

CAVY SHOWMANSHIP EARS & EYES OBSERVATIONS

1. Observation of ears:

- A. Ear tag number(s) - Identification in left ear, Registration in right ear
- B. Tears, sores, scratches
- C. Warts - raised, rough, possibly discolored areas of skin
- D. Position - high, low
- E. Wax build-up - thick yellowish wax
- F. Ear mites - redish-brown wax, cannot see bugs
- G. Lice - Can see tiny bugs or eggs in hair near ears
- H. Skin tags - little bits of skin that stick out
- I. Ear folds - folds in ears caused by position being too verticle (up and down)
- J. Foreign hair - hair that is the wrong color for variety
- K. Color of skin - correct for the variety
- L. Shape - as described for breed in standard
- M. Size - balanced with size of animal

2. Observation of eyes:

- A. Clear and bright
- B. Watering, tearing - looks like cavy is crying
- C. Discharge - yellow or off-white discharge is sign of infection
- D. Foreign matter - dust, hair, bedding, etc.
- C. Spot in eye - a spot that usually shows up in the iris (colored part)
- D. Wall-eye, Moon-eye - A white covering over the lens of the eye
- E. Correct color for variety
- F. Large and bold
- G. Pea eye - a fatty lump in the lower eye lid
- H. ****UNOFFICIAL***** Fatty eye - the white portion of the eye appears swollen

CAVY SHOWMANSHIP NOSE AND MOUTH OBSERVATIONS

1. Observation of nose:

- A. Clean
- B. Discharge - snotty nose, sign of infection
- C. Discharge - clear watery, sign of stress or early heat prostration
- D. Discharge - watery, pink, blood-tinged, sign of heat prostration
- E. Matted hair on nose (cavy has been wiping nose and nostrils appear clear)

2. Observation of mouth and teeth

- A. Mouth closes properly, top Front teeth slightly overlap bottom front teeth
- B. Incisors - broken, missing, loose, chipped, malocclusion (front bottom teeth overlap front top teeth)
- C. Mouth does not close properly - sign of molar malocclusion
- D. Drooling - sign of molar malocclusion
- E. Lumps along jaw line - tooth infection, abscesses from

CAVY SHOWMANSHIP LEGS AND FEET OBSERVATIONS

1. Front legs and feet:

- A. Straight with smooth bones
- B. Matted hair on inside of leg - sign of cold
- C. Four toes
- D. Four Toe Nails - correct color for variety, none missing or broken
- E. Foot pads - correct color for variety, no injuries
- F. Swelling of foot - sign of bumble foot (caused by infection of foot pad)
- G. Bumps along bones (signs of old breaks)
- H. crooked bones (signs of old breaks or birth defects)
- I. Extra toes (polydactyle)

2. Back legs and feet

- A. Straight with smooth bones
- B. Three toes
- C. Three Toe Nails - correct color, none missing or broken
- D. Foot pads - correct color, no injuries
- E. Swelling of foot - sign of bumble foot (caused by infection of foot pad)
- F. Bumps along bones (signs of old breaks)
- G. Crooked bones (signs of old breaks or birth defects)
- H. Extra toes (polydactyle)
- E. Lumps along jaw line - tooth infection, abscesses from injury

CAVY SHOWMANSHIP SEX OBSERVATIONS

1. Sex Sows:

- A. Teats - two, no swelling, no sores
- B. Vent - clean
- C. Vent - signs of diarrhea
- D. Vent - sores (pimples), sign of infection
- E. Vent - discharge (pus), sign of infection (bladder or vaginal)
- F. Vent - bad odor, sign of infection (bladder or vaginal)
- G. Extra teats

2. Sex Boars:

- A. Teats - two
- B. Vent - clean
- C. Vent - signs of diarrhea
- D. Vent - sores (pimples), sign of infection
- E. Vent - discharge (pus), sign of infection (bladder or penis)
- F. Vent - bad odor, sign of infection (bladder or penis)
- G. Vent - Impaction, hard, dry material stuck in pouch between testicles
- H. Testicles - two, swelling (marshmallow)
- I. Penis - **DO NOT** cause penis to protrude, If there is a penis problem it will be easily seen. Penis protrudes, has bedding stuck to it, very dried out, inflamed appearance (abnormal, dark, red color)
- J. Extra teats

CAVY SHOWMANSHIP HAIR OBSERVATIONS

1. Observations of Hair:

- A. Fur mites - hair loss in shape of V on back or belly, scaly skin
- B. Skin mites - bad hair loss, skin thickened, scabby sores
- C. Lice - bad hair loss, skin thickened, scabby sores, tiny bugs seen, eggs on bottom of hair shaft near skin
- D. Hair clean
- E. Coat condition - bare spots, chewed, molt, even
- F. Coat length - too short, too long, even
- G. Color intensity - too dark, too light, wrong tinge or hue
- H. Undercolor - too light
- I. Patch - one correct size
- J. Patch distribution/placement - same number of patches per color, all over body splashes
- K. Patch demarcation lines - clean, fuzzy, drags
- L. Percent intermingling - 60% or more for Brindle, 75% or more for Roan, patches correct color
- M. Sheen/Luster - Sheen is the amount of shine for Satin coat, Luster is the amount of shine in a normal coat
- N. Rosettes/Ridges - for Abyssinian, Abyssinian Satin, Coronet, White crested - pinpoint Centers, guttered centers, open centers
- O. Sweeps - for Peruvian, Peruvian Satin, Silkie, Silkie Satin, Coronet - even
- P. Texture - too soft, too harsh, kinky, wirey, resilient, smooth, rough
- Q. Density - how much hair is there
- R. Dirty - bedding or other foreign matter in hair, urine stains, food stains
- S. Depth of color - color remains the same shade from tip skin
- T. Color - correct/incorrect for variety