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## Sheltie guinea pig breeders

Wikipedia article list This article needs additional quotes to verify. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to reliable sources. Non-source material can be challenged and removed. Find resources: List of guinea pigs breeds - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (November 2010) (Find out how and when to remove this template message) There are many breeds of guinea pigs or ducks that have been developed since its domestication about 5000 BC. Breeds vary greatly in appearance and purpose, from show breeds with long, flowing hair to lab breeds being used as model organisms for science. From roughly 1,200 to 1,532 CE (Spanish Conquest of the Ink Kingdom), selective breeding of native South American people resulted in many varieties of landrace domestic guinea pigs that form the basis for some formal modern breeds. [1] Early Andean varieties were primarily held as agricultural stocks for food, and efforts to improve cava breeds (cuy) bred for food continue into the modern era, with completely separate breeds that focus on size and resistance to disease. Silkie with lilac and white colouring With the export of guinea pigs to Europe in the 15th century To this end, various competing fanciers' breed organisations have been set up. The American Cavy Breeders Association, an adjunct to the American Association of Rabbit Breeders, is the governing body in the United States and Canada. [2] The British Cavy Council manages cavy clubs in the United Kingdom. For Australia and New Zealand, there are the Australian National Cavy Council and the New Zealand Cavy Council. [3] [4] Each club publishes its own standard of excellence and determines which breeds are eligible for demonstration. New breeds are constantly emerging which may or may not be recognised by these breeders' organizations. Although there are many breeds of guinea pigs, only a few found on the show table are common as pets. Most domestic guinea pigs were either found unwanted breeders, [clarification needed], or otherwise were bred as pleasant pets no matter how well they met the standard of perfection for the breed. American (short-haired), Abyssinian (rough-coated), Peruvian (long-coated), and Sheltie/Silkie (also long-coated) are breeds most commonly seen as pets. In addition to Silkie, they also historically form basic breeds in competitive demonstrations of guinea pigs. In addition to its standard form, almost all breeds come in a satin variant. Satin cavities have coats of special gloss and shine thanks to their hollow hairshafts. However, there is growing evidence that the genes responsible for the satin sheath can also cause serious bone problems, including osteodystrophy and Paget's disease. [5] For this reason, some associations of duck farmers, nordic, prohibit the display of satin changes due to animal welfare concerns. All cava breeds have some common general standards: the profile of the head should be rounded and have large eyes and large, smooth ears; the body should be strong and compact to build; hair color should be clearly defined and thorough from root to tip in all variants. These standards are best met by long-established, commonly bred breeds because their breeders have sufficient time and the animals actually reproduce for these characteristics. The ideal coat colour – good definition and thoroughness – rarely meets breeds other than smooth breeds that had well-established separate breeding lines for different colours. Note to satin variants the Satin Guinea Pig is not a separate breed, but has, as the name suggests, a characteristic satin-like, almost glassy, coat gloss. The hair shaft on the right satin cava is actually hollow. The genetic factor for having a satin coat is recessive and is found in all types of hair: long, rough, curly and short. There is a satin version of these breeds: Abyssinian, American, Peruvian, Silkie, and Teddy. The satin sheath is associated with osteodystrophy (OD), an incurable and potentially painful metabolic bone disease. Symptoms of osteodystrophy begin to show around 12 to 18 months of age. These symptoms include wobbly gait, food problems, and-with sow-birth complications. [6] Due to animal welfare concerns, some registers, such as the Swedish and Finnish guinea pig associations, refuse to register satin parent. [7] [8] American American Guinea pig The common guinea pig breed, the American guinea pig, is a recognized breed by the American Rabbit Breeders Association (ARBA). They are entered and listed in the ARBA competitions in nineteen colour classifications; Black, Cream, Red, White, Any other self (beige, chocolate, lilac, reddish-orange), Brindle, Roan, dilute solid, Golden Solid, Silver Solid, Dilute Agouti, Golden Agouti, Silver Agouti, Dalmatian, Dutch, Himalayan, Turtle Shell & amp; White, any other tagged (broken color and Turtle Shell), and Tan pattern (Black Tan, Beige Tan, and Lilac Tan). The American guinea pig should be laid with its hind legs under the animal and the front legs slightly in front of the shoulders and should not be forced into a cozy position or stretched. The American should have a broad shoulder, a Roman nose and a full crown, and the coat should be short and silky. The coat is defective for feathers, hardness, or is thin or long. Contestants are disqualified for combs, roses, side moustaches, or satin gloss, although this should not be confused with the natural sheen of certain varieties. The ears are supposed to be bold and bright. American is known for sweet and obedient personality, and is considered by many an excellent breed of cava for new owners. [9] White Crested The White Crested is similar to an American one, but they have one white rose on their forehead. Breed standards and ideals are almost identical, except that the white crested cavy comb should be completely color different from the rest of the animal. Mostly the comb is white, as required by the ACBA standard. No other white hair should be present in the animal. By this standard, white Cresteds are not preserved in colors that have white anywhere on the body, such as Dutch, Roan, and Dalmatian. Abyssinian Male Champion Abyssinian Cavs with Tortoiseshen-and-White Coloring Main Article: Abyssinian Guinea Pig Derivation of the breed name is unknown, but does not indicate origin in the geographical area of Abyssinia (present Ethiopia). [10] The Abyssinian breed is known for their 'roses', which are cowlicks growing out of their coats. Among abyssinian hair roses are combs, worth 25 points according to the ARBA standard. The combs between the two roses should ideally stand firmly straight without breaking down on both sides, even if they are lightly pressed with the palm of your hand. Between each saddle, hip joint and rose should be a comb on the collar, back comb, comb and ridges. The ARBA mistakes for flat coat, crooked combs, short coat, and soft texture. Other hair disqualifications include a coat over 1.5 inches in length and satin gloss (not to be confused by the natural sheen of some varieties). The required head equipment (5 ARBA standard points) includes a well-formed beard and an upright bead running over the head. Abyssinians are considered by many to be good pets for experienced owners of exotic animals, but their exciting nature makes them not necessarily a good choice for first time cavy owners. [11] The Peruvian Peruvian show with Peruvian hair wraps has a long smooth coat all over the body, including a prominent ancesn resulting from part of its hair on the body. [12] Silkie Silkie, also called Sheltie, has a long, smooth coat that flows back through the body. Silkie must never have any roses or hair growing in the direction of his face. His coat shouldn't have its part. Viewed from above, Silkie and his coat form the shape of a teardrop. The coat is generally accepted to have a little longer to sweep the hair in the back. Coronet Coronet cavy Coronet resembles silkie with its smooth coat growing backwards through its body, but has a comb on its forehead. As with short-coated crested breeds, this comb should be symmetrical and distinct with a small center and without sticking hairs. Lunkarya, or Lunk at a glance, is a new group of related breeds developed in Sweden and in the Nordic countries. These breeds have long, rough, curly coats, which should be very dense and full. The group has three variants of the breed: Lunkarya Peruvian (with a prominent anceste), Lunkarya Sheltie (with hair flowing back through the body), and Lunkarya Coronet (with a comb on the forehead). It was originally described as peruvian's dominant rex,[clarification needed], but was later named Lunkarya, a variation of the surname of the breed's creator: Lundqvist. This breed is not recognized by the American Rabbit Breeders Association. Texel Texel Texel guinea pigs were originally preserved in Britain. They are characterized by long, curly hair and fur, which is thicker, not so curly and shorter around their faces. Merino, or English Merino, is a texel with a crown (comb) on its head. It is recognized in Europe as a standard breed. Sheba must not be confused with Shiba Inu. Sheba, [clarification needed] or Sheba Mini Yak, is a long-haired, rosetted cavy characterized by a mutated chop moustache. It is often referred to as Bad-Hair-Day Cavy. Sheba has a frontal presented on one side of her face in a naturally tousled look. They are recognized as a breed of cava in Australia. Their breed standard was developed by Wynne Eecen of Sydney, New South Wales, in the 1970s, and was published in her book Pigs Not Pigs. [13] This breed is not recognized by the American Rabbit Breeders Association. Teddy Teddy teddy has a short, rough, very thick, spring coat that stands all over his body. Hair usually grows to a slight length and makes this breed resemble a gentle color more than any other. [14] Another unique feature of Teddies in the U.S. is the relatively long coating of hair in their belly. Teddy has an eccentric, spring coat that is known for its soft, cuddly quality, often compared to an old teddy bear. They come in a plus still coat and a rough coat; cuddly animals have a softer coat, while those coated with a rough coating have a thicker hair structure. Hairless varieties Skinny pig maleBaldwin guinea pig female Several varieties of hairless guinea pig exist; the most common hairless breeds are Skinny and Baldwin. They are two separate breeds, with different genetic factors that make them hairless ducks generally need warmer accommodation and more energy-rich food to compensate for the loss of body heat. They are also prone to dive (breeze), skin drying, and skin infections without careful breeding. Skinny Main Article: Skinny Pig Skinny stands out for being a mostly hair on your face and legs. Cubs are born almost without hair, unlike Baldwin, who loses her hair. This breed was developed from a hairless laboratory strain that was crossed with Teddies and other breeds of hair: a form of outcrossing. Baldwin Article: Baldwin sare born with a full coat that plunges out with age, while only a little hair remains on their feet (Skinny also has hair on her face). This breed was developed from spontaneously mutated pups born to American crested parents of one breeder. Dyes Two satin cavies with short hair, one with black hair and one with pink eyes and white cavies coat of different breeds have several colors and patterns. In the case of short-coated caviar, most colors represent variations of the breed bred and displayed separately from other colors. All coloring should apply throughout the coat, while the roots and tips have the same shade. In the case of broken caviar, i.e. any caviar with non-self-accepted colour combinations, the colour is described in the order of magnitude (i.e. mostly purple cavas with some cream and white spot would be called lila-cream-and-white, while mostly white cavas with a patch of red-black ticking would be white and gold agouti). Custom Custom Cavy is evenly one color, without ticking or patterning. Custom guinea pigs come in different colors. Colors include black, chocolate, red, gold, buff, cream, white, purple, beige and slate. Ticked Guinea pig with golden coloring, as well as ticking Ticked ducks have black hairs with red series ticking, i.e. each individual hair has stripes of black and red series of colors. If the ticked duck also has a tortoise pattern, the red series spots are evenly colored, while the black series completely ticked. The two common variations are gold agouti, with black and red, and silver agouti, with black and white. Any other color combinations in the U.S. are called dilute agouti. Solid agouti is completely ticked off. Its variations are referred to as normal agouti, and so on. Black-and-buff brindle Abyssinian cavy Brindle Brindle A brindle cavy has intermixed hairs of both black and red series colours throughout their coats, with no ticking. The ideal show brindle appears uniformly colored, with both series appearing evenly throughout. Magpie Magpie cavy is a peculiar form of brindle, with black for the black series, but replaces white for the red series. Magpie can be easily confused with roan, although in magpie white hairs can appear anywhere on cavy. Dutch pattern Dutch cavalry has a specific white pattern: flame on the face, a wide white belt around the neck, chest and abdomen, including the front paws, and white tips on the hind legs. The pattern is basically the same as the Dutch pattern in rabbits, and was named after it. Himalayan pattern A has a white body with colored points (face, ears, legs). It is an acromelanic, i.e. temperature-responsive colouring and its degree of darkness depends on how cold or warm cavy is maintained. To show Himalayans should have black or dark brown points with ruby, ie dark red, eyes. The darkest areas should be the face, paws and legs. Himalayan ducks are born solid white, points slowly gaining color after a few weeks. The tan pattern of tan cava is actually mostly black. The tan cava is otherwise solid black, with red ticking around the muzzle, around the eyes, in places above the eyes, under the neck and fox Otter and fox otter and fox otter and fox otter and white ticking, respectively. Different shades are named after the black series shade, for example, black otter, lilac-and-tan, and gray fox. Turtle pattern turtle (cake for short) cavy has spots of red and black. The ideal show tortoise cavy has regular, well-defined spots of every color on each side, and appears to have longitudinal seams on the back and abdomen. Diluted turtles are called broken colors and diluted turtles and white tricolors. They follow the same ideal pattern. Roan and Dalmatian main article: Roan (color) § Roan guinea pigs roan cavy has white hairs evenly mixed on their body, while Dalmatian (pattern) cavy has a white body with colored spots. He is named after a spotted Dalmatian dog, and is not really from Dalmatia. The head and hume are mostly coloured in both varieties. They are caused by the same gene, and whether cavy appears roan or Dalmatian is defined by modifier factors. Many caviar have a medium roan/Dalmatian pattern, and these varieties are challenging to successfully breed in show quality. The Roan/Dalmatian factor, sometimes called the deadly white gene or simply the deadly gene, is incompletely dominant. While the roan/Dalmatian factor is consistently visible in heterozygome carriers that do not have other factors producing white hair, the pattern can be masked by extreme dilution (which leads to full white coloration) or extreme white spotting. The gene is deadly when homozygous, resulting in full white cubs with different combinations of deafness, blindness, loss of sense of mouth and deformities. Some deadly cubs may survive for some time, while others die shortly after birth, if not euthanised. Most Roan/Dalmatian breeders breed is only on lethal-non-carriers to avoid the 25% risk of homozygote pups that occurs breeding carrier-to-carrier. References ^ Nowak, Ronald M. (1999). Walker Mammals of the World (6th ed.). p. 1667 - 1669. ISBN 0-8018-5789-9. ^ Constitution. American Cava Breeders Association. 2006-09-29. Archived from the original for 2007-04-05. Loaded 2007-03-22. ^ Official site. Australian National Cavs Loaded 2012-11-25. ^ Official site. NZ Cavy Council. Loaded 2017-10-06. Jordan, Julia. Untersuchungen zur Osteodystrophia fibrosa beim Hausmeerschweinchen (Cavia aperea f. porcellus) der Züchtung satin Investigation of osteodystrophy fibrosa in guinea pigs (Cavia aperea f. porcellus) phenotype Satin. Dissertation, Freie Universität Berlin, 2006. ISBN 978-3-86664-349-9 ^ Guineapig Welfare ^ Registry marsvin (in Swedish). Svenska Marsvinförslaget. Loaded 2014-05-27. ^ Rekisteröintisäännöt (in Finnish). Suomen marsuyhdistys. Loaded 2014-05-27. ^ Products, Cash Flow. 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