

# Australian National Cavy Council

## Addendum to the 2005 Standards Review panel Report

### Guidelines for the Self Cream Pink Eyed

Feature	Description
Colour	Top colour to be lustrous and of even shade all over the head and body. Under colour to match top colour down to the skin giving an appearance free from flakiness. Hair on feet to match body colour.
Type	Broad roman nose with good width of muzzle rounded at the nostrils, short and cobby body with deep broad shoulders.
Coat	To be short and silky with a glossy sheen.
Ears	Rose petal shape set wide apart, large and drooping.
Eyes	Large and bold.
Presentation	(ie Condition cleanliness and grooming).

Should be a pale even colour, free from lemon or yellow tinge. Eyes pink. Ears pink/cream pads flesh pink.

#### Faults

As per Self standard.

#### Disqualifications

As per Self standard.

### Guidelines for the Australian Sheba.

The Australian Sheba is not to be thought of as the Sheba Mini Yak developed by Wynne Eecen in the 1970's. You should treat the Australian Sheba as a NEW VARIETY for submission to the A.N.C.C. Standard Review Panel. Please read notes below and included working standard to gain a detailed overview of this new variety.

The Australian Sheba is ideally a longhaired rosetted cavy. Its coat will grow continually. It will be suitably rosetted similar to the Abyssinian with as many extra rosettes as possible placed evenly over the cavy. Having a wealth and depth of strong lustrous coat will also give maximum lift to coats, presenting a dishevelled appearance.

From a breeding and genetic perspective, the Australian Sheba is a longhaired Abyssinian with a genotype of RRmml. RRmm being the genotype for the Abyssinian and combined with ll will present the cavy with full length of coat growth.

Incidentally, Peruvians are of this same genotype, as were the original Sheba Mini Yaks by Wynne Eecen. RR presents as rough coat and reversed hair in both Abyssinians and Peruvians. Rough does not however translate as coarse hair as in a kinked Rex coat, as an individual Abyssinian hair is soft like a smoothcoat. In the Abyssinian, ridges present the impression of harshness along with a strong, lustrous coat.

It is the strong, lustrous coat that is inherited by the Australian Sheba. The harsh coat is lost by coat length, and like the Peruvian with the same genotype, can range from coarse to silky in texture. In the Australian Sheba we aim for a strong coat, but do not require a harsh texture, as mentioned this is lost with coat length. The coat should ideally be a wealth and depth of strong, lustrous coat.

The Australian Sheba will also have a continual length of coat growth, as with other longhairs, slowing as the animal ages. This is easily attainable. Cavies of slower coat growth should not be unduly

penalised, as long as an impression of lift is given on presentation. Flatness of coat is to be penalised, however covies with good density should have good lift if all rosettes are present.

These covies are to be presented in a natural rosetted state, and clean. Wrapping and regular bathing will be required to keep the coat in its best condition. In full adult coat, an Australian Sheba should present itself as a mass of lustrous whorled coat standing away from the body and free of staining and tangles.

### **Proposed Working Standard (Revision 1.0)**

#### **Proposed Name: The Australian Sheba**

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Coat Quality</b>	To be a wealth and depth of lustrous, strong coat. The coat should have sufficient density and strength to give lift around rosettes, presenting a dishevelled appearance. Length to be in keeping with age, though slower rates of coat growth not to be unduly penalised.
<b>Head Furnishings &amp; Fringe</b>	Head furnishings to consist of Mutton Chops, Mane and Fringe. Mutton Chops should be strong and extend outward from the face and be equal in length. The hair constituting the Fringe should originate from the shoulders and back of neck, and should be presented in a dishevelled manner and with lift, away from the head and face. The Mane should stand erect and aid in pushing the fringe upwards.
<b>Rosettes</b>	Should be clear and distinct from each other and radiate from a pin point centre. They should be placed evenly all over the cavy with as many as possible to provide maximum lift.
<b>Shape &amp; Size</b>	Thickset, cobby, broad at the shoulders and large throughout.
<b>Eyes &amp; Ears</b>	Eyes large, bright & bold. Ears large and drooping.
<b>Condition</b>	Flesh firm and hard when handled, and clean.
<b>Presentation</b>	To be presented in a natural rosetted state and without a parting, clean and with undamaged ends to the hair.

#### **Remarks**

The coat should be sufficiently strong and dense to prevent an impression of flatness.

The coat should stand away from the body at the rosettes.

The mane is an extension of the Abyssinian feature, and therefore should be erect and pushing hair upwards towards the centre of the neck. Manes which lack this quality should be penalised.

In exhibits with good density the rosettes may not be visible due to presentation, this is not a fault.

The Fringe should be presented to one side of the head, so as not to cover the face,

#### **Faults**

- Flatness anywhere.
- Fringes that cover the face completely.
- Open rosette centres, lack of rosettes.

#### **Disqualifications**

As listed under Faults & Disqualifications at start of handbook.