin shine should be intense and even over the whole body. Natural light may be used in the judging.

Deduction for lack of shine.

Color 20 point

Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored hairs. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Also take note that the satin shine can intensify the coat color. This is not a fault.

Deduction for white nails, except for cavies with white coats.

Bodyshape 20 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 10 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 10 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total	100 point
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ROUGHCOATED

ABYSSINIAN

An Abyssinian is a shorthaired roughcoated cavy with rosettes. All colors are approved.

Rosettes	20 point
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Ideally 2 shoulder rosettes (2 on each shoulder is allowed), 4 saddle rosettes, 2 back rosettes and 2 hip rosettes. Rosettes have to be placed symmetrically on each side of the cavy, and the saddle rosettes should be placed on a straight line across the cavy starting behind the shoulders. Rosettes are to be welldefined, deep and with a pointy center. 2 nose rosettes are allowed – see under head-mane. Deduction for too many or too few rosettes, double-rosettes, misplacements (out of line), flat rosettes, open center and runny rosettes (have a parted look), which are often seen with age.

Ridges	20 point
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Ridges are to be straight and upright everywhere, and consists of mane, back-ridge, front-ridge, bottom-ridge and front-/back side-ridge. The ridges meet ideally in a 90 degree angle, which gives the characteristic appearance.

Deduction for flat, broken or twisted/crooked ridges.

Bodyshape	10 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well, however it is allowed to have a slightly poorer type than other shorthaired breeds. Also a slight pearshape is acceptable.

Head-mane	10 point
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A thick coat is desired with a prominent moustache (coat that grows forward from jaw to snout) and a horn on the nasal bridge. The head should have a characteristic appearance from the front view. The mane is to be welldefined and upright without any breaks. 2 nose rosettes are allowed. These have to be placed symmetrically and must not mar the overall appearance.

Coat	20 point
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Coat should be rough and upright everywhere on the cavy. Roughness are judged with consideration to the cavy's age and sex. Coatlength of 3-4 cm is desired, since that gives deep rosettes / welldefined ridges. A good coat quality is desired.

Deduction for thin coat, too long/short coat, soft coat, dirty coat and flat areas.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	5 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears

5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

TEDDY

A teddy is a shorthaired roughcoated cavy with upright frizzy coat. Presented trimmed and brushed from the back towards the head.

Coat direction 25 point

The coat is desired to be upright all over, springy and resistant to touch.

Deduction for flat sides, flat areas, poor coat direction, rosettes, breaks. It is allowed for forwardgrowing coats between the ears (cap), which is often seen in cavies with excellent density.

Roughness 20 point

Ideally good roughness in both over- and undercoat. Also a good structure is wanted in the stomach area, which is not expected as rough as the rest of the cavy.

Deduction for soft coat on parts of or the whole body (mostly on the back part). This applies to both over- and undercoat. Age is to be considered, since roughness develops with age.

Bodyshape 10 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 15 point

Coat on head and body are desired to be short – ideally 1 cm or less – dense, full and with good rexing. Stomach coat is to be dense and wavy.

Deduction for lack of rexing, lack of density, lack of structure/waves on stomach, too long coat and lack of trimming guardhairs.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 10 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 10 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total 100 point

REX

A rex is a shorthaired roughcoated cavy with very upright frizzy coat. Presented trimmed and brushed from the back towards the head. Rex is considered to be even more roughcoated and more frizzy than a teddy. Often it is not possible to tell the two breeds apart, which are genetically different.

Coat direction 25 point

The coat is desired to be upright all over, springy and resistant to touch.

Deduction for flat sides, flat areas, poor coat direction, rosettes, breaks. It is allowed for forwardgrowing coats between the ears (cap), which is often seen in cavies with excellent density.

Roughness 20 point

Ideally good roughness in both over- and undercoat. Also a good structure is wanted in the stomach area, which is not expected as rough as the rest of the cavy.

Deduction for soft coat on parts of or the whole body (mostly on the back part). This applies to both over- and undercoat. Age is to be considered, since roughness develops with age.

Bodyshape 10 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 15 point

Coat on head and body are desired to be short – ideally 1 cm or less – dense, full and with good rexing. Stomach coat is to be dense and wavy.

Deduction for lack of rexing, lack of density, lack of structure/waves on stomach, too long coat and lack of trimming guardhairs.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 10 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 10 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total	100 point
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SKINNY

A skinny only has hair on certain parts of the head, legs and genitals. Coat is rough and frizzy. The body is hairless. All colors are allowed. Presented with wellgroomed skin, which appears to be well looked after. It is not permitted to shave or use other types of hair removal tools to promote hairlessness. It is however permitted to remove single hairs with a tweezer, but trimming as such is not allowed.

Coat 25 point

Ideally coat is desired on the nasal bridge/snout, continuing up on the skull in a V-shape towards the ears. The V itself is hairless in the middle, making a stripe of hair from the nose, up over the eyes and to the ears. Coat is desired on the feet and halfway up the legs. Also coat is desired in the genital area. Coat on head and legs are to be short, dense, rough and with good rexing. Coat on the genital area are less dense and more downy.

Deduction for lack of V-shape, lack of hairs around the nose, lack of genital hairs. Overly haired on body, like cheeks, neck or back and overly haired legs (hairs going up too far).

Skin 25 point

Skin is to be clean, soft, elastic and smooth. It should appear well taken care of and feel warm to the touch. There should be visible wrinkles around the legs (upper) and around the neck.

Deduction for dry or greasy skin. Deduction for un-elastic skin (could be lack of care), tears, scars, uneven skin.

Bodyshape 20 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 10 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 10 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total 100 point

LONGHAIR

SHELTIE

A sheltie is a longhaired cavy with smooth coat and no rosettes.

Bodyshape	15 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	20 point
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Coat should be silky, springy, smooth and strong. It should be clean, without static electricity and lay loosely over the cavy

Tail, sides, cheeks and mane	30 point
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Coat should be as long as possible, according to the age of the cavy – generally growing 2½ cm/month. Even coat all around the cavy, with no rosettes, so that the tail, sides and cheeks ideally form an almost complete circle around the cavy. Babycoat/tips should be preserved and the coat should appear without any damage or wear and tear. The tail should be full and even, and meet with the sides without breaking the shape of the tails half circle. The sides should continue the shape and be even and of a fitting length. Cheeks should be of fitting length according to the sides, even and dense. Ideally the cheeks start just behind the nose when looking at the cavy's profile. The mane should be dense and meet with the tail, when it is combed back over the neck and shoulders.

Density	15
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Coat should be full and dense all the way around the cavy. The coat will always be a little denser closest to the body due to the undercoat.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	5 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.
Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	5 point
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Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.
Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

TEXEL

A texel is a longhaired cavy with curly coat and no rosettes.

Bodyshape 15 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 20 point

Coat should springy and the texture rexed, which makes the coat curl and lift itself up from the cavy and appear springy. Stomach coat and whiskers are also rexed. Headhairs are short, rexed and should stand upright. Coat should be clean.

Tail, sides, cheeks and mane 30 point

Coat should be as long as possible, according to the age of the cavy – generally growing 2½ cm/month. Even coat all around the cavy, with no rosettes, so that the tail, sides and cheeks ideally form an almost complete circle around the cavy. Babycoat/tips should be preserved and the coat should appear without any damage or wear and tear. The tail should be full and even, and meet with the sides without breaking the shape of the tails half circle. The sides should continue the shape and be even and of a fitting length. Cheeks should be of fitting length according to the sides, even and dense. Ideally the cheeks start just behind the nose when looking at the cavy's profile. The mane should be dense and meet with the tail, when it is combed back over the neck and shoulders.

Density 15 point

Coat should be full and dense all the way around the cavy. The coat will always be a little denser closest to the body due to the undercoat.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.
Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.
Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.
Deduction for malplacements.

Total	100 point
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CORONET

A coronet is a longhaired cavy with smooth coat and one rosette on the forehead.

Bodyshape 15 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Crest 10 point

The placement of the crest is ideally midst between the eyes and ears. Center of the crest should be pointshaped and the crest should be circular. Crest should be deep and not flat. The crest hairs should be short, as the hairs on the rest of the head.

Deduction for too open or long, misplaced or badly defined crest.

Coat 15 point

Coat should be silky, springy, smooth and strong. It should be clean, without static electricity and lay loosely over the cavy

Tail, sides, cheeks and mane 30 point

Coat should be as long as possible, according to the age of the cavy – generally growing 2½ cm/month. Even coat all around the cavy, with no rosettes, so that the tail, sides and cheeks ideally form an almost complete circle around the cavy. Babycoat/tips should be preserved and the coat should appear without any damage or wear and tear. The tail should be full and even, and meet with the sides without breaking the shape of the tail's half circle. The sides should continue the shape and be even and of a fitting length. Cheeks should be of fitting length according to the sides, even and dense. Ideally the cheeks start just behind the nose when looking at the cavy's profile.

Density 15

Coat should be full and dense all the way around the cavy. The coat will always be a little denser closest to the body due to the undercoat.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

MERINO

A merino is a longhaired cavy with curly coat and one rosette placed on the forehead.

Bodyshape 15 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 15 point

Coat should springy and the texture rexed, which makes the coat curl and lift itself up from the cavy and appear springy. Stomach coat and whiskers are also rexed. Headhairs are short, rexed and should stand upright. Coat should be clean.

Crest 10 point

The placement of the crest is ideally midst between the eyes and ears. Center of the crest should be pointshaped and the crest should be circular. Crest should be deep and not flat. The crest hairs should be short, as the hairs on the rest of thead.

Deduction for too open or long, misplaces or badly defined crest.

Tail, sides, cheeks and mane 30 point

Coat should be as long as possible, according to the age of the cavy – generally growing 2½ cm/month. Even coat all around the cavy, with no rosettes, so that the tail, sides and cheeks ideally form an almost complete circle around the cavy. Babycoat/tips should be preserved and the coat should appear without any damage or wear and tear. The tail should be full and even, and meet with the sides without breaking the shape of the tails half circle. The sides should continue the shape and be even and of a fitting length. Cheeks should be of fitting length according to the sides, even and dense. Ideally the cheeks start just behind the nose when looking at the cavy's profile.

Density 15 point

Coat should be full and dense all the way around the cavy. The coat will always be a little denser closest to the body due to the undercoat.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

PERUVIAN

A peruvian is a longhaired cavy with smooth coat and two hip rosettes, making the coat grow forward and giving it a forelock. All colors and combinations are allowed

Bodyshape	15 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	20 point
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Coat should springy and the texture rexed, which makes the coat curl and lift itself up from the cavy and appear springy. Stomach coat and whiskers are also rexed. Headhairs are short, rexed and should stand upright. Coat should be clean.

Tail, sides, cheeks and mane	30 point
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Coat should be as long as possible, according to the age of the cavy – generally growing 2½ cm/month. Even coat all around the cavy, with no rosettes, so that the tail, sides and cheeks ideally form an almost complete circle around the cavy. Babycoat/tips should be preserved and the coat should appear without any damage or wear and tear. The tail should be full and even, and meet with the sides without breaking the shape of the tails half circle. The sides should continue the shape and be even and of a fitting length. Cheeks should be of fitting length according to the sides, even and dense. Ideally the cheeks start just behind the nose when looking at the cavy's profile. Two symmetrically placed hip rosettes making the coat grow forward and giving it a forelock. The forelock should be as long as possible and ideally follow the cheek and sides.

Density	15
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Coat should be full and dense all the way around the cavy. The coat will always be a little denser closest to the body due to the undercoat.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	5 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.
Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	5 point
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Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.
Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

ALPACA

An alpaca is a longhaired cavy with rexed coat and two hip rosettes, making the coat grow forward and giving it a forelock. All colors and combinations are allowed

Bodyshape	15 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	20 point
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Coat should springy and the texture rexed, which makes the coat curl and lift itself up from the cavy and appear springy. Stomach coat and whiskers are also rexed. Headhairs are short, rexed and should stand upright. Coat should be clean..

Tail, sides, cheeks and mane	30 point
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Coat should be as long as possible, according to the age of the cavy – generally growing 2½ cm/month. Even coat all around the cavy, with no rosettes, so that the tail, sides and cheeks ideally form an almost complete circle around the cavy. Babycoat/tips should be preserved and the coat should appear without any damage or wear and tear. The tail should be full and even, and meet with the sides without breaking the shape of the tails half circle. The sides should continue the shape and be even and of a fitting length. Cheeks should be of fitting length according to the sides, even and dense. Ideally the cheeks start just behind the nose when looking at the cavy's profile. Two symmetrically placed hip rosettes making the coat grow forward and giving it a forelock. The forelock should be as long as possible and ideally follow the cheek and sides.

Density	15
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Coat should be full and dense all the way around the cavy. The coat will always be a little denser closest to the body due to the undercoat.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	5 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive. Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	5 point
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Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.
Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

CLIPPED LONGHAIR

CLIPPED SHELTYE

A sheltie is a longhaired cavy with smooth coat and no rosettes.

Bodyshape	10 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	15 point
------	----------

Coat should be silky, springy, smooth and strong. It should be clean, without static electricity and lay loosely over the cavy

Tail, sides, cheeks and mane	25 point
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Even coat all around the cavy, with no rosettes, so that the tail, sides and cheeks ideally form an almost complete circle around the cavy. Babycoat/tips should be preserved and the coat should appear without any damage or wear and tear. The tail should be full and even, and meet with the sides without breaking the shape of the tails half circle. The sides should continue the shape and be even and of a fitting length. Cheeks should be of fitting length according to the sides, even and dense. Ideally the cheeks start just behind the nose when looking at the cavys profile. The mane should be dense and meet with the tail, when it is combed back over the neck and shoulders.

Density	10 point
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Coat should be full and dense all the way around the cavy. The coat will always be a little denser closest to the body due to the undercoat.

Clipping	20 point
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The coat should be clipped evenly, so that it forms a symmetrically and almost complete circle around the cavy, with no irregularities. Coat must be of the same length all the way around, and must not be chewed or damaged. Length of the cheeks should match the rest of the coat.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal. The cavy should be presented with the mane combed back over its head.

Eyes	5 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive. Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	5 point
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Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

CLIPPED TEXEL

A texel is a longhaired cavy with curly coat and no rosettes.

Bodyshape	10 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	20 point
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Coat should springy and the texture rexed, which makes the coat curl and lift itself up from the cavy and appear springy. Stomach coat and whiskers are also rexed. Headhairs are short, rexed and should stand upright. Coat should be clean.

Tail, sides, cheeks and mane	25 point
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Even coat all around the cavy, with no rosettes, so that the tail, sides and cheeks ideally form an almost complete circle around the cavy. The tail should be full and even, and meet with the sides without breaking the shape of the tails half circle. The sides should continue the shape and be even and of a fitting length. Cheeks should be of fitting length according to the sides, even and dense. Ideally the cheeks start just behind the nose when looking at the cavys profile. The mane should be dense and meet with the tail, when it is combed back over the neck and shoulders.

Clipping	20 point
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The coat should be clipped evenly, so that it forms a symmetrically and almost complete circle around the cavy, with no irregularities. Coat must be of the same length all the way around, and must not be chewed or damaged. Length of the cheeks should match the rest of the coat.

Density	10 point
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Coat should be full and dense all the way around the cavy. The coat will always be a little denser closest to the body due to the undercoat.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healty, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	5 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive. Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	5 point
------	---------

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

CLIPPED CORONET

A coronet is a longhaired cavy with smooth coat and one rosette on the forehead.

Bodyshape	10 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Crest	10 point
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The placement of the crest is ideally midst between the eyes and ears. Center of the crest should be pointshaped and the crest should be circular. Crest should be deep and not flat. The crest hairs should be short, as the hairs on the rest of thead.

Deduction for too open or long, misplaces or badly defined crest.

Coat	10 point
------	----------

Coat should be silky, springy, smooth and strong. It should be clean, without static electricity and lay loosely over the cavy

Tail, sides, cheeks and mane	25 point
------------------------------	----------

Even coat all around the cavy, with no rosettes, so that the tail, sides and cheeks ideally form an almost complete circle around the cavy.. The tail should be full and even, and meet with the sides without breaking the shape of the tails half circle. The sides should continue the shape and be even and of a fitting length. Cheeks should be of fitting length according to the sides, even and dense. Ideally the cheeks start just behind the nose when looking at the cavy's profile.

Clipping	20 point
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The coat should be clipped evenly, so that it forms a symmetrically and almost complete circle around the cavy, with no irregularities. Coat must be of the same length all the way around, and must not be chewed or damaged. Length of the cheeks should match the rest of the coat.

Density	15 point
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Coat should be full and dense all the way around the cavy. The coat will always be a little denser closest to the body due to the undercoat.

Condition and presentation	10 point
----------------------------	----------

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	5 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears

5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

CLIPPED MERINO

A merino is a longhaired cavy with curly coat and one rosette placed on the forehead.

Bodyshape	10 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	10 point
------	----------

Coat should springy and the texture rexed, which makes the coat curl and lift itself up from the cavy and appear springy. Stomach coat and whiskers are also rexed. Headhairs are short, rexed and should stand upright. Coat should be clean.

Crest	10 point
-------	----------

The placement of the crest is ideally midst between the eyes and ears. Center of the crest should be pointshaped and the crest should be circular. Crest should be deep and not flat. The crest hairs should be short, as the hairs on the rest of the head.

Deduction for too open or long, misplaces or badly defined crest.

Tail, sides, cheeks and mane	20 point
------------------------------	----------

Even coat all around the cavy, with no rosettes, so that the tail, sides and cheeks ideally form an almost complete circle around the cavy. The tail should be full and even, and meet with the sides without breaking the shape of the tails half circle. The sides should continue the shape and be even and of a fitting length. Cheeks should be of fitting length according to the sides, even and dense. Ideally the cheeks start just behind the nose when looking at the cavys profile.

Clipping	20 point
----------	----------

The coat should be clipped evenly, so that it forms a symmetrically and almost complete circle around the cavy, with no irregularities. Coat must be of the same length all the way around, and must not be chewed or damaged. Length of the cheeks should match the rest of the coat.

Density	15 point
---------	----------

Coat should be full and dense all the way around the cavy. The coat will always be a little denser closest to the body due to the undercoat.

Condition and presentation	10 point
----------------------------	----------

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	5 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears

5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

CLIPPED PERUVIAN

A peruvian is a longhaired cavy with smooth coat and two hip rosettes, making the coat grow forward and giving it a forelock. All colors and combinations are allowed

Bodyshape 10 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 15 point

Coat should springy and the texture rexed, which makes the coat curl and lift itself up from the cavy and appear springy. Stomach coat and whiskers are also rexed. Headhairs are short, rexed and should stand upright. Coat should be clean.

Tail, sides, cheeks and mane 25 point

Even coat all around the cavy, with no rosettes, so that the tail, sides and cheeks ideally form an almost complete circle around the cavy. The tail should be full and even, and meet with the sides without breaking the shape of the tails half circle. The sides should continue the shape and be even and of a fitting length. Cheeks should be of fitting length according to the sides, even and dense. Ideally the cheeks start just behind the nose when looking at the cavy's profile. Two symmetrically placed hip rosettes making the coat grow forward and giving it a forelock. The forelock should be as long as possible and ideally follow the cheek and sides.

Clipping 20 point

The coat should be clipped evenly, so that it forms a symmetrically and almost complete circle around the cavy, with no irregularities. Coat must be of the same length all the way around, and must not be chewed or damaged. Length of the cheeks should match the rest of the coat.

Density 10 point

Coat should be full and dense all the way around the cavy. The coat will always be a little denser closest to the body due to the undercoat.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 point

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

CLIPPED ALPACA

An alpaca is a longhaired cavy with smooth wavy coat and two hip rosettes, making the coat grow forward and giving it a forelock. All colors and combinations are allowed

Bodyshape	10 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	20 point
------	----------

Coat should be silky, springy, smooth and strong. It should be clean, without static electricity and lay loosely over the cavy

Tail, sides, cheeks and mane	25 point
------------------------------	----------

The sides should continue the shape and be even and of a fitting length. Cheeks should be of fitting length according to the sides, even and dense. Ideally the cheeks start just behind the nose when looking at the cavy's profile. Two symmetrically placed hip rosettes making the coat grow forward and giving it a forelock. The forelock should be as long as possible and ideally follow the cheek and sides.

Clipping	20 point
----------	----------

The coat should be clipped evenly, so that it forms a symmetrically and almost complete circle around the cavy, with no irregularities. Coat must be of the same length all the way around, and must not be chewed or damaged. Length of the cheeks should match the rest of the coat.

Density	15 point
---------	----------

Coat should be full and dense all the way around the cavy. The coat will always be a little denser closest to the body due to the undercoat.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	5 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.
Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	5 point
------	---------

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.
Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

RARE VARIANTS

SELF

A self cavy is a smooth, shorthaired cavy of only one color.

Rare variants colors:

Pinkeyed cream, carob and slate.

Color	30 point
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The coat should be shiny rich in color. Ideally with the same color in top and bottom without alternatively colored hairs. Color should be even without a possible difference in the undercolor to shine through. Pigmentation should also be judged, and both color and pigmentation should match the breeds requirement.

Deduction for white nails, except on cavies with white coats.

Bodyshape	25 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	15 point
------	----------

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Eyes	10 points
------	-----------

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	10 point
------	----------

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Condition and presentation	10 point
----------------------------	----------

The cavy should be healty, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Total

100 point

PINKEYED CREAM

A delicate and light cream color, as in oldfashioned vanilla ice cream. Must have a pale tone and not be too yellow. Pigmentation is skintone or matching coat color. Eyecolor pink.

CAROB

Color is dark beige, without being too grey. Pigmentation is skintone or matching coat color. Eyecolor is ruby.

SLATE

Color is dark gray, almost like the tip of a pencil. Should not have a brown tint. It should not have a warm tone. Pigmentation is dark gray. Eyecolor ruby.

ARGENTE

An argente is a pinkeyed cavy of two coat colors, a top color and a base color. It is also a smooth shorthaired cavy.

Approved colors:

Golden argente, lemon argente, silver argente, orange argente, cream argente and cinnamon argente.

Ticking	30 point
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Ticking should ideally be 1-2mm long and even although the body, except the stomach. That is including chin, breast, eye surroundings and feet.

Top ticking should be dark on the body. Stomach belt should be with a light top ticking. The belt is desired to be narrow and not visible from the side.

Deduction for uneven ticking and areas without ticking. Wide stomach belt, eye circles (not judged too hard on cavy under 5 month), lack of ticking on feet, mismarkings on body and feet. Lightcolored feet are deducted more than dark.

Color	20 point
-------	----------

Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored hairs or hairs of only one color. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavy's color.

Deduction for white nails.

Bodyshape	20 point
-----------	----------

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	10 point
------	----------

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation	10 point
----------------------------	----------

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	5 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	5 point
------	---------

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total	100 point
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GOLDEN ARGENTE

Lilac base color with dark golden ticking. Stomach belt in ticking color. Pigmentation matching base color or skintone. Eyecolor pink with no hint of ruby.

LEMON ARGENTE

Lilac base color with cream ticking. Stomach belt in ticking color. Pigmentation matching base color or skintone. Eyecolor pink with no hint of ruby.

SILVER ARGENTE

Lilac base color with white ticking. Stomach belt in ticking color. Pigmentation matching base color or skintone. Eyecolor pink with no hint of ruby.

ORANGE ARGENTE

Beige base color with golden ticking. Stomach belt in ticking color. Pigmentation matching base color or skintone. Eyecolor pink with no hint of ruby.

CREAM ARGENTE

Beige base color with cream ticking. Stomach belt in ticking color. Pigmentation matching base color or skintone. Eyecolor pink with no hint of ruby.

CINNAMON ARGENTE

Beige base color with white ticking. Stomach belt in ticking color. Pigmentation matching base color or skintone. Eyecolor pink with no hint of ruby.

TORTOISE

A tortoise cavy is a smooth shorthaired cavy that is always black, and red.

Approved colors:

Tortoise/white is always black/red.

Marking	30 point
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Ideally a checkerboard marking with welldefined areas in black and red evenly distributed along each side of the body. There must be a centerline along the spine and middle of the stomach, where the areas meet. Ideally the head is marked in two colors with a line down the middle from ears to nose.

Color distribution should be even.

Deduction for bands all the way around the body, belt partly around the body, areas overlapping the center line, head in one color, brindling and non-rectangular areas.

Color	15 point
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Should be rich and shiny. Colors should match the criteria as described under the relevant self for the whole length of the hairstraw, both top and bottom. Must be without alternatively colored hair.

Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Bodyshape	15 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	10 point
------	----------

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	10 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	10 point
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Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

BRINDLE

A brindle cavy is a smooth shorthaired cavy that is always black, and red with mixed non-defined areas.

Approved colors:

Brindle is always black/red.

Marking	30 point
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Ideally there should be no defined areas. All hairs should be evenly mixed, with the same amount of red and black hairs, evenly intermingling.

Deduction for too many red hairs (light coat) or too many black hairs (dark coat). Deduction for well-defined areas.

Color	15 point
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Should be rich and shiny. Colors should match the criteria as described under the relevant self/agouti for the whole length of the hair straw, both top and bottom. Must be without alternately colored hair. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Bodyshape	15 point
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Body should be short and compact, with well developed neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	10 point
------	----------

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs need to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	10 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almond shape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	10 point
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Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.
Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

MAGPIE

A magpie is a shorthaired smooth cavy in two colors, with well-defined areas and brindling..

Approved colors:

Black and chocolate. White is always the secondary color.

Marking

30 point

Ideally a checkerboard pattern equally in black/chocolate, white and brindling from white and black/chocolate. There should be a centerline on the back as well as the stomach. All three types of areas are desired on both sides of the cavy. Head should be at least two colors, ideally with one color on each side.

Deduction for uneven distribution of areas, lack of areas and lack of centerline.

Color

15 point

Should be rich and shiny. Colors should match the criteria as described under the relevant self/agouti for the whole length of the hairstraw, both top and bottom. Must be without alternatively colored hair. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Bodyshape

15 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat

10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation

10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes

10 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears

10 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.
Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

HARLEQUIN

A harlequin is a shorthaired smooth cavy in two colors, with well-defined areas and brindling..

Approved colors:

Black and chocolate. Cream is always the secondary color.

Marking 30 point

Ideally a checkerboard pattern equally in black/chocolate, cream and brindling from cream and black/chocolate. There should be a centerline on the back as well as the stomach. All three types of areas are desired on both sides of the cavy. Head should be at least two colors, ideally with one color on each side.

Deduction for uneven distribution of areas, lack of areas and lack of centerline.

Color 15 point

Should be rich and shiny. Colors should match the criteria as described under the relevant self/agouti for the whole length of the hairstraw, both top and bottom. Must be without alternately colored hair. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Bodyshape 15 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 10 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 10 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.
Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

DUALCOLOR

A dualcolor cavy is a smooth shorthaired cavy with two distinctive colors.

Approved colors:

All that are defined as selfs and agoutis or rare variants. To be shown as a rare variant, at least one of the colors must be defined as a rare variant. Some combinations are ofcourse not genetically possible. If the cavy shows characteristics as one of the other marked nonself breeds (f.x. dutch), it should be considered showing it in that category.

Marking	30 point
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Ideally half of each color. The color distribution should be well balanced. Distinctively defined areas are desired. There is no demand for a centerline in twocolored, however it is desired to have areas of both colors on both sides of the body and also on the head.

Deduction for uneven color distribution and brindling.

Color	20 point
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Should be rich and shiny. Colors should match the criteria as described under the relevant self/agouti for the whole length of the hairstraw, both top and bottom. Must be without alternaively colored hair. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Deduction for white nails.

Bodyshape	20 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	10 point
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Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healty, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	5 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	5 point
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Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

TRICOLOR

A tricolor cavy is a smooth shorthaired cavy with three distinctive colors.

Approved colors:

All that are defined as selfs and agoutis or rare variants. To be shown as a rare variant, at least one of the colors must be defined as a rare variant.. Some combinations are ofcourse not genetically possible. One of the colors is always white.

If the cavy shows characteristics as one of the other marked nonself breeds (f.x. tortoise and white), it should be considered showing it in that category.

Marking

30 point

Ideally a third of each color. The color distribution should be well balanced. Distinctively defined areas are desired. There is no demand for a centerline in threecolored, however it is desired to have areas of all colors on both sides of the body, and that the head has two colors, possibly with a blaze in the third color.

Deduction for uneven color distribution and brindling.

Color

20 point

Should be rich and shiny. Colors should match the criteria as described under the relevant self/agouti for the whole length of the hairstraw, both top and bottom. Must be without alternaively colored hair.

Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Deduction for white nails.

Bodyshape

20 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat

10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation

10 point

The cavy should be healty, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes

5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears

5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

ROAN

A roan is a smooth shorthaired cavy with two colors, where one is white.

Approved colors:

Marking colors are all that are defined under rare variant self and argente.

Marking	30 point
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A roan has a very characteristic marking.

Head and feet should be in the marking color, with a distinct line to the roaning on the rest of the body.

Roaning consists of hair in white and marking color, ideally with 50% of each.

Head: Marking color with matching ears. The line between the head and the roaning must be sharply defined in a line between the ears following the headshape. White whiskers are acceptable.

Body: Ideally it is desired that the body is an even mix of white hairs and marking color, with half of each. Evenness of the roaning outweighs the distribution of non-roaning and roaning areas, unless the cavy seems to be mostly of non-roaning areas. Even roaning on back, sides and stomach is desired.

Feet: Paws should be in the marking color to up over elbow/heel.

Deduction for mismarking and/or lack of symmetry between roaning and non-roaning areas, too light/dark roaning areas, mismarked feet/paws/nails and alternative colored hair.

Color	15 point
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Should be rich and shiny. Colors should match the criteria as described under the relevant self/agouti for the whole length of the hairstraw, both top and bottom. Must be without alternatively colored hair.

Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Deduction for white nails.

Bodyshape	15 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	10 point
------	----------

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	10 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears

10 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

HIMALAYAN

A himalayan is a smooth shorthaired cavy with pink eyes and two colors, where one is white and the other is black or chocolate.

Approved colors:

A rare variant himalayan always has a white body and markings in either slate, lilac, carob or chocolate. For all variants, it is accepted to be in a lighter shade than the matching self.

Marking

30 point

The Himalayan has a very distinctive marking. Ideally it is desired to have a sharply defined marking in the head, ears and paws as a contrast to the white bodycolor.

Smut: Wellmarked, symmetrical, pearshaped and as dark as possible. Must cover nose, whiskers area, upper lip and optimally stretch up between the eyes.

Ears: Must be colored in the marking color all the way to the base. Coat around the ears must be white.

Paws: Front paws must be colored with the marking color to up over the elbow. Back paws must be colored with the marking color to up over the heel.

The marking color develop over age, which should be considered when judging young cavies. Likewise a few white hairs in the marking areas shouldn't be judged too hard either. There is a tendency for the pigment to develop and appear clearest in cold weather.

Deduction for lack of or uneven color distribution, white hairs in the marking areas, brindling, light paws and claws.

Color

15 point

Should be rich and shiny. Colors should match the criteria as described under the relevant self/agouti for the whole length of the hairstraw, both top and bottom. Must be without alternately colored hair.

Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Deduction for white nails.

Bodyshape

15 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat

10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation

10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	10 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	10 point
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Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total	100 point
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DALMATIAN

A dalmatian is a smooth shorthaired cavy with two colors, where one is always white.

Approved colors:

Marking colors are all that are defined under rare variant self and argente.

Marking 30 point

A Dalmatian has a very characteristic marking.

Head (except for the blaze) and paws should be in the marking color with a clear defined line to the spotted body.

Head: Marking color with ears in matching color and a white blaze, that ideally starts at the nostrils and stops midway between the eyes. Width of the blaze is of no importance as long as it is symmetrical and welldefined. The headmarking should be sharply defined from the spotted body with a line behind the ears, following the headshape. White whiskers are acceptable. Blue/gray ring around the outer eye is not a fault in the Dalmatian.

Body: Ideally welldefined spots are desired, distributed evenly over the whole body. The distribution of the spots and their definement outweighs the number of spots.

Feet: Feet should be in the marking color to up over the heel.

Deduction for mismarking, roaning, lack of symmetry between spotted and non-spotted areas, non-spotted areas, blaze that are too long either way, mismarked feet and alternately colored hair.

Color 15 point

Should be rich and shiny. Colors should match the criteria as described under the relevant self/agouti for the whole length of the hair, both top and bottom. Must be without alternately colored hair.

Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Deduction for white nails.

Bodyshape 15 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	10 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	10 point
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Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total	100 point
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DUTCH

A dutch cavy is a smooth shorthaired cavy with two distinctive colors, where one is white and the other consists of the marking color.

Approved colors:

White and marking color in any color defined under rare variety self and argente.

Marking

30 point

Dutch has a very characteristic color distribution.

Head: Ideally with a white blaze in the shape of an upsidedown V, widest at nose and narrowest between the ears – where there is only allowed a narrow stripe. Chin marking (to up over the ears) ideally round, following the cheek and free of the mouth, but as close to the nostrils as possible without coloring them. Ears in marking color without mispigmentation.

Body: Frontbody should be white with a welldefined marking in the neck/cheak. Front paws should be white. Marking in the backbody ideally starts between neck and hip, approx. at the middle of the body. The marking should be sharply defined all the way around back and stomach. Marking starting too high on the body are judged milder than markings starting too low, especially on young cavies.

Feet: Footstop should appear on both back feet. Ideally they should be white from all 3 nails back to the middle of the foot, where the marking starts. Hairs covering nails should be white.

For the dutch, the symmetry of the marking counts higher than perfect defined areas and their placements.

Deduction for lack of symmetry, uneven color distribution, brindling marking color in blaze or on nose, eye circles, alternatively colored hair, lack of or mismarked footstop.

Color

15 point

Should be rich and shiny. Colors should match the criteria as described under the relevant self/agouti for the whole length of the hairstraw, both top and bottom. Must be without alternatively colored hair. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Bodyshape

15 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat

10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation

10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes

10 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almond shape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears

10 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

TAN

A tan is a cavy of two colors, a base color and a marking color, which is always golden. It is also a smooth shorthaired cavy.

Marking 30 point

Eye circles, nose marking, butterfly, pea-spot, intermingling, belt and inside of legs and paws should be in the marking color and ideally symmetrical. Belt should be visible from the side. Distinct band of base color over neck/throat. Distinct eye circles, which cannot meet with the nose marking. Pea-spot, intermingling in marking color to approx. 1/3 up the side.

Deduction for too narrow/wide belt, lack of marking, mismarking and lack of intermingling.

Color 20 point

Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored hairs. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Deduction for white nails.

Bodyshape 20 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total	100 point
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OTTER

An otter is a cavy of two colors, a base color and a marking color, which is always cream. It is also a smooth shorthaired cavy.

Marking 30 point

Eye circles, nose marking, butterfly, pea-spot, intermingling, belt and inside of legs and paws should be in the marking color and ideally symmetrical. Belt should be visible from the side. Distinct band of base color over neck/throat. Distinct eye circles, which cannot meet with the nose marking. Pea-spot, intermingling in marking color to approx. 1/3 up the side.

Deduction for too narrow/wide belt, lack of marking, mismarking and lack of intermingling.

Color 20 point

Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Deduction for white nails.

Bodyshape 20 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total	100 point
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FOX

A fox is a cavy of two colors, a base color and a marking color, which is always white. It is also a smooth shorthaired cavy.

Marking 30 point

Eye circles, nose marking, butterfly, pea-spot, intermingling, belt and inside of legs and paws should be in the marking color and ideally symmetrical. Belt should be visible from the side. Distinct band of base color over neck/throat. Distinct eye circles, which cannot meet with the nose marking. Pea-spot, intermingling in marking color to approx. 1/3 up the side.

Deduction for too narrow/wide belt, lack of marking, mismarking and lack of intermingling.

Color 20 point

Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored hairs. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Bodyshape 20 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total	100 point
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ENGLISH CRESTED

An English crested is a smooth self shorthaired cavy with a rosette in the forehead. This is called a crest.

Approved colors:

Any color approved under rare variety self.

Crest	20 point
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The placement of the crest is ideally midst between the eyes and ears. Center of the crest should be pointshaped and the crest should be circular. Crest should be deep and not flat.

Deduction for too open or long, misplaces or badly defined crest.

Color	20 point
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Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored hairs. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Deduction for white nails, except for cavies with white coats.

Bodyshape	20 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	10 point
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Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healty, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	10 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	10 point
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Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total	100 point
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AMERICAN CRESTED

An american crested is a smooth self shorthaired cavy with a rosette in the forehead, that is in a different color than the body color. This is called a crest.

Approved colors:

Any color approved under rare variety self Only one color defined as rare variety is required.

Crest	20 point
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The placement of the crest is ideally midst between the eyes and ears. Center of the crest should be pointshaped and the crest should be circular. Crest should be deep and not flat.

Crest is usually white, but can be all approved colors.

Deduction for too open or long, misplaces or badly defined crest.

Color	20 point
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Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored hairs. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Deduction for white nails, except for cavies with white coats.

Bodyshape	20 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	10 point
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Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	10 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	10 point
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Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.
Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

NON-SELF CRESTED

A non-self crested is a smooth non-self shorthaired cavy with a rosette in the forehead. This is called a crest.

To be shown as a rare variant non-self crested, the cavy is required to have a rare variant marking or a standard marking with at least one rare variant color.

Crest 20 point

The placement of the crest is ideally midst between the eyes and ears. Center of the crest should be pointshaped and the crest should be circular. Crest should be deep and not flat. Color of the crest is not important and can be the same color as the body color or an American crested.

Deduction for too open or long, misplaces or badly defined crest.

Color 15 point

Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored hairs. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Deduction for white nails, except for cavies with white coats.

Markings 15 point

Same as the breed it would be, if it was not crested.

Bodyshape 20 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healty, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

SATIN

A satin is a smooth self shorthaired cavy, and with a coat consisting of shiny transparent hairs that reflects the light.

Shine 20 point

The satin shine should be intense and even over the whole body. Natural light may be used in the judging.

Deduction for lack of shine.

Color 20 point

Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored hairs. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Also take note that the satin shine can intensify the coat color. This is not a fault.

Deduction for white nails, except for cavies with white coats.

Bodyshape 20 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 10 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 10 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total	100 point
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SATIN NON-SELF

A satin non-self is a smooth self shorthaired cavy, and with a coat consisting of shiny transparent hairs that reflects the light and an approved marking or (solid) agouti.

Shine 20 point

The satin shine should be intense and even over the whole body. Natural light may be used in the judging.

Deduction for lack of shine.

Color 15 point

Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored hairs. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Also take note that the satin shine can intensify the coat color. This is not a fault.

Deduction for white nails, except for cavies with white coats.

Markings 15 point

Judged as if the cavy is not satin.

Bodyshape 20 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

SATIN CRESTED

A satin crested is a smooth self shorthaired cavy, and with a coat consisting of shiny transparent hairs that reflects the light and a rosette in the forehead. This is called a crest, and is either the same or a different color from the body.

Shine 15 point

The satin shine should be intense and even over the whole body. Natural light may be used in the judging.

Deduction for lack of shine.

Crest 15 point

The placement of the crest is ideally midst between the eyes and ears. Center of the crest should be pointshaped and the crest should be circular. Crest should be deep and not flat. If the color of the crest differs from the bodycolor, it is also judged here.

Deduction for too open or long, misplaces or badly defined crest.

Color 15 point

Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored hairs. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Also take note that the satin shine can intensify the coat color. This is not a fault.

Deduction for white nails, except for cavies with white coats.

Markings 15 point

Judged as if the cavy s not satin non-self crested.

Bodyshape 10 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healty, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears

5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

SATIN NON-SELF CRESTED

A satin non-self crested is a smooth self shorthaired cavy, and with a coat consisting of shiny transparent hairs that reflects the light, in an approved color/marking and with a rosette in the forehead.

Shine 15 point

The satin shine should be intense and even over the whole body. Natural light may be used in the judging.

Deduction for lack of shine.

Color 20 point

Should be rich and shiny. This applies both to the top and bottom color. Should be without alternatively colored hairs. Pigmentation is judged according to the cavies color.

Also take note that the satin shine can intensify the coat color. This is not a fault.

Deduction for white nails, except for cavies with white coats.

Bodyshape 20 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 10 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 10 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total	100 point
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CH-TEDDY

A CH-teddy is a semi-longhaired roughcoated cavy with upright frizzy coat. Presented brushed from the back towards the head. All colors are allowed

Density/quality 20 point

Coat is to be as dense as possible to keep the ability of standing upright and giving the overall appearance of a 'snowball'.

Deduction for lack of density in the overall appearance or in the top coat, loose hairs, shedding and greasy/dirty coat.

Coat-length 20 point

Ideally a coat-length of 6-10 cm all over the body, except legs, stomach and head. Length should be uniform without signs of coat breakage in the neck or excessive long coat on the back.

Deduction for too short or too long coat, uneven coat-length – coatbreakage and single excessive long hairs.

Rexing/structure 20 point

Ideally the coat should stand upright on the entire body with a good rexed structure and as rough as possible. However a softer coat is allowed in younger cavy, since the roughness develops with age. The overall appearance should resemble a 'snowball'. Often a better density is seen in the bottom of the coat compared to the top.

Deduction for lack of density in the overall appearance or in the top coat, loose hairs, shedding and greasy/dirty coat. Deduction for lack of waves on stomach and flat areas. Deduction for rosettes and coatbreakage.

Bodyshape 10 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 10 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 10 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.
Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

CH-TEDDY CRESTED

A CH-teddy is a semi-longhaired roughcoated cavy with upright frizzy coat with a crest. Presented brushed from the back towards the head. All colors are allowed

Density/quality 20 point

Coat is to be as dense as possible to keep the ability of standing upright and giving the overall appearance of a 'snowball'.

Deduction for lack of density in the overall appearance or in the top coat, loose hairs, shedding and greasy/dirty coat.

Coat-length 20 point

Ideally a coat-length of 6-10 cm all over the body, except legs, stomach and head. Length should be uniform without signs of coat breakage in the neck or excessive long coat on the back.

Deduction for too short or too long coat, uneven coat-length – coatbreakage and single excessive long hairs.

Rexing/structure 20 point

Ideally the coat should stand upright on the entire body with a good rexed structure and as rough as possible. However a softer coat is allowed in younger cavies, since the roughness develops with age. The overall appearance should resemble a 'snowball'. Often a better density is seen in the bottom of the coat compared to the top.

Deduction for lack of density in the overall appearance or in the top coat, loose hairs, shedding and greasy/dirty coat. Deduction for lack of waves on stomach and flat areas. Deduction for rosettes and coatbreakage.

Crest 10 point

The placement of the crest is ideally midst between the eyes and ears. Center of the crest should be pointshaped and the crest should be circular. Crest should be deep and not flat.

Deduction for too open or long, misplaced or badly defined crest.

Bodyshape 10 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 10 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears

5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

5 point

SATIN TEDDY

A teddy is a shorthaired roughcoated satin cavy with upright frizzy coat. Presented trimmed and brushed from the back towards the head. All colors are allowed

Coat direction 25 point

The coat is desired to be upright all over, springy and resistant to touch.

Deduction for flat sides, flat areas, poor coat direction, rosettes, breaks. It is allowed for forwardgrowing coats between the ears (cap), which is often seen in cavies with excellent density.

Roughness 15 point

Ideally good roughness in both over- and undercoat. Also a good structure is wanted in the stomach area, which is not expected as rough as the rest of the cavy.

Deduction for soft coat on parts of or the whole body (mostly on the back part). This applies to both over- and undercoat. Age is to be considered, since roughness develops with age.

Bodyshape 10 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 15 point

Coat on head and body are desired to be short – ideally 1 cm or less – dense, full and with good rexing. Stomach coat is to be dense and wavy.

Deduction for lack of rexing, lack of density, lack of structure/waves on stomach, too long coat and lack of trimming guardhairs.

Shine 15 point

The satin shine should be intense and even over the whole body. Natural light may be used in the judging.

Deduction for lack of shine.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 5point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

SATIN SHELTYE

A sheltie is a longhaired satin cavy with smooth coat and no rosettes . all colors are allowed

Bodyshape 10 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 15 point

Coat should be silky, springy, smooth and strong. It should be clean, without static electricity and lay loosely over the cavy

Tail, sides, cheeks and mane 25 point

Coat should be as long as possible, according to the age of the cavy – generally growing 2½ cm/month. Even coat all around the cavy, with no rosettes, so that the tail, sides and cheeks ideally form an almost complete circle around the cavy. Babycoat/tips should be preserved and the coat should appear without any damage or wear and tear. The tail should be full and even, and meet with the sides without breaking the shape of the tails half circle. The sides should continue the shape and be even and of a fitting length. Cheeks should be of fitting length according to the sides, even and dense. Ideally the cheeks start just behind the nose when looking at the cavy's profile. The mane should be dense and meet with the tail, when it is combed back over the neck and shoulders.

Shine 15 point

The satin shine should be intense and even over the whole body. Natural light may be used in the judging.
Deduction for lack of shine.

Density 15

Coat should be full and dense all the way around the cavy. The coat will always be a little denser closest to the body due to the undercoat.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.
Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears 5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

SATIN TEXEL

A texel is a longhaired satin cavy with curly coat and no rosettes.

Bodyshape	10 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	20 point
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Coat should springy and the texture rexed, which makes the coat curl and lift itself up from the cavy and appear springy. Stomach coat and whiskers are also rexed. Headhairs are short, rexed and should stand upright. Coat should be clean.

Tail, sides, cheeks and mane	25 point
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Coat should be as long as possible, according to the age of the cavy – generally growing 2½ cm/month. Even coat all around the cavy, with no rosettes, so that the tail, sides and cheeks ideally form an almost complete circle around the cavy. Babycoat/tips should be preserved and the coat should appear without any damage or wear and tear. The tail should be full and even, and meet with the sides without breaking the shape of the tails half circle. The sides should continue the shape and be even and of a fitting length. Cheeks should be of fitting length according to the sides, even and dense. Ideally the cheeks start just behind the nose when looking at the cavy's profile. The mane should be dense and meet with the tail, when it is combed back over the neck and shoulders.

Shine	15 point
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The satin shine should be intense and even over the whole body. Natural light may be used in the judging.
Deduction for lack of shine.

Density	15 point
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Coat should be full and dense all the way around the cavy. The coat will always be a little denser closest to the body due to the undercoat.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	5 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.
Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	5 point
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Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

SATIN CORONET

A coronet is a longhaired satin cavy with smooth coat and one rosette on the forehead.

Bodyshape 10 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Crest 10 point

The placement of the crest is ideally midst between the eyes and ears. Center of the crest should be pointshaped and the crest should be circular. Crest should be deep and not flat. The crest hairs should be short, as the hairs on the rest of thead.

Deduction for too open or long, misplaces or badly defined crest.

Coat 10point

Coat should be silky, springy, smooth and strong. It should be clean, without static electricity and lay loosely over the cavy

Tail, sides, cheeks and mane 25 point

Coat should be as long as possible, according to the age of the cavy – generally growing 2½ cm/month. Even coat all around the cavy, with no rosettes, so that the tail, sides and cheeks ideally form an almost complete circle around the cavy. Babycoat/tips should be preserved and the coat should appear without any damage or wear and tear. The tail should be full and even, and meet with the sides without breaking the shape of the tails half circle. The sides should continue the shape and be even and of a fitting length. Cheeks should be of fitting length according to the sides, even and dense. Ideally the cheeks start just behind the nose when looking at the cavy's profile.

Shine 15 point

The satin shine should be intense and even over the whole body. Natural light may be used in the judging.

Deduction for lack of shine.

Density 10 point

Coat should be full and dense all the way around the cavy. The coat will always be a little denser closest to the body due to the undercoat.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears

5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

SATIN MERINO

A merino is a longhaired satin cavy with curly coat and one rosette placed on the forehead.

Bodyshape 10 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Coat should springy and the texture rexed, which makes the coat curl and lift itself up from the cavy and appear springy. Stomach coat and whiskers are also rexed. Headhairs are short, rexed and should stand upright. Coat should be clean.

Crest 10 point

The placement of the crest is ideally midst between the eyes and ears. Center of the crest should be pointshaped and the crest should be circular. Crest should be deep and not flat. The crest hairs should be short, as the hairs on the rest of thead.

Deduction for too open or long, misplaces or badly defined crest.

Tail, sides, cheeks and mane 25 point

Coat should be as long as possible, according to the age of the cavy – generally growing 2½ cm/month. Even coat all around the cavy, with no rosettes, so that the tail, sides and cheeks ideally form an almost complete circle around the cavy. Babycoat/tips should be preserved and the coat should appear without any damage or wear and tear. The tail should be full and even, and meet with the sides without breaking the shape of the tails half circle. The sides should continue the shape and be even and of a fitting length. Cheeks should be of fitting length according to the sides, even and dense. Ideally the cheeks start just behind the nose when looking at the cavy's profile.

Shine 15 point

The satin shine should be intense and even over the whole body. Natural light may be used in the judging.

Deduction for lack of shine.

Density 10 point

Coat should be full and dense all the way around the cavy. The coat will always be a little denser closest to the body due to the undercoat.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears

5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

CLIPPED SATIN SHELTYE

A sheltie is a longhaired satin cavy with smooth coat and no rosettes.

Bodyshape 10 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Coat should be silky, springy, smooth and strong. It should be clean, without static electricity and lay loosely over the cavy

Tail, sides, cheeks and mane 25 point

Even coat all around the cavy, with no rosettes, so that the tail, sides and cheeks ideally form an almost complete circle around the cavy. Babycoat/tips should be preserved and the coat should appear without any damage or wear and tear. The tail should be full and even, and meet with the sides without breaking the shape of the tails half circle. The sides should continue the shape and be even and of a fitting length. Cheeks should be of fitting length according to the sides, even and dense. Ideally the cheeks start just behind the nose when looking at the cavy's profile. The mane should be dense and meet with the tail, when it is combed back over the neck and shoulders.

Shine 10 point

The satin shine should be intense and even over the whole body. Natural light may be used in the judging.

Deduction for lack of shine.

Density 10 point

Coat should be full and dense all the way around the cavy. The coat will always be a little denser closest to the body due to the undercoat.

Clipping 15 point

The coat should be clipped evenly, so that it forms a symmetrically and almost complete circle around the cavy, with no irregularities. Coat must be of the same length all the way around, and must not be chewed or damaged. Length of the cheeks should match the rest of the coat.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal. The cavy should be presented with the mane combed back over its head.

Eyes 5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears

5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

CLIPPED SATIN TEXEL

A texel is a longhaired satin cavy with curly coat and no rosettes.

Bodyshape 10 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Coat should springy and the texture rexed, which makes the coat curl and lift itself up from the cavy and appear springy. Stomach coat and whiskers are also rexed. Headhairs are short, rexed and should stand upright. Coat should be clean.

Tail, sides, cheeks and mane 25 point

Even coat all around the cavy, with no rosettes, so that the tail, sides and cheeks ideally form an almost complete circle around the cavy. The tail should be full and even, and meet with the sides without breaking the shape of the tails half circle. The sides should continue the shape and be even and of a fitting length. Cheeks should be of fitting length according to the sides, even and dense. Ideally the cheeks start just behind the nose when looking at the cavys profile. The mane should be dense and meet with the tail, when it is combed back over the neck and shoulders.

Shine 10 point

The satin shine should be intense and even over the whole body. Natural light may be used in the judging.

Deduction for lack of shine.

Clipping 15 point

The coat should be clipped evenly, so that it forms a symmetrically and almost complete circle around the cavy, with no irregularities. Coat must be of the same length all the way around, and must not be chewed or damaged. Length of the cheeks should match the rest of the coat.

Density 10 point

Coat should be full and dense all the way around the cavy. The coat will always be a little denser closest to the body due to the undercoat.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears

5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

CLIPPED SATIN CORONET

A coronet is a longhaired satin cavy with smooth coat and one rosette on the forehead.

Bodyshape	10 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Crest	10 point
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The placement of the crest is ideally midst between the eyes and ears. Center of the crest should be pointshaped and the crest should be circular. Crest should be deep and not flat. The crest hairs should be short, as the hairs on the rest of thead.

Deduction for too open or long, misplaces or badly defined crest.

Coat	10 point
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Coat should be silky, springy, smooth and strong. It should be clean, without static electricity and lay loosely over the cavy

Tail, sides, cheeks and mane	20 point
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Even coat all around the cavy, with no rosettes, so that the tail, sides and cheeks ideally form an almost complete circle around the cavy.. The tail should be full and even, and meet with the sides without breaking the shape of the tails half circle. The sides should continue the shape and be even and of a fitting length. Cheeks should be of fitting length according to the sides, even and dense. Ideally the cheeks start just behind the nose when looking at the cavy's profile.

Shine	10 point
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The satin shine should be intense and even over the whole body. Natural light may be used in the judging.

Deduction for lack of shine.

Clipping	10 point
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The coat should be clipped evenly, so that it forms a symmetrically and almost complete circle around the cavy, with no irregularities. Coat must be of the same length all the way around, and must not be chewed or damaged. Length of the cheeks should match the rest of the coat.

Density	10 point
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Coat should be full and dense all the way around the cavy. The coat will always be a little denser closest to the body due to the undercoat.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes

5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almond shape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears

5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

CLIPPED SATIN MERINO

A merino is a longhaired satin cavy with curly coat and one rosette placed on the forehead.

Bodyshape 10 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Coat should springy and the texture rexed, which makes the coat curl and lift itself up from the cavy and appear springy. Stomach coat and whiskers are also rexed. Headhairs are short, rexed and should stand upright. Coat should be clean.

Crest 10 point

The placement of the crest is ideally midst between the eyes and ears. Center of the crest should be pointshaped and the crest should be circular. Crest should be deep and not flat. The crest hairs should be short, as the hairs on the rest of the head.

Deduction for too open or long, misplaces or badly defined crest.

Tail, sides, cheeks and mane 20 point

Even coat all around the cavy, with no rosettes, so that the tail, sides and cheeks ideally form an almost complete circle around the cavy. The tail should be full and even, and meet with the sides without breaking the shape of the tails half circle. The sides should continue the shape and be even and of a fitting length. Cheeks should be of fitting length according to the sides, even and dense. Ideally the cheeks start just behind the nose when looking at the cavys profile.

Shine 10 point

The satin shine should be intense and even over the whole body. Natural light may be used in the judging.

Deduction for lack of shine.

Clipping 10 point

The coat should be clipped evenly, so that it forms a symmetrically and almost complete circle around the cavy, with no irregularities. Coat must be of the same length all the way around, and must not be chewed or damaged. Length of the cheeks should match the rest of the coat.

Density 10 point

Coat should be full and dense all the way around the cavy. The coat will always be a little denser closest to the body due to the undercoat.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes

5 points

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almond shape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears

5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

CLIPPED SATIN PERUVIAN

A peruvian is a longhaired satin cavy with smooth coat and two hip rosettes, making the coat grow forward and giving it a forelock. All colors and combinations are allowed

Bodyshape 10 point

Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat 10 point

Coat should springy and the texture rexed, which makes the coat curl and lift itself up from the cavy and appear springy. Stomach coat and whiskers are also rexed. Headhairs are short, rexed and should stand upright. Coat should be clean.

Tail, sides, cheeks and mane 25 point

Even coat all around the cavy, with no rosettes, so that the tail, sides and cheeks ideally form an almost complete circle around the cavy. The tail should be full and even, and meet with the sides without breaking the shape of the tails half circle. The sides should continue the shape and be even and of a fitting length. Cheeks should be of fitting length according to the sides, even and dense. Ideally the cheeks start just behind the nose when looking at the cavy's profile. Two symmetrically placed hip rosettes making the coat grow forward and giving it a forelock. The forelock should be as long as possible and ideally follow the cheek and sides.

Shine 10 point

The satin shine should be intense and even over the whole body. Natural light may be used in the judging.
Deduction for lack of shine.

Clipping 15 point

The coat should be clipped evenly, so that it forms a symmetrically and almost complete circle around the cavy, with no irregularities. Coat must be of the same length all the way around, and must not be chewed or damaged. Length of the cheeks should match the rest of the coat.

Density 10 point

Coat should be full and dense all the way around the cavy. The coat will always be a little denser closest to the body due to the undercoat.

Condition and presentation 10 point

The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes 5 point

Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavys head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears

5 point

Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point

CLIPPED SATIN ALPACA

An alpaca is a longhaired satin cavy with smooth wavy coat and two hip rosettes, making the coat grow forward and giving it a forelock. All colors and combinations are allowed

Bodyshape	10 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	10 point
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Coat should be silky, springy, smooth and strong. It should be clean, without static electricity and lay loosely over the cavy

Tail, sides, cheeks and mane	25 point
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The sides should continue the shape and be even and of a fitting length. Cheeks should be of fitting length according to the sides, even and dense. Ideally the cheeks start just behind the nose when looking at the cavy's profile. Two symmetrically placed hip rosettes making the coat grow forward and giving it a forelock. The forelock should be as long as possible and ideally follow the cheek and sides.

Shine	10 point
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The satin shine should be intense and even over the whole body. Natural light may be used in the judging.

Deduction for lack of shine.

Clipping	15point
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The coat should be clipped evenly, so that it forms a symmetrically and almost complete circle around the cavy, with no irregularities. Coat must be of the same length all the way around, and must not be chewed or damaged. Length of the cheeks should match the rest of the coat.

Density	10 point
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Coat should be full and dense all the way around the cavy. The coat will always be a little denser closest to the body due to the undercoat.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	5 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	5 point
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Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavys head with good with between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.

Deduction for malplacements.

Total	100 point
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SABLE GUIDESTANDARD

A sable is basically a self cavy, that varies heavily in tone.

Acceptable colors are black and chocolate. Eyecolor dark with ruby tint.

Marking	30 point
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Color is darkest in the head area and gradually lightens over the back and lightest on the stomach. The gradual transformation between dark and light color is the marking.

The face, head and ears should have a mask of dark color, however lighter at the eyes. Feet should be darker than the bodycolor.

Color	20 point
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Color is judged by looking at the face, where it should be darkest and the stomach, where it should be lightest.

A black sable color variation goes from black to a grayish brown tone. A chocolate sable goes from dark chocolate to a light milk chocolate.

Bodyshape	20 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	10 point
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Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	5 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	5 point
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Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.
Deduction for malplacements.

Total	100 point
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SABLE FOX GUIDESTANDARD

A sable fox is a smooth shorthaired cavy with two markings. One is sable, the other is fox.

Acceptable colors are black and chocolate. Eyecolor dark with ruby tint. Marking color is white.

Marking	30 point
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Both the markings for sable and fox are evaluated. See under Sable guidestandard and Rare Variety Fox.

Color	20 point
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Both marking color and sable color are evaluated.

Sable is best judged by looking at the face, where the color should be darkest, and the stomach, where the color should be lightest.

A black sable goes from black to a grayish brown tone. A chocolate sable goes from dark chocolate to a light milk chocolate.

Fox markings are always white.

Bodyshape	20 point
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Body should be short and compact, with welldeveloped neck and shoulders. It should be firm, rounded and of good size according to age. The body should ideally feel muscular and firm, and neck should be the highest point of the cavy. Legs should be well proportioned and have the normal amount of toes on front- and back paws. Head should be short, wide and with a roman profile. Nose/snout should be of a good width and be rounded as well.

Coat	10 point
------	----------

Should be smooth and springy, and can in addition be silky and soft. It also has to be clean and well groomed. Guard hairs needs to be removed in trimming in order for the cavy to appear properly well groomed.

Deduction for coarse or long hairs.

Deduction for side-whiskers, angelwings, eyebrows, rosettes and other directional coat flaws.

Condition and presentation	10 point
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The cavy should be healthy, well looked after and in a good feeding status. Teeth and nails must be normal.

Eyes	5 points
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Eyes should be big, round and of equal size, along with a good width between them, and placed symmetrically in the cavy's head. They should also be awake, clear and attentive.

Deduction for almondshape, fatty eye, runny and irritated eyes etc.

Ears	5 point
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Ears should be large, flat, and hanging downwards without any hems. They are to be of equal size, placed symmetrically on the cavy's head with good width between them.

Deduction for hem(s), 'curly' ears, lack of size, disfiguring bites/tears, small skinflaps and warts.
Deduction for malplacements.

Total

100 point
