

# Scottish Rat Club



## *Varieties Standards 2011*

Standards are reproduced with the kind permission of the  
National Fancy Rat Society.

For more information visit [www.nfrs.org](http://www.nfrs.org)

The Varieties Schedule is split into sections. For ease of reference we have colour coded these sections

## General Conformation

### Disqualifying Faults

Class 0	New Varieties Standards
Class 1—12	Self Section Standards
Class 13— 30	Marked Section Standards
Class 31—36	Russian Section Standards
Class 37—46	Shaded Section Standards
Class 47—64	AOV Section Standards
Class 65—74	Rex Section Standards
Class 75—86	Dumbo Section Standards
Class 87—88	Guide Standard

### Additional Classes

### Further Information

## General Conformation:

- The Rat shall be of good size, does long and racy type, bucks being of a bigger build, arched over the loin, firm fleshed with clean, long head, but not too pointed at the nose.
- The eyes shall be round, bold, clean and of good size.
- The ears shall be of good size, well formed and widely spaced.
- The tail shall be cylindrical and as long as the body, thick at the base, tapering to a fine point.
- The ears, feet and tail shall be covered with fine hair. The coat shall be smooth and glossy (except for the Rex type).
- Bucks are longer than does and have a harsher coat.

Serious Faults: Poor condition or health, bare areas, scaliness of ears and or kinked or short tail.

## Disqualifying Faults:

- · Lack of whiskers
- · Severe Scabs,
- · Mites and Fleas
- · Obvious ill-health
- · Intractability
- · Underage kitten (or appearance of being underage, i.e. baby fluff, underweight, undersize)

**Exhibits may not be moved to another class after commencement of judging.**

**Exhibitors are advised to seek assistance from Show Secretary to ensure rats are entered in correct classes at time of entry.**

**Note:** Castrated bucks cannot be shown in varieties classes but can be shown in pet classes.

# NEW VARIETIES

CLASS	VARIETY STANDARD	POINTS	
0	<p><b>Apricot Agouti:</b> To be a pale apricot, evenly ticked with silver guard hairs. Undercolour to be ice blue down to the skin. Belly colour to be a pale cream. Foot colour to match top. Eyes red.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> Genetically a pink eyed blue agouti A- B- c- dd pp</p>	Top colour 15 Ticking 10 Undercolour 10 Belly Colour 05 Feet 10 General conformation 50	
0	<p><b>Bareback:</b> The hood shall be unbroken, covering the head, throat, chest and shoulders, except in the case of light coloured bareback varieties where a pale coloured throat is permissible. The remainder of the body to be white. The edges of the hood shall be clearcut and devoid of brindling. The white area shall be pure and devoid of any yellowish tinge or staining.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> hh Hm<sup>s</sup></p>	Symmetry of markings 15 Colour of Hood 10 Colour of white parts (no spots/shading) 10 Hood 10 Tail 05 General conformation 50	
0	<p><b>Blue Point Himalayan (includes both eye colours):</b> Body colour to be white, free from stains and even throughout. The points to be a medium smokey blue. Eyes red or black</p> <p>Note—Colour areas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Face—not to extend upwards from the eyes</li> <li>2. Ears—not to extend downwards from the base.</li> <li>3. Forelegs - not to extend upwards beyond the elbows</li> <li>4. Hind legs - not to extend upwards beyond the ankle</li> <li>5. Tail - not to extend beyond the tail root</li> <li>6. Feet - colour to be solid throughout, devoid of any white.</li> </ol> <p><b>Genetics:</b> aa c<sup>h</sup>c dd plus unproven genetics in case of black eyed</p>	Body colour 20 Feet 10 Tail 10 Nose and Ears 10 General conformation 50	
0	<p><b>Cinnamon Chinchilla:</b> Top colour light brown, caused by the intermingling of brown guard hairs over a pearl white ground. The whole to give a pale speckled sandy appearance. Undercolour mid grey / brown, intermediate section pearl, tips brown. All the underside to be white with a clear demarcation between top colour and belly Head markings may be present or absent. Where present either a blaze or a headspot to be acceptable.</p> <p>Headspot. Headspots to be centrally placed on the rat's forehead and no bigger than the rat's eye.</p> <p>Blaze. This is to be a wedge shaped symmetrical blaze of white starting at the nose and extending up the face to the forehead. The blaze to cover the whisker bed and to taper to a fine point midway between the eyes and the ears. Not to extend to the cheeks or the eyes.</p> <p>Forelegs to be white to half their length, backfeet to the ankle (hock or tarsal bone). tails to be pied.</p> <p>Faults: Drags, skewed or mishapened blazes, uneven or over large headspots, top colour too yellow.</p> <p>Eyes black.</p>	Top colour 15 Shading 20 Belly 10 Headspot 05 General conformation 50	
0	<p><b>Coffee:</b> To be a rich creamy caramel throughout, from the tips of the fur down to the skin. Colour to be as even as possible, devoid of dinginess, white hairs or patches. Foot colour to match top.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> aa bb mm.</p>	Top colour 20 Belly colour 10 Feet 20 General conformation 50	
0	<p><b>Cream:</b> Body colour to be a rich Devonshire (warm) cream colour with no odd coloured hairs or patches. Ears and tail to be pink. Eyes: black.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> Currently unproven and being researched.</p>	Body colour 20 Belly colour 20 Eyes 5 Feet 5 General conformation 50	
0	<p><b>Essex Capped:</b> The top of the head with the exception of the nose tip and the pattern to be coloured with the colour to extend a short way behind the ears. The rest of the rat to be white. Nose tip to be white, white triangle between the eyes pointing rearwards and with a white line running from the point of the triangle to the white on the nape of the neck. As with the related Essex variety, colour paling is normal for this variety and is not a fault.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> Essex gene combined with h. H<sup>o</sup></p>	Coat colour 20 Eyes 20 Ears 05 Tail 05 General conformation 50	

CLASS	VARIETY STANDARD	POINTS	
0	<p><b>Havana:</b> To be a warm rich brown. Eye colour mid ruby, to harmonise with coat colour.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> aa Bb mm Rr</p>	Top colour 15 Eye colour 15 Belly colour 10 Feet 10 General conformation 50	
0	<p><b>Hooded Downunder: The Hood</b> should be unbroken and clean cut, covering the head, throat, chest and shoulders except in the case of light coloured rats where a pale throat is normal. The hood shall be continuous with the saddle, extending down the spine to the tail with as much of the tail coloured as possible.</p> <p><b>The Saddle</b> width shall be 2—3.5cm in the adult, proportionately smaller in the kitten, as even as possible and unbroken.</p> <p><b>Under:</b> the belly stripe should be 2—3.5cm wide and unbroken, proportionately smaller in the kitten. Side areas should be devoid of spotting. Colour to conform to a recognised colour variety. The white areas shall be devoid of a yellowish tinge or staining.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> Unproven marked gene possibly on H or a recessive to it, in this case combined with hooded.</p>	Saddle 10 Hood 10 Belly 15 Colour 10 Tail 05 General conformation 50	
0	<p><b>Merle:</b> Merle rats may be shown in Pearl and Cinnamon pearl. The unique feature is a pattern of dark splash-spots distributed evenly throughout the entire lighter background colour so as to resemble a merle dog. The markings should be numerous and distinct. Eyes: black.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> Pearl or Cinnamon pearl rats with patchy expression of the Pearl gene.</p>		
0	<p><b>Powder Blue :</b> To be a pale dove blue colour, with pale silver base fur. Pale silver underbelly. Should be distinctly different to that of the slate colour of the Blue rat. Colour to be as even as possible, devoid of dinginess, white hairs or patches. Foot colour to match top. Eyes black or ruby.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> a/a d/d —selected for pale undercoat</p>	Top colour 20 Belly colour 10 Feet (5 points per foot) 20 General conformation 50	
0	<p><b>Quick Silver:</b> To be an even and bright shade of blue grey with no suggestion of icy, creamy or brownish tones. Should be distinctly different to the icy blue tone of the Platinum rat and the pale dove of the Powder Blue. Undercolour light blue to skin, belly colour to match top. Feet grey, eye colour mid ruby.</p>	Top colour 15 Eye colour 15 Belly colour 10 Feet 10 General conformation 50	
0	<p><b>Russian Burmese:</b> To be a warm, mid grey, devoid of dinginess, silvering or patches, with distinctly darker points of the same shade. Faint light speckling or a subtle ticked effect (heathering) is usual for this variety and is not a fault. Eyes black or very dark ruby.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> Burmese genetics currently unproven and being researched + rb/rb</p>		
0	<p><b>Russian Dove Agouti:</b> 'A blend of warm pinky grey ticking over a light fawn ground. Heathering of the ticking is normal for this variety and not a fault. Undercolour grey to the skin, foot colour to be grey, belly colour light silver. Eyes black.</p>		
0	<p><b>Russian Pearl:</b> To be a mid silver, with a creamish undercolour. The majority of hairs to be pearl tipped with grey, indispersed with occasional grey hairs. The top coat must be short and thick with a slight metallic sheen. Belly fur to be a pale creamy grey. Foot colour pale grey. Eyes Black.</p>	Top Colour: 15 Coat quality 15 Feet 10 Undercolour 05 Belly 05 General Conformation 50	
0	<p><b>Sable Burmese:</b> To be a warm dark otter brown with subtle darker points on the feet, tail, face and ears. Devoid of dinginess, silvering or patches. Contrast between points and body colour not to be overstated. Any suggestion of black in the points to be penalised. Eyes black.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> currently unproven and being researched. Is doubling up of Burmese.</p>	Body colour 20 Feet 10 Tail 10 Nose and ears 10 General Conformation 50	

CLASS	VARIETY STANDARD	POINTS	
0	<p><b>Satin:</b> The Satin shall have a high sheen coat resulting in a satin like or metallic gloss. The colour may be that of any recognised variety. Satinisation will appear to increase the intensity of any colour and this should be taken into account.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> Unrecognised recessive gene Sa. Probably at least 2.</p>	Colour, pattern and condition Fur/ satinisation Body type and size Head Eyes Ears Feet Tail	30  30 15 50 05 05 05 05
0	<p><b>Spotted Downunder: Head:</b> The colour not to extend past the ears and to follow the line of the lower jawbone. It should not extend under the chin. A white blaze or spot is highly desirable.</p> <p><b>Body:</b> should be broken marked, giving the effect of spotting over the back and belly. Side spots are desirable.</p> <p><b>Colour:</b> to conform to a recognised colour variety. The white areas shall be devoid of a yellowish tinge or staining.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> See Hooded Downunder</p>	Cap Body Markings; Top Belly Colour General con-formation	15  15 10 10 50
0	<p><b>Turpin:</b> Marked rat with colour confined to definite areas of the face and a wide band of colour sprinkled in a wide band down the back. Face (similar to the roan) - 2 triangles of colour from the ears to points at the eyes. Triangles to meet between the ears. This colour and the colour along the back to be mixed with white to give the appearance of the colour being lightly sprinkled onto the white background. The colour on the back to be present in a wide band.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> Chinchillated?</p>	Top colour Belly colour Under colour Feet General*	20 10 15 5 50
0	<p><b>Wheaten Burmese:</b> To be a mid sand colour, points to be distinctly darker than body colour. Base coat to be light brown. Belly colour to be pale silvery grey. Eyes black.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> Currently unproven and being researched. (Agouti based Burmese.)</p>	Body colour Belly Feet Tail Nose and ears General*	20 10 5 5 10 50

## Variety Classes

### SELF

CLASS	VARIETY STANDARD	POINTS	
1 and 2	<p><b>Pink Eyed White:</b> To be as white as possible, devoid of creamy tinge or staining. Eyes pink.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> Normally c/c but other possibilities exist</p>	Top colour Belly colour General conformation	25 25 50
3 and 4	<p><b>Champagne:</b> To be an evenly warm beige, with no suggestion of dullness or greyness. Eyes red.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> a/a p/p or a/a b/b p/p</p> <p><b>Buff:</b> To be an even, warm magnolia with no sign of dullness or greyness. Belly colour to match top. Eyes to be dark ruby.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> a/a r/r or a/a b/b r/r</p>	Top colour Belly colour General conformation  Top colour Belly colour Eye colour General conformation	25 25 50  25 15 10 50
5 and 6	<p><b>British Blue:</b> To be a deep steel blue without any brown coloration. Colour to be even with the belly colour matching the top. The colour of the fur when parted to be blue grey down to the skin.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> a/a d/d</p>	Top colour Belly colour Feet General conformation	20 10 20 50

CLASS	VARIETY STANDARD	POINTS	
7 and 8	<p><b>Black:</b> To be a deep solid black, devoid of dinginess and white hairs or patches. Base fur to be black. Foot colour to match top. Eyes black.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> a/a</p>	Top colour 20 Belly colour 10 Feet 20 General conformation 50	
9 and 10	<p><b>Mink:</b> To be an even mid-grey brown, devoid of dinginess, silvering or patches and having a distinct bluish sheen. Foot colour to match top. Eyes black.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> a/a m/m</p> <p><b>Chocolate:</b> To be a deep, rich chocolate, as even as possible, devoid of any dinginess and white hairs or patches. Foot colour to match top. Eyes black.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> a/a b/b or a/a B/B R/r or a/a b/b R/r</p>	Top colour 20 Belly colour 10 Feet 20 General conformation 50  Top colour 20 Belly colour 10 Feet 20 General conformation 50	
11 and 12	<p><b>Ivory:</b> Body colour to be very pale creamy white all over with no odd coloured hairs or patches. Ears and tail to be pink. Eyes black.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> Currently unproven and being researched.</p>	Coat colour 20 Eyes 20 Ears 05 Tail 05 General conformation 50	

## MARKED

CLASS	VARIETY STANDARD	POINTS	
13 and 14	<p><b>Berkshire:</b> To be symmetrically marked, with as much white on the chest and belly as possible. The white shall not extend up the sides of the body; the edges shall be clear cut and devoid of brindling. Back feet to be white to the ankle, forelegs to be white to half the leg. Tail to be white to half its length. The body colour shall conform to the recognised colour variety. The white area shall be pure and devoid of any colour or staining. A white spot on the forehead is desirable</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> H/h or H/h<sup>e</sup> + other marked genes.</p> <p><b>Badger:</b> As much of the underside of the rat as possible to be white, including belly, chest, throat and underside of the legs, the white not to extend up the sides of the body. Back feet to be white to the ankle, forelegs to be white to the elbow. Tail to be white to half its length. The body colour shall conform to a recognised colour variety. The white area shall be pure and devoid of any colour or staining. The defining feature of this variety is the blaze. This is to be a wedge shaped symmetrical blaze of white starting at the nose and extending up the face to the forehead. The blaze to cover the whisker bed and taper to a fine point midway between the eyes and the ears. Markings not to extend onto the cheeks or the eyes.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> Many possible</p>	Top colour 15 Belly Markings 15 Tail stop 10 Foot stops 05 Head spot 05 General conformation 50  Blaze Body markings 15 Top colour 15 Tail stop 10 Foot stops 05 General conformation 05  50	
15 and 16	<p><b>Irish:</b> White equilateral triangle on chest with front feet white and back feet white to half their length. The triangle to be of good size, clear cut and devoid of brindling, not to extend in a streak down the belly but to occupy all the space between the front legs. The body colour shall conform to a recognised colour variety</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> H/h or H/h<sup>i</sup> + other marked genes.</p>	Triangle 20 Top colour 15 Foot stops 10 Belly colour 5 General conformation 50	

CLASS	VARIETY STANDARD	POINTS	
17 and 18	<p><b>Hooded:</b> The hood shall be unbroken, covering the head, throat, chest and shoulders, except in the case of light coloured Hooded varieties, where a pale coloured throat and chest is permissible. The hood shall be continuous with the saddle spinal stripe which should extend down the spine to the tail, with as much of the tail as possible being coloured. The saddle width shall be 1/4 to 1/2 an inch - it must be as even as possible and unbroken. The edges of the hood and saddle shall be clear cut and devoid of brindling. The white area shall be pure and devoid of any yellowish tinge or staining.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> h/h hm<sup>i</sup></p>	Saddle (pattern) 15 Colour of hood and saddle 10 Colour of white parts 10 Hood (pattern) 10 Tail 10 General conformation 05 <b>50</b>	
19 and 20	<p><b>Variiegated:</b> The head and shoulders to be of a distinct colour with a white spot or blaze on the forehead. Where a spot is present this should be centrally placed on the forehead, round or oval in shape and no bigger than the rat's eye. Blazes are a wedge shaped symmetrical blaze of white starting at the nose and extending up the face to the forehead. The blaze to cover the whisker bed and taper to a fine point midway between the eyes and the ears. Markings not to extend onto the cheeks or the eyes. The rest of the upper portion (back, sides and tail) of the rat's body to be white, evenly marked with patches and flecks of distinct colour, the colour to conform to a recognised colour variety. Underside (including belly, chest and throat) to be white, devoid of creamy tinge or staining.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> h/h<sup>e</sup> or h<sup>e</sup>/h<sup>e</sup></p>	Variegation 25 Colour 10 Head spot or blaze 05 Tail – variegated 05 Head and shoulders 05 General conformation 50	
21 and 22	<p><b>Capped:</b> The colour not to extend past the ears and to follow the line of the lower jaw bone, it should not extend under the chin. A white blaze or spot on the face, and the rest of the body white. Colour to conform to a recognised colour variety. White area should be pure and devoid of yellowish tinge and staining.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> h<sup>e</sup>/h<sup>e</sup> possibly h/h<sup>e</sup> hm<sup>s</sup></p>	Cap 20 Body colour 15 Blaze (or spot) - open blazes penalised by 5 points 10 Colour of cap 05 General conformation 50	
23 and 24	<p><b>Essex:</b> To be recognised in any standard colour, remembering that the effect of the gene responsible is to lighten the top colour .The darkest area is along the spine, becoming less intense down the sides of the animal. The gradual fading of colour continues onto the belly, which is off white, with no spotting of darker colour. When viewed from above, the fading effect should be symmetrical, having no clear demarcation. The fading effect also to be seen on the legs so that the feet are also off white. There should be no obvious patches of contrasting colour. Pied tails not to be penalised. A head spot is essential; this must be well defined, centrally placed on the forehead and symmetrical.</p> <p><b>Blazed Essex:</b> Blazed as in Blazed standard. Essex as in Essex standard.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> Unproven lethal dominant on H locusi, tentatively named H<sup>ro*</sup></p>	Top colour 15 Shading 20 Belly 10 Headspot 05 General conformation 50	

CLASS	VARIETY STANDARD	POINTS	
25 and 26	<p><b>Chinchilla:</b> Top colour grey, caused by the intermingling of black guard hairs over a pearl white ground. The whole to give a sparkling appearance. Undercolour dark slate blue, intermediate portion pearl, tips black. All the underside to be white with a clear demarcation between top colour and belly. Forelegs to be white to half their length, back feet white to the ankle (hock or tarsal bone). Tails to be pied. Head markings may be present or absent. Where present either a blaze or a spot to be acceptable. The standard for both is as follows:</p> <p><u>Head Spot</u> - head spots to be centrally placed on the rat's forehead and no bigger than the rat's eye.</p> <p><u>Blaze</u> - this is to be a wedge shaped symmetrical blaze of white starting at the nose and extending up the face to the forehead. The blaze to cover the whisker bed and to taper to a fine point midway between the eyes and the ears. Markings not to extend onto the cheeks or the eyes.</p> <p><u>Forelegs</u>— to be white to half their length, back feet white to the ankle (hock or tarsal bone). Tails to be pied.</p> <p><u>Faults</u> - drags, yellow or brown tinge to the top colour, skewed or misshapen blazes, uneven or over large head spots.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> Not known but probably caused by the interaction of at least 2 marked genes, at least one of which is a lethal dominant.</p>	<p>Top colour 15</p> <p>Shading 20</p> <p>Belly 10</p> <p>Headspot 05</p> <p>General conformation 50</p>	
27 and 28	<p><b>Squirrel:</b> Top colour silver blue, caused by the intermingling of blue guard hairs over a pearl white ground. Undercolour slate blue, intermediate portion pearl, tips blue. Underside to be white with a clear demarcation between top colour and belly. Head markings may be present or absent. Where present, either a blaze or a head spot to be acceptable. Blazes to conform to the standard for a blazed; Headspots to be centrally placed and not be larger than the rat's eye. Forlegs to be white to half their length, back feet white to ankle (hock bone). Tails to be pied.</p> <p><u>Faults</u>—include drags, yello or brown tinge to the top colour, skewed or misshapen blazes, uneven or overlarge headspots.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> Chinchillated Blue Agouti</p>	<p>Top colour 20</p> <p>Demarcation 10</p> <p>Belly 10</p> <p>Undercolour 5</p> <p>Head markings 5</p> <p>General Conformation 50</p>	
29 and 30	<p><b>Roan:</b> A strikingly marked bi-colour variety, with roan colouration, symmetry and contrast being important impressions. Clearly distinct from existing marked varieties. Roans are born solid coloured, but from the age of about 4-6 weeks they start to exhibit roaning. This is a steady increase in the amount of white hairs intermingled with the solid colour, starting with the face, sides and tail root on the juvenile, then working its way up to the nape of the neck with the moult. With each moult the rat becomes progressively lighter, the final effect not really complete until the rat is well into adulthood. The roan effect is most pronounced on the face, around the rump and the sides.</p> <p><u>Pattern</u> - The Roan shall have as symmetrical markings as possible. The underside should be completely white.</p> <p><u>Head</u> - A wide inverted V shaped blaze, including the whisker bed, coming as close to the eyes as possible without touching the eyes, and coning to a point between the ears. Jaw line and underside of the head must be white. Eye colour to conform to base colour standard.</p> <p><u>Body</u> - From the head, the colour runs back covering the ears and continues along the body extending down the sides. Belly to be white.</p> <p><u>Tail</u> - Unmarked tail preferred.</p> <p><u>Faults</u> - White spots in coloured fur / coloured spots in white fur. Brindled demarcation line. Lack of white on face and head or a completely white.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> Due to unproven recessive gene not on the H locus. Amount of colour controlled by modifiers.</p>	<p>Top colour 30</p> <p>Belly colour 10</p> <p>Demarcation 10</p> <p>General Conformation 50</p>	

CLASS	VARIETY STANDARD	POINTS	
29 and 30	<p><b>Striped Roan:</b> A strikingly marked bi-colour variety with roan colouration, symmetry and contrast being important impressions. Clearly distinct from existing marked varieties.</p> <p><u>Pattern</u> - The Striped Roan shall have as symmetrical markings as possible. The chest, belly, sides and all the legs to be completely white.</p> <p><u>Head</u> - A wide inverted V shaped blaze including the whisker bed, coming as close to the eyes as possible without touching the eyes, and coming to a point between the ears. Jaw line and underside of the head must be white. Eye colour to conform to the standard for the base colour.</p> <p><u>Body</u> - From the head, the colour runs back covering the ears and continues along the body with no suggestion of a hood, in an unbroken horizontal stripe, symmetrical and as straight as possible. The stripe to be approximately 5cm wide. Demarcation shall be as clear cut and even as possible.</p> <p><u>Tail</u> - Unmarked preferred.</p> <p><u>Faults</u> - White spots in coloured fur / coloured spots in white fur. Brindled demarcation line, demarcation line too low. Lack of white on face or a completely white face. Stripe too narrow or broken, any suggestions of a hood.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> Due to unproven recessive gene not on the H locus. Amount of colour controlled by modifiers.</p>	<p>Top colour 25</p> <p>Belly colour 10</p> <p>Demarcation 10</p> <p>Tail 05</p> <p>General conformation 50</p>	

## RUSSIAN

CLASS	VARIETY STANDARD	POINTS	
31 and 32	<p><b>Russian Blue:</b> A medium to dark grey - blue with a metallic sheen. Faint, lightspeckling or a subtle ticked effect (heathering) is normal for this variety and is not to be faulted unless excessive. Colour to be even, undercolour dark blue down to the skin. Foot and belly colour to match top. Eyes black.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> Due to unproven gene <math>rb^*</math> (d in USA) <math>a/a\ rb/rb^*</math></p>	<p>Top colour 25</p> <p>Belly colour 15</p> <p>Undercolour 05</p> <p>Feet 05</p> <p>General conformation 50</p>	
33 and 34	<p><b>Russian Dove:</b> To be a warm pinky grey. Faint light speckling or a subtle ticked effect (heathering) is usual for this variety and is not a fault. Colour to be level throughout. Not to be confused with Platinum or Lilac. Belly colour to match top, undercolour pale grey to the skin. Eyes black.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> <math>a/a\ m/m\ rb/rb^*</math> or <math>a/a\ b/b\ rb/rb</math> or <math>a/a\ rb/rb</math> + unrecognised brown gene known as mock mink.</p>	<p>Top colour 20</p> <p>Belly colour 10</p> <p>Feet 20</p> <p>General conformation 50</p>	
35 and 36	<p><b>Russian Blue Agouti:</b> A blend of dark blue ticking over a fawn ground. Heathering of the blue ticking is normal for this variety and is not a fault. Undercolour to be dark blue down to the skin. Foot colour to match top. Belly colour silver. A brown tinge to be considered a fault. Eyes black.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> <math>A/-\ rb/rb</math></p>	<p>Top colour 15</p> <p>Ticking 10</p> <p>Belly colour 10</p> <p>Undercoat 05</p> <p>Feet 10</p> <p>General conformation 50</p>	

## SHADED

CLASS	VARIETY STANDARD	POINTS	
37 and 38	<p><b>Argente Creme:</b> The back of the rat to be a delicate shade of apricot, ticked with silver and shading to cream on the sides and face. Head markings not to be present. Undercoat white, belly white. Eyes red.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> a chinchillated silver fawn.</p>	<p>Top colour/ Ticking 15</p> <p>Shading 10</p> <p>Side colour 10</p> <p>Belly 10</p> <p>Eyes 05</p> <p>General conformation 50</p>	

CLASS	VARIETY STANDARD	POINTS										
39 and 40	<p><b>Himalayan:</b> Body colour to be white, free from stains and even throughout, with points a rich dark sepia. Eyes red or black. Colour areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Face - not to extend upwards from the eyes.</li> <li>2. Ears - not to extend downwards from the base.</li> <li>3. Forelegs - not to extend upwards beyond the elbows.</li> <li>4. Hind legs - not to extend upwards beyond the ankle.</li> <li>5. Tail - not to extend beyond the tail root.</li> <li>6. Feet - to be solid colour throughout, devoid of any white.</li> </ol> <p><b>Genetics of Red Eyed:</b> a/a c<sup>h</sup>/c or a/a c<sup>h</sup>/c<sup>h</sup> selected for pale body colour and no shading</p> <p><b>Genetics of Black Eyed:</b> currently unproven and being researched.</p>	<table> <tr><td>Body colour</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>Feet</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Tail</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Nose and Ears</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>General conformation</td><td>50</td></tr> </table>	Body colour	20	Feet	10	Tail	10	Nose and Ears	10	General conformation	50
Body colour	20											
Feet	10											
Tail	10											
Nose and Ears	10											
General conformation	50											
41 and 42	<p><b>Siamese:</b> Body colour to medium beige, gradually and evenly shaded over saddle and hindquarters towards the belly, being darkest at the base of the tail. There should be no white or very pale areas anywhere on the body, feet or tail. Tail colour to extend down the length of the tail. Belly to be light beige. Points to be rich dark sepia and shade evenly into the body colour. Eyes ruby or black.</p> <p><b>Genetics of Ruby Eyed:</b> a/a c<sup>h</sup>/c<sup>h</sup></p> <p><b>Genetics of Black Eyed:</b> currently unproven and being researched.</p>	<table> <tr><td>Shading</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>Colour of points</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Colour of body</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>General conformation</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>50</td></tr> </table>	Shading	20	Colour of points		Colour of body	15	General conformation	15		50
Shading	20											
Colour of points												
Colour of body	15											
General conformation	15											
	50											
43 and 44	<p><b>Blue Point Siamese.:</b> Body colour to be silver beige that shades into deep blue colour on the back and hind quarters, down towards the belly and on the face towards the nose. The shading shall be even and be darkest on the points, that is the nose and base of the tail, The colour shall be without streaks, odd colours or white hairs or patches. Belly colour. Light silver beige. Ears, feet and tail to be as blue as possible. Eyes ruby or black</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> a/a c<sup>h</sup>/c<sup>h</sup> rb/rb or a/a c<sup>h</sup>/c<sup>h</sup> d/d plus unproven genetics in the case of black eye.</p>	<table> <tr><td>Shading</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>Colour of points</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Colour of body</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>General Conformation</td><td>50</td></tr> </table>	Shading	20	Colour of points	15	Colour of body	15	General Conformation	50		
Shading	20											
Colour of points	15											
Colour of body	15											
General Conformation	50											
45 and 46	<p><b>Burmese:</b> To be an even, rich mid-brown, devoid of any dinginess, silvering, or patches, with darker points of the same shade. There is to be a strong contrast between the points and body colour. Eyes black.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> currently unproven and being researched</p>	<table> <tr><td>Body colour</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>Feet</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Tail</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Nose and ears</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>General conformation</td><td>50</td></tr> </table>	Body colour	20	Feet	10	Tail	10	Nose and ears	10	General conformation	50
Body colour	20											
Feet	10											
Tail	10											
Nose and ears	10											
General conformation	50											

## A.O.V

CLASS	VARIETY STANDARD	POINTS												
47 and 48	<p><b>Topaz:</b> To be a rich, golden fawn evenly ticked with silver guard hairs. Undercolour to be pale blue/grey carried down to the skin. Belly fur to be creamy silver. Top colour to be even carried well down the sides with clear differentiation between belly and top colour. Any tendency to sootiness or greyness of the top colour to be penalised. Eyes to be dark ruby (as dark as possible).</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> A/- r/r or A/- b/b r/r</p>	<table> <tr><td>Top colour</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>Ticking</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Under colour</td><td>05</td></tr> <tr><td>Belly colour</td><td>05</td></tr> <tr><td>Eye colour</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>General conformation</td><td>50</td></tr> </table>	Top colour	20	Ticking	10	Under colour	05	Belly colour	05	Eye colour	10	General conformation	50
Top colour	20													
Ticking	10													
Under colour	05													
Belly colour	05													
Eye colour	10													
General conformation	50													
49 and 50	<p><b>Silver Fawn:</b> To be a rich orange fawn, evenly ticked with silver guard hairs. Belly fur to be white. The demarcation between the top colour and white belly to be sharp and clear cut, devoid of irregularities and brindling. Eyes red.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> A/A p/p</p>	<table> <tr><td>Top colour</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Ticking</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Demarcation</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr><td>Belly colour</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>General conformation</td><td>50</td></tr> </table>	Top colour	15	Ticking	10	Demarcation	15	Belly colour	10	General conformation	50		
Top colour	15													
Ticking	10													
Demarcation	15													
Belly colour	10													
General conformation	50													

CLASS	VARIETY STANDARD	POINTS	
51 and 52	<p><b>Silver:</b> To include self based colours; Black, Mink, Chocolate and British Blue. Each silver hair to have as much of its length white as possible. A coloured tip to be allowed. Silvering to give an overall sparkling appearance. It should not be possible to confuse a Silver with a Pearl or a Self. Foot colour to match top. Belly colour to match top.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> This is not due to a silvering gene, but selection for white hairs.</p>	<p>Top colour incl head 30 Belly colour 10 Feet 10 General conformation 50</p>	
53 and 54	<p><b>Agouti:</b> To be a rich ruddy brown, evenly ticked with black guard hairs. Base fur dark grey to black. Belly fur to be silver grey. Foot colour to match top. Eyes black</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> A B C D P R M Rats heterozygous for B, M and P sometimes have better colour. Rats heterozygous for R may be insipid while rats heterozygous for D are dull.</p>	<p>Top colour 15 Ticking 10 Belly colour 10 Undercoat 5 Feet 10 General conformation 50</p>	
55 and 56	<p><b>Cinnamon:</b> To be a warm russet brown, evenly ticked with chocolate guard hairs. Base fur mid-grey. Belly fur as Agouti but of a lighter shade. Foot colour to match top.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> A/- m/m</p>	<p>Top colour 15 Ticking 10 Belly colour 10 Undercoat 05 Feet 10 General conformation 50</p>	
57 and 58	<p><b>British Blue Agouti</b> An attractive blend of mid blue ticking over a medium fawn ground. Undercolour to be blue down to the skin. Belly colour silver. Feet dove grey. Ears and tail to be covered with blue hairs. A brown tinge will be judged as a fault. Eyes black.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> A/- d/d</p>	<p>Top colour 15 Ticking 10 Belly colour 10 Undercoat 05 Feet 10 General conformation 50</p>	
59 and 60	<p><b>Lilac Agouti</b> To be an attractive blend of dove grey ticking over a medium ground. Undercolour pale grey down to the skin. Belly colour silver. Feet dove grey. Ears and tail to be covered in grey hairs. Pinky tinge desirable, blue tinge a fault. Eyes very dark ruby to black.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> A/- b/b R/r m/m</p>	<p>Top colour 15 Ticking 10 Belly colour 10 Undercoat 05 Feet 10 General conformation 50</p>	
61 and 62	<p><b>Pearl:</b> To be palest silver, shading to creamish undercolour. Each hair to be delicately tipped with grey evenly over the whole animal. Belly fur to be creamy silver. Foot colour to match top. Eyes black.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> a/a m/m Pe/pe (Pearl is dominant lethal gene)</p> <p><b>Cinnamon Pearl:</b> Coat to consist of 3 bands of colour from the base up—cream, blue and orange, with silver guard hairs, to give an overall golden appearance with a silver sheen. Belly colour pale silver grey. Foot colour to match top. Eyes black.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> A/- m/m Pe/pe (Pearl is dominant lethal gene)</p>	<p>Top colour 25 Belly colour 15 Feet 10 General conformation 50</p> <p>Top colour 15 Ticking 10 Feet 10 Belly 10 Base coat 05 General conformation 50</p>	
63 and 64	<p><b>Platinum Agouti:</b> A bright blend of pale grey ticking over a rich cream ground, with a distinct ice blue hue. Undercolour pale blue down to the skin. Belly colour pale silver. Feet pale grey. Eyes red to ruby. Strong blue or brownish tones a fault.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> Combination of an unrecognised brown gene (called mock mink) with blue and another unrecognised pink eyed gene. This is the agouti based version.</p>	<p>Top colour 15 Ticking 10 Belly colour 10 Under colour 10 Feet 05 General Conformation 50</p>	

# REX

CLASS	VARIETY STANDARD	POINTS
65 and 66	<b>Self Rex:</b> PEW, Champagne, Buff, , British Blue, Black, Mink, Chocolate, Ivory	Colour/ pattern/ condition 30
67 and 68	<b>Marked Rex:</b> Berkshire, Badger, Irish, Hooded, Variegated, Capped, Essex, Chinchilla, Squirrel, Roan, Striped Roan	Body Type and Size 15
69 and 70	<b>Russian Rex:</b> Russian Blue, Russian Dove, Russian Blue Agouti	Fur 30
71 and 72	<b>Shaded Rex:</b> Argente Crème, Himalayan, Siamese, Blue Point Siamese, Burmese	Head 05
73 and 74	<b>AOV Rex:</b> Topaz, Silver Fawn, Silver, Agouti, Cinnamon, British Blue Agouti, Lilac Agouti, Pearl, Cinnamon Pearl, Platinum Agouti	Eyes 05
	<b>Rex Standard:</b> The coat to be evenly dense and not excessively harsh, with as few guard hairs as possible. Coat to be evenly curled and also to a lesser extent on the belly. Curly vibrissae (whiskers) are normal for Rex. Colour to conform to a recognised colour or pattern variety. Where Silver or ticked rats are rexed, allowances should be made for the lower number of guard hairs present than in normal varieties.	Tail 05
	<b>Genetics:</b> Original rexes due to dominant gene Re. A recessive gene, possibly due to F <sub>2</sub> (Fuzzy) is available via some imported dumbo lines.	Ears 05
		Feet 05

# DUMBO

CLASS	VARIETY STANDARD	POINTS
75 and 76	<b>Self Dumbo:</b> PEW, Champagne, Buff, British Blue, Black, Mink, Chocolate, Ivory	Ear set and shape 20
77 and 78	<b>Marked Dumbo:</b> Berkshire, Badger, Irish, Hooded, Variegated, Capped, Essex, Chinchilla, Squirrel, Roan, Striped Roan	Colour/ Pattern/ Condition 40
79 and 80	<b>Russian Dumbo:</b> Russian Blue, Russian Dove, Russian Blue Agouti	Body type and size 15
81 and 82	<b>Shaded Dumbo:</b> Argente Crème, Himalayan, Siamese, Bvlue Point Siamese, Burmese	Fur 05
83 and 84	<b>AOV Dumbo:</b> Topaz, Silver Fawn, Silvered, Agouti, Cinnamon, British Blue Agouti, Lilac Agouti, Pearl, Cinnamon Pearl, Platinum Agouti	Head 05
85 and 86	<b>Rex Dumbo:</b> All Standardised Varieties with Rex Coats and Dumbo Ears	Eyes 05
	<b>Dumbo Standard:</b> To be judged as standard rats with the following differences: The ears to be set low on the sides of the head, their base at the back of the cheeks, wider and more open than a standard rat. The ear is slightly furred at the top and will appear to be rose petal shaped, but gently pressing a finger to the back of the ear will show it to be perfectly rounded. Head shape to follow the standard for normal eared rats, though may appear to differ due to the ear position. A prominent occiput (back of skull) is normal but should not present with a 'hunchback' appearance.	Tail 05
	<b>Faults:</b> Creased, bent and wrinkled ears to be considered a serious fault. Dome skulls, fore shortened head, misplaced or small eyes to be judged as a serious fault. Also ears being too narrow and pointed and tubular rather than rounded to be considered a serious fault.	Feet 05
	Colour to conform to a recognised colour or pattern variety	
	<b>Genetics:</b> Due to a recessive gene with altered ear shape and position, tentatively named du	

# GUIDE STANDARD

CLASS	VARIETY STANDARD	POINTS	
87 and 88	<p><b>Lilac:</b> A pinky dove grey throughout, from tips of fur to skin, bluish tinge a fault. Foot and belly colour to match top. Ears and tail to be covered with grey hairs. Eyes very dark ruby or black.</p> <p><b>Genetics :</b> a/a b/b d/d R/r m/m</p>	Top colour Belly colour Feet General Conformation	20 10 20 50
87 and 88	<p><b>Russian Silver:</b> To be a pale blue-grey. Faint light speckling or a subtle ticked effect (heathering) is usual for this variety and not a fault. Colour to be level throughout. Belly colour to match top. Undercolour to be as pale as possible. Brown, yellow or pinky tinges to be faulted. Eyes black.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> a/a d/d rb/rb or a/a b/b d/d rb/rb or a/a b/b d/d m/m rb/rb or any other combination</p>	Top colour Belly colour Feet General Conformation	20 10 20 50
87 and 88	<p><b>Russian Silver Agouti:</b> A blend of light blue grey ticking over a warm creamy ground. Undercolour light silver grey down to the skin. Belly colour pale silver. Pinky tinge to be a fault. Eyes black.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> Agouti version of above.</p>	Body colour Feet Tail Nose and ears General Conformation	20 10 10 10 50
87 and 848	<p><b>Golden Himalayan:</b> To be an apricot colour evenly ticked with silver guard hairs, with brown points on the nose, feet and root of the tail. Belly colour to be pale cream. Top colour to be even carried well down the sides with clear differentiation between belly and top colour. Ears and tail to be lightly pigmented. Eyes: Black</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> currently unproven and being researched</p>	Top colour and ticking Belly colour Eyes Points Tail Ears General conformation	15 05 10 10 05 05 50
87 and 88	<p><b>Platinum:</b> To be an even and bright shade of pale grey with a distinct ice blue hue, with no suggestion of creamy, brownish or strong blue tones. Belly colour to match top. Feet pale grey. Eye colour red to ruby.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> Combination of unrecognised brown gene (called mock mink) with blue and another unrecognised pink eyed gene.</p>	Top colour Belly colour Under colour Feet General conformation	20 10 15 05 50
87 and 88	<p><b>Russian Topaz:</b> Top colour a pleasing warm shade of orange-cream evenly ticked with silver to silver-blue guard hairs. Undercolour must exhibit a distinctive blue cast close to the skin. Belly and throat to be cream. Feet to match top colour as close as possible, but lighter shade acceptable. Eyes may be any shade of red to dark ruby but pink eyes undesirable. Slight heathering not to be faulted.</p> <p>Faults: Dark, dull or too pale top colour. Uneven or lack of ticking. Pink eyes.</p> <p>Severe Faults: Lack of blue undercolour. Very pale patches or prominent white eye circles.</p> <p><b>Genetics:</b> a/a r/r rb/rb*</p>	Top colour Ticking Belly colour Undercoat Feet General Conformation	15 10 10 05 10 50

## Other Varieties Class Numbering:

- 89 ~ Adult challenge**
- 90 ~ Kitten Challenge**
- 91 ~ Supreme Challenge**
- 92 ~ Juvenile Exhibitor**
- 93 ~ Stud Buck**
- 94 ~ Novice Exhibitor**

At the end of each section there is a set of Mini Challenges\*— Adult, Kitten and All Age. The rats placed in these challenges will then move forward to be in contention for the Adult Challenge, Kitten Challenge and Supreme Challenge at the end of the Show Schedule.

\* **New Varieties** can almost be viewed as a separate mini show ,as these rats are judged in an All Age class (as opposed to dividing into Adults and Kittens as in the other classes). Once the class has been judged, and the Best New Variety decided, these rats then take no further part in proceedings — going forward neither to the Challenges, Stud Buck nor earning Stars.

Dumbo or Rex rats whose colour or markings come under New Varieties are shown in this class rather than Dumbo or Rex classes

Similarly if your Rex or Dumbo conforms to a Guide Standard class they should be shown in class 87 or 88 (depending on age).

The Rex and Dumbo Classes are sub divided to reflect the other sections. If you are not sure which class to enter see where the colour or markings of your rat lie in the main schedule and then enter that section in Rex or Dumbo eg a Berkshire Dumbo will go in Marked Dumbo, A Siamese Rex in Shaded Rex.

**NB Rex Dumbos are part of the Dumbo Class Group not Rex**

### **SRC Pet Classes**

**All pet classes are All Age i.e. open to both Kittens and Adults**

**P1 ~ Adult-owned Pet Buck - male rat owned by an adult**

**P2 ~ Adult-owned Pet Doe - female rat owned by an adult**

**P3 ~ Junior-owned Pet Buck - male rat owned by a junior**

**P4 ~ Junior-owned Pet Doe - female rat owned by junior**

**The judge will also award a rosette for Best Rescue Pet**

**Please note that all friendly and healthy rats can be entered in the Pet classes irrespective of colour or pattern.**

### **Agility**

A1 ~ Adult Agility

***All the Standards are Copyright © of  
the National Fancy Rat Society.***

***Reproduced for the SRC by kind permission.***