

# **Australian National Cavy Council**

## **Standards Review Panel**

### **Report 2004**

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# Standards Review Panel – 2005 Report

## Item 1

Proposal: That the SRP investigate the correct nomenclature for the breed name Tortoise and White.

The name used by the Tortoise and White club in the UK is Tortoise and White. It is common and accepted practice in the UK to use the terms TW's, tort-whites, torties, but under no circumstances Tortoiseshell and White.

The SRP proposes that the term Tortoise & White be accepted and used in all descriptions of the breed when used on any official club Show Schedule within Australia and that the following list be acceptable terms for use in everyday conversation when referring to this breed

- TW's
- Tort-whites &
- Torties

## Item 2

The following amendments have been made to the Dutch standard in the UK.

### Remarks

Feet: Feet stops must not go around the hocks and are necessary on both feet. The ideal stop should be halfway between the hock and the toe ends. The minimum requirement for a stop is that the toes be covered with white hairs and carry three white toenails.

### Disqualification

One stop, no stops or stop(s) above the hock. Any coloured toenails.

The view of the SRP is that a disqualification for dark nails is too harsh, given the status of the breed in Australia.

The SRP propose that the amendment to the Remarks, Disqualification and Faults sections be accepted as follows:

### Remarks

Feet: Feet stops must not go around the hocks and are necessary on both feet. The ideal stop should be halfway between the hock and the toe ends. The minimum requirement for a stop is that the toes be covered with white hairs.

### Disqualification

One stop, no stops or stop(s) above the hock.

**Faults:** any coloured toenails.

### Item 3

Proposal: In the Satin AOV standard, under faults the phrase “ with the exception of the Rex, Abyssinian and Sheba Mini Yak” be added after the words ‘harsh texture’.

After much discussion this amendment was viewed as an acceptable one for the time being, while the full effects of the satin gene on AOV breeds are being explored. The SRP suggests holding over any permanent change to the standard until more satin coarse coats have been bred and examined by judges. Because these breeds are relatively new and we do not understand the full effects of the satin gene on coarse coats we believe it is sensible to observe the interactions more before making any permanent change to the standards. In this way the Panel can try to avoid being intuitive about how the satin gene works with coarse coats, and can gather experiences from what is presented on the table, in the absence of any information from the UK.

The SRP proposes that the AOV Satin standard read:

**Faults:** Woolly or sparse coat, lack of sheen and harsh texture (with the exception of the Rex, Abyssinian and Sheba Mini Yak).

**Coat:** to reflect the coat qualities of the base breed

### Item 4.

New Satin Standard in UK”.

The standard for Self Satins was changed at the April meeting of the British Cavy Council (BCC). The panel found the proposed BCC standard to be inconsistent with all other satin standards.

The SRP propose that all satin standards be uniform, with 30 points allocated for satinisation and the remaining points being reduced pro rata. The standard for the self satin to read:

Satinisation	30
Colour	21
Type	18
Coat	10
Ears	7
Eyes	7
Presentation	7
Total	100

#### THE SELFSATIN

Head and Body: Head to be short with a broad roman nose with a good width of muzzle and rounded at the nostrils. Body to be short and cobby with very deep broad shoulders, firm, fit and of a good size appropriate to age.

Eye and Ears: Eyes to be large, and bold. Ears to be rose petal shaped, drooping and set with good width between.

Coat: Coat to be short, fine, silky and well groomed.

Satinisation: Due to the clarity of the glass like hair shell and its ability to reflect light, the Satin cavy has a distinct sheen on its coat, and this should be pronounced on all body areas. To assess the degree and quality of the sheen, judges should handle the cavy in such a way that the coat 'catches the light' to its fullest advantage.

Colour: Any self colour but must be even throughout, although allowance should be made that the shorter hair on the face may make the colour appear darker than the body. Undercolour should be carried down to the skin. Colour and pigmentation to conform to a recognised ANCC self colour.

Condition: Must be fit clean and firm to handle.

## Item 5

Proposal: that in the Texel & English Merino standard under Features description – Coat Quality, the sentence to be changed to read "Coat is crimped, soft & springy to handle, ....."

: that in the Alpaca standard under Features description – Coat Quality, the sentence to be changed to read "Coat is curly, soft & springy to handle, ....."

Discussion led to agreement that all of these breeds have the same basic coat qualities. Younger stock do have a curly appearance in their undercoat, but that changes as the coat grows longer and is unable to maintain the curl. Adults only retain curl in the undercoat and belly.

The SRP proposes that as all three breeds have the same coat qualities, that the Features Description – Coat Quality in all three standards read:

'coat is soft and springy to handle, clearly showing rexoid characteristics, be free flowing, shown clean and unmatted'.

## Item 6

Proposal: Faults section of the standards book

Faults - Longhairs

To read "Trimming of longhairs to be penalised at the judges discretion. Length to be in keeping with its age (average of 1" (2.5cm) per month).

The SRP propose that the sentence "Length to be in keeping with its age (average of 1" (2.5cm) per month" be added as suggested above.

## **Item 7**

A submission from breeders of the Pink Eyed Cream for a Working Title has been received and accepted

## **Item 9**

Ridgeback Working Title.

A group of Western Australian Breeders have informed the SRP that they are also working on this breed.

## **Item 10**

Sheba Mini Yak

The discussion around a Working Title for the Sheba Mini Yak is continuing.

At this point there has not been sufficient discussion around the major issues affecting the breed (coat length, erect habit of the coat, genotype). Discussion with interested fanciers will continue, with the SMY to be exhibited from now on in the Unstandardised class with a working title to allow judges to examine the animals as breeders work with the SRP.

The SRP recommends that the Sheba Mini Yak be moved to Working Title status as recommended in the 2004 Standards Review Panel report.

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Ken Hart