



PROVISIONAL STANDARDS – 2023

Genetics: Full genetic formulae not given, only the salient loci. Where unrecognised loci are given, this has been indicated with an *.

Variety	Standard												
Bareback	<p>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 clear cut and devoid of brindling. The white area shall be pure and devoid of any yellowish tinge or staining. Genetics: h/h Hm^s</p> <p>Points:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Symmetry of Markings</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr> <td>Colour of Hood</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td>Colour of white parts – no spots or shading</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td>Hood</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tail</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>General Conformation</td><td>50</td></tr> </table>	Symmetry of Markings	15	Colour of Hood	10	Colour of white parts – no spots or shading	10	Hood	10	Tail	5	General Conformation	50
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Cinnamon Chinchilla	<p>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 midgrey/brown, intermediate section pearl, tips brown. The entire 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. Headspot: Headspots to be centrally placed on the rat's forehead and no bigger than the rat's eye. 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. Forelegs to be white to half their length, backfeet to the ankle (hock or tarsal bone). Tails to be pied. Eyes ruby to black. Faults: Drags, skewed or misshapen blazes, uneven or over large headspots, top colour too yellow.</p> <p>Points:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Top colour</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr> <td>Demarcation</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td>Belly</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td>Undercolour</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Head markings</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>General conformation</td><td>50</td></tr> </table>	Top colour	20	Demarcation	10	Belly	10	Undercolour	5	Head markings	5	General conformation	50
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Copper	<p>To be a light copper colour with a soft metallic sheen delicately ticked with lilac, base coat light grey, feet and belly creamy silver. Russian coat. Eyes dark ruby to black.</p> <p>Faults; brassy or grey tone, velvet coat.</p>												



Dwarf	<p>To be less than half the size of a standard fancy rat but easily distinguished from a small example of same. All varieties recognised for other rats to be accepted. Head to be shapely, similar to a standard rat but finer boned and pointed at the muzzle. Eyes big, round and bold with a good width between the ears. Ears to be large and well-shaped.</p> <p>Body to show good length but slightly more rounded over the loin. This may give the appearance of a chopped rump but the bones of the pelvis should not be prominent to the touch.</p> <p>The tail will not be as long or thick in comparison with a standard rat, but nor should it be square-shaped or excessively thin; the bones should not be visible. The tail will typically be held high during movement.</p>										
Havana	<p>To be a warm rich brown. Eye colour mid ruby, to harmonise with coat colour. Genetics: a/a B/b m/m R/r</p> <p>Points:</p> <table><tr><td>Top Colour</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Eye Colour</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Belly Colour</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Feet</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>General Conformation</td><td>50</td></tr></table>	Top Colour	15	Eye Colour	15	Belly Colour	10	Feet	10	General Conformation	50
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Havana Agouti	<p>To be a light sandy brown caused by the intermingling of light brown ticking over a light fawn ground. Belly to be pale silver, undercoat light brown grey. Foot colour to match top. Eye Colour mid to light ruby.</p> <p>Serious faults: Dark eye colour. Colour must not conform to the std for cinnamon.</p>										
Merle	<p>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. Eye colour black.</p> <p>Genetics: Pearl or cinnamon pearl rats with patchy expression of the pearl gene.</p>										
Pink eyed Ivory	<p>Body colour to be very pale creamy white all over with no odd coloured hairs or patches. Ears and tail to be pink. Eyes pink.</p> <p>Genetics: genetics currently unproven and being researched</p> <p>Points</p> <table><tr><td>Coat colour</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Eyes</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Ears</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Tail</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>General Conformation</td><td>50</td></tr></table>	Coat colour	20	Eyes	20	Ears	5	Tail	5	General Conformation	50
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Powder Blue	<p>To be a pale dove blue colour, with pale silver base fur. Pale silver underbelly. Should be distinctively 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>Genetics: a/a d/d selected for pale undercoat.</p> <p>Points:</p> <table><tr><td>Top Colour</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Belly Colour</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Feet (5 points per foot)</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>General Conformation</td><td>50</td></tr></table>	Top Colour	20	Belly Colour	10	Feet (5 points per foot)	20	General Conformation	50		
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Russian Pearl	<p>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> <p>Points:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Top Colour</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr> <td>Coat Quality</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr> <td>Feet</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td>Undercolour</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Belly</td><td>5</td></tr> </table>	Top Colour	15	Coat Quality	15	Feet	10	Undercolour	5	Belly	5						
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Satin	<p>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. Satinization will appear to increase the intensity of any colour and this should be taken into account. Genetics: Unrecognised recessive gene Sa. Probably at least 2.</p> <p>Points:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Colour/pattern/condition</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fur/satinisation</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr> <td>Body type and size</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr> <td>Head</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Eyes</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ears</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Feet</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tail</td><td>5</td></tr> </table>	Colour/pattern/condition	30	Fur/satinisation	30	Body type and size	15	Head	5	Eyes	5	Ears	5	Feet	5	Tail	5
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Silken	<p>The coat on this variety should be long, fine, silky and held flat all over the body including the belly, although the fur here and on the head will obviously be shorter. Each hair to be translucent for approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ of its length with the bottom portion corresponding to the colour of the variety. The colour of the translucent portion to be dependent on the variety; silver for selfs and pale gold for agouti types. The exact shade will vary with the variety (e.g. agoutis will be darker than cinnamons). The undercolour, muzzle and around the eyes should correspond to the colour variety. The belly colour should also appear to be silken. The top colour shall be carried well down onto the feet and legs. The translucent coat is usually fully developed by ten to twelve weeks and should remain in the adult.</p> <p>These shall not be shown in pink eyed varieties, rex, pointed or pale coated varieties.</p>																
Variegated Downunder	<p>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 taper to a fine point midway between the eyes and 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 should have a broken marked centre line down the belly. Side spots desirable.</p> <p>Faults: rusty patches, white toes, darker points on nose, tail root and feet.</p>																