



AusRFS (NSW) Show Standards for Mice

Version 3.0

Coat Standards

Standard

The coat is to be smooth and glossy, and feel fine to the hand. It should show a natural high shine and densely cover the body, including the belly, groin, area around the front legs, and behind the ears.

Faults

- Coat too long or with long guard hairs
- Thin, sparse or uneven coat

Long Coat

The coat is to be as long and as possible, without sacrificing denseness, with both long guard and undercoat hairs. Their hair is also to be finer and silkier in texture than Standard mice.

Faults

- Guard hairs or undercoat too short
- Thin, sparse or uneven coat

Rex

The coat is to be no longer than a Standard coat and have dense, crimped or curled hair over the entire body. The guard hairs are to be slightly longer than the rest of the coat and somewhat rough in texture. The whiskers should be curly.

Faults

- Poor curl, or inconsistent curl over the body
- Coat too long or with long guard hairs
- Whiskers broken or missing
- Thin, sparse or uneven coat

Long Coat Rex

The coat is to be as long and curly as possible, with both guard and undercoat hairs crimped or curly. The hair is also fine and slightly silky in texture. The whiskers should be curly.

Faults

- Poor curl, or inconsistent curl over the body
- Guard hairs or undercoat too short
- Whiskers broken or missing
- Thin, sparse or uneven coat

Manx

Manx (tailless) mice can be exhibited in any recognised colour or marking. The sole feature is the complete absence of a tail. This is a condition of birth, and not an amputation. There should be no stub or scar tissue. The body type is different to tailed animals. Their legs should be carried well under the body, giving the body a pear shaped roundness to the overall appearance with slight rise to rump carriage. Coat as per Standard mice.

Disqualifications

- Any tail nub or any physical deformity due to being tailless



Long Coat Manx

Body type as per Manx standard, coat type as per Long Coat standard.

Rex Manx

Body type as per Manx standard, coat type as per Rex standard.

Long Coat Rex Manx

Body type as per Manx standard, coat type as per Long Coat Rex standard.

Hairless

Hairless mice should have a thin, bright, and slightly translucent skin, free of scars or pimples, and be as hairless as possible. Wrinkling should not be penalised. The eyes should be bright and free from any problems. The ears should be very large and wrinkle free. The toenails should be short (clipped if necessary).

Whiskers, eyelashes and the vibrissae above the eyes may be curled and shorter than the usual as in rexed rats, but cannot be brittle, very short or missing. Eyelashes should not be so curled as to be poking into the eyes.

Faults

- Excessive fuzz or hairs on the body
- Whiskers misaligned, thin or brittle
- Skin lacking healthy glow, looking dull, flaky or unusually greasy
- Skin is unusually thick and rough and not soft
- Minor scars or blemishes on the skin

Disqualifications

- Missing whiskers or eyelashes
- Excessive fur over the body
- Open or unhealed skin wounds
- Major skin blemishes indicating a health problem



Colour Standards

Non-Ticked

General

The coat is to be evenly coloured, without mottling, fading or white ticking. Foot and belly colour is to match the top. A paler throat and belly is permissible on light colours.

Faults

- Faded, uneven or rusty colour
- Shading of colour
- Excessively light underparts
- White flecking or silvered/white hairs throughout the coat
- Tan hairs behind ears or around vent
- White on tail or feet

Disqualifications

- White spotting
- Entered in incorrect class

Black

A deep lustrous black with no flecking or rusting. Eyes black.

Dove (Pink-Eyed Black)

A warm soft grey, distinguished from silver by its warmth. Eyes pink.

Chocolate

A mid chocolate brown colour, resembling milk chocolate, with no hint of red or ginger. Eyes black.

Champagne (Pink-Eyed Chocolate)

A warm, creamy yellow. Eyes pink.

Blue

A medium slate blue. Colour should resemble the blue colour found in cats. Eyes black.

Silver (Pink-Eyed Blue)

A pale, ice blue, with no hint of browning. Eyes pink.

Lilac

A dark metallic silver, neither too blue nor too brown. Eyes black.

Fawn

A warm shade of deep orange, distinguished from ginger by its richness. Eyes pink or black.

Ginger

A vivid, bright orange. Eyes pink or black.

Cream (Chinchillated Fawn)

A very pale cream, to resemble off-white and to have no yellow tinge. Eyes pink or black.



Havana (Chinchillated Black)

A rich, deep brown, almost black, which resembles unmilked coffee. Eyes black.

Coffee (Extreme-Diluted Black)

A warm, medium brown colour, similar to milked coffee. Eyes black.

Beige (Extreme-Diluted Black)

A light brown colour, resembling the colour of undyed wool. Eyes black.

Bone

A light, warm grey colour. Eyes black.

White

A snow white, with no hint of flecking, ticking or lemon spotting. Eyes pink or black.



Ticked

General

The coat is to give the impression of being evenly coloured, with no darkening along the spine. The demarcation between top colour and belly colour is to be even and smooth, with no sign of brindling. Ticking shall extend over the entire body, including the feet. Foot colour is to match the top.

Faults

- White flecking or silvered/white hairs throughout the coat
- Inconsistent ticking, as to almost appear merled
- Darkening along the spine
- White on tail or feet

Disqualifications

- White spotting
- Entered in incorrect class

Agouti

The coat is to have an overall rich, chestnut brown colour, with dark slate undercoat. There will be black ticking throughout the coat, with black guard hairs, extending over the entire body, including the feet, with the belly being silver-grey. Eyes black.

Argente (Pink-Eyed Agouti)

The coat is to be a warm, rich orange, with dove grey undercoat. There will be grey ticking throughout the coat, with grey guard hairs, and the belly being silvery. Eyes pink.

Cinnamon

As for Agouti, with gold tan substituting for the rich brown and ticking and undercoat to be of a chocolate brown colour, with the belly colour being a warm mid grey. Eyes black.

Apricot (Pink-Eyed Cinnamon)

As for Argente, but with a bright creamy undercoat colour, giving a brighter, fresher appearance. The belly colour is a creamy silver. Eyes pink.

Blue Agouti

The coat is to have an overall soft straw colour, with steel blue undercoat and blue ticking throughout. The belly is a cool silver. Eyes black.

Chinchilla

The coat is to have a pearl-gray background, evenly tipped with black, and a slate blue base to the hairs. The belly and the inside of the legs is to be silver-white, the outside of the legs to match the top color. Eyes black.

Argente Cream (Pink-Eyed Chinchilla)

The coat is to be a delicate blend of a pale, creamy orange and silver, with the undercoat an extremely pale silvery white. The belly and the inside of the legs is to be white, the outside of the legs to match the top colour. Eyes pink.

Silver Agouti

As for Agouti, but where golden brown would be expected substitute silver grey with a base colour of dark slate grey. The ticking is still to be black, with the belly colour to range from silver grey to dark slate grey. Eyes black.



Shaded

General

The coat is to be evenly coloured, without mottling or unsightly moult patterns. Foot and belly colour is to match the top. A paler throat and belly is permissible on light colours.

Faults

- Mottled or uneven colouring of the body
- White on tail or feet

Disqualifications

- White spotting
- Entered in incorrect class

Siamese

The coat is to be warm beige over the entire body, shading to a deeper colour on the hindquarters. The colours should blend gradually. Points should be a rich chocolate colour, or as dark as possible, and they should be well defined on the muzzle, and well confined to the whisker, muzzle, rump, tail, ears and feet areas.

Faults

- Body colour too light so as to resemble the Himalayan
- Body colour too dark as to lose contrast with the points
- Points too light, or lacking points on the ears, tail or feet
- Nose marking extending above the eyes

Himalayan

The coat is to be as white as possible in colour over the entire body, with well defined points. Points are to be a light milk chocolate, and should conform to the Siamese standard in regards to size and placement, with no . Eyes pink or ruby.

Faults

- Body colour too dark, or shading present, as to resemble Siamese
- Points too light

Burmese

The coat is to be a dark, rich chocolate. The points are to be as dark as possible, almost black. Points should conform to the Siamese standard in regards to size and placement, with no shading. Eyes black.

Faults

- Body colour too dark or points too light as to lose contrast

Colourpoint Beige

The coat is to be a soft, light brown, similar to milked coffee. The points are to be a medium brown, or as dark as possible. Points should conform to the Siamese standard in regards to size and placement, with no shading. Eyes black.

Faults

- Body colour too dark or points too light as to lose contrast



Reverse Siamese

The coat is to be a medium brown, with the points a bright white, and conform to the Siamese standard in regards to size and placement, with no shading. Eyes black.

Faults

- Body colour too light as to lose contrast with the white points

Sable

Sable mice are to be a rich dark brown on the back, extending from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail, with the belly colour ia rich tan, as golden as possible. The shading is to be gradual, extending down the sides of the animal with no lines of demarcation. Eyes black.

Faults

- Insufficient shading
- Sharp demarcation between top and belly colours
- Lack of depth in top colour, or quality in belly colour
- Pale nose and tail base



Fox and Tan

General

Fox and Tan mice can be exhibited in any recognised colour. The coat is to be evenly coloured, without mottling, fading or white ticking. There should be a distinct line between the top and belly colours, running in straight lines along the sides, jaw and legs. The feet shall be the belly colour on the inside, and the top colour on the outside. Eye colour should match the coat colour.

Faults

- Mottled, uneven or faded top colour
- Lines between belly and top colour indistinct
- Brindling or intermingling of belly and top colour
- White on tail or feet

Disqualifications

- White spotting

Tan

The belly colour should be as rich a tan as possible, leaning towards orange. Tan hairs are permitted behind the ears.

Faults

- Faded belly colour, or other colour hair in the tan

Fox

As for Tan, however the belly is to be as white as possible, with no rusting or fading.

Faults

- Belly showing any colour other than white, or any other colour hair in the white



Marking Standards

General

Marked mice can be exhibited in any recognised colour. Eye colour should match the coat colour.

Banded

Banded mice should be a solid colour over the body, except for a band of white around the waist, as if they are wearing a belt. The band should be positioned at the 3rd quarter of the body length from the head, excluding the tail. The band should be no more than a quarter of the length of the body, and all markings should be clean and even. All feet should be white.

Faults

- Uneven or ragged markings
- Silver or white hairs in the coloured area
- White spotting on other parts of the body or tail
- Band not complete on belly

Brindled

Brindled mice are to have tiger striping that extends from the nose to the tip of the tail, including the feet and ears, and to a lesser extent, the belly. A “W” or “M” marking on the forehead is desirable.

Faults

- Colours not balanced (too much of one colour)
- Absence of striping on belly, ears, feet or tail
- Silver or white hairs in the coloured area

Disqualifications

- White spotting

Dutch

Dutch mice will have markings like those of a Dutch rabbit. The front half of the body is to be white, with the exception of the cheek patches. Cheek patches are located on either side of the head, and are to include the ears, upper jowls, and the area immediately forward of the eyes. The cheek markings should be well rounded and balanced, and clear of the whiskers.

A wedge shaped blaze of white should run from muzzle to neck, running between the coloured ears. The saddle on the rear half of the body should be of solid colour and the dividing line between colour and white should be as straight and as cleanly cut as possible, extending to the top and bottom of the mouse. The colour should extend well into the tail, and the remaining area should be flesh-coloured.

The white stops on the hind feet should be uniform in length, and their dividing line should be about halfway between the toes and the hocks.

Faults

- Uneven or ragged markings
- Silver or white hairs in the coloured area
- Colour extends into areas that should be white (e.g. under the jaw)
- Coloured spotting on other parts of the body or tail
- Saddle too far back
- Back legs white



Headspotted

Headspotted mice are to have a white patch on their chest or the belly, which is of variable size. They are to have white feet and a white tipped tail (no more than half the tail may be white and no less than one quarter), and a headspot on the forehead is essential. All markings are to be symmetrical.

Faults

- Uneven or ragged markings
- Silver or white hairs in the coloured area
- Lacking white tail tip
- Feet not white or not enough white
- White extending onto legs
- White spotting on other parts of the body

Disqualifications

- No headspot
- No belly spot
- Blazed

Broken Marked

Broken Marked mice shall have as many coloured spots or patches as possible on a white background, even in size, sharply defined, and distributed irregularly over the body. A headspot is desirable.

Faults

- Uneven or ragged markings
- Colours not balanced (too much of one colour)
- Silver or white hairs in the coloured area

Marked, Even

Even Marked mice shall have markings that are symmetrical down the centre line of the body. A headspot is desirable.

Faults

- Uneven or ragged markings
- Colours not balanced (too much of one colour)
- Silver or white hairs in the coloured area

Roan

Roan mice shall have white hairs mingled throughout the coat colour in an even distribution over the entire animal. White hairs should have a ratio of over 50%.

Faults

- Insufficient white hairs dispersed throughout the coat
- Spots of solid colour

Variegated

Variegated mice shall appear white with splashes of colour over the entire body, including the underside. The splashes are generally small and numerous, though actual size and number can vary. Most importantly, they should approximately be the same size and be evenly distributed.

Faults

- Defined spots (not ragged)
- Too few splashes