

International congress for guppy -
high breeding



I · K · G · H

**International high - breeding
standards 2009**

And

7 Supplements

Dear friends and guppy breeders,

Between the two wars, the guppy enthusiasts organised competitions to show the variability of the guppy. Most participants were not familiar with the "rules" as they were decided by the judges just before the beginning of each show.

After the breeding to produce several standard forms and the formation of Guppy breeder associations, people started to realise that standard rules were required for the organizing of international Guppy shows. To give a show credibility, the rules had to be balanced with the correct attention to the small details and/or other criteria, in addition there should be parity between the various judges by agreeing to use the same standard for each form.

Dr. O. M. Störzbach recognized the genetic possibilities for further development of the Guppy and created a standard text that corresponded not only to all these requirements, but also to being the basis for the systematic Guppy-high breeding - as we still know it today.

This standard work became the accepted standard form of the guppy associations of different countries, but then they each modified and considerably altered the rules according to their own discession.

With the increasing international collaboration, especially in the European Championship, it became the wish of all participants that a uniform standard be determined for all to use.

So in 1981, through the initiative of the Austrian Guppy Group, the International High Breedings Standard (IHS '81) was produced. In the course of time additions and ammendements were voted for. These changes also included the principles for the execution of the European Championship and other International Guppy Displays for the guppy breeder. In addition was the establishment of the International Congress Guppy High breeding (Internationale Kuratorium Guppy-Hochzucht - IKGH).

As a result of different interpretations, every now and then compromises had to be made. The IHS was looked at and modification to the Störzbach standard resulted. It also became necessary, in order to avoid an excessive breeding of single features that would otherwise result in over developement, to remain within agreed standards of an aesthetic size.

The newest revision is the 'Inter-high breeding standards 1999' was made in accordance with the decisions of the IKGH conference of the November 2009, which were held in Hasselt.



Inter-high breeding standard

1 **Principals**

2 This European "Inter-high breeding standard" defines the ideal conceptions of the special Guppy types. The desired details of each guppy type can be defined by specific characteristics.

3 The aim of the Standard is to set a framework that European breeders can work within for their personal breeding goals and for their comparison on an international basis.

4 The "Inter-high breeding standards" are freely available, as long as acknowledgement is given to the IKGH.

5 Any changes of the "Inter-high breeding standards" must result from a 2/3 majority vote. Proposals for variations or alterations must be in writing or submitted during IKGH conferences

6 Only organisations that are members of the IKGH are entitled to vote. The right to vote is confirmed in the constitution of the IKGH.

7 The results of voting are binding to all members.

8 Any aquatic association can use and reproduce the "Inter-high breeding standard".

9 **General guppy standard features**

10 The most essential characteristic of these standard and evaluation rules is the regulation of exact detail, since the exhibits of the Guppy high breed are characterised as per their type to the smallest detail.

11 No judgement for an overall general impression is given. This would actually result in an inaccurate judgement.

12 The objective is to achieve the standard form in each of the individual characteristic features.

13 By a standard shape of body and fins as well as their proportions to each other, optimal proportions are established



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14

Point Assignment

	length	form	colour	total
Body	8	8	12	28
Dorsal fin	5	8	10	23
Caudal fin	10	20	14	44
Vitality/ swimming behaviour				5
TOTAL				100

- 15 The judging in the first instance is made according to the respective written description of the standard form; in any case of doubt, then refer to the drawing.
- 16 All complete entries shall be judged. With entries that have arrived complete, the Show manager must decide if the entry is to be included should a fish die or become missing.
- 17 An entry consists of a number of fishes stated in the organiser's advertisement, which match in all characteristics.
- 18 Deviations from the standards result in point deductions. Excessive deviations lead to disqualification (eg. different body colours, different top colours, different standards). The evaluation judge group together with the show manager, decide if an entry is to be disqualified.
- 19 Judges are not obliged to award points or deduction points as described in the Standard. Judges may also give corresponding points for lengths, sizes, angles or colours between these items.
- 20 The points allocation for each entry is the average to be taken for each individual characteristic feature.
- 21 If one characteristic feature is different within one entry, each fish must be judged separately, the sum of the points awarded has to be divided by the number of fish.
- 22 This procedure guarantees that, if there is one especially distinct pointing for one single fish, the whole set will not be given too many points or too many deducted.

23 **Body**

24 The body is the starting point and point of reference for the evaluation of the other criteria.

25 The body length is determined by estimation.

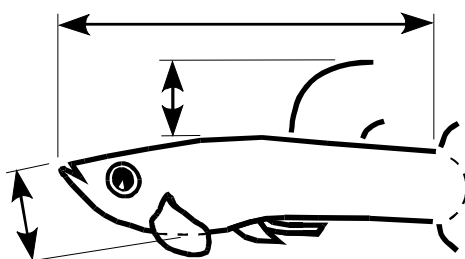
26 All remaining lengths or sizes proportion themselves to the body length or body height.

27 The body length is measured from the muzzle to the point where the caudal fin begins (peduncle). The minimum length is not to be less than:

Broad Tails	20mm
Sword Tails	19mm
Short Tails	18mm

28 The body shape should be robust but graceful according to the standard

29 Body height has to be 1/4 of the body length at its highest point.





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30 Evaluation Of Body Length

30a Large Tails (see item 209)

26mm	8 points
24mm	6 points
22mm	3 points
20mm	1 point
Less than 20mm	0 points but no disqualification
Larger than 26mm	deduct up to 3 points

30b Sword Tails (see item 210)

25mm	8 points
23mm	6 points
21mm	3 points
19mm	1 point
Less than 19mm	0 points but no disqualification
Larger than 25mm	deduct up to 3 points

30c Short Tails (see item 211)

24mm	8 points
22mm	6 points
20mm	3 points
18mm	1 point
Less than 18mm	0 points but no disqualification
Larger than 24mm	deduct up to 3 points

31 Examples of point deductions with the body form:

Not streamlined / bulging	deduct up to 5 points
Caudal peduncle too broad	deduct up to 2 points
Body too flat (if it looks emaciated)	deduct up to 4 points
Round back	deduct up to 2 points
Strong bend	deduct up to 5 points

Disease or abnormalities like humpback, hollow back, curvature of the vertebral column etc. lead to disqualification of the set.

The total number of points deducted must not exceed 8.

32 **Finnage**



- 33 The judging of the fins is of great value with the High Breed Guppy
- 34 The shape of the fins is relevant in each case for the classification in the individual standards and groups.
- 35 There are three Guppy High Breed groups, whose classification lies in the tail fin form. These are the Large Tails, Sword Tails and Short Tails categories.(see supplement 3)
- 36 The tail fins are an extremely important criterion for the judges. The dimensions are not determined in the usual sense, but rather as certain proportions to the body measurements.
- 37 For the judging of the fin form the actual standard is to be used. The judge must not look at the best entry but compare with the ideal picture of the standard fin form.
- 38 **Base and cover colours**
- 39 The largest value is put on cover colour. Cover colour includes the Guppy colour and pattern (see supplement 3). Colour on body and fins are assigned up to 36 points.
- 40 Colour and pattern are valued jointly as a unit.
- 41 The judging of each entry for colour and pattern should be done under the same conditions. The lighting and surrounding surface colour (eg. background) should be the same for each entry.
- 42 The acknowledged base colours are : Grey, Gold, Blond, Blue, Pink, Albino, White, Silver, Cream and Lutino. Everything else is cover colour. Snakeskin, Filigree, and Viennese emerald green are well-known patterns.



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43 Colour and pattern is differentiated and judged on the following two main criteria:

- Surface covering - the portion of the colour and pattern on the surface
- Colour quality and pattern quality are the harmonious interaction of all colours. Intensive (= powerfull) and pastel colours with sufficient saturation and clear separation of the colours is desired. For example in the pattern sufficient unity and appealing colour must be shown.

44 **Examples of point deductions**

45 Judging of the colour / pattern of the body:

100 % surface covering	no point deductions
75 % surface covering	deduct 4 points
50 % surface covering	deduct 7 points
25 % surface covering	deduct 10 points
0 % surface covering	deduct 12 points
Poor colour quality or pattern quality	deduct up to 5 points

The total number of points deducted shall not exceed 12.

46 With recessive colours (except blond), up to 5 points can be added to the colour of the body providing the maximum score of 12 points shall not be exceeded.

47 Evaluation of the dorsal fin colour:

100 % surface covering	no point deduction
75 % surface covering	deduct 4 points
50 % surface covering	deduct 6 points
25 % surface covering	deduct 8 points
0 % surface covering	deduct 10 points
Poor colour quality	deduct up to 4 points

The total number of points deducted may not exceed 10.



48 Evaluation of the tail fin colour:

100 % surface covering	no point deduction
75 % surface covering	deduct 6 points
50 % surface covering	deduct 9 points
25 % surface covering	deduct 12 points
0 % surface covering	deduct 14 points
Poor colour quality	deduct up to 6 points

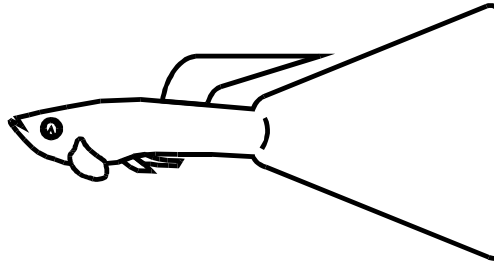
The total number of points deducted may not exceed 14

49 **Vitality / swimming behaviour**

50 That is the natural swimming activity of the animal that departs itself with liveliness and unimpaired behavior. Up to 5 points can be assigned

51 **The acknowledged 12 standards are to be judged according to the following special evaluation characteristics and definitions:**

1



52

Fan Tail

53

The caudal fin has an elongated triangle form with an angle of 45 degrees to the body.

54

The ideal length of the caudal fin shall be 10/10 of the body length

55

The edges of the caudal fin shall be straight, but the corners can be slightly rounded.

56

The dorsal fin shall be slim, rising steeply in the beginning and reaching a point up to the end of the first third of the caudal fin.

57

Caudal Fin

58

Evaluation of the length:

10/10 of the body length	10 points
8/10 of the body length	8 points
7/10 of the body length	5 points
6/10 of the body length	2 points
Less than 6/10 of the body length	no points
More than 10/10 of the body length	deduct up to 3 points

59 Examples of point deductions with defects and spreading

Angle:	
45 degrees	no point deductions
35 degrees	deduct 2 points
30 degrees	deduct 4 points
Fewer than 30	no point
50 degrees	deduct 4 points
More than 50	deduct 8 points
Rear edge clearly concave or convex	deduct up to 2 points
Rear edge runs diagonally	deduct up to 4 points
Rear edge strong serration and/or defect	deduct up to 5 points
Upper and lower edges at unequal angles	deduct up to 5 points
Upper and lower edges concave or convex	deduct up to 5 points
Upper and lower edges serration or defects	deduct up to 2 points
Corners rounded off too much	deduct up to 2 points

The total amount of deducted points must not exceed 20.

 60 **Dorsal Fin**

61 Evaluation of the length:

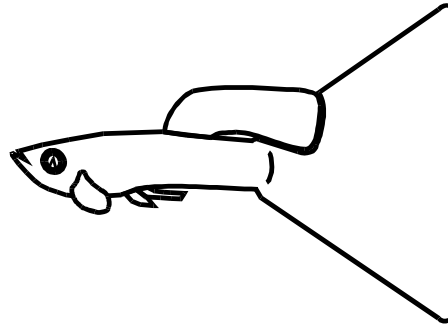
Up to the end of the first third of the caudal	5 points
Up to the caudal fin beginning	3 points
Less than up to the caudal fin beginning, depending on length	1 to 2 points
Dorsal fin reaches beyond the first third of the caudal fin	deduct up to 3 points

62 Examples of point deductions for formal defects:

Not steeply rising at beginning	deduct up to 3 points
Strong serrations or defects	deduct up to 2 points
Deviation from the ideal shape	deduct up to 7 points

The sum total of the points deducted may not exceed 8.
The deduction for the same defect is only allowed once.

2



63 **Triangle tail**

64 The caudal fin forms a triangle of 70 degrees to the body

65 The ideal length of the caudal shall be 8/10 of the body length

66 The edges of the caudal fin shall be straight, but the corners can be slightly rounded.

67 The dorsal fin rises steeply, is broad and reaches bluntly to the end of the first third of the caudal fin.

68 **Caudal Fin**

69 Evaluation of the length:

8/10 of the body length	10 points
7/10 of the body length	8 points
6/10 of the body length	5 points
5/10 of the body length	2 points
Less than 5/10 of the body length	no points
More than 8/10 of the body length	deduct up to 3 points



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70 Examples of point deductions of formal defects and spreading:

Angle:	
70 degrees and more	no point deductions
65 degrees	deduct 1 point
60 degrees	deduct 3 points
55 degrees	deduct 5 points
Less than 55 degrees	deduct 8 points
Rear edge concave or convex	deduct up to 2 points
Rear edge runs diagonally	deduct up to 4 points
Rear edge strong serrations and/or defects	deduct up to 5 points
Upper and lower edges at unequal angles	deduct up to 5 points
Upper and lower edges concave or convex	deduct up to 5 points
Upper and lower edges shows serrations or defects	deduct up to 2 points
Corner from upper and lower edges to rear edge too strongly rounded	deduct up to 2 points

The total amount of points deducted must not exceed 20

71 **Dorsal Fin**

72 Evaluation of the length:

Up to the end of the first third of the caudal fin	5 points
Up to the caudal fin beginning	3 points
Less than up to the caudal fin beginning, depending on length	1 to 2 points
Dorsal fin reaches beyond the first third of the caudal fin	deduct up to 3 points

73 Examples of point deductions with formal defects:

Not steeply rising at beginning	deduct up to 3 points
Strong serrations or defects	deduct up to 2 points
Deviation from the ideal form	deduct up to 7 points

The total of the points deducted may not exceed 8.

The deduction for a defect is only allowed once.

3



74

Veiltail

75

The upper and lower edge of the caudal fin curves in such a way that the largest width of the fin is reached with $\frac{3}{4}$ of its length.

76

The rear edge of the caudal fin is concave and the length of the caudal amounts to $\frac{8}{10}$ of the body length. It shall not be less than $\frac{5}{10}$ of the body length

77

The width of the caudal fin amounts to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length.

78

The dorsal fin reaches up to the end of the first third of the caudal fin with a rounded off end.

79

Caudal fin

80

Evaluation of the length:

8/10 of the body length	10 points
7/10 of the body length	8 points
6/10 of the body length	5 points
5/10 of the body length	2 points
Less than 5/10 of the body length	no points
More than 8/10 of the body length	deduct up to 3 points

81 Examples of point deductions with formal defects:

Fin height larger than 4/4 of the fin length	deduct up to 5 points.
Fin height smaller than 3/4 of the fin length	deduct up to 8 points
Rear edge not concave	deduct up to 10 points
Rear edge strong serrations or defects	deduct up to 5 points
Upper and lower edges not convex	deduct up to 10 points
Corners of upper and lower edges to rear edge too rounded off	deduct up to 4 points
Upper and lower edges strong serrations or defects	deduct up to 2 points

The total amount of points deducted must not exceed 20.

82 **Dorsal fin**

83 Evaluation of the length:

Up to the end of the first third of the caudal fin	5 points
Up to the caudal fin beginning	3 points
Less than up to the caudal fin beginning, depending on length	1 to 2 points
Dorsal fin reaches beyond the first third of the caudal fin	deduct up to 3 points

84 Examples of point deductions with formal defects:

Not rising steeply at the beginning	deduct up to 3 points
Strong serrations or defects	deduct up to 2 points
Deviation from the ideal form	deduct up to 7 points

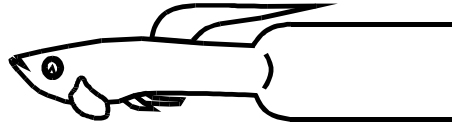
The total of the points deducted may not exceed 8.

The deduction for a defect is only allowed once.



4

Flag tail



85

86

The caudal fin has the form of a rectangle whose length amounts to $\frac{8}{10}$ of the body length.

87

The width of the caudal fin is $\frac{4}{10}$ of the body length

88

The beginning of the caudal fin is rounded off

89

Least length is $\frac{6}{10}$ of the body length, least width is the largest body height

90

The dorsal fin is pointed and reaches up to the end of the first third of the caudal fin

91

Caudal fin

92

Evaluation of the length:

8/10 of the body length	10 points
7/10 of the body length	6 points
6/10 of the body length	2 points
Less than $\frac{6}{10}$ of the body length	no point
More than $\frac{8}{10}$ of the body length	deduct up to 3 points

93 Examples of point deductions with formal defects:

Rear edge concave or convex	deduct up to 2 points
Rear edges diagonal	deduct up to 4 points
Rear edges with strong serrations or defects	deduct up to 5 points
Upper and lower edges not parallel	deduct up to 10 points
Upper and lower edges serrations or defects	deduct up to 2 points
Corners from top and bottom edges to rear edge too rounded off	deduct up to 2 points

The total amount of points deducted must not exceed 20.

94 **Dorsal fin**

95 Evaluation of length:

Up to the end of the first third of the caudal fin	5 points
Up to the caudal fin beginning	3 points
Less than up to the caudal fin beginning, depending upon length	1 to 2 points
Dorsal fin reaches beyond the first third of the caudal fin	deduct up to 3 points

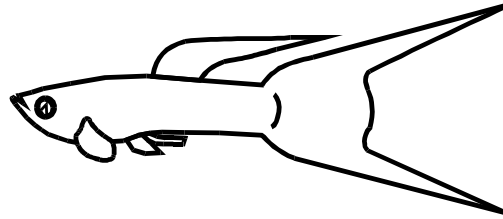
96 Examples of point deductions with formal defects:

Not rising steeply at the beginning	deduct up to 3 points
Strong serrations or defects	deduct up to 2 points
Deviation from the ideal form	deduct up to 7 points

The total number of points deducted may not exceed 8.

The deduction for a defect is only allowed once.

5



97 **Double swordtail**

98 The tail fin has an oval basic form with sword like extensions of the upper and lower fin rays

99 The length of the swords shall be the same as the body length

100 The outside edges of the swords form an angle of 30 degrees

101 The fin part between the swords should be no more than 4/10 of the body length and can be colourless.

102 The dorsal fin is slim, rises steeply in the beginning and reaches a point at the end of the first third of the caudal fin

103 **Caudal fin**

104 Evaluation of the length:

10/10 of the body length	10 points
8/10 of the body length	6 points
6/10 of the body length	2 points
Less than 6/10 of the body length	no point
More than 10/10 of the body length	deduct up to 3 points



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105 Examples of point deductions for formal defects and spreading faults:

Angle:	
30 degrees and more	no point deduction
25 degrees	deduct 3 points
20 degrees	deduct 7 points
15 degrees	deduct 10 points
Less than 15 degrees	deduct 12 points
Unequal length of the upper and lower swords	deduct up to 5 points
Unequal width of the upper and lower swords	deduct up to 2 points
Unequal sword angles	deduct up to 5 points
Curved or crooked swords	deduct up to 5 points
Other defects, such as serrations	deduct up to 2 points
Defects in the caudal fin extension	deduct up to 2 points
Part of the caudal fin between swords larger than 4/10 of body length	deduct up to 2 points
Too broad swords	deduct up to 3 points
Absence of oval basic form	deduct 5 points

The total amount of deducted points must not exceed 20

106 **Dorsal fin**

107 Evaluation of the length:

Up to the end of the first third of the caudal fin	5 points
Up to the caudal fin beginning	3 points
Less than up to the caudal fin beginning, depending upon length	1 to 2 points
Dorsal fin reaches beyond the first third of the caudal fin	deduct up to 3 points

108 Examples of point deductions with formal defects:

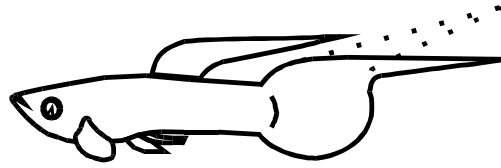
Not rising steeply at the beginning	deduct up to 3 points
Strong serrations or defects	deduct up to 2 points
Deviation from the ideal form	deduct up to 7 points

The total number of points deducted may not exceed 8.

The deduction for a defect is only allowed once.

6

TOP SWORD



109

110

The caudal fin has a basic oval form with a sword-like extension of the upper fin rays.

111

The length of the sword is proportionate to the body length and the upper edge rises at a 15 degree angle to the body, or is parallel to the body axle.

112

The basic oval form should be no more than 4/10 of the body length and can be colourless.

113

The dorsal fin is slim, rises steeply in the beginning and reaches to a point at the end of the first third of the caudal fin.

114

Caudal Fin

115

Evaluation of the length:

10/10 of the body length	10 points
8/10 of the body length	6 points
6/10 of the body length	2 points
Less than 6/10 of the body length	no point
More than 10/10 of the body length	deduct up to 3 points

116 Examples of point deductions with formal defects:

Curved or crooked sword	deduct up to 5 points
Other defects, such as serrations	deduct up to 2 points
Defects in the caudal fin extension	deduct up to 2 points
Oval basic form longer than 4/10 of the body length	deduct up to 2 points
Too broad sword	deduct up to 3 points
Second sword	deduct up to 10 points
Absence of the oval basic form	deduct up to 5 points

The total number of deducted points must not exceed 20.

117 **Dorsal fin**

118 Evaluation of the length:

Up to the end of the first third of the caudal fin	5 points
Up to the caudal fin beginning	3 points
Less than up to the caudal fin beginning, depending on length	1 to 2 points
Dorsal fin reaches beyond the first third of the caudal fin	deduct up to 3 points

119 Examples of point deductions with formal defects:

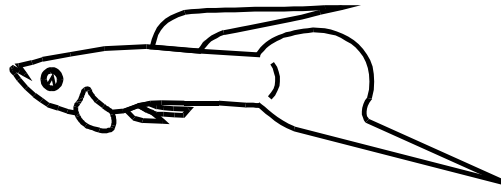
Not steeply rising at the beginning	deduct up to 3 points
Strong serrations or defects	deduct up to 2 points
Deviation from the ideal form	deduct up to 7 points

The total number of points deducted may not exceed 8.

The deduction for a defect is only allowed once



7



120 **BOTTOM SWORD**

121 The caudal fin has a basic oval form with a sword-like extension of the upper fin rays.

122 The length of the sword corresponds to the body length and forms at the lower edge to the body axle at an angle of 15 degrees.

123 The basic oval form should be no more than 4/10 of the body length and can be colourless.

124 The dorsal fin is slim, rises steeply in the beginning and reaches to a point at the end of the first third of the caudal fin.

125 **Caudal fin**

126 Evaluation of the length:

10/10 of the body length	10 points
8/10 of the body length	6 points
6/10 of the body length	2 points
Less than 6/10 of the body length	no point
More than 10/10 of the body length	deduct up to 3 points

127 Examples of point deductions for formal defects and spreading defects:

Angle:	
15 degrees or more	no point deductions
12 degrees	deduct 2 points
10 degrees	deduct 5 points
7 degrees	deduct 8 points
Less than 7 degrees	deduct 10 points
Curved sword	deduct up to 5 points
Other defects like serrations	deduct up to 2 points
Defects in the caudal fin extension	deduct up to 2 points
Basic form longer than 4/10 of the body length	deduct up to 2 points
Too broad sword	deduct up to 3 points
A second sword	deduct 10 points
Absence of the oval basic form	deduct up to 5 points

The total number of points deducted may not exceed 20.

128 **Dorsal fin**

129 Evaluation of the length:

Up to the end of the first third of the caudal fin	5 points
Up to the caudal fin beginning	3 points
Less than up to the caudal fin beginning, depending on length	1 to 2 points
Dorsal fin reaches beyond the first third of the caudal fin	deduct up to 3 points

130 Examples of point deductions with formal defects:

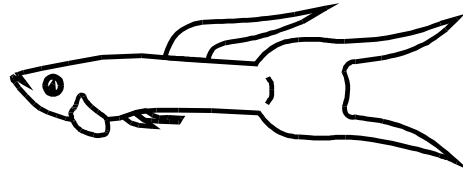
Not steeply rising at the beginning	deduct up to 3 points
Strong serrations or defects	deduct up to 2 points
Deviation from the ideal form	deduct up to 7 points

The total number of points deducted may not exceed 8.

The deduction for a defect is only allowed once



8



131 **LYRE TAIL**

132 The caudal fin is the approximate shape of a lyre.

133 The basic form is round and should be 4/10 of the body length and can be colourless.

134 The outside fin rays reach 8/10 of the body length with clear, outwardly curved points.

135 The dorsal fin is slim, rises steeply in the beginning, reaches to a point at the end of the first third of the caudal fin with the tip bent curved outwards.

136 **Caudal Fin**

137 Evaluation of the length:

8/10 of the body length	10 points
7/10 of the body length	8 points
6/10 of the body length	5 points
5/10 of the body length	2 points
Less than 5/10 of the body length	no point
More than 8/10 of the body length	deduct up to 3 points

138 Examples of point deductions for formal defects:

Unequal length of the upper and lower swords	deduction up to 5 points
Unequal width of the upper and lower swords	deduct up to 2 points
swing of swords is not symmetrical	deduct up to 5 points
swing is not distinctive enough	deduct up to 5 points
Other defects like serrations	deduct up to 2 points
Basic form longer than 4/10 of the body length	deduct up to 2 points

The total number of points deducted may not exceed 20.

139 **Dorsal fin**

140 Evaluation of the length:

Up to the end of the first third of the caudal fin	5 points
Up to the caudal fin beginning	3 points
Less than up to the caudal fin beginning, depending on length	1 to 2 points
Dorsal fin reaches beyond the first third of the caudal fin	deduct up to 3 points

141 Examples of point deductions with formal defects:

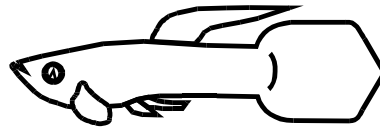
Not steeply rising at the beginning	deduct up to 3 points
Strong serrations or defects	deduct up to 2 points
Deviation from the ideal form	deduct up to 7 points
Dorsal not having tip bent outwards	deduct 1 point

The total number of points deducted may not exceed 8.

The deduction for a defect is only allowed once.



9



142 **Spade Tail**

- 143 The caudal fin shape resembles a miners spade.
- 144 The upper and lower edges of the caudal fin depart from the body with a noticeable beginning and are parallel.
- 145 The length of the caudal is $\frac{5}{10}$ of the body length, the depth reaches $\frac{8}{10}$ of the caudal length.
- 146 The dorsal fin is slim, rises steeply in the beginning and reaches a point at the end of the first third of the caudal fin.

147 **Caudal fin**

148 Evaluation of the length:

5/10 of the body length	10 points
4/10 of the body length	7 points
3/10 of the body length	3 points
Less than 3/10 of the body length	no point
More than 5/10 of the body length	deduct up to 3 points

149 Examples of point deductions for formal defects:

Caudal height less than 8/10 of caudal length	deduct up to 5 points
Upper and lower edges not parallel	deduct up to 3 points
Defects in caudal fin extension	deduct up to 5 points
unequal angles at rear edges	deduct up to 3 points
Rear edge too pointed	deduct up to 10 points
Rear edges angles too obtuse	deduct up to 2 points
Other defects like serrations	deduct up to 5 points
The height of the caudal is clearly less than the highest body height	no points

The total number of deducted points must not exceed 20.

150 **Dorsal Fin**

151 Evaluation of the length:

Up to the end of the first third of the caudal fin	5 points
Less than up to the first third of the caudal fin depending on length	deduct up to 4 points
Dorsal fin reaches beyond the first third of the caudal fin	deduct up to 4 points.

152 Examples of point deductions with formal defects:

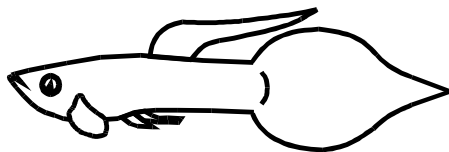
Not steeply rising at the beginning	deduct up to 3 points
Strong serrations or defects	deduct up to 2 points
Deviation from the ideal form	deduct up to 7 points

The total number of points deducted may not exceed 8.

The deduction for a defect is only allowed once



10



153 **Spear tail**

154 the shape of the caudal fin resembles a tip of a spear.

155 The length of the caudal is 8/10 of the body length, with a height of 6/10 of the caudal fin length.

156 The dorsal fin is slim, rises steeply in the beginning, reaches to a point at the end of the first third of the caudal fin with the tip bent outwards

157 **Caudal fin**

158 Evaluation of the length:

8/10 of the body length	10 points
7/10 of the body length	8 points
6/10 of the body length	5 points
5/10 of the body length	2 points
Less than 5/10 of the body length	no point
More than 8/10 of the body length	deduct up to 3 points

159 Examples of point deductions with formal defects:

Caudal height less than 6/10 of caudal length	deduct up to 5 points
Unequal concave curved shapes at the rear edge	deduct up to 3 points
Rear edge not concave enough	deduct up to 5 points
Caudal point not in the middle	deduct up to 3 points
Caudal point not extended enough	deduct up to 5 points
Other defects like serrations	deduct up to 5 points
Defect on front edge curves	deduct up to 5 points

The total number of deducted points must not exceed 20.

160 **Dorsal fin**

161 Evaluation of the length:

Up to the end of the first third of the caudal fin	5 points
Up to the caudal fin beginning	3 points
Less than up to the caudal fin beginning, depending on length	1 to 2 points
Dorsal fin reaches beyond the first third of the caudal fin	deduct up to 3 points

162 Examples of point deductions with formal defects:

Not steeply rising at the beginning	deduct up to 3 points
Strong serrations or defects	deduct up to 2 points
Deviation from the ideal form	deduct up to 7 points
Dorsal not having tip bent outwards	deduct 1 point

The total number of points deducted may not exceed 8.

The deduction for a defect is only allowed once.



11



163

Round tail

164

The caudal fin is a round shape with a diameter equal of 5/10 of the body length.

165

The dorsal fin is rounded off at the start of the caudal.

166

Caudal fin

167

Evaluation of the length:

5/10 of the body length	10 points
4/10 of the body length	8 points
3/10 of the body length	4 points
Less than 3/10 of the body length	no point
More than 5/10 of the body length	deduct up to 3 points

168

Examples of point deductions with formal defects:

Caudal fin oval shaped	deduct up to 5 points
Caudal fin edges has flat parts	deduct up to 4 points
Other deviations from the round shape	deduct up to 10 points
Other defects like serrations	deduct up to 4 points

The total number of deducted points must not exceed 20.

169 **Dorsal fin**

170 Evaluation of length:

Up to the beginning of the caudal fin	5 points
Less than up to the caudal fin beginning, depending on length	deduct up to 4 points
Dorsal fin reaches beyond the beginning of the caudal fin	deduct up to 4 points

171 Examples of point deductions with formal defects

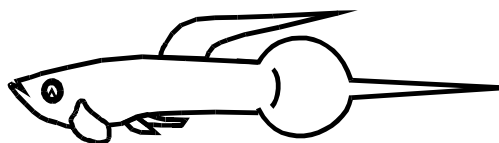
Not steeply rising at the beginning	deduct up to 3 points
Strong serrations or defects	deduct up to 2 points
Deviation from the ideal form	deduct up to 7 points

The total number of points deducted may not exceed 8.

The deduction for a defect is only allowed once.

12

Pin tail



172

173

The caudal fins basic form is round in shape and is equal to 4/10 of the body length, with the middle rays extend to form a pin shape. The overall length of the fin corresponds to the body length.

174

The dorsal fin is slim, rises steeply in the beginning and reaches to a point at the end of the first third of the caudal fin.

175

Caudal fin

176

Evaluation of the length:

10/10 of the body length	10 points
8/10 of the body length	8 points
6/10 of the body length	4 points
Less than 6/10 of the body length	no point
More than 10/10 of the body length	deduct up to 3 points

177

Examples of point deductions with formal defects:

Pin extension is not in line with the body axis	deduct up to 5 points
Distortion of the pin	deduct up to 3 points
Point of pin too broad or clumsy	deduct up to 5 points
Pin not extending to a point	deduct up to 3 points
Caudal circle form larger than 4/10 of the body length	deduct up to 4 points
Basic form not circle shape	deduct up to 3 points
Transition from basic form to pin not exact	deduct up to 8 points
Other size and shape defects	deduct up to 4 points

The total number of deducted points must not exceed 20.

178 **Dorsal fin**

179 Evaluation of the length:

Up to the end of the first third of the caudal fin	5 points
Up to the caudal fin beginning	3 points
Less than up to the caudal fin beginning, depending on length	1 to 2 points
Dorsal fin reaches beyond the first third of the caudal fin	deduct up to 3 points

180 Examples of point deductions with formal defects

Not steeply rising at the beginning	deduct up to 3 points
Strong serrations or defects	deduct up to 2 points
Deviation from the ideal form	deduct up to 7 points

The total number of points deducted may not exceed 8.

The deduction for a defect is only allowed once.



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181

Supplement 1

- 182 New standard forms can be established into the IHS, by proposal from a member association in the IKGH, when the new form has been entered in three different international guppy shows in two consecutive years and if the entries are marked as a new Standard Form.
- 183 The proposer has to provide the judging standards for the new standard form to the IKGH-board. The IKGH president shall organise a vote by all the associations, to decide the acceptance of the new standard in the IHS
- 184 The voting will be in writing and the result will be published by the IKGH president.
- 185 If the voting reaches a 2/3 majority, the new standard form will be included in the IHS as from the January of the following year.



186 **Supplement 2**

187 The IKGH member associations are obliged to check the usability of the IHS and to review the 7 Supplements of the Guppy Standards every 5 years.

188 The undersigned Guppy Associations shall use the current valid International High breeding Standard in international Guppy Shows. The European Championship is organized by the IKGH (since 1981) and remains an IKGH subject matter as long as the IKGH exists or until another regulation is agreed.

189 This statement is not required if another document is given to the IKGH that confirms this statement

190 Date _____
Chairman _____



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191

Supplement 3

- 192 Cover colours are the upper skinparts of guppies and can overlay on the bodycolours. Cover colours can be presented as a pattern.
- 193 Pure colours are described as intense, strong and unmixed colours. Broken colours are mixed colours.
- 194 The body colors can be seen from above in good light and can be distinguished by different features:
- 195 1 wild grey: (dominant)
 - 196 2 Gold: (recessive), dark pigment is missing for a half, there are dark scale edges
 - 197 3 Blond: (recessive), dark pigment is almost completely missing
 - 198 4 Blue: (recessive), yellow and red pigment are missing.
 - 199 5 Pink:(recessive), clear (rose) and dark pigment in clear lines, at the back of the upper body.
 - 200 6 Albino: (recessive), pigment can be missing completely, red eyes.
 - 201 7 White: (double recessive from blond and blue), yellow and red pigments are missing. The melanophores are small and pointed
 - 202 8 Silver: (double recessive from blue and gold), yellow and red pigments are missing. Scale edges have dark pigment.
 - 203 9 Cream: (double recessive from blond and gold), with or without black pigment, always black eyes.
 - 203a 10 Lutino: (recessive), pigment can be missing completely, dark red eyes

- 204 Should the body colour of an exhibit not be clearly defined, then it shall be classified as wild grey.
- 204a Code for cover colours/patterns:
1. Red
 2. Blue
 3. Green
 4. Yellow
 5. White
 6. Black
 7. Neon
 8. Moscow
 9. Metallic
 10. $\frac{1}{2}$ black and $\frac{3}{4}$ black
 11. Snakeskin / filigran
 12. Viennese emerald
 13. One single colour
 14. Multi colour
 15. AC (all colours)
 16. AOC (all other colours)
 17. medley
 18. Japan blue
 19. Blue / Red grass
- 205 With crude simplicity the following patterns can be recognised.
- 206 Snakeskin: filled spaces like a snakeskin with meandering line patterns in bright & dark colour tones.
- 207 Filigran formed out of irregular delicate points in bright & dark colour tones.
- 208 Viennese emerald: filled spaces of different colours and unregular spots with emerald green colour tone



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209 The category of large tails has:

- Fantails
- Triangletails
- Veiltails
- Flagtails

210 The category of Sword tail types has:

- Double sword
- Top sword
- Bottom sword
- Lyre tail

211 The category of small tails has:

- Spade tails
- Spear tails
- Roundtails
- Pin tails

212 **Supplement 4**

Principles for the execution of the European Championship of the Guppy breeders, and International Guppy Shows

- § 1.1 The compliance to these approved principles is required for Europe Championship Shows and for all International Shows that are reported the IKGH.
- § 1.2 Only members of the IKGH can organise a guppy show that counts as part of the European Championship.
- §1.2a Minimum criteria for European Championship shows
- 1 Same conditions for all entries
 - 2 One entry of guppies per tank
 - 3 Air flow in the exhibition tanks
 - 4 Illumination of the whole display is the same, (e.g. shielding of all light from outside and daylight)
 - 5 All glass tanks
 - 6 Glass lids to the display aquariums
 - 7 Bottom and background of the aquarium display shall be black
 - 8 Water temperature shall be at least 22 degrees Celcius
 - 9 Illumination from above / infront shall be 45 degrees
 - 10 During the Judging clear coding, no noise
 - 11 Tanksize 10 – 12 liter
 - 12 Little plants should be located in the aquariums
 - 13 Acceptable water qualities for guppies (well being of the fishes)
 - 14 Water values for dH and pH shall be announced in the invitation
 - 15 Equalize water temperature before letting fishes into the tanks
 - 16 During the judging only 3 fishes shall be in the tank. Any additional fish shall be taken out by the transporter (or show manager)
 - 17 Use standard forms with delivery of the fishes (name, country, association, standard, body colour, top colour, quantity)
 - 18 Quality of presentation - for example display decorations, etc
 - 19 Use tank labels for visitors that includes Name, Country, Society, Standard, Body colour, Top colour, Rank/place and Points awarded



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§1.2b If determined that the minimum criteria are not achieved in an EC Show, the results of this EC Show shall not be included in the EC list. Every participant is familiar with the rules and accepts this rule by participating in the EC show.

§ 1.3 The organisers shall arrange the date of their show to be between 15 April (start of the first display) and the 31 October (end of the last display) each year. Deviations of up to one week shall be allowed.

§ 1.4 There shall be at least two weeks between the starting dates of shows
This separation is required for EC shows.

If a date conflict occurs, the first show announced to the IKGH shall have priority based upon the date of the notification postmark. If the date of the postmark is same, the EC qualified show shall have priority over the non qualified shows.

If all associations are qualified, the association with the best qualifications shall receive the EC show.
For none qualified associations, voting shall take place.

European Championship shows shall have priority to other shows.

§ 1.5 The IKGH shall be informed of the show dates between June 1st and November 30th for shows of the following year.

The official announcement and invitation shall indicate the first open to the public day and the closing day of the show, without taking into account the date of the delivery or judging of the fishes.

Invitations shall be sent by the show organisers 3 months before the show to all members of the IKGH and to the board of the IKGH.

If sending by email, the sender shall ask for confirmation of receipt. If within two weeks after the sending no confirmation has been received, the invitations shall be sent by post.

§ 1.6 The quantity of participants cannot be limited



§ 1.7 The organiser may limit the number of guppy entries per participant.

Any limitation shall be stated and confirmed on the announcement and invitation, and not indicated only as a possibility.

§ 2.1 Any participant who has bred their guppies themselves is eligible

§ 2.2 Following regulations shall apply to the performance and organization of the Europe Championship:

A maximum of two European Championship shows shall be allowed per country. A maximum of one European Championship show shall be allowed per association member.

Five IKGH members shall be allocated a European Championship show by their participation in EC shows. The EC shall be awarded from the EC result lists of each category (Large tails, Sword tails and Short tails).

First the shows shall be distributed among the winners of each category, then from the second placements of each category, then from the third placements of each category etc. Within the same placement, the one that has the highest points, gets priority.

The other two EC shows shall be given to those associations that have not organised an EC Show for the longest time, with the condition that they make an application for an EC show according to the IHS.

If the same qualifications are held by two (or more) applications, the postal date shall determine the award.

If an association is a new member, the qualification to be awarded an EC show shall be calculated from the year following that of the new membership.

If one or more qualified associations give up their right to organise an EC show, other non-qualified associations can apply to hold these EC shows.



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- § 2.3 The President of the IKGH is responsible for organising the European Championship.
- § 2.4 All members shall be informed, by the president of the IKGH, of the EC shows by December 31 (postal date) of the year before the show year.
- The non EC shows shall be announced upon receipt of notification.
- § 2.5 The president of the IKGH shall:
1. Register all announcements of EC guppy shows and other guppy shows, and inform the IKGH members of the details.
 2. Determine an up-to-date results list from the 2nd EC show, and distribute the complete list to all participating members. Dead on arrival and disqualification entries shall be given 0 points on the list.
- § 2.6 The EC is divided in 3 categories, as described in 209, 210 and 211.
- The trophies and awards shall be paid from IKGH funds. A trophy shall be given every year for each of the categories. If there are two or more entries with the same points in the final points list, then each shall receive a trophy.
- The 2nd and 3rd place of each category will also receive an award
- § 3.1 A group of three male guppies will be judged.
- § 3.2 At every EC show the participants can show other standardforms or colors.
- § 3.3 If a participant changes club membership during the show year or if he is a member of more than one guppy club, then the participant shall be listed in the results as a member of the club registered in the first show of that EC show year in which he participates.

§ 3.4 Dividing into groups shall be as follows:

1. Entries shall be divided into groups conforming to the standards.
2. Entries shall be divided into groups according to the standard and base colours.
3. Entries shall be subdivided into groups of cover colours or patterns, if there are sufficient entries.
4. Depending on the size of the show, the Groups shall have between 5 and 20 tanks.
5. Allocation of codes by standard, base colours and cover colours, shall be made by the manager of the show and the judges. Allocation by the breeder does not apply.
6. Allocated codes shall be indicated on every tank so that it is visible for the judges, it should contain at least the standard code and base colour codes (see IHS). When stationing entries in groups, the groups may be coded as a whole.

§ 3.5 Females, special forms and special colours shall have their own groups. They will not be formed into championship groups.

§ 4.1 Judging shall be based upon the latest version of the IHS

§ 4.2 Every organiser of a EC Show or other international Guppy show shall ensure that five IKGH judges will judge every entry.

The IKGH collates changes to the judging list during the year. This list is closed in January, distributed and recorded in the supplementary notes. The list of judges shall then remain unchanged until the following January.

Not more than two judges from one country shall be allowed. If during the show a judge is unable to continue, a judge of the organising association can take his place.

For each entry, from the five judges scores, the highest and lowest result shall be cancelled. The final score of the entry shall be the average of the remaining results. The rounding of shall be as follows: $1/3 = 0,33$ points, $2/3 = 0,67$ points.

§ 4.3 The judges shall be included on the results list by their full name.



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- § 4.4 The judging results are final and can not be challenged.
- § 4.5 The organiser shall ensure that the same tank sizes and illumination is used throughout the show (eg by shielding from all outside and daylight) and shall announce this in the invitation.
- § 5.1 The organisator of an European Championship Show or other international guppy show shall:
1. Take care of the show fish and ensure their good welfare.
 2. Deal with any problems with custom clearance.
 3. Organise the transport of fishes from the arranged airport, railway station or post office, to the show location.
 4. Display and judge every entry from a breeder. If there are dead or missing fish from an entry set, the decision to include it in the judging or not, shall be made by the show manager.
 5. Issue a certificate for participants through the membership association, detailing every entry with the standard, base and cover colour, as well as the result place and points achieved.
 6. The official results shall be issued to every participating association as well as the IKGH within 4 weeks after the opening day of the show.
 7. European Championship show organisers shall issue a separate list containing the best results of each participant for each of the three categories (large tails, sword tails and short tails)
- § 5.2 The results list should contain the following information:
1. An analysis listing participating associations with their number of show participants, and the number of entries from each association.
 2. Name of the show manager and the names of judges and international observer, indicating their associations.
 3. From every entry - the category, name of breeder, his association membership, the results place and points.
 4. Signature of the show manager, which authorises the result list as the official result list.
- § 5.3 The official result list may be reproduced and published by each association as desired.



- § 6 The highest pointed entry of each participant, in each of the three categories, for every European Championship show shall be added to give a total score.

If there are more than 4 shows, the 4 highest points per participant, per category shall be included.

The breeders with the highest final total score in each category shall be European Champion in that category.

- § 7 After a show, the fishes shall not be returned to the participant. They shall be the property of the organising associations - unless different rules are published by the show manager.
- § 8 The announcement for a guppy show shall be made according to the sample in Supplement 5. Every organising association shall send the invitation in their own language, in English and in German to the IKGH
- § 9 At EC shows it shall be allowed that official representatives from participating associations can review the compliance of the judges points. This shall be confirmed in writing to the organiser
- § 9a In Europe championship shows, there shall be an international observer to oversee the compliance to the IHS rules. Only an IKGH registered judge can be international observer.

The minimum requirements in accordance with §1.2a for EC Shows, shall be supervised by the International Observer, confirmed in writing and signed by the International Observer and given to the show manager. This form is then also signed by the show manager and sent to the IKGH with the results list.

- § 10 The IKGH-delegate of an association is responsible for his association concerning the Europe Championship.
- §11.1 These principles for organising an EC show and other international Guppy shows shall be accepted by all participating associations and their members. By participating at an EC show or other international shows the participant automatically accepts the rules.



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- §11.2 If an association determines any offence against the existing principles as written above, at EC shows and other international shows, the association shall inform the IKGH within 2 weeks.
- §11.3 The IKGH president shall inform all member associations within a week after receipt of the offence.
- §11.4 The member associations shall inform to the IKGH president within four weeks whether or not they want to apply a sanction for this offence.
- If they apply voting shall take place.
- §11.5 For serious offences the member association that offended against the principles, can be excluded for one or more years to organise EC shows.
For minor offences a warning can be issued that should the same offence be repeated, then exclusion from organising EC shows shall occur.
- §11.6 Disqualification shall only be enforced for serious offences.
- §12.1 For votes in accordance with §11, a simple majority shall win.
- §12.2 The vote is determined by the regulations of the IKGH.

Supplement 5 Invitation Example

INVITATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL GUPPY-SHOW OF -
name of the association

Date
Place
Opening times
Delivery date for the fishes
Delivery address for the fishes
Nearest railway station
Nearest airport
Contact person
last contact date

Guidlines

1. The show will conform to the principles of the IKGH for the organising of EC shows and other international Guppy Shows
2. Equipment:
Tanks:
Light
Water quality
Background:
3. Trophies and awards
4. By entering into the competition, participants fully agree all guidelines of the show.

Place, Date



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Supplement 6 IKGH rules / House rules

1.0 Scope

The International Congress for Guppy High breeding (IKGH) is a collaboration of Guppy breeding associations. The collaboration has reference to:

- the evolvement and further development of show rules for guppy high breeds,
- the formulating of rules for the organising of International Guppy Shows and organising of European Championship shows and other international shows
- the coordination of affairs, that are relevant to the aforementioned activities.

The rules also regulate the practices.

2.0 Membership of IKGH

2.1 Members of IKGH shall be:

- associations who are exclusive to guppy breeding or keeping
associations who have special departments for guppy breeding or keeping
- A written statement signed by the president, and/or chairman of the association is required. This statement is to be delivered to the president of the IKGH. The statement shall confirm that the members shall use the elaborated rules of the IKGH.

2.2 The members of the associations shall be represented in the IKGH by their president or chairman.

With associations who have separate departments for guppy breeding, the president or chairman of the guppy department shall be the representative to the IKGH.

A temporary delegate to represent the association can be named.



2.3 Association membership will be terminated with a written resignation or by a vote at an IKGH meeting with a 2/3 majority

3.0 **Management of the IKGH**

3.1 The IKGH shall be managed by the president and his two vice presidents. The IKGH president and the vice presidents shall be elected by the association members representatives with a simple majority vote, and will hold their title for a five year period

3.2 Should the president resign, or should there be a long absence of the president, then one of the vice presidents shall become the acting president.

4.0 **Responsibility of the president**

4.1 The president receives all information for the IKGH, and shall distribute it through the IKGH notes. This may be show dates or questions from association members. The notes shall be sent by email. Should notes be required to be sent by post for any association then the association should inform the IKGH.

4.2 The president receives written proposals from the members and organises a vote. The voting shall be in writing.

4.3 The president arranges IKGH meetings.

4.4 The president shall organise the EC to comply with the EM principles for guppy breeding.

4.5 The President administers the annual costs and expenses required for the IKGH.
The president and the vice presidents shall share the work required for the management of the IKGH.

4.7 The president and his vice presidents decide about extra shows for EC, conforming the EM principles §2.2



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5.0

IKGH Meetings and decision process

- 5.1 The IKGH will hold a meeting every five years, that will be organised by one of the IKGH members. At the meeting the president shall confirm the changes to the IKGH rules, confirm activities and developments that have taken place over the previous 5 years and also give advice for future activities and development of the IKGH.
- 5.2 The meeting shall determine changes for the next 5 year period. In principle this has reference primarily to the INTER-high breeding-STANDARD (IHS) and the 7 supplements.
- 5.3 The organisation of an IKGH meeting shall be announced to the members at least 9 months before the meeting. The final invitation to the member association representatives shall include the exact date, place and agenda and shall be announced 3 months before the meeting.
- 5.4 Items for the agenda (proposals for discussion and proposals for voting) shall be conveyed to the IKGH at least 4 months before the meeting.
- 5.5 If there is more than one association from a single country then the votes will be equally divided to each of the associations of that country.

Every association shall express their opinion even by abstention. Should the situation arise, information will be discontinued.

Voting shall be won with a 2/3 majority of the votes brought out.

Transferring of votes by an absent association to another association from the same country shall only be authorised if written confirmation of the transfer is presented at the meeting.

Transferring voting right from one country to another is prohibited, The voting right can only be transferred to the IKGH. ?
Transferring of the votes shall be confirmed at the beginning of the IKGH meeting.



5.6 The decisions of the IKGH meetings shall be recorded in the minutes.

6.0 **Financial warranty of IKGH activities.**

6.1 The IKGH members pay an annual fee towards IKGH activities and expenses. The payment is due at the latest at January 31st of that year.

6.1a The annual fee is required by January 31st or later when this is agreed between the association and the president of the IKGH. This agreement is only valid for 1 year.

6.1b If fees are not received for one year or more, contributions paid are for the oldest period that have not been paid for.

6.1c For associations that have not paid the IKGH annual fee, in accordance with 6.1a , three months after the due date, information from the IKGH, in accordance with supplement 6, section 4.1 will be discontinued. Further more, the voting right according to supplement 6 (4.1 and 5.5) will be lost.

6.1d An EC show shall only be allocated by the IKGH to the associations which have paid the IKGH membership fee the year before the show takes place.

6.1e If full payment of the IKGH annual fee is paid in accordance with 6.1a and 6.1b, the former rights of the association will be restored.

6.2 Based on passed experience, the President determines the cost of membership to cover annual costs and expenses required for the IKGH.
The least fee per vote (in accordance with 5.5) is 15,- DM, from the year 2001 this will be 10 euro.

7.0 **Excluding responsibility**

7.1 The IKGH is not responsible for the actions of its members



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8.0 **Discontinuation of the IKGH**

- 8.1 If there are less than 2 members then the IKGH shall be terminated.
- 8.2 The residue assets of the IKGH shall be divided equally by the current association members, if the IKGH is terminated.

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Supplement 7

Principles for execution of the European Championship and international displays of Guppy Pairs

- 1 For the execution of the European Championship and International Shows for Guppy Pairs, the "Inter- high breeding standard" shall be used (IHS) inclusive of its supplements 1 to 6 with additional supplements and future determinations and changes.

A show, that counts as an EC Guppy Pairs Show or International Show for Guppy Pairs, may or may not be a part of an EC Trio Show or International Show for Guppy Trios.

- 2 There shall be at least two weeks between shows
This separation is required for EC shows
This separation is required between Pairs Shows and Trio Shows, for all EC shows and International shows
- 3 In the event of poor interest in EC Guppy Pairs shows, there shall be a minimum of two shows per year
- 4 A complete entry is a Pair of Guppys. (one Male with one female)
- 5 The male of the entry is individually assessed in accordance with the valid IHS by all 5 judges.
- 6 Female assesement
- 7.1 The female of the entry is individually assessed by all 5 judges.
- 7.2 The male can achieve a maximum of 100 points. The female can achieve an additional 20 points for individual criteria and is given automatically 50 points. Therefore the female can achieve 70 points. The entire score can achieve a maximum of 170 points.

7.3 Female point evaluation

body	6 points
dorsal fin	3 points
tail fin	6 points
colour and harmony	5 points
Total	20 points



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7.4

Body - maximal score for body is 6 points, the size and form is valued. The minimum length of the body is 50 mm.

The body form should be charming and elegant, and have body length that proportional with male.

Examples for point deductions: thin, flat and bent bodies, round back, large tail insert etc.

Dorsal fin - maximum score for dorsal fin is 3 points. The dorsal fin should be similar to the dorsal fin of the male according to the standard, but may be much smaller

Tail fin - maximum score for the tail fin is 6 points. For the maximum score, the fin should be as close as possible to the Standard of the male guppy.

Colour and harmony - maximal score is 5 points whereby colour and form is valued together with size harmony

7.5

The entry is disqualified if it is not evidently a true pair (eg different form or color standard). Also sick or disfigured individual fish results in the entry being disqualified

8

The total score on the entry in the sum of the male and female score