

4-H Cavy (GUINEA PIG)



Record Book



To Show your Cavy, call The Central Florida Fair 407-295-3247

Name: _____ Age: _____

Club Name: _____ Years in 4-H: _____

Compiled by Club Leader Dawn Truluck – Hare Raisers 4-H Club



What is the Cavy Project?

4-H youth in the Cavy project learn:

What is a Cavy? —

Cavy is another name for Guinea Pig.

To properly care for Cavies

How to examine your Cavy for illness.

What to do if your cavy becomes ill.

To identify the 13 accepted breeds of Cavies.

To identify the 22 accepted varieties of Cavies.

Terminology used with Cavies.

Housing options for Cavies.

How to show Cavies.

How to operate a breeding program for Cavies.

Information about your Cavy

If more than one Cavy, duplicate page as needed.

Cavy's name: _____ Sex: _____ Breed: _____

Color of eyes: _____ Coat Color: _____

Special markings: _____ Hair length: _____ long _____ short

Cavy's age: _____ Date of birth: _____

Write a short paragraph about where you got your Cavy.

Attach a photo of you
and your cavy in this space.

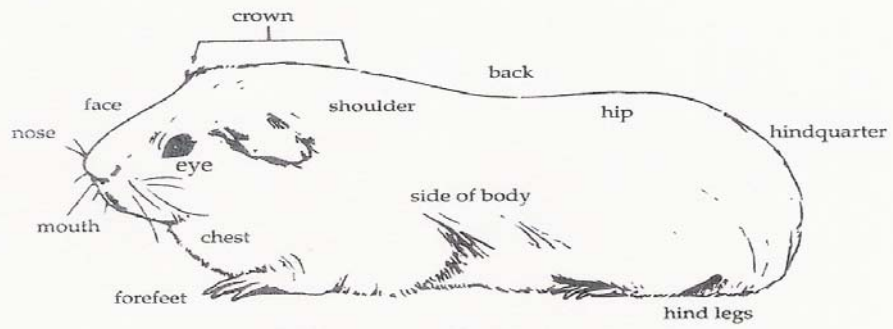
The history and characteristics of Cavy

1. Cavy have been used in laboratory work for almost 1000 years.
2. They are used in disease, drug, and nutrition studies.
3. They are very popular as pets throughout the world.
4. They are not related to pigs, they were called pigs because of their grunts and squeals. When they were introduced into England from South America, where they originated, they were sold for a guinea, an old English coin. Thus they became know as guinea pigs - Cavy.
5. Characteristics of Cavy.
 - A. They are rodents with short, stocky bodies, short legs and no tail.
 - B. They like to be handled and petted.
 - C. They are clean with no particularly offensive odor.
 - D. There are 13 recognized breeds with the three most popular being:
 - 1) The American Cavy: best know and widely raised, the coat is short haired and smooth, most common color is white.
 - 2) The Abyssinian Cavy: body type and standard weight are the same as the American Cavy, coat is short harsh and wiry, stiff, erect hairs grow across the shoulders and hind quarters (know as rosettes).
 - 3) The Peruvian Cavy: body type and standard weight are the same as the American Cavy, coat is long, silky, and very dense, requires daily brushing.

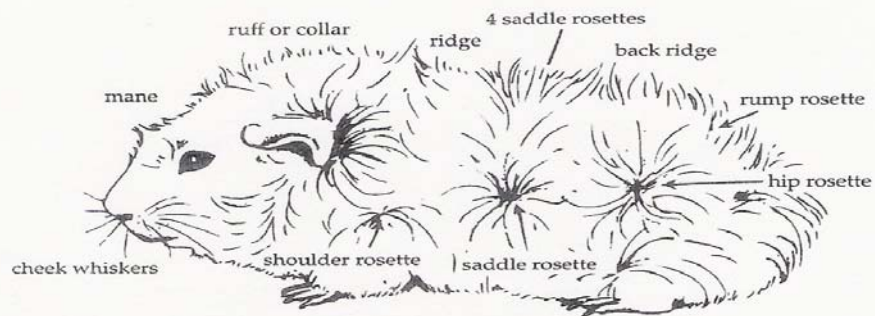
The other 13 breeds of Cavy include:

	<i>American Satin</i>	<i>Silkie</i>	
<i>Abyssinian Satin</i>	<i>Coronett</i>	<i>Peruvian Satin</i>	<i>Silkie Satain</i>
<i>White Crested</i>	<i>Texel</i>	<i>Teddy</i>	<i>Teddy Satin</i>
<i>Abyssinian</i>	<i>American</i>	<i>Peruvian</i>	

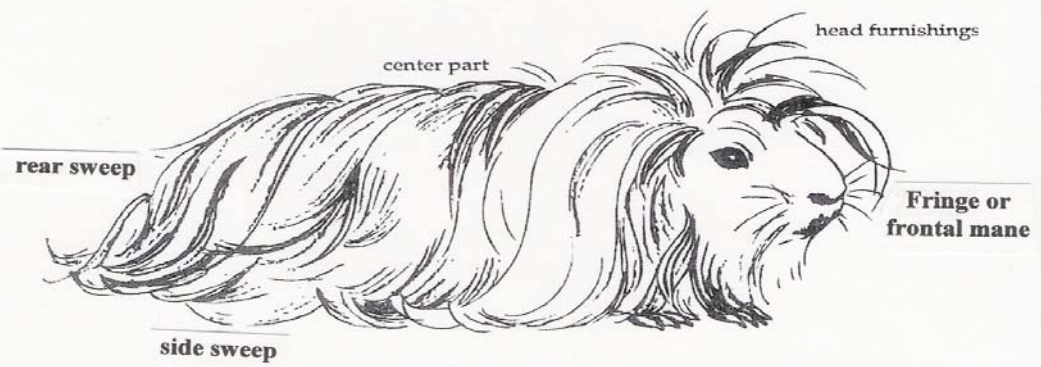
Pictures and standards of these different breeds can be found in the "Standard of Perfection" put out by the American Rabbit Breeders Association.



The American cavy



The Abyssinian cavy



The Peruvian cavy

Cavy Maintenance Instructions

Cavy like company. They will be happier with a room mate. If you are mixing a new animal with an old one, clean out the hutch or cage before adding the new one, and put some interesting food in. This gives them time to get to know one another.

The most important thing to remember is the Cavy will be very nervous at first, even when they have been handled a lot as babies. When you get them home, put them in their hutch or cage and disturb them as little as possible for 24 hours. Feed them and speak to them quietly, but don't try to pick them up. Yes, it will be hard to resist but it is well worth it in the long run. The more settled you allow your Cavy to become before handling them the happier they will be. When you pick up a Cavy, make sure you've got a firm hold and keep one hand on top of it, if it feels insecure it will try to jump out of your arms and could cause it's self an injury.



Feeding

Cavy are like people, they can't produce their own Vitamin C, so they need to have it in their food. Feed from your local feed store is recommended. It is usually fresh, therefore obtaining more of it's original Vitamin C. Vegetables and fruits should be fed on a regular basis.

Suitable foods include: 1) most vegetables (especially carrots & Kale) and fruit
2) some plants such as dandelions, daisies, and grass

Avoid: 1) spinach, beans, lettuce and gas producers like cabbage and broccoli
2) any plant grown from a bulb

Always introduce new foods gradually, especially in the case of fruit. Too much given at first can cause diarrhea. Don't pick plants from a roadside or along fields that may have been treated with chemicals. One important tip, never give rabbit pellets to your Cavy, as this will make them ill. Rabbit pellets are usually treated with a drug that is poisonous to Cavy.

Health

*Take care of your Cavy and they will live up to ten years
and repay you by being friendly and affectionate pets*

Cavy are normally hardy animals, but unfortunately when they get ill they tend to go down hill fast. If you are ever in any doubt about the well-ness of your pet call your vet immediately and ask for advice. Keep them out of drafts and dampness. Only buy hay from a safe source and you'll eliminate two major causes of illness.

Diarrhea- If a Cavy is suffering from this, try giving half a Dilcalm straightaway and then repeat the dose six hours later, also stop giving greens. If this doesn't do the trick, keep the Cavy off greens for two days and then reintroduce them gradually. If the Cavy seems ill in itself, call the vet as soon as possible.

HEALTHY CHARACTERISTICS

Features	Examples of Characteristics
EYES	clear or bright, clear of discharge
TEETH	unbroken and/or absence of overgrown incisors
HAIR	clean, free of parasites, no bald patches, appropriate for breed
NOSE	cool to touch and free of mucus or crust
SKIN	free of scaling, lesions, boils or cuts
BODY WASTE	feces are formed into oblong pellets
FEET	clean, nails unbroken or not overgrown



Aliment	Symptoms	Cause	Control
<i>Cloudy eyes</i>	cloudy film over eye	<i>injury, foreign objects</i>	remove object, apply ophthalmic ointment without cortisone regularly for several days
<i>Coccidiosis</i>	loss of weight & vitality, diarrhea	<i>microscopic parasites acquired from infected food or bedding, very contagious</i>	treat under veterinary direction, prevent by diligent cage cleaning, in early stages use neomycin sulfate as found in Biosol, Isolate or Kaopectate
<i>Diarrhea (scours)</i>	loose or watery stools	<i>viral infection or too many greens</i>	treat under veterinary direction, use Albon or Kaopectate, feed pellets only, boil water and limit greens or eliminate completely until well
<i>Ear Problems</i>	holding head to one side, sense of balance disturbed	<i>bacterial or viral infection</i>	see vet for treatment
<i>Ear mites</i>	scratching ears, shaking head, tipping of head so one ear is lower	<i>mite infestation</i>	consult a vet for treatment
<i>Fatty eye</i>	yellow or white fat usually on the lower eye lid that protrudes	<i>usually hereditary</i>	none – do not restrict food, as this will not cure the symptoms
<i>Hair chewing “barbering”</i>	hair trimmed irregularly & often very close to the skin	<i>chewing</i>	increase protein percentage of diet, add extra hay or ignore, separate animals if desired
<i>Heat stroke</i>	drooling & weakness, heavy breathing	<i>exposure to heat or direct sun</i>	get the animal out of the sun, provide water, watch closely, you may add cold pop cans or ice in a separate bowl, cover cage with damp towels or sheets
<i>Hernial rupture</i>	protrusion of a loop or knuckle of an organ or tissue through an abnormal opening	<i>the inguinal ring is large relative to the size of the animal, predisposing it to inguinal herniation, particularly in neutered males</i>	swellings will be soft and movable and can usually be gently pushed into the abdominal cavity, see a veterinarian for permanent repair
<i>Impaction of the perineal pouch</i>	large blockage of feces, shavings & hair with an offensive odor, located in the perineal pouch	<i>due to boar leaving “scent” in cage when marking his territory, interior of pouch is coated with a sticky substance called secum which collects cage debris</i>	keep cages cleaner, to remove, soften with mineral oil on a cotton swab and remove carefully in bits & pieces, do not pull the lump out as it may be firmly attached to the testicles, check often, as this problem usually reoccurs once it has begun
<i>Kidney deficiency</i>	most common in older cavies, great quantities of water consumed, loss of 2 to 3 ounces of weight per week, may be blood in urine	<i>thought to be hereditary, cause not known, may be dietary caused by overfeeding high protein food or vitamin C</i>	place animal on clean white towel to observe if blood present in urine, monitor water consumed, take to vet because both enlarged kidneys & kidney stones are treatable

Stocking a First Aid Kit

Just as you would keep a well stocked first aid kit in your home medicine chest, you should get and maintain one for your Cavies. The necessary ingredients for a first aid kit for Cavies include both instruments and medicines. The following list should help you develop a kit that will serve you in treating minor problems or in an emergency until a veterinarian can be reached. Your veterinarian can help you get some of the ingredients, or you can purchase many of them from a feed store pharmacy.

Supplies:

**hydrogen peroxide, to clean wounds*

**antibiotic ointment, Neomycin, bacitracin or similar*

**mineral oil for cleaning impactions*

**Ivermectin, 1% Ivomec, for treating sarcoptic mange mites*

**kitten or puppy milk replacer for orphaned pups, use 2/3 strength*

**antibiotic ophthalmic ointment, Oxytetracycline (terramycin) or similar for mild eye infections & injuries*

**oral systemic antibiotic, Tetracycline or sulfa drug, NOT PENICILLIN or RELATED ANTIBIOTICS for respiratory and for gastro intestinal infections, check with your vet for best types to use in your case*

**diarrhea treatments, Biosol or Kaopectate*

Equipment:

>1CC & 5CC syringes for dosing & feeding (no needles needed)

>Tweezers

>Eye droppers

>Small tongue depressors for splints

>Small sharp scissors

>Cotton swabs

>Nail clippers

>Vet wrap tape: this type won't pull out hair

>Tooth clippers

Cage

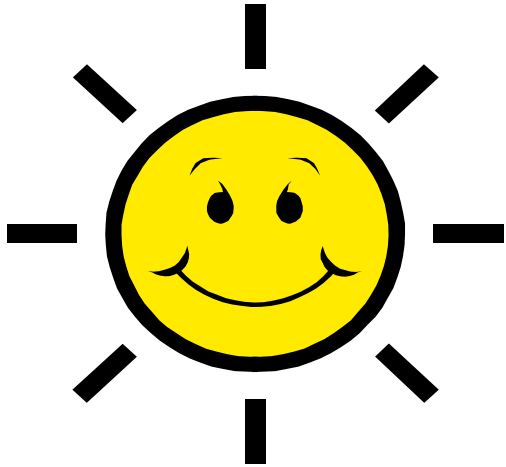
Cavies can live in a variety of purchased or homemade cages. The rule of thumb is to get the biggest cage you can afford and have the room to store. Minimum space for one cavy is 7.5 square feet, which also could work for two cavies, if you can't get a bigger cage.

The most important feature of a cavy cage is solid flooring. Cavies feet have no fur on the bottom to cushion them from the wire.

Their toes and hocks are easily caught in the wire, which can result in broken legs and torn toes that can be fatal unless promptly treated. The cage should be able to accommodate a water bottle with a metal, not glass drinking tube.

Soft pine wood shavings are the best bedding. Chopped hay or straw work well as long as the hay is not contaminated with mice or rat droppings. Grass hay added on top of shavings satisfies a cavy's desire to nibble and tunnel. Avoid wood chips and hay with sharp sticks that can injure a cavy's eyes. Never, never use cedar shavings, this causes respiratory infections.

Clean the cage at least once a week. Rinse the water and food containers, and put in fresh, clean bedding. A bleach solution is best for disinfection. Some household disinfectants such as Lysol are toxic to cavies. The cage should be kept in a warm, draft free location and out of direct sunlight. Cavies prefer the same room temperature as humans 70 to 85 degrees. They can withstand temperature down to freezing only if they have a small sleeping box and lots of bedding to burrow into for warmth. They are susceptible to heat stroke and should not be subjected to temperatures above 95 degrees or left in the sun. Loud noise is also stressful, Cavies prefer quiet surroundings.



Cavies can be allowed to run in the yard to graze and exercise as long as they are protected from direct sun and predators. They do not tunnel like rabbit so escape is not a problem if you wish to keep them in a permanent outdoor enclosure. Such an enclosure should be secure from dogs, cats, and hawks. Make sure any plants they access are nontoxic. Be sure to give them plenty of hiding areas such as houses and tunnels. They also like plastic dog and cat toys.

Grooming

Cavies tend to be very clean creatures, needing very little grooming from their owners, with the exception of Peruvians and Silkies, who have extremely long hair. If the cage is kept clean they will have very little smell, except for males trying to assert their territorial rights. Should they for some reason or another need a bath, be sure the water is neither too deep or too warm. Once washed, they need to be thoroughly towel dried and preferably hair dryer dried, make sure to hold back the hair dryer some distance as not to over heat. They do not like being chilled. Never use a dog shampoo. Kitten shampoo or specifically made shampoo are recommended.

A Cavies toenails, like their teeth continue to grow their entire lives. You can place a brick in their cage to keep them wore down. However you may still need to trim them occasionally, using a set of human nail clippers. First, gain control of a foot, find where the pink quick ends, cut just below that, go to the next nail or foot. You may need another person to help with this process.

You should check your animal out on a routine basis. Look for any signs of illness. As you become more confident with the care of your animal, you will recognize what problems you can handle yourself and which you will need a vet's assistance with. Remember, a Cavy will hide the fact that it is sick as long as it can, so an inattentive owner could be very close to losing the animal before they recognize the problem exists.

Breeding Cavy

- 1) Litters average in size from one to four babies.
- 2) Feed the mother some milk & bread during the first 10 days after birth, don't let the milk sour.
- 3) Do not let the Cavy have more than four litters a year.
- 4) The gestation period is between 59 to 67 days.
- 5) The Sow, female Cavy, will mate within a few hours after bearing a litter, so it is recommended to remove the Boar, male Cavy, as soon as possible if not just before the litter is due.
- 6) After the young are a day old, they may be petted and handled with care.
- 7) The young begin to eat solid food after the first few days.
- 8) Wean the young at 3 to 4 weeks. At the same time separate males and females, as they can breed at this age.
- 9) Do not breed the females until they are 3 to 5 months old, do not breed them, if they have not been bred before, after 6 months of age.
- 10) Do not handle a sow during the last 2 weeks of gestation.



What is a Cavy? _____

Explain where Cavy came from and how they got their name: _____

What are Cavy used for aside from pets? _____

List 5 fruits and vegetables that are good for your Cavy and list 5 that are not

GOOD	NOT GOOD
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.

Describe different types of housing you might use for your Cavy: _____

How much space does your Cavy need? _____

List 5 ways to make your Cavy stay healthy:1) _____

2) _____ 3) _____

4) _____ 5) _____

What temperature is best for your Cavy? _____

Name 5 possible Cavy health problems: 1) _____

2) _____ 3) _____

4) _____ 5) _____

How many recognized breeds of Cavy are there? _____ What is the usual life span of a Cavy? _____

What is the average litter size for a Cavy? _____ What is the gestation period for a Sow? _____

At what age can Cavy mate _____ and at what age should they be before breeding? _____

What are the age classifications when showing Cavy? 1- _____

2- _____ 3- _____

CAVY Word Search

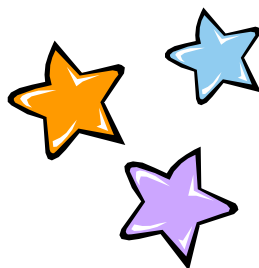
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A E R B T Y C O R O N E T H O C P L
S B C R E S T D F G H M J I K O L Z
X C Y U V B W A N B O A R N R M W T
K I T S R O T G Y R U L I C O B E A
S D F H S A N O L E G O K H S X L M
F V B N M I W U E E R C A I E U V E
O C R O D E N T P D H C L L T D A R
R A A H J K S I L Z E L E L T D R I
E G J V K L H C A V D U B A E M I C
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T Y U U P E R U V I A N I O P A S D
F H E A R T A G G E X O N I T A S I

ABYSSINIAN
BREED
AMERICAN
RISETTE
MALOCCLUSION
RODENT
SOW

AGOUTI
BRUSH
COMB
FOREFEET
PERUVIAN
VARIETY
TEDDY

TEXEL
CAGE
CORONET
VITAMINC
GROOM
EARTAG

BOAR
CAVY
CREST
KITS
KALE
SILKIE



CAVY Word Search

G	H	L	M	E	R	S	A	B	C	D	I	W	R	T	U	O	S
P	A	S	G	J	I	I	N	T	E	R	M	E	D	I	A	T	E
A	S	X	C	B	L	J	M	K	M	P	P	E	A	E	Y	E	N
Z	C	B	N	M	C	Q	W	E	R	T	A	Y	U	I	Y	O	I
A	S	D	F	G	H	J	Y	K	L	Z	C	X	C	E	V	B	O
N	M	Q	E	R	T	E	O	J	A	P	T	A	N	S	D	F	R
G	H	J	K	L	L	O	U	O	N	A	I	O	O	O	G	H	A
P	F	A	U	L	T	N	E	M	G	P	O	D	E	P	M	A	D
W	R	A	A	E	I	F	A	O	E	M	N	C	S	O	T	H	M
E	T	W	H	O	J	A	P	O	L	Y	D	A	C	T	Y	L	A
R	U	S	R	Q	U	T	I	Q	W	W	R	T	A	F	A	K	L
M	A	L	O	C	C	L	U	S	I	O	N	Y	W	D	G	A	D
T	I	D	A	E	K	U	P	F	N	A	T	L	K	K	N	E	Y
Y	O	F	S	Y	L	S	A	G	G	L	U	I	B	Q	U	A	L
U	P	G	D	E	T	A	E	L	S	L	L	O	H	E	I	N	D
O	L	D	I	S	Q	U	A	L	I	F	I	C	A	T	I	O	N

POLYDACTYL – too many toes

WALL EYE – milky film over the eye

MOON EYE– another name for wall eye

MALOCCLUSION — teeth that don't meet right

FAULT – a failing in an animal's overall appearance

PEA EYE– an abnormal growth or swelling under the eyelid

JUNIOR– a cavy weighing 12-22 ounces and under 4 months old

SENIOR– a cavy over 6 months of age and weighing 32 ounces or more

INTERMEDIATE – a cavy 4-6 months old and weighing 22-32 ounces

ANGEL WINGS – ridges of hair standing out along the sides of a cavy

DISQUALIFICATION– an imperfection in an animal that will not allow it to compete in competition

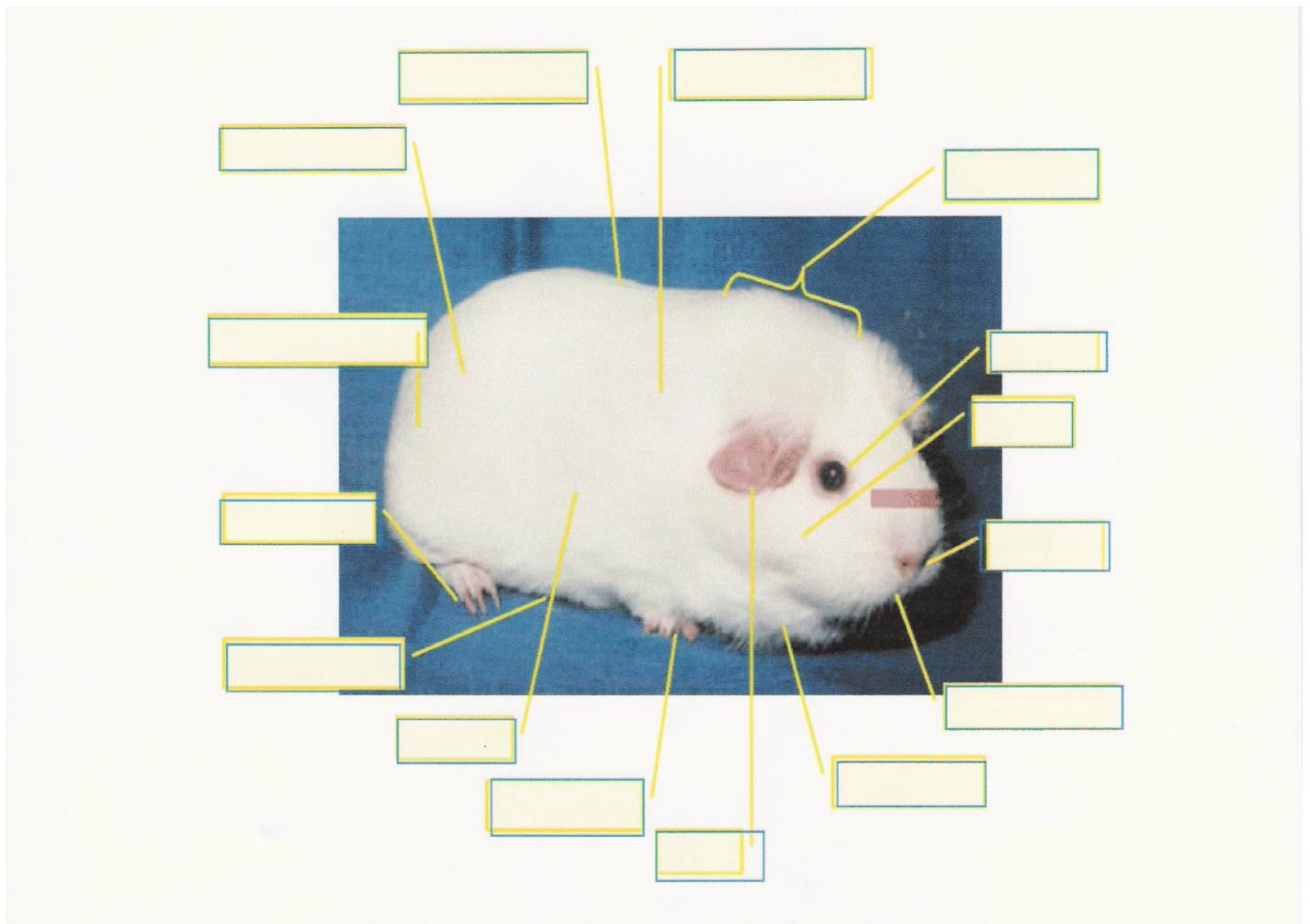
IMPACTION – a condition caused by the accumulation of hardened waste in the perineal pouch of a boar

The Cavy – write the name of the part into the boxes

Nose
Mouth
Eye
Crown
Cheek

Shoulder
Back/Saddle
Abdomen
Rump/Hindquarters
Chest

Fore Feet (how many?)
Hind Feet (how many?)
Ear
Hip
Side of Body



Cavy Pedigree

Breed _____ Variety _____ Sex _____ Ear # _____
 Reg # _____ Born _____ G/C# _____ Sr Wt _____

BOAR _____
 Ear# _____ Reg# _____
 Color _____ SrWt _____
 G/C# _____

BOAR _____
 Ear# _____ Reg# _____
 Color _____ SrWt _____
 G/C# _____

BOAR _____
 Ear# _____ Reg# _____
 Color _____ SrWt _____
 G/C# _____

SOW _____
 Ear# _____ Reg# _____
 Color _____ SrWt _____
 G/C# _____

Animal's Name

SOW _____
 Ear# _____ Reg# _____
 Color _____ SrWt _____
 G/C# _____

BOAR _____
 Ear# _____ Reg# _____
 Color _____ SrWt _____
 G/C# _____

SOW _____
 Ear# _____ Reg# _____
 Color _____ SrWt _____
 G/C# _____

BOAR _____
 Ear# _____ Reg# _____
 Color _____ SrWt _____
 G/C# _____

BOAR _____
 Ear# _____ Reg# _____
 Color _____ SrWt _____
 G/C# _____

BOAR _____
 Ear# _____ Reg# _____
 Color _____ SrWt _____
 G/C# _____

SOW _____
 Ear# _____ Reg# _____
 Color _____ SrWt _____
 G/C# _____

Weights are now required by ARBA
 to register cavies.

SOW _____
 Ear# _____ Reg# _____
 Color _____ SrWt _____
 G/C# _____

BOAR _____
 Ear# _____ Reg# _____
 Color _____ SrWt _____
 G/C# _____

SOW _____
 Ear# _____ Reg# _____
 Color _____ SrWt _____
 G/C# _____

I hereby certify that this Pedigree is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Show Notes:

Show	Date	Placement	Judge	Award	Leg
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

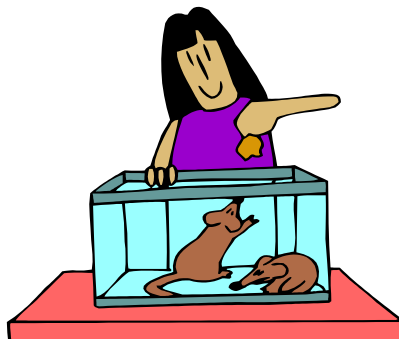
Beginning Animal Inventory

<i>Name or ID number of animal</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Breed</i>	<i>value or purchase price</i>
Total Value of Animals			\$

Beginning Equipment Inventory

Not including any animals listed in the above section, list any items you have on hand at the beginning of the project, ex: cages, water & feed containers, tag set, etc.

<i>Description</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Total		\$



Equipment Expenses

Purchased during project year

<i>Date</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Cost</i>
Total		\$

Other Expenses

Include only those expenses not already accounted for

<i>Date</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Cost</i>
Total		

Breeding Record

SOW	BOAR	Date Bred	Date Due	Date Kindled	# Born	# Dead	#Raised

Show Record

Date	Name of Show	Cavy	Awards	Premium	Entry Fee



Premium Total: _____
 Entries Total: _____
 Income from Shows: _____

Animals Sold

Date	Breed	#Sold	Amount	Total
Total receipts from Cavies sold				\$

Other Receipts Record any other income from your project here

Date	Breed	#Sold	Amount	Total
Total other receipts				\$

Ending Animal Inventory

<i>Name or ID number of Animals</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Breed</i>	<i>Value</i>
Total value of animals at end of project			\$

Ending Equipment Inventory

<i>Description</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Present Value</i>
Total value of ending equipment		\$ _____

CAVY Financial Summary

1.	Receipts from animals sold	\$ _____	
2.	Receipts from shows	\$ _____	
3.	Value of ending inventory	\$ _____	
4.	Any other receipts	\$ _____	
5.	Total receipts - add lines 1 through 4		\$ _____
6.	Value of beginning animal inventory	\$ _____	
7.	Value of beginning equipment inventory	\$ _____	
8.	Feed expenses	\$ _____	
9.	Equipment expenses	\$ _____	
10.	Other expenses	\$ _____	
11.	Total expenses add lines 6 through 10		\$ _____
12.	Profit - subtract line 11 from line 5		\$ _____

Abscess– a lump caused by an infection	Bumblefoot- hard, enlarged calluses on the cavy's feet caused by a wire cage bottom, sometimes ulcerated & infected
Agouti – hair shafts with two bands of different colors; belly hairs doesn't have the tip color	Carrying cage show – a competition in which the animals stay in their cages when being judged
Angel wings - rosette(s) or swirls located over the hips or shoulders of an American cavy, giving a “winged” effect, this is a disqualification, can appear on other breeds	Cataract - a disease of the lens in an eye
Back ridge- the erect ridge of hair running down the back of an Abyssinian from shoulders to rump, including the mane	<i>Cavia porcellus</i> - The scientific name for a cavy; <i>Cavia</i> means short-tailed or tailless rodent, & <i>porcellus</i> means “little pig”
Bacteria- time one celled organisms; some are helpful to the digestive process & some cause diseases	Cavy – correct term for guinea pig
Balance of sweeps- evenness of sweeps in a long haired cavy	Cesarean - a surgical operation in which an unborn baby is removed from its mother
Banded- said of a cavy when the body is circled by a band or color	Chest – the front of the body between the front legs & neck
Barbering- chewing of the coat, either by the cavy or the cavy's cage mates	Class – a category for cavy shows based upon the cavy's age &/or weight & sex
Bare spots- a section of the cavy without hair, where there should be hair	Coccidiosis – a contagious disease that causes diarrhea
Birth sac- a thick membrane that completely covers the baby cavy in the pregnant sow, must come off at birth	Collar (ruff) – a lateral ridge of hair running across the shoulders of the Abyssinian cavy
Blaze- a strip of white color running from the nose to between the ears	Colony – a group of cavies
Bleeding- a band of light color extending under the chin, found on Agoutis & Dutch marked cavies	Comment card – a part of the coop card where judge's comments are made & evaluation of the cavy is recorded
Boar- a male cavy	Condition of body - physical state of health of cavy
Bonnet strings- a marking on Agoutis in which the belly color runs under the chin & onto the face, not desirable	Condition of coat – physical state of the coat of the cavy based on cleanliness, texture, & grooming
Brassy- term applied to Creams when the color is too dark & too harsh rather than the pale, delicate shade called for in the color description	Conjunctivitis– an infection in which the white of the eye appears pink & the eyelid area looks inflamed
Breed- a race or class of cavies that reproduce offspring just like themselves, see ARBA Standard	Constipation – the cavy has difficulty passing feces
Brindle– red & black hairs mixed together to look like a single color, can also mean patching with stray hairs	Coprophagy – when cavies eat their own bowel movement, necessary for a healthy cavy
Broken coat- guard hair that is broken or missing in spot exposing the undercoat, areas where the coat is affected by molt, exposing the undercoat	Coronet - a rosette found on the forehead of a Coronet cavy
Crest– a rosette found on the forehead of a Crested cavy	Faults – qualities that detract from the overall perfection of
Crossbreeding- the mating of 2 different breeds of cavies	Fertilization – the process in which egg & sperm join & begin the formation of a new cavy

Crown - the area just behind the top of the cavy's head	Fetus- the developing cavy, not yet born
Culling - removing undesirable animals from the breeding program	Flesh spots- small areas of skin usually found on ears, nose & foot pads, where skin remains flesh colored & does not match surrounding skin color
Dehydration- loss of fluids from the cavy's body, usually after diarrhea	Frontal- the hair that falls over the face of a Peruvian cavy
Density- the thickness of a cavy's coat	Fungus- a plant that has no green color, leaves, or flowers, can cause ringworm in cavies
Depth of color - how far a color carries down the hair shaft to the base of the skin	Genes- trite structures that carry family traits from one generation to another, there are two for each trait, one from each parent, passed on to each baby cavy
Diarrhea - loose bowel movements	Genetics- the science that describes how traits are carried from one generation to another
Disease- a condition that causes a cavy to get sick	Gestation- the time from conception to birth about 68-72 days
Disqualification- a temporary or permanent defect, deformity, or blemish that makes the cavy unfit to take part in a show	Guard hair- the longer, coarser hair on a cavy's coat, offering protection to the undercoat & providing quality & sheen to the coat
Dominant gene- a gene that may dominate another in a pair	Guinea pig- the common name for <i>Cavia porcellus</i> or cavy
Drag - when color runs from a designated spot into another color as in Dutch, White Crested or Agouti	Gutter- undesirable line/part, extending from rosette centers in the coat of an Abyssinian or from the crest of a Crested or Coronet cavy
Double rosette- 2 centers instead of one in a rosette	Head furnishings- hair covering the head & face of a Peruvian
Ear folds- one or both ears have folds of skin on them	Hernial rupture- the protrusion of a loop or knuckle of an organ or tissue through an abnormal opening
Estrous cycle- in the sow, the period of time it takes for the egg to develop, mature, & be released for fertilization, & for the sequence to begin again	Hybrid - crossbred animal
Eye circles - a circle of color around the eye, lacking ticking, found on Agoutis, not desirable	Impaction – a condition, usually in senior boars, caused by a large ball of feces & dirty shavings blocking the anal area, making eliminating solid body waste difficult or preventing it altogether, it is found in the perineal sac, a disqualification
Eye color- the color of the iris, around the pupil in the eye	
Faking – any change in the external appearance of a cavy with the intent to deceive	Inbreeding- the mating of close family members, such as brother & sister or parent & child
Fatty eye- yellow or white fat usually on the lower eye lid that protrudes	Inguinal ring- normal opening between abdominal muscles through which the blood supply for the hind legs passes
In heat- when a sow is receptive to a boar	Mustache- the ridges of hair found on the sides of the face of the Abyssinian cavy
Intermediate- a cavy up to 6 months old & weighing over 22 ounces through 32 ounces	Open-centered- a rosette having an enlarged center rather than a pin point center (s)
Junior- a cavy up to 4 months old & between 12 & 22 ounces	Ovary- the female organ that produces eggs, each sow has two ovaries

Kink– the condition of a coat, particularly in Teddies, where the hair shaft is more rigid & stands out from the body, while exhibiting some small amount of curl	Palpation– very gently feeling the female cavy for pregnancy
Laboratories– places where cavies are used to test drugs for human use & to test cures from diseases that humans contract	Parasites– mites or lice living in the cavy’s hair or under the skin that can be controlled by shampoo, powder, or spray
Lactation (lactating)-- nursing or production of milk	Parturition – birth of a litter; delivery
Leg – a certificate awarded to a cavy at officially sanctioned ARBA shows for a qualified win	Patches- sections of color with definite shapes & preferable clean cut edges
Lice– tine parasites that can infest cavy hair	Pea eye– a growth on the eyeball itself resembling a nodule or a pea
Linebreeding– breeding family members together in order to produce certain desirable characteristics	Pedigree– the family history of a cavy, including a minimum of three generations, family tree
Litter– the babies born in a given pregnancy	Placenta- round, disk like afterbirth
Luster– the degree of shine of normal coated breeds	Polydactyl– having an extra toe or toes, a disqualification
Malocclusion- improper meeting of teeth, “Buck Teeth”	Popping– jumping straight up in the air
Mammary glands– the sow’s organs that produce milk	Postpartum heat– the period immediately following delivery when the sow releases eggs for fertilization, the sow could become pregnant again during this time
Mane– the part of the back ridge of an Abyssinian cavy that extends from the back of the eyes to just past the shoulders, as applied to Silkies & Coronets, the long hair that sweeps back from the crown to join the rear sweeps, not parting, & all the same length	Purebred– an animal with at least three generations of the same breed on its pedigree
	Pus– matter made up of bacteria, white blood cells & serum; produced as a result of an infection
Marked color– a group of varieties that includes Broken Color, Dutch, Himalayan, Tortoise Shell & White & Dalmatian	Rear sweep– hair covering the hindquarters of a Peruvian
Mastitis– an infection of mammary glands, also referred to as caked belly, caked breast, & blue breast	Recessive gene– a weaker gene whose trait will not show up in new cavies unless it is paired with another recessive gene for the same trait
Mite – a small parasite	
Mixed Breed– an animal having more than one breed in its background	Resiliency– the coat’s capability to return to its original state after being brushed or patted
Muddy belly– on Agouti cavies, it is caused by the tip color on the hair shaft of the belly being too short, allowing the darker base hairs to show through, a fault	Ridge– a line of upright hair, formed by adjoining rosettes, that is found on the Abyssinian coat
Roan– a cavy color variety that is an intermixing of white & one or two other recognized colors	Splashes - small uneven patches of color causing a splattered effect on a Tortoise Shell, Tortoise Shell & White, or Broken Colored cavy, a fault
Rodent – a gnawing mammal	Split stops- Condition found on the hind feet of a Dutch cavy where the marking color runs down between the toes, a fault
Roman nose - a wide, blunt nose, not too severe in bluntness	Teat– the nipple of a sow where the baby cavies nurse

Rosette – hair that radiates full circle around a center point, rosettes are found on the Crested, Coronet, & Abyssinian breeds, hidden rosettes are found on Peruvians in long coats	Ticking – a wavy distribution of longer guard hair, through out the coat of the same color as the under or base color, such ticking in Agouti cavies is usually produced by “self” colored hair shafts that match the base color
Rotated eyeball- an eye that is set in the socket so that the line of vision is cast upward	
Rump – the rear end of a cavy	Tipping- a color found at the end of the hair shaft in Agouti patterned cavies
Rump ridge (rear ruff) – a lateral ridge of hair running across the hindquarters of an Abyssinian or Abyssinia Satin cavy	Toxemia- a poisoning of the sow during pregnancy, when poisons from the uterus are sent through the bloodstream, also called Ketosis
Saddle– the middle of the cavy’s back or the rear colored marking on a Dutch cavy	Toxic– Poisonous
Saddle dip – a flatness in the saddle area	Tumor– a new growth of tissue in which the multiplication of the cells is uncontrolled & progressive
Scurvy- a disease caused by lack of vitamin C that causes loss of weight, muscle tone, & paralysis	Type – body conformation of shape of a particular part of the body
Self– the same color of hair, from base to tip of hair shaft, over the entire body	Under color – color of the base of the hair, next to the skin
Senior – a cavy 6 months of age or over 32 ounces	Unworthy of an award – when a cavy is not of the quality to receive a placing in type judging competition
Sheen– the degree of shine to the hair shaft of the Satin coat	Uterus- the female organ in which the fetus develops/grows
Show board – board made expressly for presenting the long coated breeds to the type table, dimensions should be 16x16x4 inches & covered in burlap	Variety – a subdivision of any recognized standard breed, distinct in color, a certain color class
Side frills– see Angel wings	Vent disease - Venereal diseases in cavies of both sexes
Side sweeps – hair radiating in a smooth semi circle from the side of the body on a Peruvian cavy	Virus– a submicroscopic organism that can cause diseases such as pneumonia
Side whiskers- rosette or partial rosette located just behind & below the ear in the coat of an American or Crested cavy; a disqualification	Wall eyes (moon eyes) - having a milky film over the cornea or appearance similar to moonstone, colored eyes having an extremely light iris, giving a glazes appearance
Smut (smudge)-- 1– a dark, sooty appearing area affecting surface color 2– also used to describe the nose markings on a Himalayan cavy	Wean – to remove the babies from their mother so they no longer can nurse
Solid- the same color uniformity over the entire animal, this uniformity may be obtained by either the intermingling of different colored hair shafts, Brindles & Roans or Agouti colored, one base color, one tip color, hairs over the entire body, should be devoid of markings and shadings, has no belly band	Wrappers- special papers or materials used to tie up & protect the long coated Peruvian, Silkie, and Coronet Wry neck– a weakness of the muscle in a cavy’s neck that causes the head to be pulled to the side and may cause difficulty in standing

Project Summary

LEADERSHIP

List your accomplishments both in this project and as a member of your club, county council, etc.
Ex: participate in TLC as the delegate to District VIII meetings.

Date	Please Describe

COMMUNITY SERVICE

List in detail your individual or club community service accomplishments and the purpose for the service.
Ex: Our 4-H Club saw a need for a food drive & collected 200 items that were delivered to the needy.

Date	Activities and Events

PRESENTATIONS

List in *detail* the demonstrations, speeches, exhibits, workshops where you presented.
 Also list the topic of your presentation & the level at which you participated at.
Ex: County Events Demonstration - "How to prepare your Cavy for Show" Check County

Date	Activity	Topic	Please check level				
			Individual	Club	Cnty	District	State

CLUB ACTIVITIES

What activities did you participate in with your 4-H Club.
Ex: Workshops, fair, field trips, judging trips

Date	Activities

NEWSPAPER Articles and/or Pictures of your 4-H Project

NEWSPAPER Articles are extra and will not be deducted.

If you or your 4-H club was in the newspaper please attach the article here.

For project pictures, be sure to include captions describing each photograph. If possible show (The Beginning of your project (work being done and (your completed project. (Minimum of 3 pictures). You may insert pages as needed.

