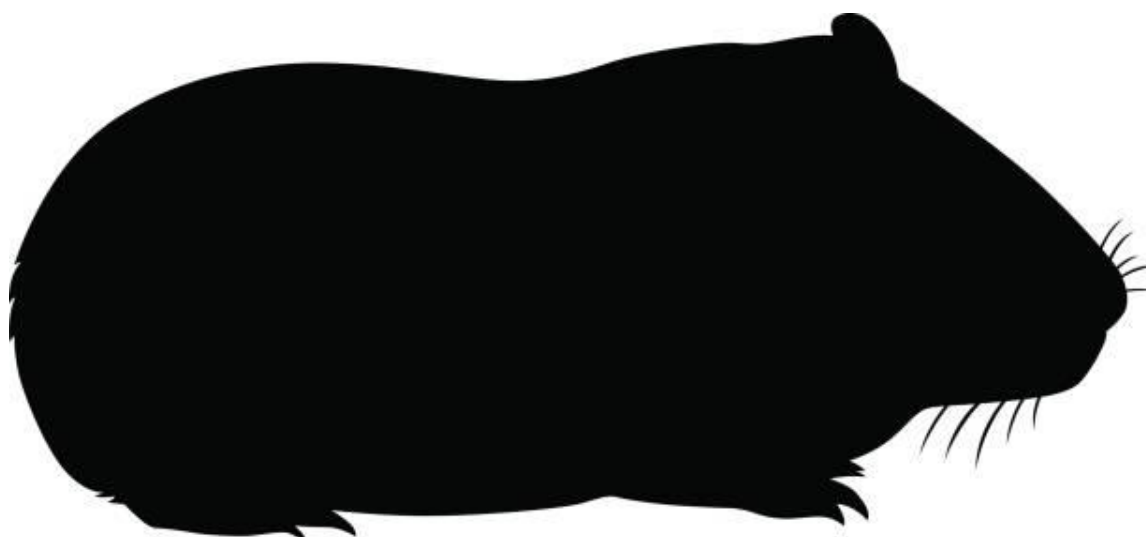


Section 2: Project Record



Intermediate Cavy



Name

Club

Cornell Cooperative Extension | **Dutchess County**

CCEDC is an employer and educator recognized for valuing AA/EEO, Protected Veterans, and Individuals with Disabilities and provides equal program and employment opportunities. The programs provided by this agency are partially funded by monies received from the County of Dutchess. Please contact the CCEDC office if you have any special needs.



4-H Motto

To make the Best, Better

4-H Colors

Green and White

4-H Slogan

Learning by Doing

4-H PLEDGE

I pledge...

My head to clearer thinking,
My heart to greater loyalty,
My hands to larger service,
My health to better living,

For my club, my community, my country and my world.

4-H CREED

- I believe in 4-H work for the opportunity it will give me to become a useful citizen.
- I believe in training of my HEAD for the power it will give me to think, to plan, and to reason.
- I believe in the training of my HEART for the nobleness it will give me to become kind, sympathetic and true.
- I believe in the training of my HANDS for the dignity it will give me to be helpful, useful and skillful.
- I believe in the training of my HEALTH for the strength it will give me to enjoy life, to resist disease, and to work efficiently.
- I believe in my World, my Country, my State and my Community and in my responsibility for their development.
- In all these things I believe, and I am willing to dedicate my efforts to their fulfillment.

My 4-H Cavy Project Record Book

(Insert photo of you and your cavy here)

For use by all Dutchess County 4-H Cavy Project Members:

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Print Name: | | Age: | DOB: / / | Grade: |
| Street Address: | | City: | State: | Zip Code: |
| Phone Number: () - | Email: | | Years in project: | 4-H County: |
| Name of Club: | | Club Leaders Name: | | 4-H Year: |

4-H CAVY PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the project is to help 4-H Club members to:

1. Identify breeds
2. Identify parts of a cavy
3. Handle a cavy
4. Gain disease knowledge
5. Gain general cavy care knowledge
6. Gain breeding knowledge
7. Gain show knowledge

Please list your goals for the 4-H year.

What are some skills that you have now?

What new things do you want to learn this year? (These are your goals for this year)

How will you plant to learn them?

Complete after the fair:

What skills did you learn or improve? Did you accomplish your goals?

CLUB ATTENDANCE

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| SCHEDULED MEETINGS HELD _____ | # OF MEETINGS I ATTENDED _____ |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|

LIFE SKILLS ACCOMPLISHMENTS

My life skills improved during this 4-H year as follows:

Fill in at least one sentence for each category.

HEAD:

(ex: keeping records, planning/organizing, resiliency, critical thinking, problem solving, goal setting, service learning, decision making)

| |
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HEART:

(ex: sharing, relationships, concern for others, communication, cooperation, conflict resolutions, social skills, accepting differences)

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HANDS:

(ex: community service, leadership, responsibility, teamwork, self-motivation, contributions to group efforts, physical skills)

| |
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| |

HEALTH:

(ex: self-esteem, character, managing feelings, self-discipline, stress management, personal safety, healthy life choices)

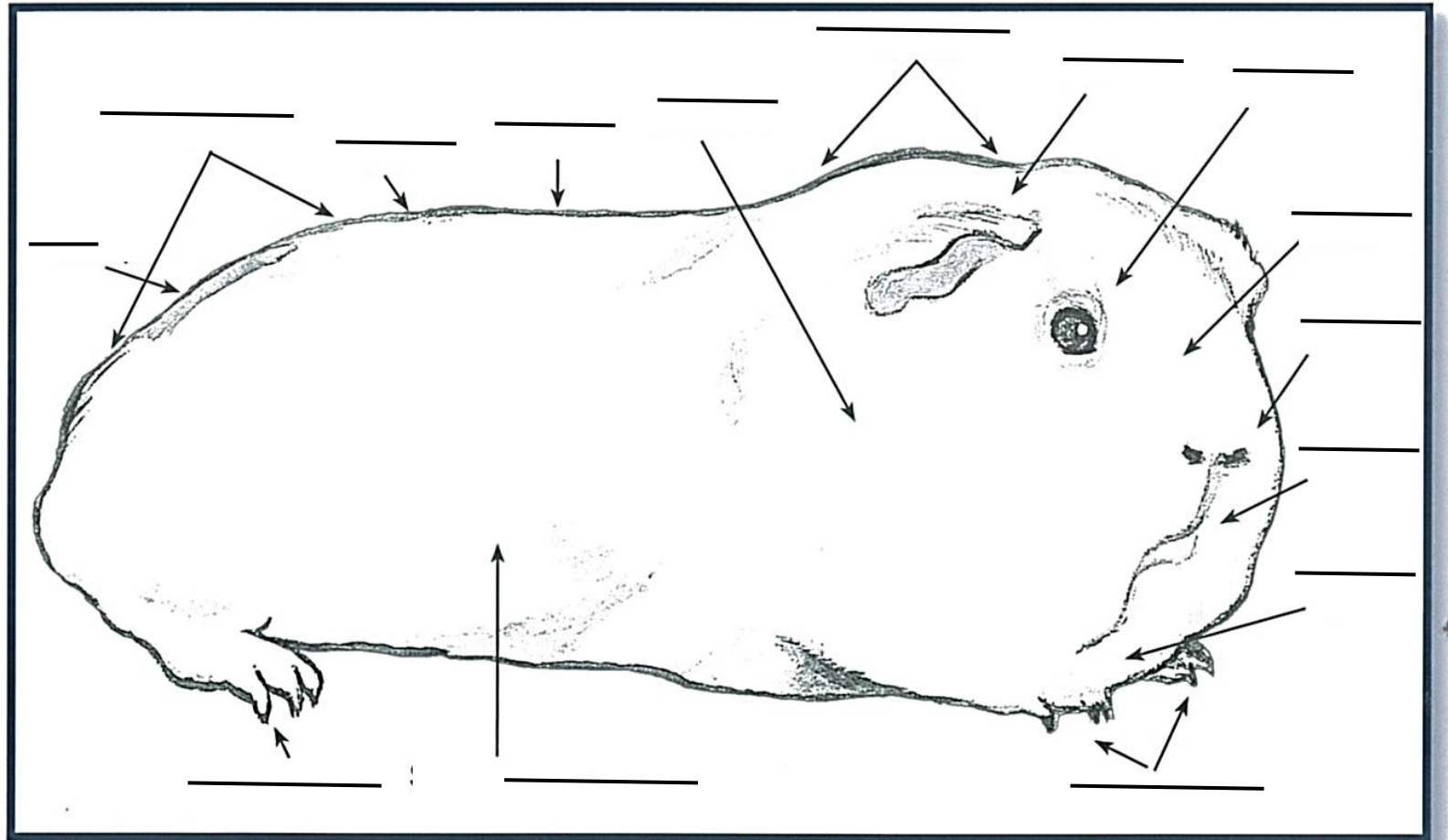
| |
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| |

General Parts of a Cavy

Match the name of the body part to the correct arrow.

Word Bank:

- Back
- Chest
- Crown
- Ear
- Eye
- Face
- Front Feet
- Hind Feet
- Hindquarters
- Loin
- Nose
- Mouth
- Rump
- Shoulder
- Side of Body



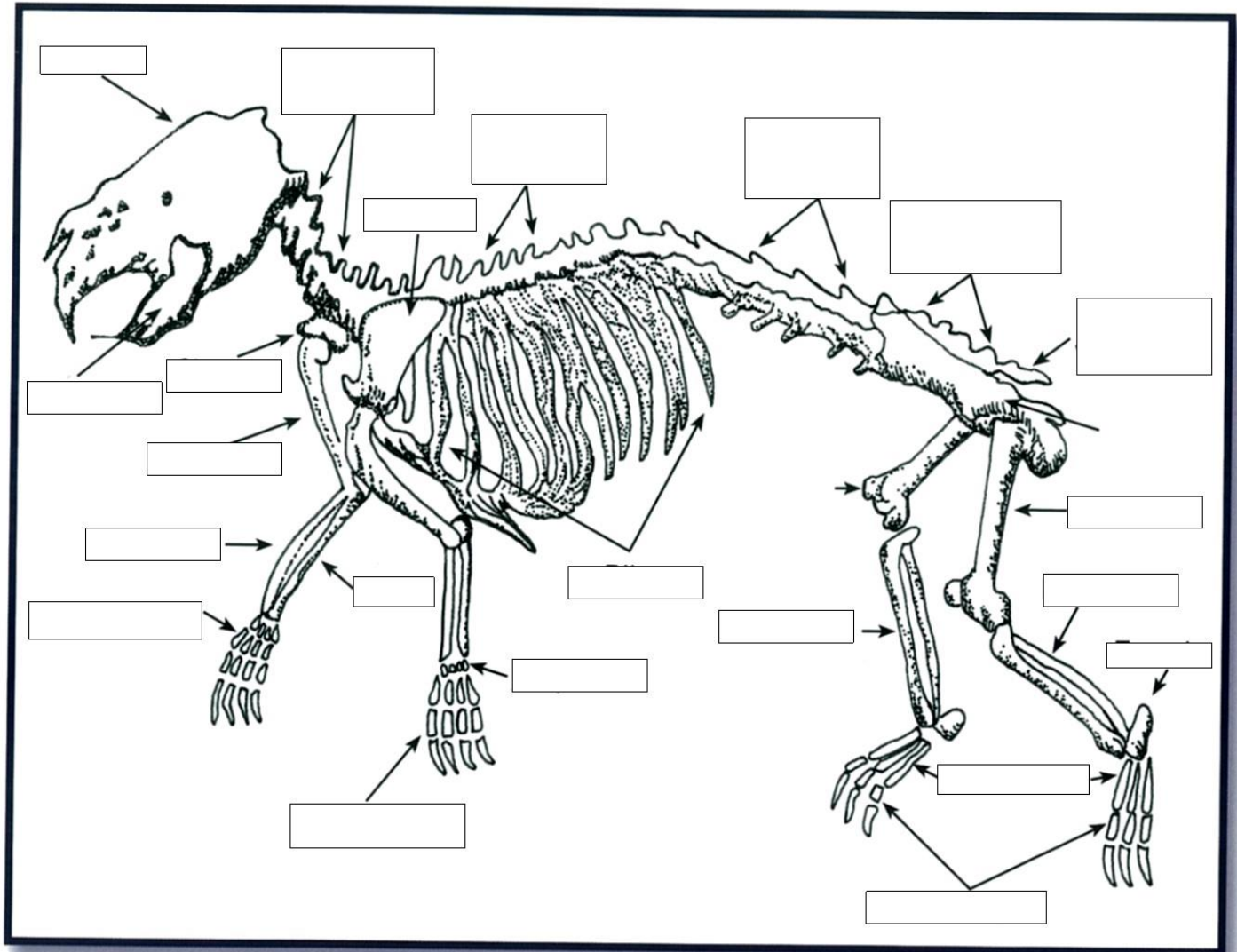
American and American Satin

Skeletal System of a Cavy

Place the number of the body part in the correct space. (Some may be used more than once)

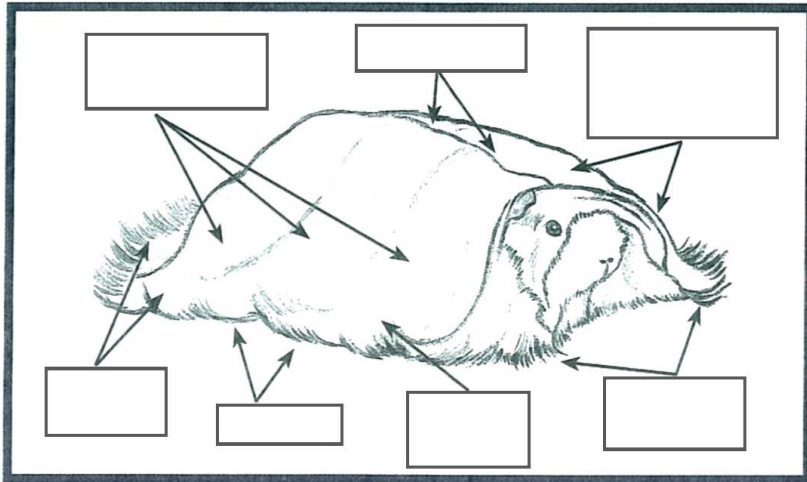
Skeletal Parts:

1. Carpals
2. Caudal Vertebrae
3. Cervical Vertebrae
4. Clavicle
5. Femur
6. Fibula
7. Humerus
8. Lumbar Vertebrae
9. Mandible
10. Metacarpals
11. Metatarsals
12. Patella
13. Pelvis
14. Phalanges
15. Radius
16. Ribs
17. Sacral Vertebrae
18. Scapula
19. Skull
20. Tarsals
21. Thoracic Vertebrae
22. Tibia
23. Ulna



Breed Identification – Cavy Parts

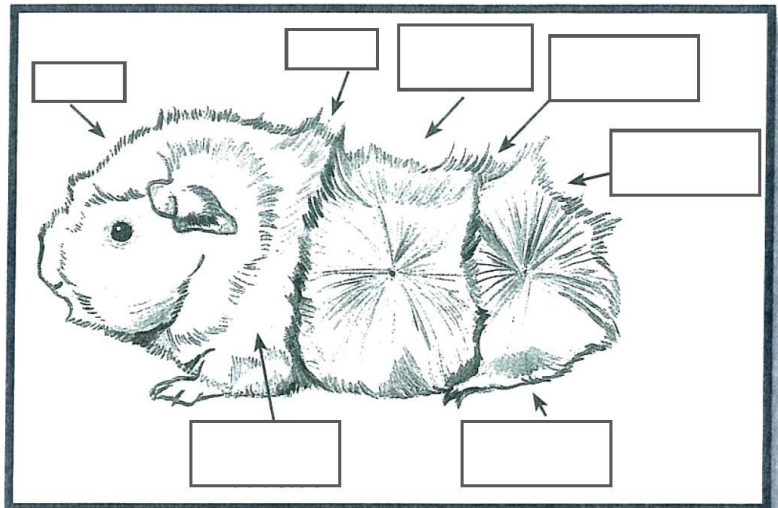
Identify the different cavy parts based on the breed.



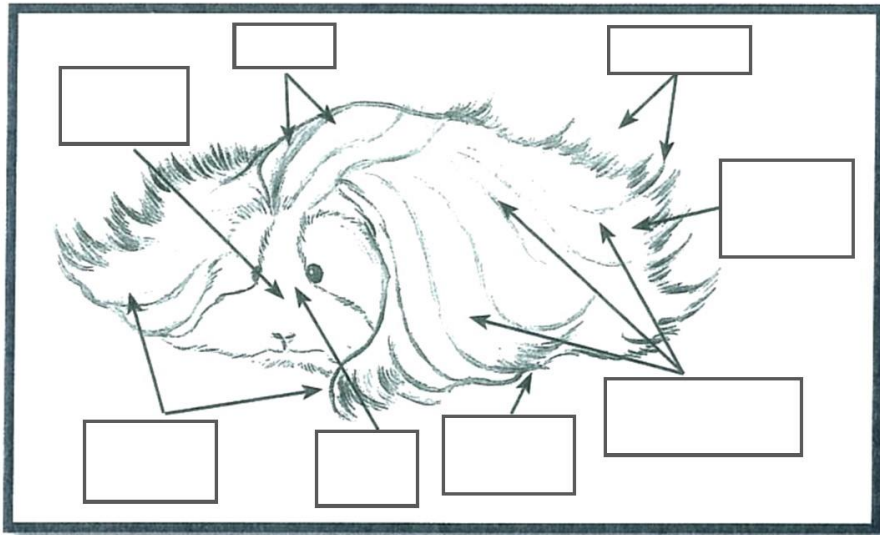
Balance
Center Part
Cheek Sweeps
Density and Texture
Head Furnishings/Frontal
Rear Sweeps
Side Sweeps

Peruvian and Peruvian Satin

Collar
Hip Rosettes
Mane
Rump Ridge
Rump Rosettes
Saddle Rosettes
Shoulder Rosettes



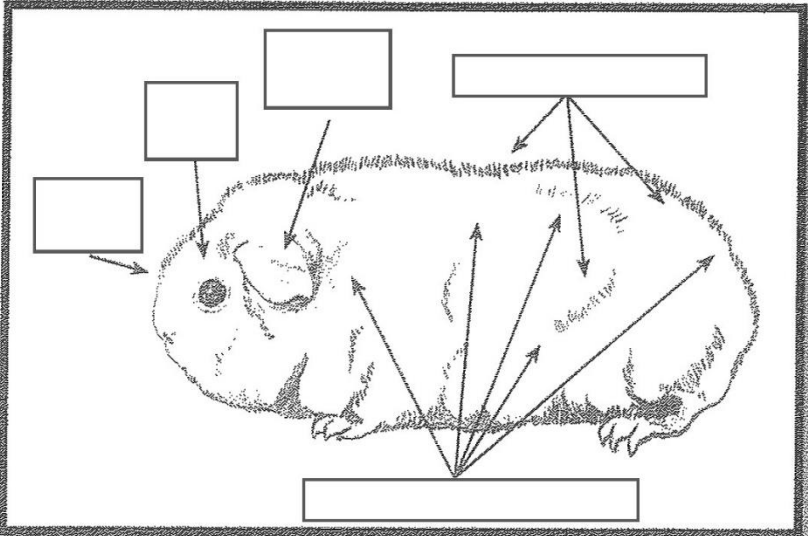
Abyssinian and Abyssinian Satin



- Balance
- Cheek Sweeps
- Density & Texture
- Mane
- Rear Sweeps
- Roman Nose
- Short Head
- Side Sweeps

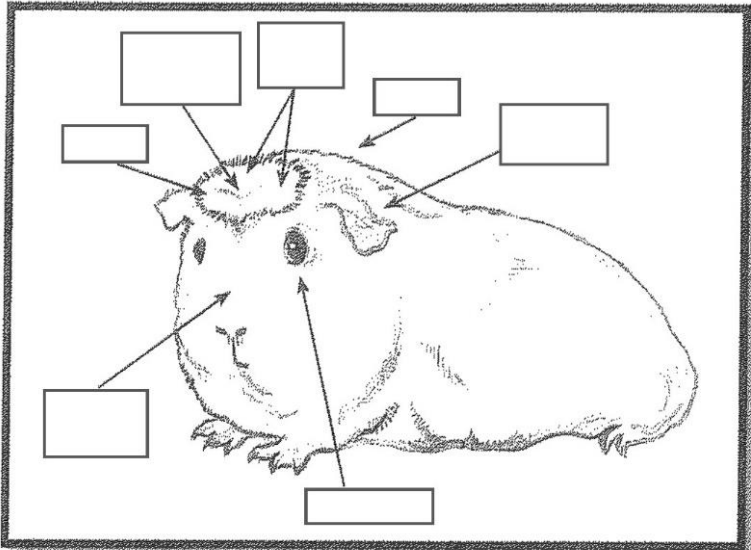
Silkie and Silkie Satin

- Bold Eye
- Density & Resiliency
- Kink & Length
- Roman Nose
- Shapely Ear

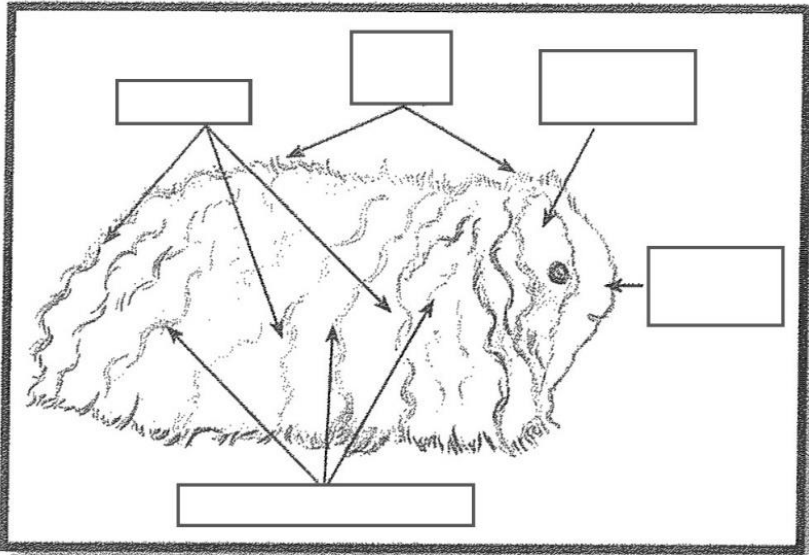


Teddy and Teddy Satin

Bold Eye
 Crest
 Crown
 Full Crest
 Pin-Point Center
 Roman Nose
 Shapely Ears



White Crested



Texel

Cobby Body
 Density & Texture
 Kinky & Resilient
 Ringlets
 Rounded Nose

Cavy Terms

Define the following cavy terms

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Sow | |
| Boar | |
| Crown | |
| Pea Eye | |
| Polydactyl | |
| Crest | |
| Rosette | |
| Faking | |
| Junior | |
| Intermediate | |
| Senior | |
| Sheen | |
| Ear Tag | |
| Luster | |

Cavy Knowledge

1. Identify and describe your breed(s) of cavies. Use a photo and write a paragraph about the breed. Describe type, markings, color, fur, etc.

| |
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|--|

2. Write a definition for the following colors or groups of colors:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Self | |
| Agouti | |
| Broken Color | |
| Solid | |
| Roan | |
| Tortoise Shell | |
| Dilute | |
| Dutch | |
| Dalmatian | |
| Brindle | |
| Himalayan | |
| Tortoise Shell & White | |

Breed Identification

In the space next to each breed, fill in a brief description of the breed.



Abyssinian



Abyssinian Satin



American



American Satin



Coronet



Peruvian



Peruvian Satin



Silkie



Silkie Satin



Teddy



Teddy Satin



Texel



White Crested

Beginning of Project Inventory

This is the total value of your animals and equipment at the beginning of the project year.

| Animal Inventory | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Class | Breed | Number |
| Junior Boars | | |
| Junior Sows | | |
| 6/8 Boars | | |
| 6/8 Sows | | |
| Senior Boars | | |
| Senior Sows | | |
| Total Number of Animals: | | |

| Equipment Inventory | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Item | Description | Number |
| Buildings | | |
| Cages | | |
| Feeders | | |
| Waterers | | |
| Nest Boxes | | |
| Carrying Cages | | |
| Show Supplies | | |
| Other Show Equipment | | |
| Feed | | |
| Grower Feed | | |
| Other Feed | | |
| Medications | | |
| Other | | |

Management

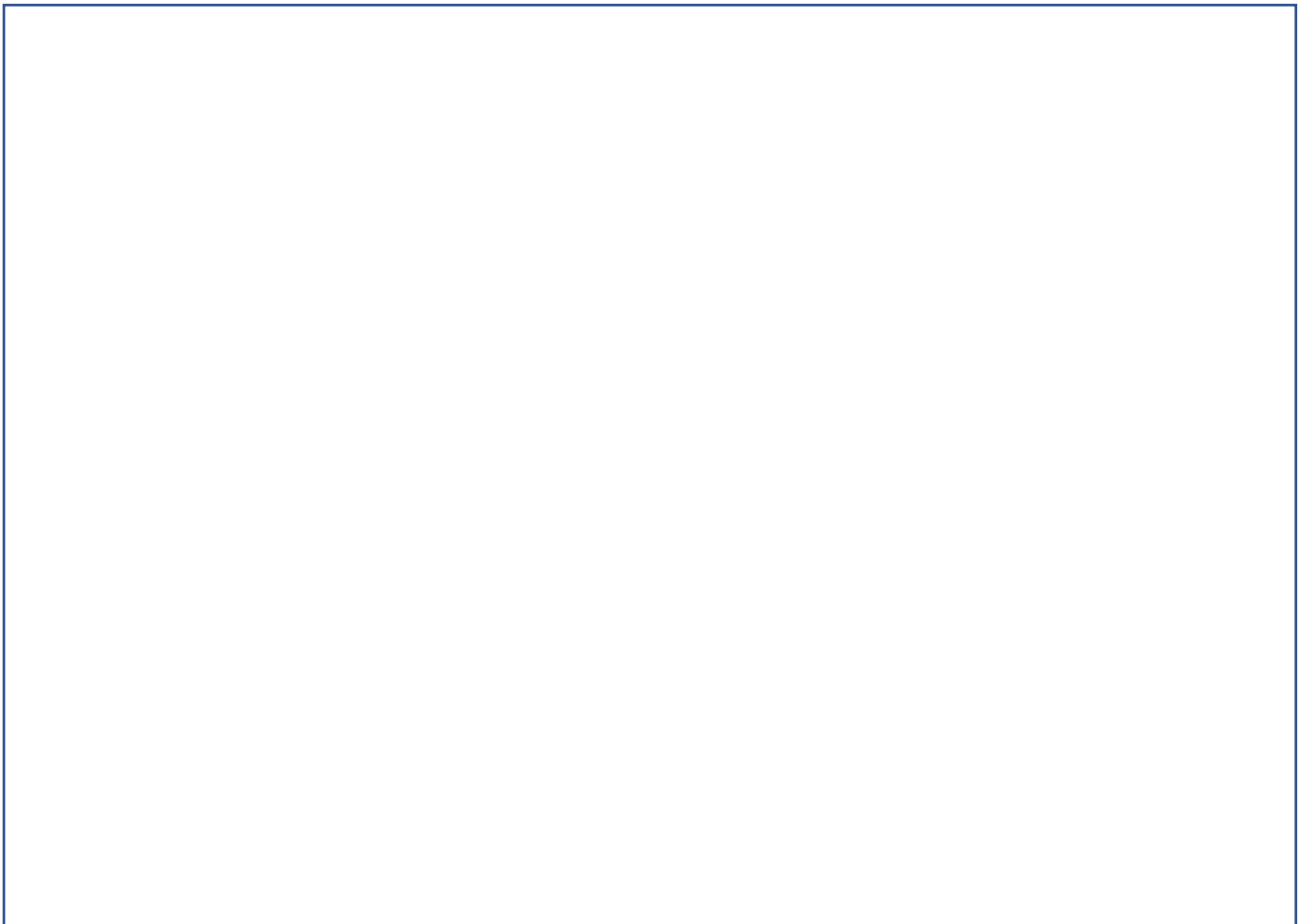
The brand of food I feed my cavy is _____.

I buy _____ pounds of food about every _____ weeks.

The cage that she/he lives in is _____ long, _____ wide,
and _____ high.

I use _____ for bedding in my cavy's cage.

Draw a picture of your cavy's cage below. You can include the objects that are in it too.



Feed Records

| MONTH | GRAIN | | HAY | | OTHER | TOTAL VALUE |
|--------------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|----------------|
| | # of lbs. | Value | # of Bales | Value | Value | |
| September | | | | | | |
| October | | | | | | |
| November | | | | | | |
| December | | | | | | |
| January | | | | | | |
| February | | | | | | |
| March | | | | | | |
| April | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | |
| June | | | | | | |
| July | | | | | | |
| August | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | |

Prices used to figure out the above chart.

Grain at \$ _____ per pound

Hay at \$ _____ per pound

Other: _____ at \$ _____ per pound

My Feed Expenses for this Year

In the space below, record how much is spent on feed each time feed is purchased.

Also record expenses for food such as hay or feed supplements.

In the chart, one unit equal one bag of feed or one bale of hay. The total is the amount of all bags of feed or all bales of hay bought on that date.

| I bought feed on... | The type of feed I bought was... | The amount of feed I bought was.. | The cost of one unit of feed was... | The total price of feed was... |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
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This year, I spent \$ _____ . _____ on feed.

Animals I bought This Year

In the space below, fill in information about cavies you bought this year. You may need to make extra copies if you bought more animals than spaces provided.

| My new cavy's tattoo number is... | The breed and variety of my new cavy is... | My new cavy's birthday is.... | I bought my new cavy from... | I bought my new cavy on... (date) | My new cavy cost... (price paid) |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
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This year I spent \$ _____ . _____ on new cavies.

Selling Cavies

You may have sold cavies this year or products from your project. In the space below, record any sales, cavies, or products from your project that you may have made this year. If you did not make any, write "N/A" on this page.

| I sold the cavy or product on... (Date) | The animal or product that I sold was... | I sold the cavy or product to.... | The amount I charged for the cavy or product was... |
|--|---|--|--|
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The income I made from my project was \$ _____.

Equipment Expenses

In the space below, record any equipment purchases (cages, water bottles, etc.) this year and the cost of them. This can include the cost of repairs to equipment you already own. If you did not purchase any, write "N/A" on this page.

| I bought... (equipment) | To be used for... | I bought this on... (date) | Equipment cost... |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
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This year I spent \$ _____ . _____ on equipment.

Financial Summary

Total Expenses

Please list all of your expenses in the chart below.

| Expenses | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Total Cost of Animal Additions | |
| Total Feed Expense | |
| Total Health Expense | |
| Total Management Expense | |
| Total Show Expense | |
| Total | |

Total Income

Please list all of your sources of income in the chart below.

| Expenses | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Total Value of Animal at Project End | |
| Total Income from Animals Sold | |
| Total Income from Other Sources | |
| Total | |

Profit or loss

Please determine if you made a profit off of your project or if you lost money on your project.

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Total Income | |
| Total Expenses | |
| Total | |

Getting Ready for the Fair

The cavy/cavies that I plan to take to the fair is/are:

To get ready for the fair, I need to...

In the space below, record what you need to complete to get ready for the fair (trimming toe nails, tattooing ears, practicing showmanship, getting rabies vaccinations, turning in entry forms, etc.). This will help you prepare for the fair.

| I need to.... | Date Completed |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | |
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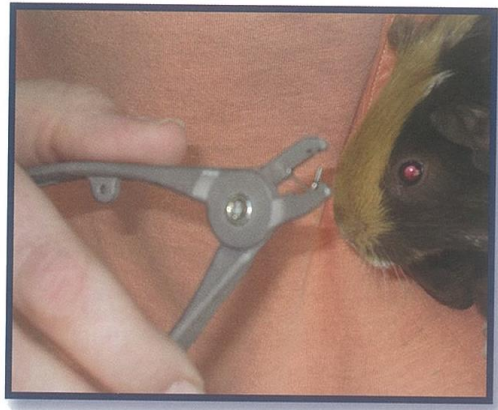
Cavy Identification

Ear Tags

Purchase metal ear tags that are specifically made for identifying cavies. These ear tags go in the left ear of the cavy, as the right ear is used for registration purposes.

Follow these steps for ear tagging a cavy:

1. Assemble the necessary equipment. Carefully examine each tag to be sure the pointed end is aligned with the hole it must go through. If you are tagging more than one cavy, lay the tags in the order in which you are going to use them. If you are tagging only one cavy, just make sure the tag is close at hand.
2. Hold the pliers with the notched arm on the top. The purpose of the notch is to let the point of the ear tag go through the hole in the top of the tag before it bends and locks the tag in place. Insert the tag into the pliers.
3. Grasp the cavy firmly in your left hand, holding its body against your side and encircling its head with your fingers to keep it from moving. When first learning to tag, ask a friend to do the tagging or hold the cavy.
4. Making sure there is no fold or wrinkle in the cavy's ear, position the piercing point of the pliers under the top and at the thicker, front edge of the ear. On adult cavies, use the full depth of the tag. On young cavies, allow a small space for growth. Place the tag high on the ear and next to the head so the cavy is less likely to catch it on a nail while scratching.
5. Close the pliers quickly and firmly. Release immediately. If there is any bleeding, sprinkle styptic powder over the area. The bleeding will stop and the ear will heal in a few days.
6. Check the ear tag area daily for signs of infection periodically on the next few days.



Showing My Cavy

On this page, fill in the information about a cavy show where you showed your cavy or attended to watch the show.

On _____ (Date) I went to _____ (Name of show)

It was in _____ (Name of town where show was).

The show was a 4-H ARBA show (Circle one).

It took _____ minutes to travel to the show.

I entered my cavy in _____

(The class you entered your cavy in).

There were _____ cavies at the show (The number of cavies at the show, if you don't know how many guess how many you think were there).

If it was a 4-H show, did you participate in showmanship? YES NO

Did you participate in other activities at the show? (Costume class, breed ID, skill-a-thon, helped at the judging table, etc.) If you did, write what you did:

Fair Summary

On this page, write about what happened at the Dutchess County Fair this year.

You can include any information you want (classes entered, barn duty, showmanship, costume class, exhibits entered, etc.) and can use pictures, drawings and newspaper clippings if you wish. Be as creative as you want.

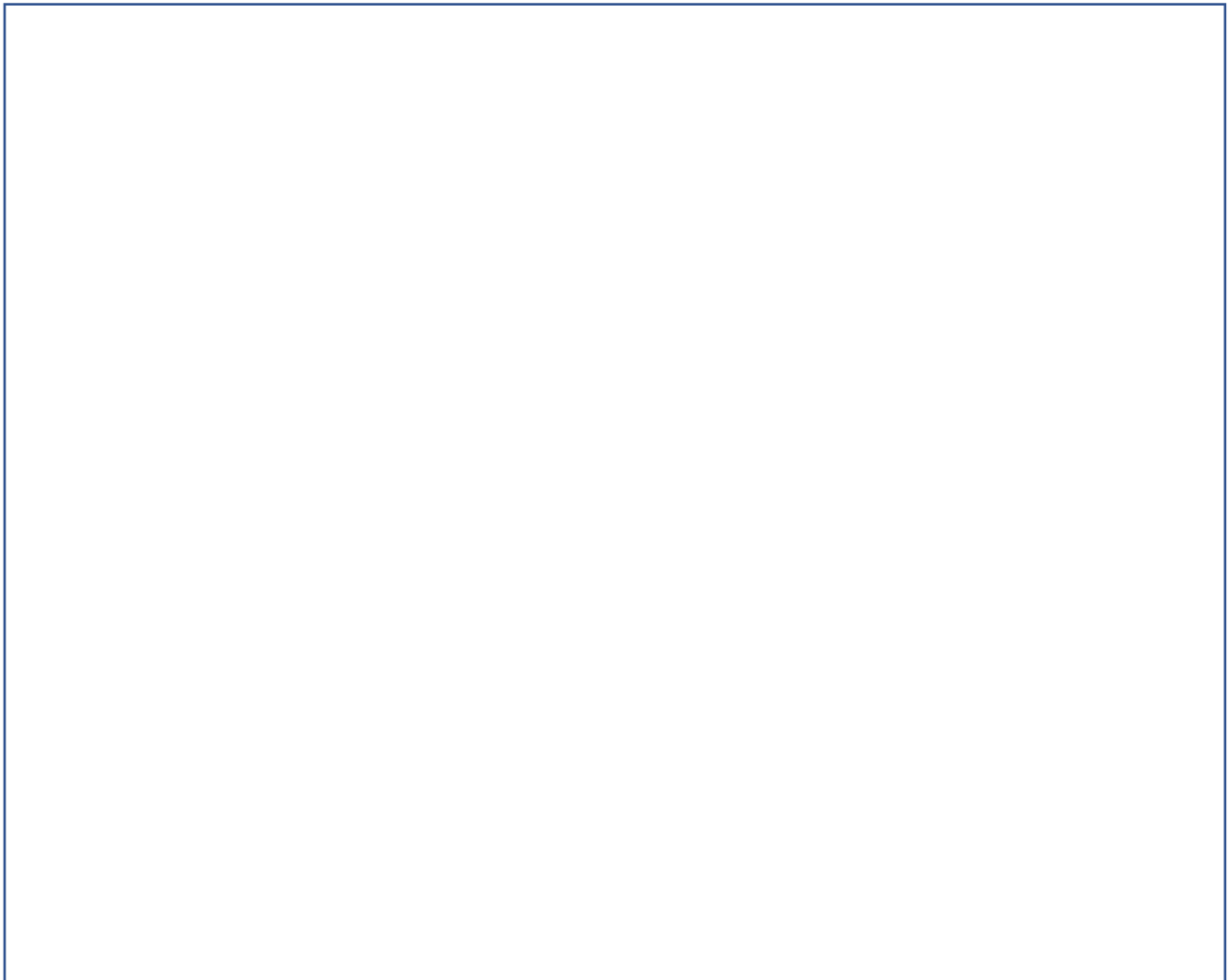
A large, empty rectangular box with a thin blue border, intended for the student to write their summary of the Dutchess County Fair. The box occupies most of the lower half of the page.

Summary of Club Meetings attended in the current 4-H Year

This record is of business meetings and educational activities done as a club. It does not include special events such as countywide events, field trips, shows, the fair, etc.

| Club meetings attended this year | # Meetings held by Club | # Meetings you attended | % Meetings you attended | # Hours you attended |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| A minimum of 6 meetings per year is required by all clubs. What percentage attendance is required by your club? <input type="text"/> % | | | | |

Attach a photograph(s) of your cavy to your record book.



Cavy Showmanship Resource

| Cavy Showmanship | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| <i>Step</i> | <i>The Showman will...</i> | <i>The Judge will...</i> |
| 1. The Ears | Position the cavy at an angle to the judge. Expose ears and tag or tattoo using fingers to lift into view. | Check for tears, slits or mites. Also check to see if the participant has ear-tagged the cavy. |
| 2. The Eyes | Position the cavy facing the judge. Keep hands behind head to prevent movement of head and allow judge to examine them. | Check eyes for color, white spots, blindness, etc. |
| 3. The Teeth and Nose | Rest the cavy on the table supporting the upper part of the body with one hand and use the other hand to exposes the teeth. | Look for broken or crooked teeth. Check nose for discharge and other evidence of colds. |
| 4. The Front Legs | Gently lift the cavy by placing index finger behind the front legs and lift until the front feet come off the table. Check for straightness of legs, also check toes and toe nails. | Check for straightness of legs and missing or off colored toenails. |
| 5. The Hind Legs | Rest the cavy on the table, supporting the upper part of the body with the right hand. Use the other hand to bring legs together and push down slowly to check straightness. | Look for straightness of legs and missing or off colored toenails. |
| 6. Sex | Rest the cavy on the table, supporting the upper part of the body with the right hand. Use the other hand to show the sex. Return animal to sitting position, face toward the judge at slight angle right. | Check the sex. |
| 7. Front View | Pose the cavy facing the judge at a slight angle to right. Position and take hands away, handling the cavy only to reposition if it moves. | Check the head for overall balance and appropriate proportions. |
| 8. Rear View | Pose the cavy with rear at slight angle to left of the judge. Position and take hands away. Again, only handle the cavy to reposition the animal. | Check for width and proportion. |
| 9. Side View | Pose the cavy facing the direction requested by the judge. Handle cavy only to reposition if it moves. You may be asked to make your cavy move; if so, return to the sitting position. | Look for overall balance and proportion. Also, check for ridges in Abyssinian cavies. |
| 10. Cleanliness of Fur | Abyssinians, Satins, Teddies and Americans-separate coat gently. Run hand over body from front to rear. Peruvians and Silkies-should be cleaned and combed before bringing to the table. | Check for condition of the hair, cleanliness and hair texture. |
| Return cavy to its cage. | Carry Cavy from the judging table and return to its cage. | Observe the way the showman picks up the animal and carries it away. |

Cavy Showmanship Resource (Continued)

| <i>Appearance, Actions, and Knowledge of Showman</i> | | |
|---|--|--|
| <i>Step</i> | <i>The Showman will...</i> | <i>The Judge will...</i> |
| 1. Appearance | Be neat and appropriately dressed for the occasion. Remember to wear shoes. Clean hands, nails and face to add to your appearance. | Observe suitability of clothing for the occasion, and neatness and cleanliness of the participant. |
| 2. Actions | Carry out actions in a calm, confident manner; always being considerate of your animal, fellow showmen and the judge. The judge should have your attention at all times so that he/she doesn't have to come to you to get your attention to move your animal or take some other action. Your eyes should be on the judge as much as possible. Be polite. Handling should reflect kindness to the animal. | Observe confidence of movement. If participants are constantly watching their "neighbor" before taking action, it indicates a lack of experience. Misbehaving animals may show lack of "homework". |
| 3. Knowledge | Be prepared to answer questions about your animals with reference to management, diseases, defects, disqualifications, eliminations, breed and variety characteristics. Questions will be taken from the ARBA Guide Book or the ARBA Standard of Perfection. | The showman is to be judged on how well they handle the animal. If a showman handles a misbehaving animal well, this may become an advantage. Ask questions if time permits. Questions should be general in nature and on the breed exhibited. If a large showmanship contest is being conducted, a prepared written quiz may be administered to all contestants in an effort to be fair to all. |

Glossary

Agouti: A group of varieties with a distinct ticking color pattern over the entire animal, except the belly. The belly hair matches the tip color and should be clean colored and devoid of ticking.

Angel Wings: Ridges of hair standing out sideways along the back or sides of a cavy. Angel wings are a disqualification from competition in most breeds.

Back Ridge: Erect ridge of hair running down the back of an Abyssinian from shoulders to rump, including the main.

Balance: (1) Type and shape of conformation- an orderly and pleasing arrangement of physical characteristics so as to present a harmonious appearance; (2) Markings- Equal distribution of corresponding markings or the equal distribution of patches in certain varieties.

Banded: The color pattern on a cavy; one color may entirely circle the body, thus forming a "band of color".

Barbering: Chewing of the coat by the cavy or its cage mates.

Bare Spots: Sections of skin lacking hair.

Base Color: The color found at the base of the hair shaft, next to the skin on agouti and solid ticked varieties.

Boar: A male cavy.

Breed: Race or class of cavy that reproduces distinctive characteristics of markings, texture, type, size, coat pattern, etc.

Broken Coat: Guard hair that is broken or missing in spots exposing the undercoat; areas where coat is affected by a molt exposing the undercoat.

Bumblefoot: Hard, enlarged calluses on the cavy's feet caused by wire cage bottoms.

Caviary: A cavy breeding operation.

Cavy: Correct term for the animal commonly known as a guinea pig.

Cecotropes: Moist, nutritious fecal pellets that are reingested by the cavy.

Center Part: Parting of the coat over and along the spine of the cavy. A center part is a desirable trait in the Peruvian and Peruvian Satin, a fault in the Teddy and Teddy Satin, and allowed over the shoulders in the Texel.

Cheek Sweeps: Part of the coat of the long-haired cavy that grows from the cheeks and blends in with the side sweeps.

Chest: Front portion of the body between the front legs and the neck.

Cobby: Compact with a short body.

Collar (Ruff): Lateral ridge of hair running across the shoulders of the Abyssinian or Abyssinian Satin Cavy.

Colony: A group of cavies.

Colony Breeding: Breeding two to four sows with one boar.

Condition: The overall physical state of a cavy in relation to health, cleanliness, coat, and grooming.

Conformation: The form, structure, make, shape, and arrangement of parts as they conform to a breed standard.

Coronet: Rosette found on the forehead of the Coronet cavy.

Crepuscular: Active during the twilight hours of dawn and dusk.

Crest: Rosette found on the forehead of the White Crested cavy.

Crossbred: An animal with parents from different breeds.

Crossbreeding: Mating of two different breeds of cavies.

Crown: A rounded, fleshy protuberance above the shoulders and neck of the cavy, just behind its head.

Culling: Removing undesirable guinea pigs from the herd.

Disqualification: One or more temporary or permanent defects, deformities, or blemishes that renders a cavy ineligible for competition or registration; referred to by ARBA as a "Disqualification from Competition".

Double Rosette: Two centers instead of one in the rosette.

Dystocia: A difficult birth and its specific causes

Ear Folds: (1) Effect created from the incorrect position of the cavy's ear, whereby the ear falls backwards or forwards upon creating a folded appearance; (2) A fold in the cartilage along the front edge of the ear.

Eye Circles: A circle of color or shade of color around the eye.

Fault: A failure of the cavy that, although not serious enough to warrant disqualification, detracts from the overall perfection of the specimen.

Feathering: Downward swing of the ends of the hairs, along the side of a cavy, not associated with a ridge or rosette. Feathering is a fault in American, American

Satin, Teddy, Teddy Satin, and White Crested cavies.

Felting: Hair fibers that have become interwoven during natural growth. Felting is a fault in Texel's.

Free Choice: Having food and/or water available at all times.

Frontal: Hair that falls over the face of a Peruvian or Peruvian Satin cavy.

Genetics: The study of breeding

Genotype: The genetic make-up of the cavy

Gestation: Time from mating to birth; in cavy's gestation is about 65-72 days.

Group: Several related varieties of cavies and one or more show classifications. All breeds have the same four groups-Self, Solid, Agouti, and Marked with one exception. Americans have five groups with the addition of the Tan Pattern.

Gutter: Undesirable line or part, extending from the rosette centers in the coat of an Abyssinian cavy or from the crest of a Crested or Coronet cavy.

Head Furnishings: Hair covering the head and face of a Peruvian cavy.

Herbivorous: Feeding or living on plants.

Hindquarters: The rear portion of the body behind the last rib, including the loin, hips, hind legs, and rump.

Impaction: Condition typically found in adult boars, caused by a ball of feces and dirty shaving blocking the anal area, making eliminating solid wastes difficult or impossible.

Inguinal: Near the groin or in the lower abdomen.

Intermediate: A cavy up to 6 months old weighing between 22 and 32 ounces.

Junior: A cavy up to 4 months old weighing between 12 and 22 ounces.

Kink: A condition of the coat, particularly in Teddies, where the hair shaft is more rigid and stands out from the body, while exhibiting some small amount of curl.

Leg: Certificate awarded to a cavy at officially sanctioned shows for a qualified win.

Line Breeding: Breeding animals together that are closely related in order to produce certain desirable characteristics.

Luster: Degree of shine of normal coated breeds.

Malocclusion: Improper meeting of the incisors, which results in abnormal wear and overgrowth of these teeth; may be inherited or be caused by physical injury.

Mane: Part of the back ridge of an Abyssinian that extends from the back of the eyes to just past the shoulders; in Silkies and Coronets, long hair that sweeps back from the crown to join the rear sweeps.

Marked: A group of cavies having the color of the coat broken up into orderly patches or patterns, such as the Dutch and Tortoise Shell.

Mixed Breed: Animal having more than one breed in its background.

Monogamy Breeding: Breeding one sow and one boar.

Monogastric: Having a single, non-compartmentalized stomach.

Moon Eyes: See wall eyes

Mustache: Ridges of hair found on sides of the face of Abyssinian cavy.

Open-Centered: Rosette having an enlarged center rather than a pin-point center.

Parturition: The act or process of giving birth to young.

Pea Eye: A condition that produces protruding fatty tissue growing from between the eyeball and lower eye lid. Cavies with pea eye are more likely to have young that will eventually develop it. Overly fat or stressed cavies or cavies with short heads are more prone to it. Pea eye is a disqualification from competition if it protrudes beyond the eyelid and is visible without manipulating the eyelid.

Pedigree: A family history of a cavy in the form of a written chart of ancestors, showing the date of birth, the parents, grandparents, and great grandparents; may contain other information such as color, weight, etc.

Pink Eyes: An eye color found in cavies where the iris is a pink to red color and the pupil appears ruby red.

Polydactyl: An abnormality in which a cavy has an extra toe, toes, or part thereof usually found on the hind feet; being polydactyl disqualifies a cavy from competition.

Pup: A young cavy

Purebred: With cavies, an animal with at least three generations of the same breed on its pedigree

Quarantine: The process of housing new cavies, or cavies brought home from shows, separately from the existing herd.

Rear Sweep: The portion of a coat of a longhaired cavy (all except Texel) that lies smoothly over the rear of a cavy and extends outward. It should blend evenly with the side sweeps.

Resiliency: The ability of a Teddy or Teddy Satin coat to maintain or return to an erect position when patted.

Ridge: A line of raised hair shafts that separates the rosettes in the coat of an Abyssinian or Abyssinian Satin cavy.

Roman Nose: A wide, blunt nose. In profile, it should show an arch from nose to crown without stops (good width and depth), allowing for eyes to be spaced wide apart.

Rosette: Hair that radiates full circle around a center point; found in the coats of Abyssinian, Abyssinian Satin, Peruvian, and Peruvian Satin cavies and in the crest of White Crested and Coronet cavies.

Ruff: See collar.

Rump Ridge: Lateral ridge of hair running across the hindquarters of an Abyssinian or Abyssinian Satin cavy.

Sclera: The visible white of the eye.

Scurvy: Disease caused by the lack of vitamin C; causes weight loss, loss of muscle tone and paralysis.

Selective Inbreeding: With cavies, the practice of breeding daughters and granddaughters back to their fathers and grandfathers, and sons and grandsons back to their mothers and grandmothers.

Self or Self-Colored: Animals that have the same colored hair over the entire head, leg, and body, without ticking; examples include the Beige, Black, Cream, Red and White.

Senior: A cavy 6 months of age or over 32 ounces

Sheen: Degree of shine to the hair shaft of the Satin coat.

Show Board: Board made expressly for presenting long-haired breeds at shows; a standard show board is 16" x 16" x 4" and covered in beige burlap, with a 4" wide and 1" high cut out hand hold on each side.

Show Classification: A system of grouping related varieties within a breed to increase the number of animals competing during judging.

Side Frills: See angle wings

Side Sweeps: The part of the coat of a long-haired cavy (all except Texel) that lies smoothly over the sides of a cavy and extends outward. Side sweeps should blend evenly with the rear sweeps.

Side Whiskers: A protruding tuft or ride of hair found between the back of the jaw and the shoulder. Side whiskers are a disqualification from competition in American, American Satin, Coronet, Silkie, Silkie Satin, Teddy, Teddy Satin, Texel, and White Crested cavies.

Solid Colored: A color obtained by the intermingling of different colored hairs (brindles and roans); the solid colored should be devoid of markings and shadings.

Solid Ticked: A group of varieties that have a distinct ticking color pattern over the entire animal, including the belly and tops of the feet.

Sow: A female cavy

Symptoms: Actions or characteristics a cavy exhibits as a direct result of a disease or ailment.

Tan Pattern: A group of normal-coated American cavies with the top color to be Black, Chocolate, Blue, Beige, or Lilac and tan markings (Tans) or white markings (Martins) around the eyes, pea spots, inside ears, nostrils, jowls, shoulders, inside of legs/feet, chest, and belly. Flanks are to be evenly and thickly laced with tan tipped hairs.

Ticking: A distribution of self, base-colored hairs (often longer guard hairs) throughout the coat of Solid Ticked varieties and Agouti varieties. There should be no ticking on bellies.

Ticking Color Pattern: The color pattern found on all Agouti and Solid Ticked varieties caused by the intermixing of ticking hairs and tipped hairs. This gives the coat the appearance of the tip color being evenly distributed over a field of base color.

Tipped Hairs: Those hairs of Agouti and Solid Ticked varieties that have a color band or section at or near the upper portion of the hair shaft that is a different color than the base of the hair shaft. Also, on tan pattern cavies tipping appears on the flanks, which should be evenly and thickly laced with tan tipped hairs.

Tipping: The color band found at or near the end of the upper portion of the hair shaft on Agouti and Solid Ticked varieties.

Toxemia: Poisoning of the sow during pregnancy (also called ketosis).

Type: The overall balance and conformation representative and characteristic of the perfect example of each cavy breed.

Under Color: The color on the lower portion of the hair shaft, near the skin.

Variety: Subdivision of any recognized breed, distinct in color or pattern.

Ventilation: A supply of fresh air.

Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship (VCPR): A relationship in which a veterinarian knows the client and his or her animal.

Wall Eyes (Moon Eyes): Having a milky film over the cornea, or appearance similar to a moonstone; colored eyes having an extremely light iris, giving a glazed appearance. Moon eyes are a disqualification from competition in all breeds.

Weaning: The process by which a pup stops nursing and transitions to solid food.

Wrappers: Special papers or materials used to tie up and protect the long-coated Peruvian, Silkie and Coronet.

Knowledge and Skills I Gained

There are many things to learn in 4-H. Check each item below that you learned or improved in 4-H during the past year.

I learned or improved my ability to...

HEAD (*Independence*)

- try something new
- set goals for myself
- plan a project
- keep myself organized
- keep track of finances
- keep records of my work
- gain knowledge of my project
- get more information about something I am interested in
- use resources wisely
- participate in a business meeting
- run a business meeting
- make wise choices and decisions
- solve problems
- learn from my mistakes
- understand that it's ok to change my mind if I need to
- pay attention to instructions

HEART (*Belonging*)

- speak confidently in front of a group
- give a public presentation
- share my feelings or point of view
- make myself understood without bullying or being loud
- listen to other people
- respect someone else's feelings
- resolve differences of opinion
- appreciate my cultural heritage
- accept people who are different from me
- get along with other kids
- make others feel welcome
- stand up for others
- make new friends
- appreciate the importance of friendships in my life

HANDS (*Generosity*)

- work with others
- work within a group
- work within a committee
- work with adults
- get past differences to reach a goal
- help others succeed
- make something with my hands
- explore a career interest
- follow directions
- lead others
- find ways to make a positive contribution to society
- understand the importance of community service
- see that my efforts can make a difference
- take the initiative to start something on my own

HEALTH (*Mastery*)

- understand my strengths and weaknesses
- finish something I started
- be proud of my accomplishments
- accept change
- see that my character can effect a situation
- take responsibility for my own words and actions
- deal with winning and losing gracefully
- be careful and practice safety
- appreciate the importance of good health
- stay healthy
- feel good about myself

Other: _____

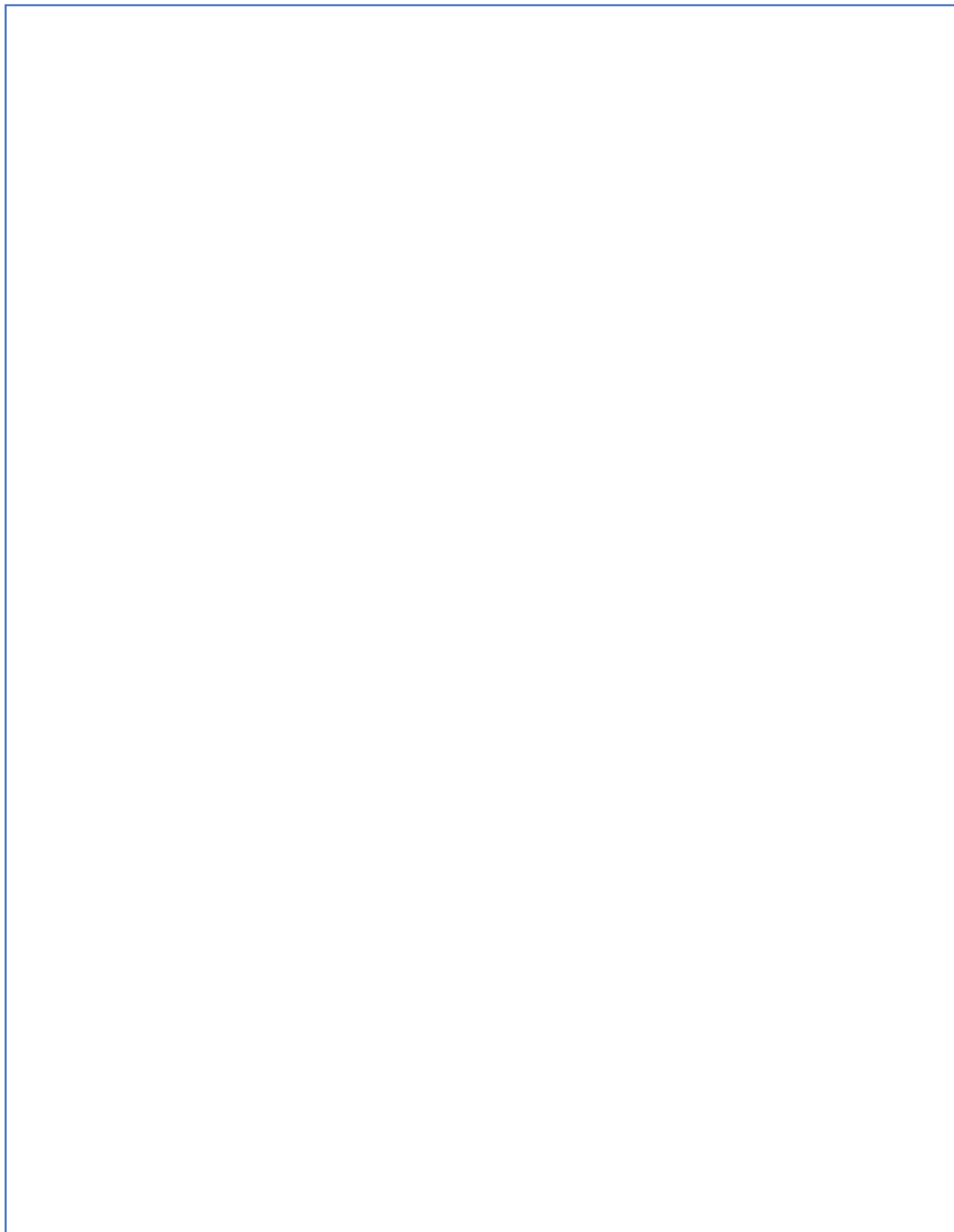
Year in Review

Use the space below or additional pages (if needed) to answer the following questions. You can be as creative as you want in answering these questions. You may want to use drawings, pictures, diagrams or newspaper clippings.

1. What do you like about the breed of cavy that you own?
2. How much do you feed your cavy each day?
3. Draw a picture, diagram or attach a picture of your cages.
4. How do you prepare your cages for weather changes?
5. What was the most exciting thing you have learned this year?
6. What do you want to work on or learn about next year?



Year in Review (continued)

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin blue border, occupying most of the page below the title. It is intended for the user to write their year-in-review report.

SUMMARY AND DECLARATION

Those youth completing all 4-H expectations will be deemed as being in “GOOD STANDING” for the current 4-H year. This is an accomplishment to be proud of and will be rewarded with a Certificate and 4-H Achievement Pin.

Complete the table below to be eligible for this award by checking the box to certify you fulfilled each expectation.

| 4-H Expectations to complete the 4-H Year in GOOD STANDING | State YES if you completed this |
|---|--|
| Enrolled in 4-H by May 31 of the current 4-H year | |
| Always abided by the 4-H Code of Conduct | |
| Attended at least the minimum number of meetings required by my club(s) | |
| Met all 4-H and Club deadlines on time | |
| Completed a County-level Public Presentation | |
| Submitted MY 4-H Story in the correct format on time | |
| Submitted my completed Project Record Book on time | |

I hereby declare that this 4-H Record Book, which contains:

Section 1: My Personal Development Record;

Section 2: My Project(s) Record(s)

This is a true record of my activities/accomplishments from the current 4-H year, and I confirm that, so far as is reasonably possible given my age and abilities, it is my own work.

Signed by 4-H'er:

Signed by Club Leader: