Updated 2026-05-10

Svenska Marsvinsföreningens STANDARD ENGLISH VERSION

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This standard was fully reworked 2014-12-08. After that have the following changes been done:

2015-01-01	California adopted in guidestandard.
2017-01-01	Skinny standard updated.
2018-01-01	The colour Blue fully approved -> general colour descriptions and fox updated.
2018-01-01	The markings bi-colour and tri-colour changed to Tortoiseshell respective Tortoiseshell & white.
2018-01-01	New markings bi-colour and tri-colour adopted.
2019-01-01	The marking California approved with dispensation
2023-01-01	The marking California did get fully approved
2023-01-11	The colour blue for the marking magpie was added (mistake not to add it 2018-01-01)
2024-01-01	Ridgeback approved with dispensation
2025-01-01	The standard for petclass have been separated and taken out. A minor scope of static lice is stated as a common fault. Clarification that suspicions of ringworm and other fungi are disqualifying.
2026-01-01	intestinal parasites, respiratory infections such as watery eyes, runny nose, cough, and sneezing are disqualifying Cuy is not in the standard anymore Removed V-shape on coat – Skinny
2026-05-10	Removed Well developed extra teats.

general colour descriptions

SELF COLOURS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

general colour descriptions

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

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

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

AGOUTI/ARGENTE COLOURS

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

general colour descriptions

TAN / FOX / OTTER

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

EYE COLOUR

Pink eyed: This is the red eyed variety. The colour should be pale red with a thin darker circle at the periphery.

Ruby eyed: This is the ruby eyed variety. The colour may vary from fairly pale red to a deep ruby colour, almost dark. At shows this colour will be called dark eyed.

Dark eyed: This is the dark eyed variety. The colour should be black or bluish black.

markings

AGOUTI/ ARGENTE

Colour
All agouti/argente colours according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each agouti/argente colour for the correct combination. The colour should be of the described shade for each agouti/argente variety.
Common faults: Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on argente varieties. Light undercolour, light shade of belly and/or feet.
Disqualifying faults: Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm), incorrect eye colour, incorrect colour of nails.

Markings
At the agouti and argente the hairs are divided in three zones. These zones are named base, ticking and top. The ticking should be notably short, and the whole body, except for the belly should be evenly ticked. The topcolour is missing at the belly and by that a belly band in the ticking colour are created. The belly band should be narrow and clearly defined from the rest of the body. The feet should have the same ticking as the body.
Common faults: Eye circles, bonnet strings, light chest. Too light or too dark feet. Uneven and/or to long ticking. Broad and/or non-distinct belly band.
Disqualifying faults: missing ticking and/or belly band. Ticking and top together longer than the base.

SOLID AGOUTI / SOLID ARGENTE

Colour
All agouti/argente colours according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each agouti/argente colour for the correct combination. The colour should be of the described shade for each agouti/argente variety.
Common faults: Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on argente varieties. Light undercolour, light shade of belly and/or feet.
Disqualifying faults: Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm), incorrect eye colour, incorrect colour of nails.

Markings
At the agouti and argente the hairs are divided in three zones. These zones are named base, ticking and top. The ticking should be notably short, and the whole body, except for the belly should be evenly ticked.
Common faults: Eye circles, bonnet strings, light chest. Tendency of belly band. Ticking missing on feet. Uneven and/or to long ticking.
Disqualifying faults: Distinct belly band. Missing ticking. Ticking and top together longer than the base.

markings

TAN/FOX/OTTER

Colour

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

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

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

Marking

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

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

Disqualifying faults: Missing any of the markings.

markings

TORTOISHELL & WHITE
Colour
All colours and agouti/argente/ solid agouti/solid argente varieties according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each solid colour for the correct shade. When the combination is red/black/white, the breed is called tortoiseshell and white.
Common faults: Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties. Light undercolour, light shade of belly and/or feet, streakyness.
Disqualifying faults: Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm), incorrect eye colour.

Marking
Under this point both lines and patches/squares as well as the cleanness and distribution of patches/squares be judged. The lines should be straight and without interruption. There should be one straight line along the spine, and a similar line along the middle of the belly. There should be minimum two lines, right-angled, on each side, across the body, dividing each side in minimum 3 three patches/squares. The patches/squares should be distinct and even in size. Only one colour should occur in each patch/square. Patches/squares of the same colour should not be placed adjoining each other. . Each colour in the particular combination should be present at both sides of the body. Blaze is accepted but not desired.
Common faults: Uneven borders between patches/squares. Missing one of the colours on one side. Banded, i.e. one colour continues over the top line. Belted, i.e. one colour continues all around the body in a “belt”. Occurrence of deviant colour in the patches/squares.
Disqualifying faults: Entirely missing lines.

TORTOISHELL
Colour
All colours and agouti/argente/ solid agouti/solid argente varieties according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each solid colour for the correct shade. When the combination is red//white, the breed is called tortoiseshell.
Common faults: Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties. Light undercolour., light shade of belly and/or feet, streakyness.
Disqualifying faults: Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm), incorrect eye colour.

Marking
There should be one straight line along the spine, and a similar line along the middle of the belly. There should be minimum one lines, right-angled, on each side, across the body, dividing each side in minimum two patches/squares. The patches/squares should be distinct and even in size. Only one colour should occur in each patch/square. Patches/squares of the same colour should not be placed adjoining each other. . Each colour in the particular combination should be present at both sides of the body. Blaze is accepted but not desired.
Common faults: Uneven borders between patches/squares. Missing one of the colours on one side. Banded, i.e. one colour continues over the top line. Belted, i.e. one colour continues all around the body in a “belt”. Occurrence of deviant colour in the patches/squares.
Disqualifying faults: Entirely missing lines.

markings

TRI-COLOUR
Colour
All colours and agouti/argente/ solid agouti/solid argente varieties according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each solid colour for the correct shade.
Common faults: Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties. Light undercolour., light shade of belly and/or feet, streakyness.
Disqualifying faults: Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm), incorrect eye colour.

Marking
Under this point both patches/squares as well as the cleanness and distribution of patches/squares be judged. The patches/squares should be distinct and even in size. Only one colour should occur in each patch/square. Preferred is that each colour in the particular combination should be present at both sides of the body. Blaze is accepted but not desired.
Common faults: Uneven borders between patches/squares. Occurrence of deviant colour in the patches/squares. Unbalanced colour distribution. Obvious dutch-like marking.
Disqualifying faults: Brindle on more than half of the cavy. Less than 10% of any of the particular colours.

BI-COLOUR
Colour
All colours and agouti/argente/ solid agouti/solid argente varieties according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each solid colour for the correct shade.
Common faults: Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties. Light undercolour., light shade of belly and/or feet, streakyness.
Disqualifying faults: Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm), incorrect eye colour.

Marking
Under this point both patches/squares as well as the cleanness and distribution of patches/squares be judged. The patches/squares should be distinct and even in size. Only one colour should occur in each patch/square. Preferred is that each colour in the particular combination should be present at both sides of the body. Blaze is accepted but not desired.
Common faults: Uneven borders between patches/squares. Occurrence of deviant colour in the patches/squares. Unbalanced colour distribution. Obvious dutch-like marking.
Disqualifying faults: Brindle on more than half of the cavy. Less than 10% of any of the particular colours.

DALMATIAN
Colour
All colours and agouti/argente/ solid agouti/solid argente varieties as well as brindle, tan, fox, otter and harlequin varieties according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each colour / marking for the correct shade and marking.
Common faults: Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties. Light undercolour, light shade of belly and/or feet, streakyness.
Disqualifying faults: Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm), incorrect eye colour, incorrect colour of nails.

Marking
The head should be in the main colour with a narrow and symmetric blaze from the nostrils to a point between the ears. The body should be white with dots in the main colour. Dots should be significant, clean and numerous. Dots should be evenly distributed all over the body, also on the belly. Feet should be in the main colour.
Common faults: Poor marking borderline between head and body. Too broad or too narrow blaze, blaze not symmetric. Too few and/or too blurry dots. Dots floating into each other. Roaning. White belly.
Disqualifying faults: Missing blaze and/or dots. Missing of main colour on feet or toes.

ROAN
Colour
All colours and agouti/argente/ solid agouti/solid argente varieties as well as brindle, tan, fox, otter and harlequin varieties according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each colour / marking for the correct shade and marking.
Common faults: Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties. Light undercolour, light shade of belly and/or feet, streakyness.
Disqualifying faults: Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm), incorrect eye colour, incorrect colour of nails.

Marking
The head should be in the main colour. The body should be in the main colour with white hairs evenly distributed all over. The feet should be in the main colour.
Common faults: White hairs in head and/or feet. Poor marking borderline between head and body. Uneven mixing of main colour and white. Patches of main colour and/or white in the body.
Disqualifying faults: Blaze. White feet and/or toes.

BRINDLE
Colour
All colours according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each solid colour for the correct shade.
Common faults: Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties. Light undercolour. Light shade of belly and/or feet. Steakyness.
Disqualifying faults: Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm), incorrect eye colour, incorrect colour of nails.

Marking
The both colours should be evenly mixed all over the body.
Common faults: Poor mixing of the colours. Small patches with solid colour.
Disqualifying faults: Large patches with solid colour.

markings

HIMALAYA
Colour
The main colour is white. Colour of the marking should be black, chocolate, lilac or beige. Consult description of each solid colour for the correct shade. When the marking colour is chocolate, pads may be pink or chocolate. Eyes should be pink.
Common faults: Discoloured white on body. Poor intensity of marking colour.
Disqualifying faults: Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm), incorrect colour of nails.

Marking
Smut (nose marking) should be oval. Smut should cover nose, upper lip and reach up to a point between the eyes. Ears should be of the marking colour all the way into the skin of the head. Marking colour of feet should cover as much as possible of the legs.
Common faults: Too large or too small markings. Light hairs within the markings. Non-distinct borders of markings. The judge should take into account that a non-self himalayan does not develop its full markings before earliest 5 months of age.
Disqualifying faults: Missing any of the markings.

DUTCH
Colour
All colours and agouti/argente/ solid agouti/solid argente varieties as well as brindle, tan, fox, otter and harlequin varieties according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each solid colour for the correct shade.
Common faults: Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties. Light undercolour, light shade of belly and/or feet, streakyness.
Disqualifying faults: Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm), incorrect eye colour, incorrect colour of nails.

Marking
Cheek markings should be as round as possible and be extended as far as possible towards the nose without touching the nostrils. Cheek markings should ideally not meet each other at the back of the neck. Ears should be of the marking colour. The body should be divided between white in front and the marking colour from the waist and covering the behinds. There should be a straight line dividing the two colours at the waist, all around the body. The rear feet should be white (= have stops), but stops must not continue round the hocks.
Common faults: Skew markings. White patches on ears. Markings too small or too large.
Disqualifying faults: Missing any of the markings.

markings

MAGPIE / HARLEQUIN
Colour
White in combination with black, blue, chocolate, lilac, beige or grey is called magpie. Cream in combination with black, chocolate, lilac, beige or grey is called harlequin. Consult description of each solid colour for the correct shade.
Common faults: Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties. Light undercolour, light shade of belly and/or feet, streakyness.
Disqualifying faults: Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm), incorrect eye colour.

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

➢2023-01-11⮜

CALIFORNIA
Guide standard from 2015-01-01. Approved with dispensation 2019-01-01. Fully approved 2023-01-01

Colour
The body colour is approved in all approved red-group colours as well as all agouti and argente variants. Colour of the marking is approved in all approved black-group colours. The agouti and argente have markings in the same colour as the base colour. Consult description of each solid colour for the correct shade.

Common faults: Poor intensity of marking colour. Light undercolour, incorrect shade, light shade of belly and/or feet, streakiness, hairs of deviant colour.
Disqualifying faults: Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm), incorrect eye colour, incorrect colour of nails.

Marking
Smut (nose marking) should be oval. Smut should cover nose, upper lip and reach up to a point between the eyes. Ears, and a minor ring (0,5 cm) around each ear should be of the marking colour. The ear-ring extends with age and juniors should at least show ear-spots. Marking colour of feet should cover as much as possible of the legs but not extend to the body. Marking around genitals are preferred.
Common faults: Too large or too small markings. Non-distinct borders of markings. Hairs of body colour within the markings. A light staining of the body colour. The judge should take into account that a non-self california does not develop its full markings before earliest 5 months of age.
Disqualifying faults: Missing any of the markings. Staining on more than 50% of the body colour.

➢2023-01-01⮜

self

Self is divided in black group colours (black, chocolate, beige, lilac, grey and blue) and red group colours (DE white, PE white, cream, lemon, buff, saffron DE golden, PE golden and red).

The self cavy should give an aesthetic and classic impression. Anything marring this image, such as incorrect body shape, uneven or streaked colour, should be considered as grave faults. The body shape, a correct shade of colour and evenness of colour are the most characteristic features of the self cavy. These features must be of high quality for a self to be considered a good representative of its breed.

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

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

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

Coat texture 15
The coat should be short (2 cm), smooth, soft and shiny.
Common faults: Coarse, greasy, non-elastic, woolly, wavy, thin, too long (more than 4 cm), long hairs, dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, tendency of skirt.
Disqualifying faults: Ridges, rosettes, eyebrows, side-whiskers, skirt, coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5.cm.

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

self ->

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

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given full points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat. Static lice in a minor scope (and doesn't affect the judging of colour and markings).
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites except a minor scope of static lice, pregnancy, sickness, suspected ringworm or other fungi, intestinal parasites, respiratory infections such as watery eyes, runny nose, cough, and sneezing, poor condition caused by negligence, any additives in the coats, missing teeth.

Total 100

self pink-eyed white

This distribution of points is valid only for pink-eyed white self. Complaints on the colour such as discolouring will deduct points under condition/presentation. The total sum is valid for comparison with other selfs.

Body	30
Ears	15
Eyes	15
Coat texture	20
Condition/presentation	20
Total	**100**

➢2026-05-10≺

nonself

Nonself are devided in Ticked, Marked or Masked. Ticked includes agouti, argente, solid agouti, solid argente, tan, fox and otter. Marked includes bi-colour, tri-colour, tortoishell, tortoishell & white, dalmation, roan, brindle, dutch, magpie and harlequin. Masked includes himalaya and california.

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

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

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

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

Coat texture 10
The coat should be short (2 cm), smooth, soft and shiny.
Common faults: Coarse, greasy, non-elastic, woolly, wavy, thin, too long (more than 4 cm), long hairs, dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, tendency of skirt.
Disqualifying faults: Ridges, rosettes, eyebrows, side-whiskers, skirt, coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm.

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

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

nonself ->

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given full points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat. Static lice in a minor scope (and doesn't affect the judging of colour and markings).
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites except a minor scope of static lice, pregnancy, sickness, suspected ringworm or other fungi, intestinal parasites, respiratory infections such as watery eyes, runny nose, cough, and sneezing, poor condition caused by negligence, any additives in the coats, missing teeth.

Total 100

➢2026-05-10⮜

english crested solid colours

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

Body 20
The body should be short and compact, with broad and high shoulders. The back of the neck should be the highest point. The head should be short and wide with a rounded profile. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.
Common faults: Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: marked waist, angular, narrow shoulders, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age.
Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.
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Ears 10
Ears should be large, flat and drooping. They should be placed horizontally and set far apart.
Common faults: wrongly placed and/or set, lifting/flying, hem, too small, flaps, damaged
Disqualifying faults: missing ear

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

Coat texture 15
The coat should be short (2 cm), smooth, soft and shiny.
Common faults: Coarse, greasy, non-elastic, woolly, wavy, thin, too long (more than 4 cm), long hairs, dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, tendency of skirt.
Disqualifying faults: Ridges, rosettes, eyebrows, side-whiskers, skirt, coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

Coat colour, shade 10
All self colours according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each individual colour for the correct shade. The colour should be of the described shade for each individual colour.
Common faults: Incorrect shade, varying shade, hairs of deviant colour, pigmented ears and/or pads on light coloured varieties .
Disqualifying faults: Patches of deviant colour (diameter >0,5 cm), incorrect eye colour, incorrect colour of nails.

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

english crested solid colors ->

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

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given full points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat. Static lice in a minor scope (and doesn't affect the judging of colour and markings).
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites except a minor scope of static lice, pregnancy, sickness, suspected ringworm or other fungi, intestinal parasites, respiratory infections such as watery eyes, runny nose, cough, and sneezing, poor condition caused by negligence, any additives in the coats, missing teeth.

Total 100

crested pink-eyed white

This distribution of points is valid only for crested pink-eyed white. Complaints on the colour such as discolouring will deduct points under condition/presentation. The total sum is valid for comparison with other crested.

Body	25
Ears	15
Eyes	15
Coat texture	15
Crest	15
Condition/presentation	15
Total	**100**

crested marked & ticked & masked

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

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

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

Coat texture 10
The coat should be short (2 cm), smooth, soft and shiny.
Common faults: Coarse, greasy, non-elastic, woolly, wavy, thin, too long (more than 4 cm), long hairs, dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, tendency of skirt.
Disqualifying faults: Ridges, rosettes, eyebrows, side-whiskers, skirt, coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

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

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

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

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given full points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat. Static lice in a minor scope (and doesn't affect the judging of colour and markings).
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites except a minor scope of static lice, pregnancy, sickness, suspected ringworm or other fungi, intestinal parasites, respiratory infections such as watery eyes, runny nose, cough, and sneezing, poor condition caused by negligence, any additives in the coats, missing teeth.

Total 100

➢2026-05-10≺

american crested

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

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

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

Coat texture 10
The coat should be short (2 cm), smooth, soft and shiny.
Common faults: Coarse, greasy, non-elastic, woolly, wavy, thin, too long (more than 4 cm), long hairs, dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, tendency of skirt.
Disqualifying faults: Ridges, rosettes, eyebrows, side-whiskers, skirt, coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

Colour and ticking/marking 15
All colours and agouti/argente/ solid agouti/solid argente varieties as well as roan, brindle, tan, fox, otter and harlequin varieties according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each solid colour for the correct shade.

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

american crested ->

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

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given full points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat. Static lice in a minor scope (and doesn't affect the judging of colour and markings).
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites except a minor scope of static lice, pregnancy, sickness, suspected ringworm or other fungi, intestinal parasites, respiratory infections such as watery eyes, runny nose, cough, and sneezing, poor condition caused by negligence, any additives in the coats, missing teeth.

Total 100

ridgeback

Guide standard from 2006-01-01. Approved with dispensation 2024-01-01.

A ridgeback is a smooth haired cavy with a ridge in a deviating fur direction along the spine and tufty feet. It's most important feature is the ridge. In all other aspects are the Ridgeback a shorthair and should be judged as one. A ridgeback should have a coat quality as described in the standard. In addition the ridgeback should have a correctly placed and formed ridge. These features must be of high quality for the ridgeback to be considered a good representative of its breed.

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

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

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

Coat texture 15
The coat should be short (2 cm), smooth, soft and shiny. Longer and coarser hairs are accepted in the ridge.
Common faults: Coarse, greasy, non-elastic, woolly, wavy, thin, too long (more than 4 cm), long hairs, dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, tendency of skirt. Ridges/ruffles on belly.
Disqualifying faults: Side-whiskers, skirt, coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

Colour and marking 15
All colours and markings according to the standard are approved. Consult description of each colour and marking in the standard for the correct description.

Ridge 25
A ridge should be present along the full length of the spine; from a point between the ears all the way to the hips. The highest point of the ridge should be at the back of the neck.
Common faults: Uneven height of ridge, ridge higher in back, ridge to short, ridge not erect, interrupted ridge, lifters, collar.
Disqualifying faults: Double ridge, missing ridge.

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given full points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat. Static lice in a minor scope (and doesn't affect the judging of colour and markings).
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites except a minor scope of static lice, pregnancy, sickness, suspected ringworm or other fungi, intestinal parasites, respiratory infections such as watery eyes, runny nose, cough, and sneezing, intestinal parasites, respiratory infections such as watery eyes, runny nose, cough, and sneezing, poor condition caused by negligence, any additives in the coats, missing teeth.

Total 100

teddy

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

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

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

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

Coat direction 25
The coat should be standing straight out all over the body
Common faults: incorrect direction like flat coat, partings, smaller ruffles, saddle,
Disqualifying faults: flat coat on more than 50% of body, rosettes

Coat texture 15
The coat should be coarse, strong and springy with crimped hairs. A certain consideration with reference to sex to be taken. Even length. Ideal length should be 3 cm.
Common faults: soft or uneven coat. Greasy, non-elastic, guard hairs, dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, coat length more than 4 cm.
Disqualifying faults: coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

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

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given full points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat. Static lice in a minor scope (and doesn't affect the judging of colour and markings).
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites except a minor scope of static lice, pregnancy, sickness, suspected ringworm or other fungi, intestinal parasites, respiratory infections such as watery eyes, runny nose, cough, and sneezing, poor condition caused by negligence, any additives in the coats, missing teeth.
Total 100
The two breed's teddy and rex look the same, so they have identical standard of perfection. The difference is only genetic. If you breed a rex to a teddy you will get smooth coated babies.➢**2026-01-01**⮜

rex

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

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

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

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

Coat direction 25
The coat should be standing straight out all over the body
Common faults: incorrect direction like flat coat, partings, smaller ruffles, saddle,
Disqualifying faults: flat coat on more than 50% of body, rosettes

Coat texture 15
The coat should be coarse, strong and springy with crimped hairs. Even length. Ideal length should be 3 cm.
Common faults: soft or uneven coat. Greasy, non-elastic, guard hairs, dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm, coat length more than 4 cm.
Disqualifying faults: coat length more than 5 cm, missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

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

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given full points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat. Static lice in a minor scope (and doesn't affect the judging of colour and markings).
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites except a minor scope of static lice, pregnancy, sickness, suspected ringworm or other fungi, intestinal parasites, respiratory infections such as watery eyes, runny nose, cough, and sneezing, poor condition caused by negligence, any additives in the coats, missing teeth.
Total 100

The two breed's rex and teddy look the same, so they have identical standard of perfection. The difference is only genetic. If you breed a rex to a teddy you will get smooth coated babies. ➢**2026-05-10**⮜

abyssinian

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

Body 15
The body should be short and compact, with firm muscles. The head should give a triangular impression with convex profile, both from above and from the side. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.

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

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

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

Coat texture 15
The coat should be coarse and dense. The coat should feel stiff and prickly to touch and individual hairs should be thick. Ideal length is 4-5 cm.
Common faults: Greasy, non-elastic, woolly, wavy, thin, too long (more than 5 cm) too short (less than 4 cm), dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches < 0,5 cm.
Disqualifying faults: coat length more than 7 cm or less than 2 cm. Missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

Ridges 20
High, erect, distinct, non-interferred ridges between the rosettes. Center ridge should follow the spine. Collar ridge and back ridge should be parallel and in 90 degree angle towards center ridge. On each side, below saddle and rump rosettes, there should be side ridges parallel to the center ridge. The head should give a brushy impression. There should be a full mane in front, in line with the centre ridge. The moustache should be dense and impressive.
Common faults: ridges thin, interfered, not distinct, not straight. Indistinct mane and/or moustache.
Disqualifying faults: Missing any of the five main ridges. Missing mane or moustache.

abyssinian ->

Rosettes 20
There should be eight large, deep, symmetric rosettes with pinpoint centres. There may be additional rosettes only if they are placed in front of the mane ridge, i.e. nose rosettes and/or shoulder rosettes. These must not however interfere with the mane ridge. Rosettes should be in line: centres of side- and saddle rosettes in line, hip and rump rosettes in line. These lines should be in 90 degrees angle to the line side – hip rosettes.
Common faults: Extra, double, oblong, asymmetric, flat, open (wide centres), split rosettes. Lifters in rosettes. Non-distinct rosettes. Irregularly placed rosettes. Rosettes out of line.
Disqualifying faults: Missing any of the eight main rosettes.

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given full points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat. Static lice in a minor scope (and doesn't affect the judging of colour and markings).
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites except a minor scope of static lice, pregnancy, sickness, suspected ringworm or other fungi, intestinal parasites, respiratory infections such as watery eyes, runny nose, cough, and sneezing, poor condition caused by negligence, any additives in the coats, missing teeth.

Total 100

➢2026-05-10⮜

skinny

Approved 2008-01-01, updated standard 2017-01-01

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

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

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

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

Coat distribution 15
The coat should be present on the head, paws/toes, and legs. The coat on the head should be rounded and cover the area around the nose and the bridge of the nose up to eye level, while the cheeks under the eyes and extending backward towards the body should be without coat. The legs should be coated up to the elbows and hocks, respectively. Ear tufts, i.e., fur at and in the ears, are allowed. Fur around the genital area is desirable.
Common faults: Too little coat on the head, paws/toes. Cheek coat. V-shaped coat patch extending from the nose fur up to the ears. Hair-covered spots on the body, so-called excessive hairiness.
Disqualifying faults: Absence of coat on the head, paws/toes, or legs. Predominantly coat on the body.

Coat texture & density 15
The quality of the coat should be coarse, dense and crispy.
Common faults: Soft, thin long or straight coat.
Disqualifying faults: bald spots in coated areas <0,5 cm

Skin 15
The skin should be smooth, elastic and warm to the touch. The skin must not be greasy or dry. There should be significant folds in the skin around neck and legs.
Common faults: Dry, scurvy, oily or unelastic skin. Scarred skin.
Disqualifying faults: Large amount of scarred skin.

skinny ->

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given full points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat. Static lice in a minor scope (and doesn't affect the judging of colour and markings).
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites except a minor scope of static lice, pregnancy, sickness, suspected ringworm or other fungi, intestinal parasites, respiratory infections such as watery eyes, runny nose, cough, and sneezing, poor condition caused by negligence, any additives in the coat/skin, missing teeth.

Total 100

ch-teddy

Approved from 2012-01-01

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

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

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

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

Coat direction 15
The coat should be standing straight out all over the body
Common faults: incorrect direction like flat coat, partings, smaller ruffles, saddle,
Disqualifying faults: flat coat on more than 50% of body, rosettes

Coat texture 25
The breed is approved with and without crest. A crest is not given judging points. The coat should be coarse, strong and springy with crimped hairs. Even length. Ideal length should be 6 cm. Coat on the head is shorter than coat on the body. There should be a gradual shift from the short coat on the head to the longer coat on the body in order to give a rounded impression. Coat on cavies younger than 5 months may be shorter.
Common faults: soft or uneven coat. Greasy, non-elastic, dry, scurfy/dandruffy, missing coat in patches <0,5 cm. Coat length less than 5 cm or more than 8 cm. Uneven length of coat.
Disqualifying faults: coat length less than 4 cm (cavies above 5 months of age) or more than 10 cm. Missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

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

ch-teddy ->

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given full points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat. Static lice in a minor scope (and doesn't affect the judging of colour and markings).
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites except a minor scope of static lice, pregnancy, sickness, suspected ringworm or other fungi, intestinal parasites, respiratory infections such as watery eyes, runny nose, cough, and sneezing, poor condition caused by negligence, any additives in the coats, missing teeth.

Total 100

peruvian

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

Body 10
The body should be short, compact, low set with even height and broad shoulders. The head should be short and wide. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.
Common faults: Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: angular and bony, narrow shoulders, marked waist, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age.
Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

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

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

Coat texture 15
The coat should be soft, silky and of significant texture. The coat should be vigorous and give an elastic impression. Somewhat wavy coat is not a fault.
Common faults: coarse, non-elastic, greasy and/or worn coat. Missing coat in patches <0,5 cm.
Disqualifying faults: missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

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

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

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

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

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given full points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat. Static lice in a minor scope (and doesn't affect the judging of colour and markings).
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites except a minor scope of static lice, pregnancy, sickness, suspected ringworm or other fungi, intestinal parasites, respiratory infections such as watery eyes, runny nose, cough, and sneezing, poor condition caused by negligence, any additives in the coats, missing teeth.

Total 100

sheltie

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

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

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

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

Coat texture 20
The coat should be soft, silky and of significant texture. The coat should be vigorous and give an elastic impression. Somewhat wavy coat is not a fault.
Common faults: coarse, non-elastic, greasy and/or worn coat. Missing coat in patches <0,5 cm.
Disqualifying faults: missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

Coat density 15
The coat should be very dense. The density should be even all around the body, and also from closest to the body and outwards to the tips.
Common faults: uneven or thin coat.

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

sheltie ->

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

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given full points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat. Static lice in a minor scope (and doesn't affect the judging of colour and markings).
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites except a minor scope of static lice, pregnancy, sickness, suspected ringworm or other fungi, intestinal parasites, respiratory infections such as watery eyes, runny nose, cough, and sneezing, poor condition caused by negligence, any additives in the coats, missing teeth.

Total 100

coronet

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

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

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

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

Coat texture 15
The coat should be soft, silky and of significant texture. The coat should be vigorous and give an elastic impression. Somewhat wavy coat is not a fault.
Common faults: coarse, non-elastic, greasy and/or worn coat. Missing coat in patches <0,5 cm.
Disqualifying faults: missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

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

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

coronet ->

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

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

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given full points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat. Static lice in a minor scope (and doesn't affect the judging of colour and markings).
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites except a minor scope of static lice, pregnancy, sickness, suspected ringworm or other fungi, intestinal parasites, respiratory infections such as watery eyes, runny nose, cough, and sneezing, poor condition caused by negligence, any additives in the coats, missing teeth.

Total 100

alpaca

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

Body 10
The body should be short, compact, low set with even height and broad shoulders. The head should be short and wide. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.
Common faults: Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: angular and bony, narrow shoulders, marked waist, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age.
Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

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

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

Coat texture 15
The coat should be curly, soft, and woolly. The coat should give a vigorous and elastic impression. The coat on the belly and the whiskers should be curly. The coat on the head should be short and with crimped hairs standing straight out.
Common faults: straight, coarse, non-elastic, greasy and/or worn coat. Missing coat in patches <0,5 cm.
Disqualifying faults: totally straight coat. Missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

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

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

alpaca ->

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

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

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given full points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat. Static lice in a minor scope (and doesn't affect the judging of colour and markings).
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites except a minor scope of static lice, pregnancy, sickness, suspected ringworm or other fungi, intestinal parasites, respiratory infections such as watery eyes, runny nose, cough, and sneezing, poor condition caused by negligence, any additives in the coats, missing teeth.

Total 100

➢2026-05-10⮜

texel

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

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

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

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

Coat texture 20
The coat should be curly, soft, and woolly. The coat should give a vigorous and elastic impression. The coat on the belly and the whiskers should be curly. The coat on the head should be short and with crimped hairs standing straight out.
Common faults: straight, coarse, non-elastic, greasy and/or worn coat. Missing coat in patches <0,5 cm.
Disqualifying faults: totally straight coat. Missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

Coat density 15
The coat should be very dense. The density should be even all around the body, and also from closest to the body and outwards to the tips.
Common faults: uneven or thin coat.

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

texel ->

Sweep 15

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

Condition/presentation 10

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given full points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat. Static lice in a minor scope (and doesn't affect the judging of colour and markings).
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites except a minor scope of static lice, pregnancy, sickness, suspected ringworm or other fungi, intestinal parasites, respiratory infections such as watery eyes, runny nose, cough, and sneezing, poor condition caused by negligence, any additives in the coats, missing teeth.

Total 100

merino

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

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

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

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

Coat texture 15
The coat should be curly, soft, and woolly. The coat should give a vigorous and elastic impression. The coat on the belly and the whiskers should be curly. The coat on the head should be short and with crimped hairs standing straight out.
Common faults: straight, coarse, non-elastic, greasy and/or worn coat. Missing coat in patches <0,5 cm.
Disqualifying faults: totally straight coat. Missing coat in patches >0,5 cm

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

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

merino ->

Sweep 15

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

Coronet 10

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

Condition/presentation 10

The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given full points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat. Static lice in a minor scope (and doesn't affect the judging of colour and markings).
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites except a minor scope of static lice, pregnancy, sickness, suspected ringworm or other fungi, intestinal parasites, respiratory infections such as watery eyes, runny nose, cough, and sneezing, poor condition caused by negligence, any additives in the coats, missing teeth.

Total 100

➢2026-05-10⮜

lunkarya

Approved from 2008-01-02

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

Body 10
The body should be short, compact, low set with even height and broad shoulders. The head should be short and wide. The head should be in proportion to the rest of the body, at least ¼ of the cavy. The size of the animal should correspond to its age. A certain sexual type with reference to bodyshape are desired.
Common faults: Head: flat forehead, narrow head, pointed nose, long head or too small head. Body: angular and bony, narrow shoulders, marked waist, incorrect position of limbs, broad bottom (pear shaped), high and/or steep angle of behinds. Size not corresponding with age.
Disqualifying faults: skeletal defects and malformations.

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

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

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

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

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

lunkarya ->

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

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

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given full points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat. Static lice in a minor scope (and doesn't affect the judging of colour and markings).
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites except a minor scope of static lice, pregnancy, sickness, suspected ringworm or other fungi, intestinal parasites, respiratory infections such as watery eyes, runny nose, cough, and sneezing, poor condition caused by negligence, any additives in the coats, missing teeth.
Total 100

cut longhair

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

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

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

Coat texture 15
Consult description of each breed for a correct description.

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

Ensemble 15
The cutting should bring out the feature of the breed. The coat of shoulders and sides should be of even length and harmonize with the sweep. The length of the coat is not judged with reference to the age of the cavy.
Common faults:. Uneven coat length (e.g. drop shape) and/or missing tips. Visible damage to coat.
Disqualifying faults: Coat length under 10 cm.

Featuring of the breed 25
The longhaired cavy should be considered as good representative of its breed. The longhaired cavy should also be considered with reference to breeding value. Consult description of each breed for a correct description of features.
Common faults: Consult description of each breed, missing hair tips are allowed.
Disqualifying faults: Consult description of each breed, missing hair tips are allowed.

Condition/presentation 10
The cavy should be well built with a firm, muscular body. A well cared for and fit, clean and nicely presented animal should be given full points.
Common faults: nails not trimmed, not clean, losing hairs, breaks in skin, scars, skinny or fat, greasy gland, damaged teeth, distinct noseline, discoloured coat. Static lice in a minor scope (and doesn't affect the judging of colour and markings).
Disqualifying faults: missing nails, extra nails/toes, all kinds of parasites except a minor scope of static lice, pregnancy, sickness, suspected ringworm or other fungi, intestinal parasites, respiratory infections such as watery eyes, runny nose, cough, and sneezing, poor condition caused by negligence, any additives in the coats, missing teeth. **Total 100**

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