

**Standard of excellence for fancy rats**

The rat shall be of good size, without being overweight. Does are smaller and racier than bucks. The body should be firm, muscular and it should be arched at the loin to the base of the tail. The body should be proportioned and long, looking evenly sized from above, not heavy at the front or the back. The head should be graceful, long, and proportioned without being pointy at the muzzle. The eyes should be round, of good size and bold. The ears shall be erect, symmetrical, round, and smooth. Tail should be round, thicker at the base, tapering evenly towards the tip of the tail. The length of the tail should match with the length of the body. The coat should be smooth and dense (excluding rex). The fur is thinner on the tail, ears, and feet. The bucks usually have coarser hair and the guard hairs are longer.

Dumbo

The ears are set down on the sides of the head. The ears are wider than with a top eared rat. The ears shall be symmetrical, round, smooth and without wrinkles. Head shape and attachment must be as standard states. The placement of the ears will make the back of the head look more prominent, but a hump or any other structural changes are not allowed.

Rex

The coat is dense and visibly curly, thinner coat is normal with aged rats. The head, neck area and belly fur may be less curly. The whiskers are curly. Lack of guard hairs is normal, especially with age or when trimmed. This should be taken into account when judging the colour.

Group 1: Self

The base colour should be even throughout and extend all the way to the skin. The belly and feet should match the main colour. Silvering is acceptable in black, blue, chocolate, mink, lilac, russian blue.

Black (ba)

Colour is the deepest possible black. Eyes black.

Buff (bu) *ruby eyed black*

Colour is a light, smoky gray. Eyes dark ruby.

Champagne (ch) *pink eyed black*

Colour is a cold cream with a greyish tint. Eyes red.

Chocolate (cc)

Colour is a rich, deep chocolate brown. Eyes black.

Caramel (car) *ruby eyed chocolate*

Colour is a light beige. Eyes ruby.

Cream (cr) *pink eyed chocolate*

Colour is a light, creamy beige. Eyes red.

Blue (bl)

Colour is a vivid blue grey with a distinct blue tint. Eyes black.

Ice (i) *pink eyed blue*

Colour is almost white with a cool, ice blue tint. Eyes red.

Lilac (li)

Colour is a pastel dove grey. Eyes dark ruby or black.

Russian blue (rb)

Colour is steel blue. Heathering is acceptable. Eyes black.

Russian buff (rbu) *ruby eyed russian blue*

Colour is a light, smoky grey with a steel blue tint. Heathering is acceptable. Eyes dark ruby.

Russian dove (rdo)

Colour is pastel grey. Heathering is acceptable. Eyes black.

Russian silver (rs)

Colour is a vivid, light blue-grey. Heathering is acceptable. Eyes black.

Mink (mi)

Colour is grey with a brownish-blue tint. Eyes black.

Pearl (pe)

Colour is a light silver grey. Hairs are tipped with silver grey. Undercolour is pale cream. Belly is a light silver grey. Eyes black.

Pink eyed white (pew)

Colour is white. Eyes red.

Marten (mrt)

Colour is the deepest lead grey. Fading with age is acceptable. Heathering is acceptable. The areas around the eyes and on the whisker bed are lighter. Eyes red.

Black eyed marten (be mrt)

Colour is the deepest lead grey. Fading with age is acceptable. Heathering is acceptable. The areas around the eyes and on the whisker bed are lighter. Eyes black.

Ivory (ivo)

Colour is light ivory. Eyes black.

Stone (sto)

Colour is a warm, pale milk cocoa. Eyes black.

Sable (sa)

Colour is a cold, dark brown. Eyes black.

Silvermane (sm)

Accepted colours black, russian blue, chocolate. Colour is as standard states. The tips of the hairs are translucent and give an overall silvery effect. The areas around the eyes and on the muzzle are darker than the rest of the body. The coat is silky, soft, and shiny.

Group 2: Ticked

The animal should have clearly distinguishable demarcation lines, the belly coat being lighter colour than the topcoat. The guard hairs form a clear, even ticking. Feet lighter than the top colour.

Agouti (ag)

Colour is a rich rust brown. The base coat is grey. Guard hairs are black. Belly fur is silver grey. Eyes black.

Topaz (to) *ruby eyed agouti*

Colour is a dull brownish orange. The base coat is light grey. Guard hairs are silver grey. Belly fur light grey. Eyes dark ruby.

Amber (am) *pink eyed agouti*

Colour is light orange. Base coat is yellowish cream. Silver grey ticking. Belly fur is off-white. Eyes pink.

Sienna (sn)

Colour is rich reddish brown. Base coat is greyish brown. Guard hairs are chocolate brown. Belly fur pale silver grey. Eyes black.

Saffron (saf) *ruby eyed sienna*

Colour is bright brownish orange. Base coat is cream. Guard hairs are light silver grey. Belly fur cream. Eyes ruby.

Blue agouti (bl ag)

Colour is a mix of brown and blue grey. Base coat greyish blue. Guard hairs dark blue grey. Belly fur light silver grey. Eyes black.

Lilac agouti (li ag)

Colour is a mix of light golden brown and dove grey. Base coat is light grey. Guard hairs are dove grey. Belly fur light grey. Eyes black or ruby.

Russian agouti (rag)

Colour is a mix of brown, grey and steel blue. Base coat is grey blue. Guard hairs steel blue. Belly fur silver gray. Heathering acceptable. Eyes black.

Russian topaz (rto) *ruby eyed russian agouti*

Colour is a light brownish orange. Base coat is light blue-gray. Guard hairs light blue-silver. Belly fur pale silver. Heathering acceptable. Eyes ruby.

Russian dove agouti (rdo ag)

Colour is a light golden brown and pastel grey mix. Base coat is light grey. Guard hairs pastel grey. Belly fur light grey. Heathering acceptable. Eyes black or ruby.

Russian silver agouti (rs ag)

Colour is a mix of light golden brown and light blue-grey. Base coat is light grey. Guard hairs are light blue-grey. Belly fur light silver. Heathering acceptable. Eyes black.

Cinnamon (ci)

Colour is a cinnamon brown. Base coat is grey. Guard hairs dark brown. Belly fur light silver grey. Eyes black.

Cinnamon pearl (ci pe)

Colour consists of three layers of colour: cream, blue and orange. Guard hairs are silver grey. Overall appearance golden with a silvery sheen. Belly fur pale silver grey. Eyes black.

Pink eyed golden (pe go)

Colour is light honey. Base coat is light cream. Belly fur almost white. Eyes red.

Golden (go)

Colour is light honey. Base coat is light cream. Belly fur almost white. Eyes black.

Silvermane (sm)

Accepted colours agouti, sienna, russian agouti.

Colour is as standard states. The tips of the hairs are translucent and give an overall impression light golden appearance. The areas around the eyes and on the muzzle are darker than the rest of the body. The coat is silky, soft and shiny.

Group 3: Pointed

The animal has clearly distinguishable points on the ears, paws, muzzle and tail. In himalayan varieties, the points are not as extensive and powerful as in the siamese varieties. The points of the self group are clearer and more distinctive points than the points of the ticked group.

Himalayan (hi)

Body colour white. Accepted point colours: seal, agouti, russian blue, blue, chocolate. Eyes red.

Black eyed Himalayan (be hi)

Body colour white. Accepted point colours: seal, agouti, russian blue, blue, chocolate. Eyes black.

Golden Himalayan (go hi)

Body colour light honey. Base coat light cream. Belly colour almost white. Points sienna coloured. Eyes black.

Siamese seal point (ssp)

Body colour cold beige. Points dark sepia. Shading tones evenly from the points to body colour. Eyes red with blue rings.

Black eyed siamese seal point (bessp)

Body colour cold beige. Points dark sepia. Shading tones evenly from the points to the body colour. Eyes black.

Siamese chocolate point (scp)

Body colour light beige. Points chocolate brown. Shading tones evenly from the points to body colour. Eyes red with blue rings.

Black eyed siamese chocolate point (bescp)

Body colour light beige. Points chocolate brown. Shading tones evenly from the points to body colour. Eyes black.

Siamese blue point (sbp)

Body colour ivory. Points blue. Shading tones evenly from the points to body colour. Eyes red with blue rings.

Black eyed siamese blue point (besbp)

Body colour ivory. Points blue. Shading tones evenly from the points to body colour. Eyes black.

Siamese russian blue point (srbp)

Body colour light smoke gray. Points are steel blue-gray. Shading tones evenly from the points to body colour. Eyes red with blue rings.

Black eyed siamese russian blue point (besrbp)

Body colour light smoke gray. Points are steel blue-gray. Shading tones evenly from the points to body colour. Eyes black.

Siamese agouti point (sap)

Body colour light yellowish. Points agouti coloured. Shading tones evenly from the points to body colour. Eyes red with blue rings.

Black eyed siamese agouti point (besap)

Body colour light yellowish. Points agouti coloured. Shading tones evenly from the points to body colour. Eyes black.

Golden siamese (gos)

Body colour brownish apricot. Points agouti / sienna coloured. Shading tones evenly from the points to body colour. Eyes black.

Burmese (bur)

Colour is rich, warm milk cocoa. Points brown. Eyes black.

Sable burmese (sa bur)

Body colour cold, dark brown. Points dark brown. Eyes black.

Russian burmese (rbur)

Body colour is greyish brown with a blue tinge. Points dark blue-grey. Heathering allowed. Eyes black.

Wheaten burmese (wh bur)

Body colour light brown, shade of ripe wheat. Ticking darker than body colour. Clear demarcation lines, belly colour silver-gray. Points are agouti coloured. Eyes black.

Sable wheaten burmese (sa wh bur)

Body colour dark brownish gray, shade of ripe rye. Ticking darker than body colour. Clear demarcation lines, belly silver-gray. The points are agouti coloured. Eyes black.

Silvermane (sm)

Accepted colours burmese, sable burmese, wheaten burmese, sable wheaten burmese Undercolour according to standard. The translucent hair tips give the coat a silver overall impression with the black group, light gold with the agouti group variation. Whisker bed and eye area darker than the rest of the body. The coat is silky, soft and shimmering.

Group 4: Marked

The coloured areas must be either self or ticked in a recognised colour variety and must be clearly distinguishable from the white areas. The animal may have different coloured eyes if the difference between the eyes is not great.

Badger (bdg)

The blaze on the head is symmetrical and should not extend over the eyes or to the cheeks. The feet and the belly form a solid, white area. The belly lines of the marking are straight, and the white area does not extend to the sides of the body. The tail is coloured least to half of its length.

Bareback (bb)

The head, throat, chest and shoulders are covered by an even hood. The edge of the marking is straight and even. There are no coloured areas anywhere else on the body.

Berkshire (bk)

The feet are white. The belly marking is an even rectangle. The marking occupies the area between feet and does not merge with the feet markings. The tail is as coloured as possible.

Irish (ir)

The feet are white. There is a symmetrical triangle on the chest, the triangle should not extend to the belly. The triangle occupies the area between front feet and does not merge with feet markings. The tail is as coloured as possible.

Hooded (hd)

The head, throat, chest and shoulders are covered with an even hood. The edge is straight and even. The hood is continuous with the saddle, which should extend down the spine to the tail.

The saddle is unbroken and even. The tail is as coloured as possible. The saddle width is approximately 2-4 cm, dependent on the size of the animal. There are no coloured areas anywhere else on the body.

Variegated (var)

The head and shoulders are covered with an even hood. There is either a spot or a blaze on the head. The back is marked with spots. Spots on the tail are desirable.

Capped (ca)

There is a coloured cap on the head. The edge of the marking follows jawline and does not extend behind the ears. A spot on the forehead is desirable. Rest of the body is white.

Black eyed white (bew)

Colour is white. Eyes are black.

Essex (esx)

There is a spot on the head. The feet and the belly create a solid white area. The colour fades with age, creating an even fading from the spine to the sides, blending into the white belly. The essex gene lightens the colour.

Masked (ma)

There is a symmetrical, coloured mask on the face. The mask covers the eyes. The mask does not extend to the ears or the muzzle. The rest of the body is white.

Husky (hu)

The blaze is symmetrical, and it extends to the cheeks. The coloured area starts at the eyes, continues over the ears and spine, down to the sides and at least to the base of the tail. The feet and the belly are white. The edges are straight, and the white area does not extend up to the sides. The amount of white hair increases due to age, which causes the colour to have a lighter overall look. The colour must stay recognisable. The husky gene lightens the eyes.

Husky striped (hu st)

The blaze is symmetrical, and it extends to the cheeks. The coloured area starts at the eyes, continues over the ears and spine, down to the sides and at least to the base of the tail. The saddle is approximately 2-5 cm wide, dependent on the size of the animal. Other areas are white. The amount of white hair increases due to age, which causes the colour to have a lighter overall look. The colour must stay recognisable. The husky gene lightens the eyes.