4-H

STUDY GUIDE

TO

RABBIT JUDGING
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NOTE! This Glossary is a definition of words or terms as applied to rabbits and is not necessarily the dictionary definition. All of the following are applicable to rabbits; terms particularly applicable to cavies will be found in a Cavy Section Glossary.

Adult - See senior.

Agouti - As applied to fur color in rabbits: A hair shaft possessing three or more bands of color with a definite break in color bands. Usually dark slate at base, with two or more alternating light and dark bands or rings interspersed with black guard hairs. Head, ears, and feet usually carrying ticking - belly color usually much lighter color, and not carrying ticking.

Albino - White animal with pink or blue iris and deep red or blue pupil. (Example: REW & BEW Polish)

Are - Arch - "A continuous portion of a circle or other curve" - Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. As applied to rabbits and cavies: a curve in the back line (spine) when viewed in profile.

Back - In general; the entire top portion of the animal extending from neck to tail. The area covered by the backbone or vertebrae.

Balance - As applied to type, shape or conformation; an orderly and harmonious arrangement of physical characteristics so as to present a pleasing appearance.

Breeder - One who breeds or rears a special variety or varieties of rabbits in conformity with accepted standards of perfection or for the purpose of improving their commercial value.

Breeding Certificate - A written certificate by the owner of a stud buck, showing its pedigree in full, and the date of breeding to a particular doe; given for the purpose of making proof of the ancestry of the young.

Brindle (Brindling) - Intermixture of colored hairs, usually black and red. Desirable in some breeds - in some areas. Example: desirable on sides and hindquarters of Tans - fault elsewhere.

Broken Coat - Guard hair broken or missing in spots exposing undercoat; areas where coat is affected by moulting exposing undercoat.

Broken Ear - A distinct break in the cartilage which prevents erect ear carriage.

Back - An unaltered male rabbit.

Buff - A rich golden orange with a creamy cast.

Bull Dog - As applied to head; a short, broad, bold head of pronounced masculine appearance.

Butterfly - Nose marking in Checkered Giants, English Spots, Rhinelander and Broken Color Lops. More faint in Champagne and Cinnamons. Wing portion covering the whisker bed from lip to lip with the body (nose fork) extending up the center of the face.

Caked Teens or Caked Udder - Inflamed and feverish condition of the teats arising from superabundant milk supply in a doe rabbit. Easily noted by the teats distended with hardened milk.

Carriage - The mode in which a rabbit bears itself; the style or station of the animal.

Charlie - Lightly marked English Spots, Checkered Giants and Rhinelander having colored ears, light eyes, circles and a "Charlie Chaplin" mustache instead of a full butterfly marking. Genetically recessive and most always lacking in vigor.

Chest - The front portion of the body between the forelegs and neck - the breast or thorax.

Cheek - The sides of the face beneath the eyes.

Chubby - As applied to type - having the hip (croup or rump) cut off abruptly and falling vertically to the tail.

Cobby - Stout and stocky; short-coupled, close coupled.

Cold - A respiratory infection in rabbits, characterized by sneezing, a thin watery nasal discharge, and slightly matted fur on the inside front feet.

Compatible - In reference to eye color; a normal color that will match or complement body and/or marking color.

Condition - The physical state of a rabbit in reference to health; cleanliness, texture, and molt of fur, and grooming. (See full ARBA definition.)

Conjunctivitis - Inflammation of inner membrane of the eyelid and forepart of the eyeball.

Cow Hocks - Hocks that turn or bend inward causing the foot portion to turn outward.

Creamy - Light yellow; the color of cream.

Croup - Rump.

Dead Hairs - Lacking life - produced by molting.
Density - The property or quality of a thick coat.
Definition - Distinctness and evenness of the color break, as the ring color in Agouti pattern fur color.
Dewlap - A pendulous fold or folds of loose skin hanging from the throat.
Disqualify - One or more permanent defects, deformities or blemishes which renders an animal unfit to win an award in competition or from taking part in an exhibition.
Doe - A female rabbit.
Ear Cancer - An inflamed, swollen, scabby condition of the lower inside ear of rabbits, caused by colonies of rabbit ear-mites.
Ear lacing - A black or dark colored line of fur outlining the sides and tips of the ear.
Elimination - One or more defects presumed to be temporary and curable. Cause for elimination in a show; or from registration until cured or corrected.
Eye Color - As described in breed standards; the color of the iris - the circle of color surrounding the pupil.
Faking - Any change in the external appearance of a rabbit on exhibition, with intent to deceive.
Fine Coat - Too fine in texture - lacking body. Guard hairs being too weak and thin in structure, similar to hairs making up the undercoat.
Finish - The required degree of perfection in condition. Fully prime in coat, color and flesh.
Flabby - The condition of a rabbit when the flesh or fur hangs loosely on the animal by its own weight - not trim and shapely.

Flank - The sides of the rabbit between the ribs and hips, above the belly.
Flat Coat - Coat lying flat or close to body. Lack of spring or body as evidenced to touch. Fine coat coupled with lack of density.

Fly Back - Applied to and describing coat texture as required in the Commercial Normal Fur Standard. A coat which flies back to its normal smooth position when stroked from hindquarter toward shoulders.
Flying Coat - A loose, fluffy coat of fur, caused by undue length and thinness of under wool and weak guard hairs.
Foreign Color - As applied to rabbits. Any color of fur, eyes or nails differing from the prescribed standard of perfection for the breed and variety in question.
Foot - That part of the leg on which an animal walks or stands. On the foreleg - that portion below the ankle or pastern. On the rear leg - that portion below the hock joint.
Forehead - The front part of the head between the eyes and base of ears.

Gestation - The carry ing of young. The period between conception and birth.
Glossy - The reflected luster of brightness from naturally healthy fur in rabbits - a natural sheen of the fur enhanced by grooming.
Group - As used in the Book of Standards, a convenient system of classification - a broader classification within a breed than the "variety" classification applied to color for Netherland Dwarfs.

Guard Hair - The longer, coarser hair of the coat offering protection to the undercoat and furnishing wearing quality to the coat in addition to providing the sheen.
Haunch - The fleshy part of the hip and buttock.
Herring Bone - Spinal or dorsal stripe of English Spot. Having a herringboned (serrated) edge to spine marking.
Hind Leg - Consisting of foot, hock, stifle and hip joints; that portion posterior to the attachment of the hind legs to the trunk.

Hindquarters - The after portion or posterior section of the body, composed of loins, hips, hind legs and rump.
Hip - The joint of attachment of the hind leg to the trunk.

Hock - The joint or section of the hind leg between the foot and thigh.
Hog Fat - The condition of a rabbit obviously overstuffed, and consequently out of proportion to the true type of breed.
Hump Back - As applied to type - having a hump or protuberance on the back marring a gracefully arched outline.
Inner Ear - The concave portion of the ear.
Intermediate - A rabbit six months of age, or over, and under eight months of age.
Junior - A rabbit under six months of age.
Kettle - To give birth to young rabbits.
Knee - The second joint of the leg - connecting the thigh and leg (stifle).

Knock-Kneed - See 'Cow Hocks'.
Lactate - To nurse. Produce milk.
Lap Spot - Intensification of belly color in the groin (inside of hind legs); usually occurring in shaded selfs and Agoutis.
Lapin - French word for rabbit. Also, in fur trade, dyed rabbit fur.

Loin - That portion of the back on either side of the spine and between the lower rib and the hip joint.

Loose Coat - Fur lacking density in undercoat coupled, usually, with fine guard hairs and a resultant lack of texture. (Does not indicate a slipping coat.)
Lopped Ear - Pendulous; not carried erect; falling to the side or front.

Luster - Brightness and brilliance of fur.
Malocclusion - Improper seating of the teeth as in wolf or "buck" teeth.

Mandolin - As applied to type, having the appearance of the body of a mandolin laid face down - back and saddle arching toward the loins to make noticeable large and broad hindquarters. Usually starting back of shoulder.
Marked - Having the basic color broken up by orderly placement on a white (usually) background. Rabbits carrying the Tan pattern, e.g., Tans and Martens.
Massive - As applied to type: Bulky and heavy; ponderous; large and compact.
Matitis - Infectious inflammation of the milk glands (udder, breast, nipple).
Mealy - Having the appearance of being powdered or sprinkled with meal.
Meaty - The quality of being able to carry a goodly portion of meat in proportion to the size and type of a rabbit - a noticeable meatiness at the forequarters, back, saddle, loin and haunches.

Molt (Moult) - The act or process of shedding or changing the fur, twice yearly. The baby or nest fur is moulted at two months, and the first natural coat of fur is fully developed at four to six months.

Mutation - A hereditary change involving a change in genes capable of reproduction. The most notable mutations in rabbits are Rex and Satin coats.

Muzzle - The projecting portion of the head surrounding the mouth, nose and lower jaw.

Neck - That part of the animal connecting the head and body.

Nostrils - The two openings or apertures of the nose leading to the head.

Off-Colored - Applied to several hairs or patches of fur foreign to the standard color of the animal. Also a departure from desired color of coat or eyes.

Open Coat - Same as Loose Coat.

Pains - A male and female.

Parasites - Rabbits occasionally harbor mange, lice or fleas, but such parasites are very uncommon. (See Caviary)

Patches - A small section of fur.

Fawn - The prominent portion of the abdomen.

Flea Spots - Tan spots at the inside base of the ears on Tars.

Fur - The intermediate color band of Chinchilla colored rabbits - off-white in color.

-Pedigree - A written chart of the male and female ancestors of a rabbit, showing the date of birth; and the parents, grandparents and great-grandparents of the specimen in question.

Pelt (Usable Portion) - The fur covered hide of the rabbit. The usable portion is defined as that portion remaining after removal of: head, ears, feet, legs and tail.

Pepper and salt - A flat, unattractive appearance of a black and white ticking, as in Chinchillas. Caused by lack of contrast and waviness, and in ticking and weakness of color in the tips of guard hairs.

Pinched Hips - Hips which taper toward tail at lower hindquarter giving a 'pinched' appearance.

Poth Belly - A distended condition of the stomach and intestines usually found in young rabbits.

Poor Coat - Fur not in good condition through mounting, rust or ill health of the animal. Also caused by inattention to grooming.

Racy - As applied to type - slim, trim, alert and active.

Slender in body and legs - harelike.

Ribs - The curved portions of the sides immediately back of the shoulders above the belly.

Roll back - Applying to coat texture; a more gradual return of cost to normal position when stroked from hindquarters to shoulders as compared to 'fly-back' or 'fall-back'.

Rump - The upper rounded part of the hindquarter.

Rust - A reddish-brown coloration of fur, usually appearing on the sides, flanks or feet of rabbits, having the appearance of iron rust and being foreign to the standard color. Rust usually appears in American Blues, Black, Chocolates and Lillacs, and may be caused by fading through over-exposure to the sunlight, dirty hutch or dead hairs about to moult.

Saddle - The portion of the back from ribs through loin and hindquarters. Also the rear colored marking on a Dutch rabbit or Cavy; sometimes used for spine marking on English Spot, Checkered Giant and Rhinelanders.

Sandy - The color of sand, as in sand-gray Flemish Giants. Gray with reddish brown cast interspersed with dark guard hairs.

Screw Tail - See 'Wry-Tail'.

Self or Self-Colored - Animals of the same colored fur over the entire head, legs, body and tail. Not having ticking, agouti hair pattern, shadings or 'tan' pattern. Examples: White, black, blue, chocolate.

Senior - A rabbit six months of age and over in those breeds having two show room classes (Junior and Senior). A cavy six months of age and older. A rabbit eight months of age and older in those breeds having three show room classes (Junior, Intermediate, Senior).

Shaded (Shaded Self) - Gradual transition of color from a lighter to a darker shade. Usually having darker color on head, ears, tail and feet - shading to lighter color as described in breed standard. Commonly associated with Sable or Siamese Sable coloration.

Shadow Bars - Weakness of self-color in the fur of both fore and hind feet, appearing in the form of white or lighter colored bars running across the feet. Occurs more often in the agouti breeds than in selves.

Shape - General conformation; the animal's overall appearance as determined by body structure. Synonym for 'type'.

Sheen - Principle characteristic of the Satin Mutation. A bright natural lustre attributed to the unique structure of the hair shaft because the glass-like transparent hair sheen has an ability to reflect light.

Sometimes used (not recommended) to indicate high gloss or lustre on normal coat.

Shoulder - The uppermost joint of the foreleg, connecting it with the body.

Silvered - Having the appearance of a silvery sheen or lustre - an abundance of silver-white or silver tipped guard hairs interspersed through the fur so as to produce a lustrous silvery appearance.

Slipping Cost - A coat that is shedding or moulting a profusion of hairs.

Sloppers - Excessive salivation causing wet, or extremely moist, and unshiny fur around the mouth and lower jaw and forelegs.

Smut - (Smudge) - A dark, sooty appearing area affecting surface color. Caused by a concentration of, usually, darker guard hairs. Experienced mostly in basic red colorings, e.g. Red N.Z., Palomino, Pawn Flemish, etc. Also used to describe the pelt stain found in Californians and Himalayan marked animals. The nose marking on Californians, Himalayans and, occasionally, the Butterfly (British term) on English Spots.
Snipey - As applied to head - narrow and elongated, with an undue leaness.
Snuffles - A virulent contagious infection of the nasal passages and respiratory organs, usually terminating in chronic illness. Indicated by fever, heavy breathing, sneezing and discharge of thick creamy nose-pus from the nostrils.
Solid Color - Of the same color uniformity over the entire animal - not mixed with any other color. devoid of markings or shading. includes ticked or agouti colored animals - also includes brindled animals, but not animals of basic 'tan' pattern.
Sore Hocks - An ulcerated condition of the footpads or soles of either fore or hind feet of the rabbit. (A misnomer - not actually pertaining to the hock.)
Spaddles - As applied to forefeet. Bowled outwardly when viewed from the front - knock-kneed. As applied to hind feet - not set parallel with the body; turned outwardly from the hock-joint.
Station - Ideal manner of standing of carriage in conformity with the position or pose of the animal.
Stiffe - The hind leg joint between the hock and hip joint, corresponding to knee in bipeds. Sometimes called 'Haunch Bone'.
Stocky - Compact, stout and cobby.
Strain - A race or stock of rabbits in any standard breed of the same family blood, having the quality of reproducing marked racial characteristics.
Stringy - The quality of havingropy or sinewy flesh noticeably in the larger breeds of rabbits if not properly fattened for market.
Sway-Back - As applied to type. Having a distinct fall or scoop in that portion of the back between the shoulders and hindquarters, as distinguished from gradually arching back.
Symmetry - As applied to type in rabbits. The quality of possessing a harmonious proportion of head, ears, legs and body structure conforming to the standard type of the breed represented.
Tail-Carriage - The way in which a rabbit carries the tail. Poor tail carriage is denoted by the tail being carried to one side or the other instead of correctly.
Texture - That quality of fur pertaining to its action when stroked toward the head. The character of fur as determined by feel, or touch; such as: 'fine' or 'course' in texture.
Ticking - A wavy distribution of longer guard hair throughout the fur of a color distinct from the under wool or body fur. Such ticking is usually produced by black-tipped guard hairs, as in Chinchillas, Flemish Giants and Belgian Hares, and adds greatly to the beauty of the fur.
Top Color - Surface color of fur lying in its normal position.
Tucked-Up - As applied to type, the trim appearance of a Belgian Hare, with long rounded body and breast and belly gathered in closely to form an arch when the animal is in a sitting position.
Type - As used in these standards - To denote conformation of a rabbit, or shape of a particular part of the animal as in 'Head Type': The general description of the physical makeup of the animal.
Typical - Serving as an ideal representative of any given breed or variety as applied to type, color or fur quality.
Under Color - The base of the fur hair - shaft next to the skin, not the belly fur or posot.
Undercut - The belly marking of the Dutch marked animal; a continuation of the saddle marking.
Undercut Hips - Hips which tuck under at the lower hindquarter.
Vary - (As applied to rabbits, "Type shows the breed and color the variety"). A breed subdivision applicable to animals of any recognized standard breed, but distinct in color of fur from other races or subdivisions thereof.
Ventric Disease - Veneral diseases in rabbits of both sexes. Indicated by scabby, reddened male or female organs, usually exuding pus.
Wall Eyes (Moon Eyes) - Having a milky film over the cornea, or appearance similar to a moonstone. Colored eyes having an extremely light iris giving a glazed appearance.
Wool - Applied as descriptive of the fur of Angora rabbits - the guard hairs and under-fur being from 2 1/2 to 5 inches (6.4 - 12.7 cm) in length and resembling fine wool in texture.
Wet Teeth - Prominent or elongated teeth in either upper or lower jaw caused by malocclusion - improper alignment of the upper and lower front teeth preventing the normal wearing action.
Wiry-Tail - Abnormally bent, curled or twisted permanently to one side; a cork-screw tail with one or more turns.

Yellow Fat - Body fat in carcase yellow in color instead of normal white fat. Not harmful, but undesirable for sales standpoint. Hereditary in nature.

SHOW AND JUDGING AIDS

INTRODUCTION

Although not generally considered a part of ARB standards, it is felt that some of the show rules affect the placing of rabbits and a few, as such, are pertinent to the application of the standards.

In addition to the show rules, effective at the publication of these standards, we are including some judging aids in the form of sequential pictures showing an approved method of handling an exhibit during the preliminary examination for eliminations and disqualifications.

A series of photos are presented showing the proper posing for the majority of the rabbit breeds.

Included in this section are two articles presenting thorough descriptions of normal and Rex fur.

(Note: These rules are subject to revision by the ARB/Board and, as such, are presented here for guidance only.)
A PROFILE
ON THE TYPE OF RABBITS
by
R.J. “Dick” Bernhardt

(This article first appeared in the July-August, 1978 issue of "Domestic Rabbits"). It was the feeling of the editors of this issue of the ARBA Standards that the information contained herein does much to explain the Standards; so it is reprinted here, slightly condensed, in an effort to make our Standards more understandable to Breeders and Judges.

My Webster's Dictionary defines TYPE as follows:
1. - the characteristic form, plan, style, etc. of a class or group;
2. - a class, group, etc. with characteristics in common;
3. - a person, animal, or thing representative of its class.

This same dictionary also defines an ARC as - part of a curved line, as of a circle, v.i. arced or arcing, arcing or arcing, so I will use the term arc rather than arch, which is defined as - curved structure over an open space (used as a support). Therefore I am using the term arc rather than arch.

The term COB, is defined as: 1. - a corn cob; 2. - a male swan; 3. - a short, thickset horse. Our ARBA Glossary in the Standards book defines cobby as: stout and stocky, short legged and short coupled. This term is often misused in describing a breed's makeup, meaning to imply a roundness of body. Tubular or cylindrical does the job much better than cobby. As shortness of body is often implied, compact or short coupled is also more to the point.

The rabbit kingdom is blessed with a large variety of types or breeds, some separated into breeds nearly identical in conformation, separated only by a small variance in the wording of their descriptions in the Standards, or by small differences in size and weight. Therefore, we have taken the liberty of dividing all the breeds into five (5) BASIC GROUPS, as follows:

Group “A” - FULL ARCED TYPE - This group is easily recognized by an arc which starts at the Nape of the neck, continuing over the shoulders, mid-section loins, and hips to the base of the tail. This type is novel in that it is much deeper in body height than it is in width, and by its long limbs and long body imparts a very racy appearance.

Belgian Hare - A classic example of the full arced type and racyness.

Checkered Giant - Full arced, rather racy, but not as finely drawn throughout as the Belgian Hare; but has heavier bone structure, broader body and deeper head.

English Spot - Standard calls for back well arched but is shorter in body and limb, rounder in body.

Rhinelander - Full arced, but in a more modified form. Body should be tubular or cylindrical, with well rounded hips, not overly broad.

Brittania Petite - Toy type, full arced from nape of neck to base of tail, fine in bone, rather slender head with rather deep jaw, moderate width of hip, racy, active personality.

Tan - Compact but arcing gracefully from nape of neck to base of tail, without appearance of being broad.

Group “B” - SEMI ARCED BREEDS - This group is well arced but starting at back of shoulder rather than at nape of neck, and continuing to base of tail. They are sometimes referred to as Mandolin type.

The following breeds are included in Group "B":

American - Of good size and bone that is medium, on the racy side, rather long in limb. Moderate arc.

Beveren - Also mandolin in type, a little shorter in body and limb than the American. Well developed hindquarters.

English Lop - Well arced starting back of shoulders to tail, broad build, and medium heavy boned.

Flemish Giant - Well defined arc starting in back of shoulders and running over hips, loins and rump to base of tail, extremely long in body, long in limbs, head and ears. Heavy-boned, a real giant in character.

Giant Chinchilla - Much the same in character as the Flemish Giant, not as prominent in arc, not quite as long in the body, limbs or ears.

Group “C” - SHORT COUPLED, COMPACT TYPE - This group are nearly all considered as good meat types, but in a category lighter in weight and shorter in body length. Some differ in shape of body, being round or tubular, while others are the conventional broader type. They are all related by being shorter in body length than the commercial type, (Group D) described in the next group. The width, depth and length are controlled by the differences in weight within the group.

English Angora - Compact in body, should have appearance of a large, round ball.

"Standard" Chinchilla - Nice compactness of body; broad, chubby appearance.
Dutch - Nice compact body, short in limbs, nicely rounded in body (tubular) arcing somewhat over back, loins and hips.
Florida White - Compact body, well rounded hips, slight taper from shoulder to hips.
Havana - Compact in body, meaty shoulders, rounded hips, slight taper from shoulder to hips.
Lilac - Similar to Havana.
Netherland Dwarf - Short, compact body, wide in shoulders; broad, bold head, neatly rounded hips.
Polish - Small, compact and rounded in body; neat well rounded hips - not broad or meaty.
Silvers - Compact, well rounded full loin, arced in profile.

Group “D” - COMMERCIAL TYPE - This group comprises all of our highly touted meat producing breeds (with 1 or 2 exceptions). Most of these breeds excel in width and depth of body, fullness of loin, and roundness of hips and rump, hardness in flesh and having the smallest amount of offal when dressed. Most are medium length (15 to 17 inches) and
der differ slightly in wording of their standards, particularly in the curvature and rise in their top body lines, shoulders to hips and width of bodies.

Angora, French French Lop Sable
Champagne D.Argent Harlequin Satin
Creme D.Argent Hotol Silver Fox
Californians New Zealands Silver Marten
Cinnamons Palomino Blue Vienna
Chinchilla, American Rex

Group “E” - SNAKY TYPE - Himalayan - referred to as snaky type. A type all its own. Body to be slim, snaky, round, and long enough to show off its markings. Head rather slim and long, legs fine in bone and long, body should lie snake-like upon the judging table.
ALL ABOUT HEADS

Each of our breeds have a point allotment on the head. The points run from as low as 2, up to 15 in several of our breeds. It seems that years ago, much more consideration was given the head than is given today. It was often the difference between first or second placement on the table. We have a variety of types of heads, to harmonize with certain breeds. Generally, a long bodied rabbit requires a longer type head. A broad bodied rabbit requires a broad head. Small, compact types need a smaller, rounder head to set off other qualities. Some require a deeper jaw than others, such as Checkered Giants, English Spots, and other head marked, in order that the head markings have clearance between markings.

The bulldog type head looks well on your French Lop, although they generally have a bit more length. Your racy types, need a slimmer type head, usually flat-skulled without flaring of the jaws, and so on. Following are some of the various types.

BULLDOG TYPE HEAD
Broad, heavy wide skull, deep jaws well flared out. We used to have many of this type years ago, on New Zealand. The real coarse bulldog type has gone out of fashion on our commercial types (group D) as they add too much offal in dressing.

FEAR SHAPED HEAD
Snipey head and muzzle. Undesirable on any type rabbit, as we know them today, in my opinion.

POOR EAR CARRIAGE
This is a strong head, however the ear base is too narrow and weak, ears spread. This, of course, is undesirable. The skull should always be broad enough at the ear base to support the ears properly, regardless of the size of the breed.

GIANT TYPE HEAD
Enough breadth to support giant type ear base, and long, heavy ears. A giant being very long in body needs a longer type head to balance.

MALE TYPE HEAD
A well-balanced male-type head, good ear base, fitting for most all group "D" rabbits.

WELL BALANCED HEAD
This is a well-balanced head for small, compact breeds. Very proper for Dutch, Harmanas, Standard Chinchillas, Lilac, etc.
BASIC HANDLING AND BREEDING FAULTS FOUND IN COMMERCIAL GROUP "D" AND OTHER GROUPS

1. Tucked under too far spoiling basic type. Head trifle small.

2. Stretched out too far to rear, making rump slope off, spoiling depth and type.

3. High point behind center of hip, causing hips to chop off. Rather flat top line.

4. High point forward of center of hip causing hip to slope off instead of rounding off.

5. Low in shoulder, good depth of hip, but ruining balance.


TOP & END VIEWS of GOOD & BAD TYPE FEATURES

A. Narrow in shoulders, hips lacking roundness, pinched and sloping off at top.

B. Shoulders too wide for pinched backend. Slightly undercut in hindquarters.

C. Narrow in shoulders and mid-section. Valley or low at center of hips.
D. Weak at mid-section and loin. Rough and protruding hip bones.

E. Trifle beefy in shoulders, nice full width rump, but flat over top of hindquarters.

F. Very well balanced throughout, showing nice taper from front to back, full backend, with well rounded top.

LEGMS - FEET - TAILS

Bowed limbs, outward.

Bowed limbs, inward.

Good straight limbs.

Side carried tail.

Cow-hocked hind feet.

Screw tail.

Good parallel hind feet.

Good tail carriage.
**Proper Posing of Rabbit**

Too tucked up. Note appearance of chopped hindquarter and pinched, or undercut, lower hip.

Over stretched, flattened hips showing haunch bones, flat hip, and no rise to loin.

Proper pose, front feet even with eyes, rear feet firmly on table, toes just even with haunch (thigh joint). Note slight rise from shoulder to loin, just over haunch, and rounded hindquarter.

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**Handling and Examination During Judging**

Demonstrated by Oren Reynolds
Photos by Ivan Miller

1. Lifting from holding pen. Note hands bearing weight.
3. Checking shoulders & rib spread, fullness of loin.
4. Check hips for fullness, smoothness, pinched or undercut.

5. Check quality of fur.

6. Lift to turn over - note left hand bearing weight.

7. Rest weight on table releasing left hand for examination.

8. Check teeth and eyes.

9. Check toe nails.
10. Extend leg to check for straightness.
11. Check sex and for infection; check hocks.
12. Check tail.

13. Check belly for rupture and abscesses.
14. Check hind legs.
ENGLISH ANGORA
Varieties: White - Colored

SCHEDULE OF POINTS

GENERAL TYPE .............................................. 33
Body ............................................... 15
Head .............................................. 6
Ears .................................. 5
Eyes ................................... 2
Legs & Feet ................................. 5
Tail ........................................ 1

WOOL .................................................... 57
Density ........................................ 25
Texture ...................................... 20
Length ........................................... 12
COLOR .................................................. 5
CONDITION ........................................ 5
Total Points .................................. 100

SHOW ROOM CLASSES & REGISTRATION WEIGHTS

Senior Bucks - 6 months of age and over, 5 to 7 pounds (2.3 - 3.2 kg). Ideal weight 5½ pounds (2.5 kg).
Senior Does - 6 months of age and over, 5 to 7½ pounds (2.3 - 3.4 kg). Ideal weight 6½ pounds (2.9 kg).
Junior Bucks & Does - under 6 months of age; must be under 5½ pounds (2.5 kg).

Breed Wool - Judged for wool quality only.

NOTE: All rabbits competing in Wool Class must be entered in regular class.

GENERAL TYPE

BODY - Points 15: Body to be short-coupled and compact with full chest and full round shoulders, to balance with hips. Medium bone and size of frame. Flesh to be firm and solid. To exhibit a round ball of fluff when posed.

Faults: Long, rangy or narrow body.

HEAD - Points 5: To be short and broad to balance with body. To be close set to body, with dense bangs and side trimmings. To be wide and flat across nostrils.

Faults: Long, narrow head.

EARS - Points 5: To be relatively short, abundantly fringed and tasseled. To be carried in a close V shape. Ideal length 3 to 4 inches (7.6 - 10 cm).

Faults: Wide V-shape spread ears.

Disqualifications: Complete absence of fringes and tassels.

EYES - Points 2: To be bold and bright. Color to match as described in Color Guide.

Faults: Eyes that are pale in color.

Disqualifications: Any eye color than pink or blue in whites. Eyes not matching color called for in Color Guide.

LEGS & FEET - Points 5: Legs to be medium size bone in proportion to size of body; to be covered with good quality wool, free from mats, extending well out to the extreme ends of the toes. Back feet to have a good fringe of wool.

Faults: Bare spots on outside of legs.

Disqualifications: More guard hair than undercoat, resembling French Angora texture.
LENGTH - Points 12: Uniform length of wool over the entire body. Length to be 2½ to 3½ inches (6.4 - 8.9 cm). Minimum length 1 inch (2.5 cm). No advantage to be given for wool over 3½ inches (8.9 cm) in length. Evenness of growth of wool; that is, no break in the outline indicating thinness, broken, or matted wool. Slight moult permissible at nape of neck and forward of shoulders only. (Wool must be 1½ inches (3.8 cm) or longer for registration).

Faults: Uneven, faded or shallow color; wool not uniform in length; wool that is stained; wool that is listless, lifeless, soft, matted, packing or felting. Wool that is very thin. Bare spots.

COLOR - Points 5: (See color description following French Angora Standard)

CONDITION - Points 5: Per ARBA definition.

GENERAL TYPE

HEAD - Points 4: To be oval but not pear-shaped or have a pointed muzzle. Should be broad across the forehead and somewhat narrower at the muzzle; to balance with size and shape of body. Set close to body, with some side trimmings.

Faults: Heavily trimmed; resembling English Angora. Short, blocky head.

EARS - Points 4: Length of ears to be in proportion to size of head and body, well set on top of head, straight and carried erect. Ears tufted preferably in Seniors. Ideal length to be 4½ inches (11.4 cm).

Faults: Heavy tassels, resembling English Angora; ears too short for balance.

EYES - Points 2: To be bold and bright. Color to match as described in Color Guide.

Faults: Eyes that are pale in color.

Disqualifications: Any eye color than pink or blue in whites. Eyes not matching color called for in Color Guide.

LEGS & FEET - Points 5: Legs to be medium size in bone in proportion to size of body. Normal hair on front feet to at least first joint. Preferably to have hair to the elbow joint. Hind feet to have hair to the hock joint, preferably. Short, thick, heavy pads under feet.

SHOW ROOM CLASSES & REGISTRATION WEIGHTS

Senior Bucks & Does - 6 months of age and over, 7½ pounds or over (3.4 kg). Ideal weight over 8 pounds (3.6 kg).

Junior Bucks & Does - under 6 months of age, no maximum limit.

Breed Wool - Judged for wool quality only.

NOTE: All rabbits competing in Wool Class must be entered in regular class.

GENERAL TYPE

Body - Points 15: Flesh to be firm over a well-nourished body. Medium length of body, with bone and frame of a commercial type and weight.

Disqualifications: Round, short-coupled body resembling English Angora.
Faults: Wool on hind feet below the hock joint. Mixture of wool and hair to hock joint.

Disqualifications: Any wool on the front feet from the toes to first joint of the leg.

TAIL - Points 1: To be large, straight and well covered with wool, to extreme end.

Faults: Matted wool on tail.

WOOL
DENSITY - Points 25: The greatest density possible is desired. Density should be determined by feeling several places on the body; the sides, rump, and the chest. Density all over the animal, including the back and belly, are preferred. Density should be determined by feeling, as well as blowing into the wool. Length should not be mistaken for density.

Faults: Webbed or matted wool.

TEXTURE - Points 24: To be a coarse wool. Wool should be full of life, strong, fall free; not to be soft, matting, felting type of wool. To have more guard hairs (straight hairs) than undercoat (wavy hairs).

Disqualifications: Excessively coarse, hairy coat. Too much undercoat, resembling English Angora Wool.

LENGTH - Points 10: Uniform all over the entire body. Length to be 2½ to 3¼ inches (6.4 - 8.9 cm). Minimum length 1 inch (2.5 cm). No advantage to be given to wool over 3 inches (7.62 cm) in length. Evenness of growth of wool important; that is, no break in the outline indicating thinness, broken, or matted wool. The profile from the side should be that of a definite oval shape, starting from the nape of neck, in one unbroken line to the tail. The profile when looking down on the rabbit should be that of a long oblong. There should be no breaks at the shoulder or anywhere in the outline indicating thinness broken or matted wool in those areas. Slight moulting permissible at nape of neck and forward of shoulders only. (Wool must be 1½ inches (3.8 cm) or longer for registration)

Faults: Unevenness of color; faded or shallow color; wool not uniform in length; wool that is listless, lifeless, soft, matted, packing or felting. Wool that is very thin. Bare spots.

COLOR - Points 5: (See color description following Standard).

CONDITION - Points 5: Per ARBA definition.

GUIDELINE TO JUDGING ANGORA COLORS
(English and French)

The National Angora Rabbit Breeders Club requests Judges to follow this Standard in judging Angoras rather than the Standard for normal furred animals. The extreme length of the hair shaft causes a dilution of the color making it impossible to have the colors concentrated as in fur breeds. There are only two varieties: White and Colored. All Colors judged together and all Whites are judged together.

WHITE VARIETY: Pick Best and Best Opposite White

SELF PATTERN GROUP:
Ruby-eyed White (REW) - As pure white as possible overall. Eyes bright ruby red. (Note: Eyes to be a deeper color in the English).
Blue-eyed White (BEW) - As pure white as possible overall. Eyes a rich dark blue.

Faults: Stained or creamy cast.

COLORED VARIETY: Pick Best & Best Opposite Colored

SELF PATTERN GROUP:
Black - Head and feet black, wool bluish gray; eyes brown or hazel.
Blue - Head and feet a rich medium blue, wool blue, eyes blue or gray.

Faults: Definite white undercoat.

Chocolate - Rich chocolate on head, ears, feet, and tail. Body wool lighter, under color paler. Eyes brown or hazel.
Lilac - Pinky-dove gray on head, ears, feet, and tail. Wool color lighter. Under color paler. Hazel eyes, to glow ruby-red in subdued light.

Faults: Bluish or brownish tinge.

Cream (Beige) - Head, ears, feet, and tail creamy beige, wool paler; eyes blue-gray or brown.

Faults: Frost-gray tinge to ears, face, and feet.

AGOUTI PATTERN GROUP: All agoutis to have eye circles, ear lacing, and underside of belly and tail to be white with appropriate undercolor. All of the colors in this group to be characterized by having banding on the hair shaft. The head, ears, and feet to carry banding identical to the normal furred animals. Banding of wool to be lighter.

Faults: Faded or lack of band color. Lack of undercolor.

(Cinnamon) Chestnut agouti - A rich chestnut shade with slate or bluish bands. Underside undercolor to be slate or bluish. Wool brownish, tips to match head in Seniors. Ticking dark brown. Eyes brown.
Wild Agouti - Head and feet to be brown agouti; wool bluish, tips to match head in Seniors. Eyes brown.
Opal - Top color pale shade of blue with a fawn band between this and a slate under color on legs, feet, and head. Wool bluish with tips to match in Seniors. Eyes bluish-gray or brown.

Lynx - Top color silver, bright orange intermediate, base color white, on legs, feet, and head. Wool orangish, with silvered tips to match in Seniors. Eyes brown or hazel.

Chinchilla - Head and feet similar to regular fur breed. Wool bluish, with tips to match in Seniors. Eyes brown, hazel, or blue-gray.

Faults: Brownish tinge on surface or in ring color.

SHADED PATTERN GROUP:

Siamese Sable - To be very rich sepia brown on head, ears, feet, and upperside of tail. Body wool shaded from darkest on the back to lighter on the chest and flanks. The dark face color to shade off from the eyes to jaws, to blend with chest and flanks. Eyes to be brown and show a ruby-red in subdued light.

Faults: Blotches, streaks, clean breaks in shading except where wool and fur meet (on French).

Smoke Pearl - To be smoke color on ears, face, legs, and upperside of tail. Body wool shaded from darkest on the back to lighter on the chest and flanks. The dark face color to shade off from the eyes to jaws, to blend with chest and flanks. Eyes color to be gray or blue-gray.

Faults: Blotches, streaks, clean breaks in color or shading except where wool and fur meet (on French).

ANY OTHER VARIETIES:

Blue-cream - Mask, ears, and feet a delicate lilac-gray or blue; wool creamy white. Eyes blue-gray.

Faults: Points too light; wool too dark.

Fawn - Head and feet a rich reddish-gold color. Wool as deep a golden to match as much as possible. Eye circles acceptable. Underside and undercolor to be white. Eyes brown or hazel.

Faults: Smut anywhere on the animal.

Tortoise-shell - Mask, ears, and feet bluish or brownish-black. Wool fawn over back, shading to a bluish or brownish-black on the rump, flanks, haunches and belly. Wool to be lightly ticked with blackish hairs, undercolor creamy-white. Eyes brown or hazel.


ANY OTHER COLOR:

Since all colors are judged together and most colors are acceptable, not every color is listed - only those most often exhibited. For any other color, standard characteristics of Angoras will hold true. The feet will generally match the head and ears. The body wool will be lighter. Eye color to correspond to the head.
Britannia Petite

Schedule of Points

**General Type** .................................................. 65

- Body .......................................................... 25
- Head .......................................................... 10
- Ears ............................................................ 10

Ears - Points 10: Fine, well rounded and covered - to touch all the way up without showing a flat surface or flange where they touch and to be in proportion to head, body and bone.

Faults: Ears over 2½ inches (6.4 cm) in length. Ears not touching. Poorly covered with fur.

Feet & Legs - Points 5: Forelegs to be fine boned, slender, and straight with plenty of length to accentuate the graceful shape. Hind legs to carry body well off the ground.

Faults: Short or heavy boned legs.

Tail - Points 0: Straight, well carried, in proportion to the body.

Eyes - Points 15: Bright and bold.

Fur - Points 25: Fine, short, lying close to body. Sleek and smooth in appearance. Fly-back with a silky (not soft or harsh) texture.

Faults: Thin coat, long coat, open coat, woolly coat, roll back coat. Excessively long guard hairs.

Show Room Classes & Registration Weights

Senior Bucks & Does - 6 months of age and over, Maximum weight 2½ pounds (1.1 kg). Ideal weight 2¼ pounds (1.0 kg).

Junior Bucks & Does - under 6 months of age.

General Type

Body - Points 25: Neat, compact and sprightly. Fine boned, slender body, with a well tucked-up belly. Short and dapper and always on the alert.

Faults: Long, or snaky body. Bulkiness, heavy shoulders. Cobby type.

Disqualification: Dewlap

Head - Points 10: Wedge-shaped and relatively narrow in proportion to the slender, compact body.


Color - Points 5: As nearly pure white as possible. Bright and clean. Toenails; white or flesh colored. Eyes; deep ruby-red pupil, red iris.

Faults: Cream or yellow tinge. Cut severely for stain.

Condition - Points 5: Per ARBA definition.

Posing

Petites will pose readily and should be faulted if they fail to do so. This tiny, sprightly rabbit should be judged in an alert stance and “up on its toes” to show off the neat, compact body and fine bone. Lightly tossing the rabbit backward on the table will encourage the alert stance with head high and ears together; or better still, placing both hands along the Petite’s sides while the animal is facing you, gently raise the front portion of the body off the table with the heel of the hands, and lower the rabbit until it takes the weight on its front feet. If the animal does not stand with front legs completely extended, repeat procedure. Please note that the Britannia Petite can be temperamental. This is desirable, and is to be expected of this lively little rabbit.
CALIFORNIAN

SCHEDULE OF POINTS

GENERAL TYPE .................................................. 70
Body ..................................................... 58
  Hindquarters .................................. 22
  Mid - Section .................................. 19
  Shoulders ........................................ 17
  Head ................................................ 5
  Ears ................................................ 4
  Eyes ................................................. 0
  Feet & Legs ....................................... 3
  Tail ................................................ 0

64.

FUR .......................................................... 20
COLOR & MARKINGS ........................................... 5
CONDITION .................................................. 5
Total Points ............................................. 100

SHOW ROOM CLASSES & REGISTRATION WEIGHTS

Senior Bucks - 8 months of age and over, 8 to 10 pounds
(3.6 - 4.5 kg). Ideal weight 9 pounds (4.1 kg).
Senior Does - 8 months of age and over, 6½ to 10½ pounds
(3.9 - 4.8 kg). Ideal weight 9½ pounds (4.3 kg).
Intermediate Bucks - 6 to 8 months old, not over 9 pounds
(4.1 kg).
Intermediate Does - 6 to 8 months old, not over 9½ pounds
(4.3 kg).
Junior Bucks & Does - up to 6 months of age, not over 8
pounds (3.6 kg).
Pre-Junior Bucks & Does - not more than 3 months old and
not to weigh more than 6¼ pounds (2.5 kg). Not to
count in show display. To be judged by the same
standard.

GENERAL BODY TYPE - It shall be of medium length
body, with well developed shoulders and hindquarters with
good depth; shoulders to be slightly narrower than the hips
forming a slight taper; back to rise gradually from the rump
of the neck to the high point of the hips; to be plump
and firm fleshed.

Faults: Racy, Mandolin, or any type away from a
plump, firm meaty body. CUT SEVERELY FOR; should-

ers wider than hips, long, narrow head, extra long neck,
flatness over back, especially over hips, rough, bony and
protruding hips.

HINDQUARTERS - Points 22: HIPS: To be broad,
smooth and well-rounded, well filled with firm flesh, lower
and back sides to be well filled, to be wider than shoulders,
to have good depth to indicate roundness when viewed
from any direction.

LOIN: To be as broad and deep as possible.

Cuts: Narrow, flat, pinched, under-cut, chopped,
bony rumps; weak-loin, protruding hip bones; rough over
spine.

MIDSECTION - Points 19: Rib-section to gradually rise
from front to hips, broad enough to balance with shoulders
and hips, to be well-rounded with as much firm flesh
as possible down the sides.

Faults: Narrow, flat, rough, not well filled, narrow,
thin loin.

SHOULDER - Points 17: To be well developed with firm,
solid flesh and to be lower and slightly narrower than the
hips to form a pleasing taper.

Faults: Too narrow or too wide to balance with hind-
quarters. Excessive fat or loose, flabby flesh over the
shoulders.

HEAD - Points 5: Well-shaped, medium full, carried erect
on a short neck, set close on body. Buck's head to be
slightly heavier than Does.

Faults: Long, slim head with pinched nose.

Disqualifications: Out of proportion to size of body;
heavy, bulldog.

EARS - Points 4: Length to be in proportion to size of
body to be well set on head; strong at base, carried in
a straight upright position.

Faults: Heavy, open, spoon-shaped ears, weak ear base.

Disqualifications: Ears without color.

EYES - Points 0: To be bright and bold.

Faults: Faded in color.

FEET & LEGS - Points 3: Medium light bone; rather short
preferred. Toenails should be as dark horn color as possible.
Light colored nails, showing pigmentation, must match on
that and the corresponding foot. Other things being equal
the darker-nailed rabbit to be placed over the light-nailed
rabbit.

Faults: Long or heavy bone.

Disqualifications: One or more white toenails or those
that carry no color other than the pinky cast shed by the
blood vessels.

TAIL - Points 0: Straight and carried erect, length and
size in proportion to body. Must show color.
FUR - Points 20: Per ARBA Commercial Normal Fur Standard.

MARKINGS & COLOR - Points 5: Colored nose, ears, feet and tail. Color as black as possible. Colored spots on dewlap to be confined to dewlap only. Body color to be pure white. EYES - Pink in color.

Faults: Chocolate, Orange or any color to be cut severely. Other things being equal, the blacker marked rabbit shall place over the gray or lighter marked rabbit.

Eliminations: Any color or smut on any usable portion of the pelt, except as defined below. Thus color above the first joint from the body, or the elbow joint of the front legs, would eliminate. Color on the rear legs is not to extend more than 2 inches (5.1 cm) beyond the hock joint of the leg, measured from the back side of the joint with the fur in its normal position. (Thus if the rabbit was on its rear feet on a flat surface and its body elevated to form a 90° angle, the measurement would be from the flat surface) (See photo).

EXCEPTION: On the Californian meat pen and single fryer entries only, the frosting due to genetic characteristics and nest box chilling shall not be an elimination. Such pens are to compete as if their pelts were white as called for in the Standard. All other things equal, white pen to win.

Disqualifications: Absence of color on nose, ears, feet or tail. Definite clean white spot in colored markings.

CONDITION - Points 5: Per ARBA definition.

COMMENTS - As you see, there are 56 points on type - hips, mid-section and shoulders. These sections describe a real sleek, smooth rabbit that will be a pleasure to behold.

We have also tried to clarify what is meant by the usable portions of the pelt. This has been the subject of many heated debates and it is hoped that our description will make it easier for our breeders and Judges to decide what is right or wrong. Of course, if a condition is borderline, the animal should always be given the benefit of the doubt.

We have asked for a medium head with as little neck as possible, as we feel this gives the rabbit a compact, meaty appearance.
AMERICAN CHECKERED GIANT
Varieties: Black - Blue

Junior Bucks & Does - under 6 months of age, 6 pounds (2.7 kg) and over.
Pre-Junior Bucks & Does - under 3 months of age, up to 7 pounds (3.2 kg).

GENERAL TYPE
BODY - Points 20: To be long, well arched, medium broad hindquarters well rounded and filled, tapering slightly to the front, but not wedge shaped. Bucks less tapering than Does. Body carried well off ground, plenty of daylight underneath. To have balance and long enough to show body arch.

Faults: Flat, lack of arch, short coupled frame or cut-off hindquarters.

HEAD - Points 5: Large, well proportioned to size of body; Bucks broader than Does.

Faults: Bull-dog type head, or narrow head.

EARS - Points 5: To be proportioned to head and body, heavy set, carried erect and close together.

Disqualifications: Ear length under 5 3/4 inches (14.6 cm) on seniors.

EYES - Points 1: To be bold and bright in color.

FEET & LEGS - Points 6: Legs to be long and straight, medium heavy bone, hind legs larger, carried parallel with 70.

body. All legs to be free from marking color. Toe nails to be white.

Faults: Short front legs. Weak front ankles. Hind legs carried close together.

Disqualifications: Any spot on front legs, one or more colored toe nails.

TAIL - Points 1: Straight, length to be in proportion to body.

FUR - Points 8: To be short, dense, with fly back, glossy and free from moult.

Disqualifications: Noticeable cutting, plucking or clipping.

COLOR - Points 8: BLACK: An intense deep black, very glossy, running deep toward the skin. EYES - Brown in color.

BLUE - Rich, clear dark blue carried well toward skin. EYES - Slate Blue in color.

Faults: Numerous stray white hairs in colored markings a severe cut.

Disqualifications: For any three colors.
MARKINGS
SIDE MARKINGS - Points 12: To consist of two spots or groups of spots on each side, preferably medium in size, distinct well proportioned and well balanced. Forward spot or group of spots to be below the loin and not extended forward of midway of the body. The hind spot or group of spots to be on the thigh or hip. Both sides to be well balanced against each other and also well separated from the spine marking, and not extended too far towards belly. Balance, placement, and distinctness to be the deciding factor. Belly and crotch to be as free from marking color as possible. Shoulders to be free from spots.

Faults: Off balance side markings, or loin and hip marking connecting on one side. Spots on body forward of midway or on shoulders, or for spot over neck that is within 1/2 inch of spine marking. (Note-A small spot connected to the spine marking and separated from the side marking shall be considered part of the spine marking and is a fault.)

Disqualifications: If loin and hip marking connect on both sides, or marking connect to the spine marking. If more than two spots appear on body, other than belly spots, forward of midway, not counting stray spots within 1/2 inch of spine or neck, or more than one spot on either side of the body. If either the loin or the hip marking is missing on either side.

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Faults: Off balance side markings, or loin and hip marking connecting on one side. Spots on body forward of midway or on shoulders, or for spot over neck that is within 1/2 inch of spine marking. (Note-A small spot connected to the spine marking and separated from the side marking shall be considered part of the spine marking and is a fault.)

Disqualifications: If loin and hip marking connect on both sides, or marking connect to the spine marking. If more than two spots appear on body, other than belly spots, forward of midway, not counting stray spots within 1/2 inch of spine or neck, or more than one spot on either side of the body. If either the loin or the hip marking is missing on either side.

SPINE MARKING - Points 8: A strip of color marking beginning at the front of the ear base and running in an unbroken line along the top of the back to the tip of the tail. Width to be in proportion to the other markings; wider in heavy marked animals and narrower in light marked animals.

Faults: If any break in spine, or faded tail.

Disqualifications: More than one break in spine, including tail. Disqualify if single break is more than 1/4 inch (.64 cm) long.

EAR MARKINGS - Points 4: Solid marking color up to base, color to sharp-cut (capped) at ear base, not ragged.

Faults: White spots on ears, or white strip running up ears, or ragged color marking at ear base.

BUTTERFLY - Points 5: Shape of Butterfly; wings circling nose from lip to lip with body of butterfly to be in proportion to wings and extended toward the forehead.

Faults: Irregular shaped wings, poorly shaped nose fork; nose fork being out of proportion to body and wings of butterfly.

Disqualifications: Split butterfly; white spot in butterfly; a strip of white along the lower edge of upper lip.

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BUTTERFLY - Points 5: Shape of Butterfly; wings circling nose from lip to lip with body of butterfly to be in proportion to wings and extended toward the forehead.

Faults: Irregular shaped wings, poorly shaped nose fork; nose fork being out of proportion to body and wings of butterfly.

Disqualifications: Split butterfly; white spot in butterfly; a strip of white along the lower edge of upper lip.
STANDARD CHINCHILLA

SCHEDULE OF POINTS

GENERAL TYPE ........................................... 30
FUR .................................................. 30
COLOR .................................................. 35
Under Color .......................................... 8
Ring Color & Definition ....................... 12
Surface Color ........................................ 15
CONDITION .............................................. 5
Total Points ....................................... 100

SHOW ROOM CLASSES & REGISTRATION WEIGHTS

Senior Bucks - 6 months and over, 5½ to 7½ pounds (2.5 - 3.4 kg). Ideal weight 6½ pounds (2.9 kg).
Senior Does - 6 months and over, 6 to 8 pounds (2.7 - 3.6 kg). Ideal weight 7 pounds (3.2 kg).
Junior Bucks & Does - under 6 months.

GENERAL TYPE - Points 30:
BODY - Short and broad, giving a chubby appearance, with well rounded hindquarters, giving an overall compact look.

HEAD & EARS - Head to be medium full from base of ears to muzzle, with well filled face and jaw; short neck. Ears to be in proportion to size of head and body; carried erect evenly ticked to match body color. Upper tip of ears to show distinct jet black lacing.

Faults: Excessive dewlap.

Disqualifications: Ears over 5 inches (12.7 cm). White on feet not having Blue under color.

FEET & LEGS - To be straight, with medium fine bone.
The front legs and feet and the outside of the upper part of the hind legs to be ticked with a uniform shade of Gray matching body color as near as possible. This refers to the thigh, and runs down to a narrow strip on outside of hind foot. The top of hind foot has a white surface color with Blue under color.

EYES - Large, bright and bold, with alert expression.
Color of eyes to match, any color except pink permissible. Dark Brown preferred.

FUR - Points 30: Fur on body to be 1 1/8 to 1 3/8 inches (2.9 - 3.5 cm) in length, ideal to be 1 1/4 inches (3.2 cm) (a longer or shorter fur with density preferred over standard length lacking in density). Very dense and of fine texture. Bright, smooth, glossy and free from moult and hutch stain.

Faults: Shorter than 1 inch (2.5 cm); showing a tendency toward woolly, or harsh or wiry.

COLOR - Points as below: To resemble real Chinchillas, the under color to be dark slate blue at base; intermediate portion pearl - to be as light as possible (base to be definitely wider than intermediate portion) with top edge being a very narrow black band, above this is a very light band brightly ticked with jet black hairs; wary ticking to resemble the beautiful Chinchilla surface color.

Neck fur lighter in color than the body but strictly confined to the nape; the chest to be lightly ticked with uniform shade of pearl, slightly lighter than the body. The body color to extend as far down the sides as possible. Belly color next to skin to be white or blue-outter; or surface color, to be white. Eye circles to be well defined, narrow and light pearl in color. Tail - underneath white; top black interspersed with white hairs.

UNDER COLOR - Points 8: Slate Blue - base color of hair shaft.
RING COLOR & DEFINITION - Points 12: Intermediate light pearl with black edging.
SURFACE COLOR - Points 15: Wavy, ticked top coat.

Faults: Salt and pepper even appearance, faded under color, narrow pearl, cloudy or smoky ring color; too light or dark surface color, white eye circles.

Disqualifications: Solid white spots, extremely light or dark color, or mixed with brown patches. Extreme brownish tinge in ring color.

CONDITION - Points 5: Per ARBA definition.

Faults: Over-fat or flabbiness.

73.
AMERICAN CHINCHILLA

SCHEDULE OF POINTS

GENERAL TYPE

Body
Head & Ears
Feet & Legs
Eyes
FUR
COLOR
Under Color
Ring Color & Definition

45
30
8
5
2
25
25
5
8

HEAD & EARS - Points 8: Head to be medium full from base of ears to muzzle, with well filled face and jaws; short neck. Ears to be in proportion to head and body, heavy, carried erect and close together, evenly ticked and to match body color. Upper tip of ears to show a distinct jet-black narrow lacing of approximately 1/16 inch (1.7 mm).

Faults: Narrow head, extreme pointed nose.

EYES - Points 2: Large, bright and bold, with alert expression. Color of eyes to match; any color except pink permissible. Dark Brown preferred.

FEET & LEGS - Points 5: To be straight, with medium bone. The front legs and feet and the outside of the upper part of the hind legs to be ticked with a uniform shade of Gray matching body color as near as possible. This refers to the thigh, and runs down to a narrow strip on outside of hind foot. The top of hind foot has a White surface color with Blue under color.

FUR - Points 30: Fur on body to be 1 1/8 to 1 3/8 inches (2.9 - 3.5 cm) in length. Ideal to be 1 1/2 inches (3.2 cm) (a longer or shorter fur with density preferred over standard length lacking in density). Very dense and of fine texture. Bright, smooth, glossy and free from moul and hutch stain.

Faults: Shorter than 1 inch (2.5 cm); showing a tendency toward woolly, or harsh or wiry.

COLOR: To resemble real Chinchilla, the under color to be dark slate blue at base; intermediate portion pearl - to be as light as possible (base to be definitely wider than intermediate portion) with top edge being a very narrow black band, above this is a very light band brightly ticked with jet-black hairs; wavy ticking to resemble the beautiful Chinchilla surface color.

Neck fur lighter in color than the body but strictly confined to the nape; the chest to be lightly ticked with uniform shade of pearl, slightly lighter than the body. The body color to extend as far down the sides as possible. Belly color next to skin to be white or blue - outer; or surface color, to be white. Eye circles to be well defined, narrow and light pearl in color. Tail - underneath white; top black interspersed with white hairs.

UNDER COLOR - Points 5: Slate Blue - Base color of hair shaft.
RING COLOR & DEFINITION - Points 8: Intermediate light pearl with black edging.
SURFACE COLOR - Points 12: Wavy, ticked top coat.

Faults: Salt and pepper even appearance, faded undercolor, narrow pearl, cloudy or smoky ring color; too light or dark surface color, white eye circles.

Disqualifications: Solid white spots. Extremely light or dark color, or mixed brown patches. Extreme brownish tinge in ring color.

CONDITION - Points 5: Per ARBA definition.

SHOW ROOM CLASSES & REGISTRATION WEIGHTS

Senior Bucks - 8 months and over, 9 to 11 pounds (4.1 - 5.0 kg). Ideal weight 10 pounds (4.5 kg).
Senior Does - 8 months and over, 10 to 12 pounds (4.5 - 5.4 kg). Ideal weight 11 pounds (5.0 kg).
Intermediate Bucks - 6 to 8 months of age, not over 10 pounds (4.5 kg).
Intermediate Does - 6 to 8 months of age, not over 11 pounds (5.0 kg).
Junior Bucks & Does - under 6 months, not over 9 pounds (4.1 kg).
Pre-Junior Bucks & Does - under 3 months of age, up to 6 pounds (2.7 kg).

GENERAL TYPE

BODY - Points 30: Medium length of body; well rounded hips, well filled loin and ribs. Shoulders to be well developed; should be in proportion to rib spread and hips. There should be a slight taper from hips to shoulders. More length in Does than Bucks. The back to form a slight, gradual arc, beginning at the base of the ears. Medium size dewlap in Does.

Faults: Over-fat or flabbiness.

Disqualification: All rabbits resembling Flemish type.

75.
GIANT CHINCHILLA

SCHEDULE OF POINTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENERAL TYPE</th>
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<td>Tail</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feet &amp; Legs</td>
<td>7</td>
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| FUR            | 15 |
| COLOR          | 15 |
| CONDITION      | 10 |

Total Points 100

PRE-JUNIOR CLASS: To be judged primarily for meat qualities. This class is strictly for educational purposes, separate classes for Bucks and Does. Not to be included when judging Best of Breed or Best Opposite. Points not to apply on Breed sweepstakes, Best Display and no legs to be awarded.

NOTE TO JUDGES: This breed to be judge primarily for its commercial value, its meat producing qualities to be given first consideration.

77.

GENERAL TYPE

BODY - Points 40: Body to be medium length, massive and powerful. With full, broad fore and hindquarters; firm meaty wide loin, and with fairly heavy bone. The back to rise gracefully from the shoulders to the highest point over the hips, then carry down over smooth, well rounded rump. Hindquarters to be massive and deep, with shoulders and mid-section to balance. Medium size evenly carried dewlap permissible on Does. Head, ears, feet and tail to balance with rest of body. General type consists of Body, Head, Ears, Feet, Legs, Eyes and Tail.

HINDQUARTERS: Hips to be massive, broad, smooth and well rounded. Lower portion of hips to be well filled out. Depth and width to balance. Loin to be very broad and deep.

Faults: Chopped off rump, pinched, undercut hips, protruding hip bones. Rough spine.

MID-SECTION: To be very broad with good rib spread to fill out the body. To balance with shoulders and hindquarters.

Faults: Narrow, absence of rise, and not well filled out.

SHOULDERS: To be very broad, deep and well filled out. To balance with mid-section and hindquarters.

78.

FAULTS: Narrow, low and extremely flat shoulders.

Disqualifications: Extremely short or long racy body; over-large, double and side carried dewlap.

HEAD - Points 7: To be large and shapely, firmly set on shoulders, rather broad in Bucks. Color to match the body.

Faults: Long narrow head.

EARS - Points 3: To be in proportion to size of body; strong, thick and carried erect, well set on head, with stocky base. Evenly ticked, and to match body color. Upper edge of ears must show a distinct jet black lacing.

Faults: Lazy, thin, open or extremely long ears. Weak ear base. Ears lacking distinct jet black lacing.

FEET & LEGS - Points 7: To be strong with fairly heavy bone, straight and medium in length. Front feet, legs and outside of upper part of hind legs to be ticked with uniform shade of gray, to match body color as nearly as possible, running down on thighs to a narrow strip on the outside of the hind foot. Top of hind feet is of white surface color with blue under-color. Toe nails to be brown, the darker the better, with uniform color on each toe.

Faults: Extremely short or light leg bones. Weak ankles. Light colored toe nails.
Disqualifications: One or more white toes or nails. Feet without blue under-color.

EYES - Points 2: To have reposeful expression.

TAIL - Points 1: Carried erect. Top color black, sprinkled with gray-white hairs; undercolor to be white.

FUR - Points 15: Uniform length over entire body, chest and flanks. Ideal length 1 1/8 inches to 1 1/4 inches. Rich in under-color, free from moult. Fur to conform to ARBA Normal Fur Standard.

COLOR - Points 15: To resemble real Chinchilla, the under-color to be dark slate blue at the base; intermediate portion pearl - to be as light as possible - (base to be definitely wider than intermediate portion) with top edge being a very narrow black band, above this a very light band brightly ticked with black hairs, either wavy or even ticking permissible, to make the beautiful Chinchilla surface color.

Neck fur lighter in color then the body, but strictly confined to the nape. The chest to be lightly ticked with uniform shade of pearl, slightly lighter than the body.

The body color to extend as far down the sides as possible. Belly color next to the skin to be white or blue outer or surface color to be white. Eye circles to be well defined, narrow and light pearl in color. Eyes - Brown preferred, but any color except Pink permissible, providing both eyes match.

Under-Color: Base color of hair shaft ........ Points 3
Ring-Color: Intermediate light pearl & black edging .. Points 5
Surface-Color: Ticked top coat .............. Points 7
Total Points 15

Faults: Salt and pepper appearance, faded under-color, cloudy or smoky ring color.

Disqualifications: Solid white spots. Extremely light or dark color, or mixed with brown patches. Extremely brownish tinge in ring color. Absence of ANY ring color.

CONDITION - Points 10: Per ARBA definition.

Faults: Over-fatness or loose, flabby or baggy condition.
MARKINGS

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<th>Points</th>
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<td>Cheeks</td>
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<td>Saddle</td>
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<td>Undercut</td>
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<td><strong>Total Points</strong></td>
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SHOW ROOM CLASSES & REGISTRATION WEIGHTS

- **Senior Bucks & Does** - 6 months of age and over, 3½ to 5½ pounds (1.6 - 2.5 kg). Ideal weight 4½ pounds (2.0 kg).
- **Junior Bucks & Does** - Under 6 months of age.

GENERAL TYPE

**Body - Points 15:** To be cobby in type, compact in form and limb. Good Dutch type consists of a nicely rounded back, beginning almost immediately behind the head and progressing over the shoulders, loin and rump to tail. Shoulders should be rounded and slightly narrower and lower than hips. Rib spread should be such that the side lines carry straight from the shoulders to the hips.

A good Dutch should have nicely rounded hips, very smooth, rounded under very gradually and smoothly. The Dutch should retain the cobby appearance whether it weighs 3½ pounds or 6¼ pounds (1.6 or 2.5 kg). Flesh firm and solid, skin to be tightly drawn over the flesh, making the coat tight and hard to grasp.

Faults: Large protruding hips that lose the smoothness and roundness which are so desirable; also, pinched under or cut off hips, or flat broad hips.

Avoid potty and flabby specimens. Avoid narrow racy animals as well as flat bodied specimens. Severe cut for prominent dewlap.

HEAD - Points 5: To be rounded and full with very short neck and set close to the shoulders.

Faults: Pear-shaped, pinched nose, coarse bull-dog heads and narrow heads.

EARS - Points 2: To be in proportion to size of head and body; carried erect, short, stocky, and well furred. They should be set close together on head.

Faults: Ear length out of balance with body. Thin and poorly furred ear.

EYES - Points 2: To be clear, bright and bold, free from spots in the iris, or any other eye discoloration. Both eyes to match in color.

Faults: Eye color is determined by iris color.

Disqualifications: Eyes of a color other than specified for the variety. Spots in the iris. Light, "China" blue, or "wall" eyes.

FEET & LEGS - Points 2: Length and size to balance and harmonize with short body.

Faults: Broken toe nail, if a portion remains.

Disqualifications: Colored toe nail or nails.

TAIL - Points 1: To be in proportion and harmonize with the body.

FUR - Points 10: Fur to be dense and short, fine in texture and carry a very high luster, to be even, in good condition and free from molt and stain.

Faults: Long thin coats. Guard hairs too long.

COLOR - Points 13: The colored portions of the Dutch are: the body (from rear of saddle line down the hind legs to the foot stops), the belly (from under-cut line to rear and down the inside of the hind legs to the foot stops). The cheeks, ear, and tail to be colored. The remaining portion of the rabbit to be white.

BLACK - A dense, uniform jet-black, very glossy, running deep toward the skin, blending into a slate blue under color next to the skin. EYES - Hazel

Faults: White hairs, mealliness, frostiness, brownish, or any other tints. White or silvery under color next to the skin.
BLUE - A uniform medium dark blue, very glossy, running deep towards the skin, to blend into a slate blue under color next to the skin. EYES - Dark blue.

Faults: White hairs, mealiness, frostiness, brownish or other tints. Smokey blue, slivery blue and lilac shadings.

CHOCOLATE - A dark, uniform chocolate brown, very glossy, running deep towards the skin, blending into a blush dove under color next to the skin. EYES - Hazel.

Faults: White hairs, mealiness, frostiness, and any other tints or shades.

TORTOISE - To be a bright clean orange color, blending into smoky-blue shading over the rump, carrying well into the haunches. The top color should carry down into the under color, blending into a dark cream color next to the skin. Tail should match top body color, under tail to match shadings; light tails are permissible, but very undesirable. The shadings on the head should be darkest at the whisker bed, blending into lighter shadings on the jaw, and darkening again at the ear base, blending up the ears to match body color. Ears to have lacing to match shadings. EYES - Hazel.

Faults: White hairs, smut or smudge throughout the orange color. Lack of bold shadings.

STEEL GRAY - A dark uniform steel-gray. This color is brought out with a moderate amount of light gray tipped guard hairs evenly distributed over the entire colored section of the rabbit. Slate-blue under color carried down to the skin. Under portion of the tail, belly, and inside of hind legs to be as near the body color as possible. EYES - Hazel.

Faults: White hairs, sandy, brassy, or brownish tints. Extreme brassiness; head, ears, back, and feet too dark or not enough gray hairs distributed over these sections.

GRAY - A uniform ticked medium dark shade of gray; agouti-coated, carrying distinct bands which are visible when blown into. Under color next to skin to be slate-blue. Fur to carry a distinct ring color when blown into. Slight sandy tinge permissible. Ticking to be carried evenly over cheeks, top of body, sides, down the outside of rear legs and ears. Narrow black lacing on ears desirable. Eye circles of white or very light gray, should be narrow and inconspicuous. The belly color for grays should be a white surface color with slate-blue under color extending from inside of rear legs over belly to the undercut. The undercut showing on the surface color of the belly is permissible, when not showing on the surface color of the belly it is determined by blowing into the fur and is the point of junction where the slate-blue under color on the belly meets the white fur covering the forelegs and the chest. The undercut should be a continuous line with the gray ticked saddle to form a perfect circle around the body, the same as other varieties. The tail color of grays should be; top of tail to match body color; under-side of tail to match belly color. EYES - Hazel.

Faults: Brassy tinge, white hairs.

MARKINGS - Markings to be clear, distinct and regular, free from colored runs in white section or white runs in colored sections. Collar, chest, forelegs, blaze and foot-stops to be white in all varieties.

CHEEKS - Points 12: To be even, well rounded, not angular or ragged, carried to the whisker bed but not into it. The cheeks to be full, following the jawbone and meeting the line of the neck. To be free from runs into the throat or mouth.

Faults: High cheeks looking more like eye-circles. Heavy cheeks that run into the whisker beds. Cheeks that run below the jaw line.

BLAZE - Points 5: The white portion of the head. It should be medium wide, wedge shaped covering the nose, whisker beds, and tapering up to the ears where it joins the hairline. The blaze should be well rounded and follow the jaw line after passing the whisker beds.

Faults: Narrow, poor shaped blaze, one that does not finish to the hairline and is rather round at the finish of the blaze.

NECK - Points 5: The neck is that portion of the collar behind the ears. It should be wide, wedge shape, clean and even, free from runs of the body color of the ears into the collar, or white, or collar running into base of the ears.

HAIRLINE - A narrow line running between the ears, entirely dividing each cheek and ear, connecting the white portions known as the blaze and collar. If the hairline is missing the animal should not be disqualified. If the hairline is partly there but does not join either the blaze or neck, it should not be considered a spot nor should the animal be disqualified. A hairline between the ears is desirable, although no points are allotted it.

SADDLE - Points 10 - UNDERCUT - Points 8: The saddle is the point where the white color ceases and the colored fur begins, on the upper part of body. The division should be just behind the shoulders and form a perfect circle around the body with the undercut. The undercut naturally refers to the underpart of the body. This is a continuation of the saddle markings, and it should run in an unbroken line right around close behind the forelegs, but not touching them.
STOPS - Points 10: Hind feet to have white markings from toes to a point one-third way up the hocks. They should be equal in length, clean cut on both feet forming perfect circles around the feet where white of the boot meets the body color of the leg.

DISQUALIFICATIONS APPLYING TO ALL VARIETIES

Lack of surface or under color in belly thus failing to show an undercut. An extreme amount of white hairs scattered through the colored sections. Bare spot. Flesh spot or spots in either the white or colored sections. Three colors in Black, Blue and Chocolate. Distinct white spot or spots in colored section. Distinct colored spot or spots in white section. Spot or spots must be plainly visible. The absence of definite markings (except hairline between ears). When body color extends below the elbow of the forelegs. When the foot-stop reaches above the hock, running into leg. When the body color runs between toes of hind feet connecting with the color of the foot-pads, known as the split stop.

CONDITION - Per ARBA definition.

JUDGING AIDS

The following illustrations are to help in better judging Dutch rabbits by knowing what the good and bad markings look like.

SADDLES - 1. Ideal, showing proper placement just behind shoulders, even and straight. 2. Crossed or Blazed, runs across back diagonally. 3. Offset, offset on one side. 4. Wavy, line is rough, ragged or wavy.

UNDERCUTS - 1. Ideal, proper placement, very even. 2. Crossed or Blazed, line runs diagonally. 3. Wavy, line is rough, ragged or wavy. 4. Drag, white drags back into black; also black may drag forward in white.

CHEEKS - 1. Ideal, follows jaw line cleanly; round with proper depth. 2. High, also shallow, does not go deep enough to follow jaw line. 3. Squared, not rounded on bottom. 4. Hooked, cheek good, but dragging under to jaw.

NECKS - 1. Ideal, note even white wedge which divides cheeks perfectly. 2. Full, absence of proper white wedge. 3. Dirty, ragged neck markings. 4. Runs, black runs into shoulder; a result of cheeks running too deep, below jaw line.

BLAZES - 1. Ideal, proper width and good graduation. 2. Blunt, too short and blunt. 3. Wavy or Rough, markings irregular and edges suspect. 4. Narrow, usually found with low cheeks.

STOPS - 1. Ideal, even on top and sides. 2. Crossed or Blazed, line crossed diagonally. 3. Even, though even are too long. 4. Run, white of stop running back on outside of stop; also may run on inside.

DISQUALIFICATIONS - 1. Long Stop, a disqualification when the white touches or crosses joint. 2. Split Stop, a disqualification when black runs between toes and connects. 3. Undercut - Hook On Leg, black dragging into white of leg. When it touches the joint it disqualifies.

BODY TYPE - 1. Ideal, short cobby type, well rounded hips, good depth throughout. 2. Too long but good depth, in body type, checks and stops too long. 3. Poor body type, too long and narrow with poor depth. Checks and stops long and a pear shape head.
ENGLISH SPOT
Varieties: Black - Blue - Chocolate - Gold
Gray - Lilac - Tortoise

SCHEDULE OF POINTS

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Body Total ....... 26
Herringbone ....... 10
Sweep .............. 6
Graduation .......... 6
Balance ............ 6

CONDITION ............. 5
Total Points .......... 100

SHOW ROOM CLASSES & REGISTRATION WEIGHTS
Senior Bucks & Does - 6 months of age and over, 5 to 8 pounds (2.3 - 3.6 kg). Ideal weights - Bucks 6 pounds (2.7 kg). - Does 7 pounds (3.2 kg).
Junior Bucks & Does - under 6 months of age.

STATEMENT TO JUDGES

English, except for examination for disqualifications, should be judged without handling, save perhaps to compare certain markings closely. Let the Rabbit pose in its natural position. DO NOT DIG, POKE AND TUG AT THE ANIMAL. Above all, DO NOT FLATTEN THE ANIMAL DOWN ON THE TABLE WHILE JUDGING. The best view of the Rabbit can be obtained by STEPPING BACK from the judging table and allowing the rabbit to move naturally.

GENERAL TYPE - Points 23: To be on the racy side. Body well carried up off the ground. Hips should be of good depth, well rounded and should be slightly broad-

er than shoulders. Back should be well arched, starting at shoulders. Head and ears to be in proportion and balance with body; ears to be carried erect. Head broader in Bucks than Does. Eyes to be bold and bright. Feet and legs are moderately long and slender to balance with racy body type. Tail proportionate and carried straight. (No disqualification for colored toenail (a).)

Faults: Short and close-coupled in body type, chopped off hindquarters, large protruding hips, pinched or flat hips, potiness, moult or otherwise out of condition, or prominent dewlap. Bull-dog type head, or head too narrow; poor ear carriage. Short legs destroying racy appearance.

FUR - Points 8: Fur is to be short and dense, fine in texture and carrying plenty of short guard hairs to give a very high lustre. Coat should be even, in good condition and free from moult or stains. Animal should be sleek and smooth in appearance.

Faults: Long, thin coat, guard hairs too long, slipping coat, lack of density, lack of lustre, dirty coat and dead coat.

COLOR - Points 8: Color markings should be clean cut and deep. Markings should be distinct sharp colors, running deep toward the skin and free of white hairs.

BLACK - Should be a lustrous deep black. Eyes Dark Brown.

BLUE - The deepest or darkest shade of blue. Eyes Slate or Blue-gray.

CHOCOLATE - A glossy dark chocolate brown, with a dove under color next to skin. Eyes Brown.

GOLD - Bright, clear, and as uniform a shade of gold as possible. Very glossy. Eyes Brown or Hazel.

GRAY - As dark as possible. The dark color brings out a better contrast against the white body color. Eyes Brown or Hazel.

LILAC - An even Pinky, Dove color to root of fur. Eyes: Ruby Red in subdued light.

TORTOISE - Should be a bright Orange over the markings that are high, blending into a smoky color on loins, haunches, and ears. In the markings of the Tortoise, the under color should show through. Since Tortoise is a combination of colors, they should not be disqualified for having three colors. Eyes Brown or Hazel.

Disqualifications. Three (3) colors to disqualify on any part of the body except crotch, which is due to thinning of fur in that section.

HEAD MARKINGS
BUTTERFLY - Points 12: The wings of the butterfly should take in the whisker beds and be well rounded, clean cut and smooth, with no drags on the lower jaw.

The nose fork should extend up the exact center of the face and should round at the top. The nose fork should extend about one-half inch beyond the wings.

Faults: Cut severely for too many white hairs in butterfly, for drags or runs extending from the wings, runs of white into the wings, wings dragging on the lower jaw; blunt, crooked and ragged nose fork, nose fork off center or out of proportion to rest of markings.

Disqualifications: Split butterfly, positive spot of white in butterfly.

EYE CIRCLES - Points 8: The eye is to be surrounded by an even marking of color called the Eye Circle. Both eye circles to be alike and in balance with the rest of the head markings. They are to be separated from the ears, cheek spots and butterfly. Perfection is to get these eye circles as round as possible. The feather over the eye circle should not be considered a fault. The large majority of specimens that have round eye circles have not eliminated the feather, but rather have filled in the color between the circle and the feather.

About the size of a twenty-five cent (5.25) piece is considered to be the desired size of the eye circles.

Both eye circles should be the same size and free from connections, drags, or runs toward any of the other head markings.

Faults: Eye Circles connecting to either cheek spot, ear marking, or butterfly; too large or too small, uneven, and drags.

Disqualifications: Both eye circles connecting to any other marking, or absence of either eye circle.

CHEEK SPOTS - Points 6: These are small spots about one-fourth inch (.64 cm) in diameter right below each eye circle. These spots should not connect with any other marking and should be as near round as possible.

Faults: Cheek spots too large, bars instead of spots, one connection with any other marking.

Disqualifications: Both cheek spots connected to eye circles, or absence of either cheek spot.

EAR MARKINGS - Points 2: The ears to be solid color from tip to base of ears. The ears to appear as colored ears set on a white head.

Faults: Dirty ear base, white hairs running up base of ear, mealiness, frostiness, or ears too light in color.

92.

BODY MARKINGS
HERRINGBONE or SPINE MARKING - Points 10: The spine marking should start at the rear of the ear base, widening as it travels back toward the high points of the hips. The broadest place being over the loins where it should start to taper toward and cover the top of the tail to the end. This should be unbroken and carry what is described as a herringbone effect along the sides. This marking should be about an inch (3/4 to 1 inch) (1.9 - 2.5 cm) wide at the widest point over the loins, not measuring the points of the herring bone.

Faults: Too many white hairs in marking, very narrow smooth edged (no herringbone effect) marking. Any break in the marking, no taper as the marking travels back, late start in marking.

Disqualifications: More than one (1) distinct break with a total of one(1) inch (2.5 cm) missing except for late starts and on top of tail.

SIDE MARKINGS: Chain, body and hip markings are what is commonly called the side markings.

The chain markings are the group that start at the ear base with one spot about the size of a pea and take a downward course toward the stomach; at the stomach, the body markings begin.

The body markings carry in a line along the stomach leaving a clear line of white along the stomach. The body markings should sweep up toward the spine marking. At the loin these are joined by the hip markings. These should come up near the spine marking, but by no means touch it. Side markings should be an unbroken flow of spots. There should be no gaps or congested area.

SWEEP - Points 6: Formation of these markings is important. The spots should be well broken up, distinct, and well rounded; not barred.

GRADUATION - Points 6: These spots should increase in size as they go backward toward the tail, the largest being in the center of the hip. Graduation is important in having a well marked English. The largest spot should be approximately the size of a DIME. Avoid getting the spots too large and blotchy. Care should also be taken to see that the spots are not so small and feathery that they are not distinct.

BALANCE - Points 6: The balance of the side markings is important and should be carefully considered along with sweep and graduation. BOTH SIDES SHOULD BE MARKED ALIKE.

Sides with too many markings are referred to as heavy. Sides not having enough markings are referred to as plain.

Faults: Heavily congested side markings, very plain sides, bunch of spots, spots running together, sides not showing proper formation or sweep, spots too close to spine marking, stray spots along the loins, poor or no graduation of spots, bars, off balance side markings. 93.
Disqualifications: Side marking completely missing on one or both sides.

Belly or Teat Spots - These six (6) spots are desirable but the absence of these markings does not disqualify. Stripe down center of belly permissible but not desirable.

Leg Spots - One spot on either of the front leg and on rear leg at hock is desirable, but absence does not disqualify.

CONDITION - Points 5: Per ARBA definition.

IDEAL MARKINGS ON ENGLISH SPOT

POOR MARKINGS ON ENGLISH SPOT
## FLORIDA WHITE

### SCHEDULE OF POINTS

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<td><strong>Total Points</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Faults:** Narrow shoulders; flat spot at shoulders; shoulders too wide, spoiling balance. Narrow loin, failing to blend with hindquarters. Flat or rough over top of hips. Pinched or undercut in lower hip. Rough spine. Depth of body failing to balance with width throughout. Dewlap in Bucks and large dewlap in Does.

**Head & Ears - Points 10:** Head to be round and full, more developed in Bucks than Does, with a short neck. Ears to be erect, rather stocky, and well furred. The head and ears to balance with the body.

**Color - Points 5:** To be pure white. Eyes bold, bright, and pink.

**Fur - Points 20:** To conform to Commercial Normal White Fur Standards. The coat should be uniform and lively, medium-short in length, with very good flyback.

**Faults:** Molty condition. Lack of life.

**Condition - Points 10:** Condition per ARBA definition.

**Faults:** Soft or flabby flesh condition.

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### SHOW ROOM CLASSES & REGISTRATION WEIGHTS

Senior Bucks & Does - 6 months of age and over, 4 to 6 pounds (1.8 - 2.7 kg). Ideal weight 5 pounds (2.3 kg). Junior Bucks & Does - under 6 months of age, not over 4¼ pounds (2.0 kg).

**General Type**

**Body - Points 55:** Rather short and close coupled with well developed shoulders and hindquarters. The depth of the body should approximately equal the width, and this should hold at the hindquarters, loin, ribsection, and shoulders. The top body line should rise in a gradual curve from the base of the ears to the center of the hips and then fall in a smooth curve downward to the base of the tail.

Hindquarters - Smooth, well rounded, and slightly deeper and wider than shoulders. Lower hindquarters should be full and round.

Loin - Broad, deep, and very firm.

Ribsection - Should blend very smoothly with shoulders and loin, showing no dips or hollow spots.

Shoulders - To be well developed but slightly narrower and lower than hindquarters.
SHOW ROOM CLASSES & REGISTRATION WEIGHTS

Senior Bucks - 6 months and over, weight 6½ to 9 pounds (2.9 to 4.1 kg). Ideal 7½ pounds (3.4 kg)
Senior Does - 6 months and over, weight 7 to 9½ pounds (3.2 to 4.3 kg). Ideal 8 pounds (3.6 kg)
Junior Bucks - under 6 months, not over 7 pounds (3.2 kg).
Junior Does - under 6 months, not over 7½ pounds (3.4 kg)
Each color judged separately within its group

GENERAL TYPE - Points 10: Head, ears and body well proportioned and gracefully carried. Ears carried in "V". The body sloping gently up to well rounded hindquarters, set on strong hindlegs. Medium bone and moderate length of leg.

Faults: Excessive dewlaps, massive or wedge shaped head, short body, short ears.

COLOR & MARKINGS
COLOR - Points 15: Japanese Varieties: Black; dense black and golden orange. Eye color brown or hazel. Blue; lavender blue and golden fawn. Eyes, either hazel or slate iris. Chocolate; dark chocolate and golden orange. Eyes brown iris, red light in pupil. Lilac; dove gray and golden fawn. Eyes, blue-gray iris, red light in pupil. Magpie Varieties: Black; dense black and white. Blue; lavender blue and white. Chocolate; dark chocolate and white. Lilac; dove gray and white. Both eyes to match to complement marking color in Magpies.

Disqualification: Pink eye color.

All colors to be as rich and dense as possible. No one color to take preference over another. In the Japanese group, fawn is a dilute orange. It occurs in conjunction with dilute marking colors or blue and lilac.

Faults: White hairs, white flecks or patches in Japanese group. Severe penalty when appearing on head or feet, minor penalty if confined to belly or tail. Excessive brindling. Poor balance of colors.

MARKINGS - (Black Japanese described as sample)
HEAD - Points 10: Divided equally, one side black, the other side orange. Five points for each side.

Faults: Short, incomplete demarcation or parting line.

EARS - Points 10: One ear black, the other orange (one solid color-tip to base). The black ear to be on the orange side of the face and vice versa. Five points for each ear.

FEET & LEGS - Points 20: One front leg black, the other orange. One hind leg black the other orange, the reverse side of the forelegs. (All four legs viz a viz, right to left) Toenails to be uniform in color on corresponding feet.

Disqualification: White toenails in Japanese only.

BODY - Points 20: To be banded in black and orange. Clean unbrindled body or ground color should be broken up by an equal amount of marking color forming the prescribed mosaic pattern. It is desirable that the chest be evenly divided with the black half chest under the orange half face and the orange half chest under the black half face. The leg may be the same color as its side of the chest (8 part pattern) or alternate with the chest marking (4 part pattern). Color balance is dependant on the width of bars or bands. Preference should be given to specimens that display the most frequent alternating of colors. In like manner a four part frontal pattern should get preference over a three part pattern. (Frontal: Ears, head, chest, forelegs. If the leg color runs up from the foot and up the chest to the neck you can only credit the specimen with a three part pattern.) Definition: A band is considered an unbroken circle of marking color. A bar is a semi-circle of marking color running vertically on a side from the dorsal to the ventral body mid lines.

Faults: White flecks or patches in Japanese group. Severe when appearing on head and feet, minor if confined to belly or tail. Patches of marking color resembling part or broken color instead of bars or banding required for Harlequin body pattern, such patches are restricted to chest and tail. Excessive brindling in marking or body color. Poor balance of sides due to plain unmarked side.

FUR - Points 15: Dense, silky, one inch (2.5 cm) even coat with smooth appearance. Proper texture for good roll-back. To be shown in breed fur.

Faults: Harsh, short, thin or broken coat.

CONDITION - Points 0: Per ARBA definition.
HIMALAYAN
Varieties: Black - Blue

SCHEDULE OF POINTS

GENERAL TYPE ........................................... 37
   Body .................................................. 15
   Head .................................................. 5
   Ears .................................................. 5
   Eyes ................................................... 2
   Front Feet & Legs ................................. 4
   Hind Feet & Legs ................................. 6
   Tail .................................................. 0

FUR ..................................................... 10

COLOR .................................................. 5

MARKINGS ............................................. 43
   Head ................................................ 10
   Ears ................................................ 10
   Front Feet & Legs ............................... 8
   Hind Feet & Legs ............................... 12
   Tail ................................................ 8
   CONDITION ......................................... 5
   Total Points ..................................... 100

SHOW ROOM CLASSES & REGISTRATION WEIGHTS

Senior Bucks & Does - 6 months of age and over, 2½ to 4½ pounds (1.1 - 2.0 kg). Ideal weight 3½ pounds (1.6 kg).
Junior Bucks & Does - Under 6 months of age.

GENERAL TYPE

BODY - Points 15: To be rather long, narrow, and cylindrical. The top line and side lines should carry straight through from the shoulders through the hips. Body to be round and firm, not potty or fat. Lengthy and narrow enough to show its markings.

   Faults: Short; close coupled; any indication of an arch or taper of topline; heavy hips; large bone; or big specimen.

   Disqualification: Dewlap.

HEAD - Points 5: Rather long and neat.

   Faults: Full; bull-dog type; pinched muzzle.

EARS - Points 5: To be thin and in proportion to size of head and body; carried erect, and set close together with a neat appearance; tapering to the tips.

   Faults: Thick, spoon shaped or ears spread apart.

EYES - Points 2: Bold, bright and with alert expression.

FEET & LEGS
   FRONT - Points 4: Long and slender with fine bone.
   HIND - Points 6: To correspond with front legs with well furred pads.
   TOENAILS - To be dark.

   Disqualifications: White toenail(s).

TAIL - Points 0: Carried erect and in proportion.

FUR - Points 10: To be short, fine, silky, even, close-lying, with resistance.

   Faults: Too long, harsh, uneven, and hutch stained.

COLOR - Points 5: Body color to be pure white except for markings. EYES - Pink.

   Faults: Eye stain.

Elimination: Smut on any portion of the pelt.

MARKINGS: The markings should be on the nose, ears, tail, feet, and legs.

COLOR OF MARKINGS: BLACK - A rich velvety black. The darker the color the better.

BLUE - A rich, clear light blue.

   Faults: Stray white hairs, barring, frosty color or brassiness.

HEAD - Points 10: Egg shaped smut on nose should be large with the small end up, well rounded and high between the eyes.

   Faults: Ragged, brassiness, and not clean cut.

EARS - Points 10: Entirely colored from base to tips. The ears are to appear as colored ears set on a white head.

   Faults: Stray white hairs, frosty, ragged at base.

FRONT FEET & LEGS - Points 8: To match markings color and carried as high as possible up the front legs.

   Faults: Stray white hairs, brassiness, frosty color and barring. Markings not equal in length, not well defined, not clean cut, not extending around front legs.
HIND FEET & LEGS - Points 12: To match marking color and carried as high as possible up the back legs. To resemble boots.

Faults: Stray white hairs, brassiness, frosty and barring. Boots not equal in length, not well defined, not clean cut, not extending around back legs.

TAIL - Points 8: To be black on blacks; blue on blues.

Faults: Weak color, stray white hairs, frosty or brassiness.

Disqualification: White spot in colored marking.

NOTE: All markings should be well colored, clean cut and well defined.

CONDITION - Points 5: Per ARBA definition.

REMARKS

A Himalayan properly posed is stretched out with its forelegs and its hocks flat on the table.

The forefeet are to be even with the eyes. The body lies flat on the table to show its length, type and markings. (As straight as possible when posed). Note: Rough Hindquarters are not to be penalized; the extreme body type (long and narrow) does not promote a rounded hindquarter.

Himalayan type is slim, lengthy, narrow and cylindrical. Top line and side lines should carry straight through from shoulders through hips.

A short, cobby, hippy animal is not desirable; neither is a big specimen.

While it must be slim, lengthy, narrow and cylindrical, it must be sleek and neat in order to show its markings to a much greater advantage.
HOLLAND LOP
Varieties: Solid - Broken

SCHEDULE OF POINTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Points</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GENERAL TYPE</td>
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<td>CONDITION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Points</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Remarks: To be posed with front feet resting lightly on table surface. Do not press down to pose.

SHOW ROOM CLASSES & REGISTRATION WEIGHTS

Each age group shall be divided into two separate classes, being either the Solid or Broken variety. The various colors within a variety are not judged separately.

Senior Bucks & Does - 6 months of age and over, maximum weight 4 pounds (1.8 kg). Ideal weight 3 pounds (1.4 kg).
Junior Bucks & Does - under 6 months of age.

GENERAL TYPE

BODY - Points 25: General aspect is of a massive thick-set body. Shoulders are broad with good depth, well filled, carrying through to a slightly heavier hindquarters that is broad, deep, and rounded with well filled lower hips. The animal is heavily muscled, compact, and balanced. Small simple dewlap permitted in Does.

Faults - Long, narrow body. Flatness over shoulders or hips. Chopped off or undercut hindquarters. Any specimen that shows raciness. Large dewlap on Does.

HEAD - Points 10: Strongly developed and sturdy; wider in Bucks, and finer in Does without being too narrow. Head to be set closely on the shoulders; neck as short as possible. The crown of the head is boldly arched, and there should be a slight curvature of the skull from ear base towards the nose.

Faults - Long, narrow head. Pointed nose. Concave area on head between ears.

EARS - Points 20: Well placed on top of the head, rising from a strong basal ridge (crown) and topping vertically on both sides of the head, hanging close to the cheeks with the ear openings turned towards the head. The outline of the ears and crown resembles a horseshoe shape. Length and width to be in proportion to the size of the animal. Ears should be well furred and well rounded at their extremities.

Faults - Poor ear carriage. Narrow ears. Very thick or very thin ears. Folds in ear. Ear openings turned away from cheeks.

FEET & LEGS - Points 5: Legs to be thick, short, and straight. Toenails on Broken colors may be either light or dark; difference in pigmentation between rear and front toenails permitted, but all front toenails should match and all rear toenails should match.

Faults - Unmatched toenails on Broken colors.
Disqualifications - General toenail disqualifications apply on Solid colors.

FUR - Points 15: Coat to be glossy and fine, uniform and approximately 1 inch (2.6 cm) or less in length, very thick and dense, with a roll back, returning gently to position.

Faults - Coat silky, long and harsh, long and thin, or extremely short.

COLOR & MARKINGS - Points 15: Solid colors include selfs, shaded, and agouti. In selves, the color should be as uniform as possible over the entire body. The agouti should have a light belly color and light eye circles. Broken colors include any color in combination with white. Regular patterned markings are preferred with color around nose and eyes and with colored ears. Body color should be evenly distributed in patched or blanket markings. Front feet should be white; rear feet may be white, colored, or partially colored. EYE - color to complement body color.

CONDITION - Points 10; Per ARBA definition.
HINT TO JUDGES AND BREEDERS: Measurement of the ears on the English Lop are to be taken from the tip of one ear to the tip of the other. Measurement of width should be taken more than once to determine widest point. Yardstick strongly recommended for most accurate measurement.

GENERAL TYPE

BODY - Points 25: Well developed hindquarters and shoulders. Chest full and rounded with a very small dewlap permissible on bucks, evenly carried, well rounded dewlap on does.

In profile the rabbit should present a mandolin (half pear) shape with the arch starting behind the shoulder blades arching over wide and moderately rounded hindquarters.


HEAD - Points 10: Well shaped wide head, full cheeked tapering slightly to a wide muzzle. Medium length of skull with a curvature when viewed in profile. Neck to be short.

Faults: Hollow cheeks. Pinched or snipey nose.

EARS - Points 30: Length to be at least 20 inches from tip to tip. The width of the ear should be approximately one-quarter (¼) the total length of the ears.

SUBSTANCE AND SHAPE OF EARS: Ears are to be thick enough not to be easily blemished or torn, yet should be thin enough to maintain the crease in the ear. Ears to be well rounded and wide at the tips, not pointy or trowel shaped.

TEXTURE & CONDITION OF EARS: Ears to be very soft, smooth, and pliable. Free from tears, pimples, and blemishes. Ears to be carried low on the head with no noticeable crown. Ears to hang loosely and close to the body. Measurement of the ears of the ENGLISH LOP are to be taken from the tip of one ear to the tip of the other. The rule should be set just behind the base of the ears, resting on the neck. Ears are to be stretched to their greatest span. The width to be measured by folding the ear back at its widest point. Ideal ear length - 25 inches and over.

Disqualifications: Seniors with ears less than 20 inches in length. Tears, holes, or blemished which will noticeably detract from the appearance of the animal.

FEET & LEGS - Points 5: Medium heavy bone, medium length, straight and parallel to the body with good width between the hocks.

Faults: Extremely light bone.
TAIL - Points 2: Straight, level, straight and of good length.

FUR - Points 5: A medium length of fur preferably less than one inch long, must be fine and silky to the touch, neither harsh nor woolly, but have sufficient resistance to resume a groomed appearance.

COLOR - Points 5: Bred in Self and Broken colors. The Broken colors being any of the colors in conjunction with White. EYE color to be harmonious with body color.

MARKINGS - Points 8: Marked specimens can be of any of the colors. The white marking to be such that they leave a distinct butterfly on the head. There should be two spots or lines on the shoulders, called shoulder spots. No white should be present on the body coloring. However, spots on the elbow are not objectionable. The general body color should cover approximately sixty percent (60%) of the upper portion of the body, head and ears. The color line should start behind the head on the shoulders and make a sweep to the lower point of the hips. No disqualification on markings.

CONDITION - Points 10: Per ARBA definition.

Faults: Loose, flabby condition. Overly thin specimens.
SHOW ROOM CLASSES & REGISTRATION WEIGHTS

Senior Bucks - 8 months of age and over, not under 9 pounds (4.1 kg). Ideal weight - 11 pounds (5 kg).
Senior Does - 8 months of age and over, not over 10 pounds (4.5 kg). Ideal weight - 12 pounds (5.5 kg).
Intermediate Bucks - 6 to 8 months of age, not over 11 pounds (5 kg).
Intermediate Does - 6 to 8 months of age, not over 12 pounds (5.5 kg).
Junior Bucks & Does - under 6 months of age, not over 10 pounds (4.5 kg).

Each age group shall be divided into two separate classes, being either the Solid or Broken variety. The various colors within a variety are not judged separately.

GENERAL TYPE

BODY - Points 40: The body is massive and thickset. Shoulders are broad with good depth, well filled, carrying through to a slightly heavier hindquarters that is broad, deep, and rounded with well filled lower hips. The animal is heavily muscled, compact, and balanced. Senior does should show a little more width of hips and length of body than senior bucks. Does to have a well rounded simple dewlap.

Faults: Long, narrow body. Flatness over shoulders or hips. Chopped off or undercut hindquarters. Any specimen that shows raciness. Large dewlap on Junior Does.

FUR - Points 8: Coat to be glossy and lustrous, uniform with an ideal length of 1¼ inches (3.2 cm), very thick and dense, with a good roll back.

Faults: Coat silky, long and harsh, long and thin, or extremely short.

COLOR & MARKINGS - Points 12: Solid colors include selfs, shaded, and agouti. In selfs, the color should be as uniform as possible over the entire body. The agouti should have a light belly color and light eye circles. Broken colors include any color in combination with white. There should be a butterfly on the nose with wings outlined in white, a dark colored circle around each eye, and dark ears. Blanket pattern is preferred. The saddle should be a solid color free from spots. The color line should start behind the head on the shoulders, and make a sweep to the lower part of the hip. Behind the head at the start of the pattern, there should be either short markings or a group of spots on each side of the spine, which can be referred to as shoulder straps or shoulder spots. In Broken Colors it is normal and desirable that there be elbow spots. Feet and legs should be white. Eye color to complement body color.

CONDITION - Points 5: Per ARBA definition.
SHOW ROOM CLASS & REGISTRATION WEIGHTS

Each age group shall be divided into two separate classes, being either the Solid or Broken variety. The various colors within a variety are not judged separately.

Senior Bucks - 6 months of age and over, 4½ to 6½ pounds (2.0 - 2.9 kg). Ideal weight 5½ pounds (2.5 kg).
Senior Does - 6 months of age and over, 4½ to 6½ pounds (2.0 - 2.9 kg). Ideal weight 6 pounds (2.7 kg).
Junior Bucks & Does - under 6 months of age.

GENERAL TYPE

BODY - Points 40: General aspect is of a massive thick-set body. Shoulders are broad with good depth, well filled, carrying through to a slightly heavier hindquarters that is broad, deep, and rounded with well filled lower hips. The animal is heavily muscled, compact, and balanced. Small simple dewlap permitted in does.

Faults: Long, narrow body. Flatness over shoulders or hips. Chopped off or undercut hindquarters. Any specimen that shows raciness. Large dewlap on does.

HEAD - Points 10: Strongly developed and sturdy; wider in bucks, and finer in does without being too narrow. Head to be set closely on the shoulders; neck as short as possible. The crown of the head is boldly arched, and there should be a slight curvature of the skull from ear base towards the nose.

Faults: Long, narrow head. Pointed nose. Concave area on head between ears.

EARS - Points 15: Well placed on top of the head, rising from a strong basal ridge (crown) and lopping vertically on both sides of the head, hanging close to the cheeks with the ear openings turned towards the head. The outline of the ears and crown resembles a horseshoe shape. Length and width to be in proportion to the size of the animal. Ears should be well furred and well rounded at their extremities.

Faults: Poor ear carriage. Narrow ears. Very thick or very thin ears. Folds in ear. Ear openings turned away from cheeks.

FEET & LEGS - Points 5: Legs to be thick, short, and straight. Toenails on Broken Colors may be either light or dark; difference in pigmentation between rear and front toenails permitted, but all front toenails should match and all rear toenails should match.

Faults: Unmatched toenails on Broken Colors

DISQUALIFICATIONS: General toenail disqualifications apply on Solid colors.

FUR - Points 10: Coat to be glossy and lustrous, uniform and medium in length; very thick and dense, with a good roll back.

Faults: Coat silky, long and harsh, long and thin, or extremely short.

COLOR & MARKINGS - Points 15: Solid colors include selts, shaded, and agouti. In selts, the color should be as uniform as possible over the entire body. The agouti should have a light belly color and light eye circles. Broken colors include any color in combination with white. Regular patterned markings are preferred with color around nose and eyes and with colored ears. Body color should be evenly distributed in patched or blanket markings. Front feet should be white; rear feet may be white, colored, or partially colored. Eye color to complement body color.

CONDITION - Points 5: Per ARBA definition.
NEDERLAND DWARF
Groups: Selves - Shaded - Agouti - Tan Patterned
 Any Other Varieties

SCHEDULE OF POINTS

GENERAL TYPE .......................... 70
Body ....................................... 35
Head ...................................... 15
Ears ....................................... 15
Eyes ...................................... 5

SHOW ROOM CLASSES & REGISTRATION WEIGHTS

Senior Bucks & Does - 6 months of age and over. Maximum weight 2½ pounds (1.1 kg). Ideal weight 2 pounds (0.9 kg).
Junior Bucks & Does - under 6 months of age. Maximum weight 2 pounds (0.9 kg).

Show Room Classes within a variety group shall include the above classes within group sub-headings, e.g. All colors of Himalayans compete together, all colors of Silver Martens compete together and all colors of Tans compete together.

GENERAL TYPE
BODY - Points 35: Short, compact and wide shouldered. Well rounded over body with well filled hindquarters and of good body depth. Rib spread should be such that the side lines carry straight through from shoulders to hips.

Faults: Narrow shoulders, long body or of rangy type. Finched, protruding and undercut hips are very undesirable. Avoid rough or broad, flat hips.

Disqualifications: Dewlap.

FUR - Points 10: Soft, dense, prime; roll back with lots of life and glossiness.

Faults: Long, thin, fly back or of poor texture. Moulty, faded or broken coat.

COLOR
GROUP I - SELF VARIETIES

WHITE, RUBY EYED (REW) - As pure white as possible. Uniform throughout. EYES - Ruby red pupil.

Faults: Creamy or yellow tinge. Stained coat.

WHITE, BLUE EYED (BEW) - As pure white as possible. Uniform throughout. EYES - Rich dark blue pupil.

Faults: Creamy or yellow tinge. Stained coat.

BLACK - A rich lustrous black, to run as deep as possible with a slate-blue under color. EYES - Brown or hazel.

Faults: Brownish tinge or color fade due to mould; white hairs or light under color.

BLUE - A clear uniform medium shade of blue throughout extending from tip of fur as deep toward skin as possible. EYES - Blue-gray.

Faults: Brownish tinge or color fade due to mould; white hairs or light under color. Frosty or silvered color.
CHOCOLATE - A rich, dark chocolate to run as deep as possible; with a dove-gray undertone. EYES - Brown or hazel.

Faults: Fade in coat due to moult, white hairs or light under color.

LIILAC - Pinky, dove-gray throughout from tip of fur to skin. EYES - Color to match fur color and show a ruby red in subdued light.

Faults: White hairs, faded color, rust or brownish tinge. Bluish tinge in surface or under color.

GROUP 2 - SHADED VARIETIES

SIAMESE SABLE - To be a very rich sepia on ears, face, back, outside of legs and upper side of tail. The saddle color to shade off to a paler color on flanks, underside of tail and belly. The dark face color to shade off from eyes to jaw to blend with the chest and flanks. The dark color on back to extend from head to tail and the chest color to be the same color as the flanks. The under color to match the surface color as closely as possible. All blending of color to be gradual in both dark and paler colors. EYES - Brown and show a ruby red in subdued light.

Faults: Blotches, streaks, clean breaks in color or shading, white hairs and extremely light under color.

SIAMESE SMOKE PEARL - To be smoke color on ears, face, back, outside of legs and upper side of tail. The saddle color to shade off to a peard gray beige on flanks, chest, underside of tail and belly. The dark face color to shade off from eyes to jaws to blend with the chest and flanks. The dark color on back to extend from head to tail and the chest to be the same color as the flanks. The under color to match the surface color as closely as possible. All blending to be gradual in both darker and paler color. EYES - Medium gray or blue-gray.

Faults: Blotches, streaks, clean breaks in color or shading, white hairs and extremely light under color.

GROUP 3 - AGOUTI VARIETIES

CHESTNUT AGOUTI - Body and top of tail a rich chestnut shade, with black ticking over an intermediate orange band and a dark slate under color. Ears laced black; eye circles, underside of tail and belly to be white with slate under color. EYES - Brown.

Faults: Indistinct or faded orange color band, faded surface color on rump or flanks.

OPAL - Body and top of tail color pale shade of blue with a fawn band between this and a slate under color. Ears laced blue; eye circles, underside of tail and belly to be white with slate under color. EYES - Blue-gray.

Faults: Indistinct ring color, sides noticeably lighter than body color, brownish tinge on surface color, shadow bars on front feet.

Disqualifications: Extremely dark or light color, brown patches of color, extreme brownish tinge in ring color, no black lacing on ears.

SQUIRREL - Sparkling blend of blue and white. Blue and white ticked surface color over a narrow blue band with an intermediate white band and wider band of slate under color. Body color to extend down the sides as far as possible. Nape, chest and eye circles lighter than the body. Belly color and top of hind feet to be white over light slate under color. Upper part of ears to show distinct blue tinge. Tail to match body color. EYES - Deep blue-gray or brown. Color of eyes to match.

Faults: Indistinct ring color, sides noticeably lighter than body color, brownish tinge, shadow bars on front feet.

Disqualifications: Extremely light or dark color, brown patches of color, extreme brownish tinge in ring color, ear lacing either missing or black in color, black ticking.

GROUP 4 - TAN PATTERN VARIETIES

TANS - Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac - Body, face, outside of ears, upper surface of tail, front of fore feet and sides of
hind feet to be as described in self-colored varieties with appropriate under color. Deep, rich, fiery reddish tan color on nostrils, eye circles, jowl, chest, belly and underside of tail. Tan color also on toes and back side of front feet, toes and inside of hind feet, triangle behind the ears on the neck and the collar around the neck that joins the base of the triangle. Ears to be well faced with tan at the edges. Brindling (tan tipped guard hairs) should be around the lower rump and sides but not over the back or on the head. Division line between tan and body color to be even. EYE color to be as described in appropriate self-colored varieties.

Faults: Excessive brindling, body color showing through the tan, blending of tan and body color, brindling on face or back, blemished eye circles and white hairs on tail.

Disqualifications: White belly or excessive white hairs in coat or on tail.

SILVER MARTENS - Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac - Body, face, outside of ears, front of fore feet and sides of hind feet to be as described in self-colored varieties with appropriate under color. Silver white on nostrils, eye circles, jowl, belly and underside of tail. Silver white also on inside of ears, back of front feet, inside of hind feet, triangle behind the ears on the neck and the collar around the neck that joins the base of the triangle. Division line between body color and silver white to be as even as possible. Outside of ears and head to be free of tipping or silver white hairs. Silver tipped guard hairs to show very conspicuously above the regular color of the body coat and carry well up on the sides and rump, evenly distributed. EYE color to be as described in appropriate self-colored varieties.

Faults: Mealiness on ears, tipping on ears or stray white hairs.

Disqualifications: Any foreign color or colored patches of hair, other than off color due to moult.

SABLE MARTEN - Sable saddle, extending from nape to tail, to be very rich sepia, shading off to a paler color on flanks and chest. All shadings to be gradual, avoiding any blotches or streaks. Face, outside of ears, front of fore feet, side of hind feet and upper side of tail to match saddle color as closely as possible. Under color to match surface color as closely as possible. Silver white on nostrils, eye circles, jowl, belly and underside of tail. Silver white also on inside of ears, back of front feet, inside of hind feet, triangle behind the ears on the neck and the collar around the neck that joins the base of the triangle. Silver tipped guard hairs to show very conspicuously above the regular color of the body coat and carry well up on the sides and rump, evenly distributed. EYES - Brown.

Faults: Mealiness on face, tipping on ears or stray white hairs, blotches or streaks in color, poor color blending.

Disqualifications: Any foreign color or colored patches of hair, other than off color due to moult.

SMOKE PEARL MARTEN - Smoke pearl saddle, extending from nape to tail, to be smoke in color, shading off to a pearl gray beige on flanks and chest. All shadings to be gradual, avoiding any blotches or streaks. Face, outside of ears, front of fore feet, side of hind feet and upper side of tail to match saddle color as closely as possible. Under color to match surface color as closely as possible. Silver white on nostrils, eye circles, jowl, belly and underside of tail. Silver white also on inside of ears, back of front feet, inside of hind feet, triangle behind the ears on the neck and the collar around the neck that joins the base of the triangle. Silver tipped guard hairs to show very conspicuously above the regular color of the body coat and carry well up on the sides and rump, evenly distributed. EYES - Medium gray or blue-gray.

Faults: Mealiness on face, tipping on ears or stray white hairs, blotches or streaks in color, poor color blending.

Disqualifications: Any foreign color or colored patches of hair, other than off color due to moult.

GROUP 5 - ANY OTHER VARIETIES (AOV)

HIMALAYAN - Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac - Body color to be pure white except for markings. Marking color to be as described in self-colored varieties. All markings to be as evenly colored and deep as possible. Marking color to be on nose, ears, feet and tail. The nose marking should come well up on the face and be well rounded, clean cut and distinct. Front leg markings to be carried well up. Hind leg markings to be carried well up beyond the hock joint. Ears to be well colored and clear cut at the base, with allowance made for developing color on younger animals (junior only). Tail to be well colored. EYES - Pink.

Faults: Light, faded or uneven color, nose or feet markings not carried well up, eye stain and white hairs in the tail.

Disqualifications: Absence of any marking, smut or color on the body other than called for, extremely light color on any markings so that the color cannot be identified.

ORANGE - Bright orange saddle shading down the flanks. Color to run as deep as possible with a white under color. Chest color to match flank color. Head and top of tail to be bright orange also. Eye circles, inside of ears, underside of jowl, tail and belly to be white. Blending to be gradual, avoid blotches or streaks. EYES - Brown or hazel.

Faults: Cut severely for smut on body, head, ears or feet.
FAWN - Warm, rich fawn saddle shading down the flanks. A rich golden straw color. Color to run as deep as possible with a white under color. Chest color to match flank color. Head and top of tail to be fawn also. Eye circles, inside of ears, underside of jowl, tail and belly to be white. Blending to be gradual, avoid blotches or streaks. EYES - Brown or hazel.

Faults: Cut severely for smut on body, head, ears or feet.

TORTOISE SHELL - To be bright, rich, clean orange saddle, blending to a blue black shading on the rump, flanks, haunches and belly. Nose, ears, feet and tail to be a shaded bluish black. Top color to go well down the fur with a bluish white under color. EYES - Brown or hazel.

Faults: Smutty tinge obscuring the rich orange saddle color, color in shading and "points" too light. White hairs in the tail.

Disqualifications: White belly or tail.

STEEL - To be bright steel color throughout. Head, ears, feet and belly to match body color. Color to be as free as possible from brown or brassiness and uniform throughout. Under color to be dark slate, carried down to the skin without a trace of gray or yellow band. EYES - Brown or hazel.

Faults: Feet and ears not matching body color, barred feet. Surface color too light or too dark and faded color on the rump or hindquarters.

Disqualifications: Band or ring in the under color.

SABLE POINT: To be very rich sepia brown on nose, ears, feet and tail. Marking color to shade rapidly to a rich cream body color. Some slightly darker shading permissible on saddle but very undesirable. Entire body to be a creamy color with as little shading as possible. Under color light or white. EYES - Dark brown.

Faults: Blotchy color on body, markings too light so as to lose the marked contrast between the dark markings and the rich, creamy body color. Dark under color. Shading on the body color.

Disqualifications: Any color other than rich sepia brown on the markings.

Faults All Varieties: White hairs in colored fur, barred feet, broken, moulty and faded coats.

Disqualifications All Varieties: Black hairs in blues, white spots in colored varieties, foreign colored spots in whites or Himalayans, excessive white hairs in colored varieties if conspicuous, white toe nails in colored or Himalayans varieties, colored toe nails in whites. Under color other than called for in the Standard.

CONDITION - Points 5: Per ARBA definition.
NEW ZEALAND
Varieties: Black - Red - White

SCHEDULE OF POINTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Points</th>
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<td>Shoulder</td>
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</table>

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COLOR.

CONDITION.

Total Points 100

SHOW ROOM CLASSES & REGISTRATION WEIGHTS

Senior Bucks - 8 months of age and over, 9 to 11 pounds: (4.1 - 5.0 kg). Ideal weight 10 pounds (4.5 kg).
Senior Does - 8 months of age and over, 10 to 12 pounds: (4.5 - 5.4 kg). Ideal weight 11 pounds (5.0 kg).
Intermediate Bucks - 6 to 8 months of age, not over 10 pounds (4.5 kg).
Intermediate Does - 6 to 8 months of age, not over 11 pounds (5.0 kg).
Junior Bucks & Does - under 6 months of age, not over 5 pounds (4.1 kg).
Pre-Juniors - under 3 months of age, not over 6 pounds: (2.7 kg). (Bucks and Does to be judged separately.
Each color to be judged separately.

PRE-JUNIOR CLASS

Age limit 3 months, weight limit 6 pounds (2.7 kg). To be judged according to the New Zealand Standard of Perfection. This is strictly an educational class and should be confined to local breeders since it would be unwise to ship rabbits at this age.

GENERAL TYPE

BODY TYPE - The modern conception of the ideal type should create in the mind an impression of balance and un-

iformity. The animal must exemplify meat producing qualities, i.e.: well rounded hips and well filled loin and ribs carrying forward to combine with shoulders that balance with the rest of the body. The shoulders should blend smoothly into the midsection, and the midsection smoothly into the hindquarters. The body should be of medium length with good depth. The top body line should rise in a gradual curve from the base of the ears to the center of the hips and then fall in a smooth curve downward to the base of the tail. As viewed from above, the sides should taper slightly from hindquarters towards shoulders.

HINDQUARTERS - Points 20: To be broad and smooth, well filled with firm flesh, and with the lower sides of the hips well developed. Depth should equal width consistent with a well rounded top.

MIDSECTION - Points 18: To be broad, firm and meaty, carrying as much flesh as possible on both sides of the spine. The side appearance should be of good depth to conform with width of body. The belly should be firm and free from poty appearance.

SHOULDERS - Points 17: To be well developed with good depth and width.


HEAD & EARS - Points 5: Head to be full, with well filled face and jaws, presenting a slight curvature between eyes and nose. The size of the head should balance an conform with the body and is more massive in bucks than does. It should be set closely on the shoulders with full neck as short as possible. Does to have medium dewlap. Ears to be medium thick, well shaped in proportion to head and body, with well rounded tips. They should be well set on the head with good, heavy ear base, and carried erectly.


FEET & LEGS - Points 0: Bone to be straight, medium heavy, medium length. Hind legs and feet to be full, fine and stout. All toe nails on New Zealand Reds and New Zealand Blacks to be uniform and dark as possible.

Disqualifications: Extremely small front bone.

FUR - Points 15: To conform to ARBA Commerci Normal Fur Standard.

COLOR - Points 15: BLACK - Color shall be uniform black throughout, without ticking, stray white hairs or brownish casts. Under color dark slate blue. Eyes rich dark brown.

Faults: Stray white hairs, brownish casts.

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Disqualifications: Patched of white hair. Very conspicuous stray white hairs, brownish casts. White shadow bars on front or hind feet.

RED - Color shall be bright reddish sorrel, but not so dark as to reach a mahogany red. Color shall carry as deep down the hair shaft as possible. The belly color may be somewhat lighter in shade approaching a deep, creamy cast, but must not be pure white. White on the under side of the tail, front feet pads and hocks permitted. Eyes hazel.

Faults: Light or dark ticking when sufficient to produce a frosty or smudgy effect. White hairs in pelt. Large white eye circles.

Disqualification: A general or marked departure from the standard color to the extent of being mahogany red or a very pale yellowish shade. Extremely heavy ear lacing. White shadow bars on front or hind feet.

WHITE - Color to be pure white. Coat must be free from dirt or hutch stain. Eyes pink.

CONDITION - Points 10: Per ARBA description; with special emphasis on firmness of flesh.
POLISH
Varieties: Black - Chocolate - Blue-eyed White
Ruby-eyed White

SCHEDULE OF POINTS

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<th>Feature</th>
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<td>Eyes</td>
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<td>Feet &amp; Legs</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**FUR**

Points 10: Short, fine, and dense, lying medium close to body. The fur should be clean and have a glossy luster, free from moult.

Faults: Lack of finish of coat, cottony texture. Roll back coat, long in coat.

**COLOR**

Points 10: BLACK - A dense, uniform and glossy jet-black top color carried well down toward the skin, blending into a slate-blue under color next to the skin. EYES - Brown.

CHOCOLATE - A dense, uniform and glossy-chocolate brown top color carried well down toward the skin, blending into a bluish-dove color next to the skin. EYES - Brown.

WHITES - A uniform pure white throughout. EYES (pupil) bright ruby red in Ruby-eyed; dark blue, showing a little red light in pupil, in Blue-eyed.

**CONDITION**

Points 5: Per ARBA definition.

**NOTE TO JUDGES:**

Pose Polish “tucked up” as in photograph, not stretched out. Give first consideration to head, ears, and eyes. Body to be in balance with head. Look for luster of color in Blacks and Chocolates. Pose ears naturally.

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**SHOW ROOM CLASSES & REGISTRATION WEIGHTS**

Senior Bucks & Does - 6 months of age and over, not over 3½ pounds (1.6 kg). Ideal weight 2½ pounds (1.1 kg).

Junior Bucks & Does - under 6 months of age.

**GENERAL TYPE**

BODY - Points 25: Small, compact and close coupled. Hips should be well rounded, a trifle wider than shoulders, but not broad and flat, back to be medium width, also well rounded and giving a rather short appearance.

Faults: Long in body, protruding hips or flat, broad hips. Not well rounded. Fottiness.

Disqualifications: Dewlap. (Note: Allow for pencil line or roll of fur). See glossary for description.

HEAD - Points 15: Should be medium full and short with full cheeks. Slightly broader in Bucks than Does. There should be a slight curvature in the skull from ear base towards nose, and slightly rounded between the eyes. Short neck.

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Faults: Long narrow head and pointed nose. Flat or concave between the eyes.

EARS - Points 15: Small, to balance with body. Well formed, to set close together, touching each other all the way, without showing the flanges. Ear base to be in proportion to head.


Disqualifications: Ear length over 3 inches (7.6 cm).

EYES - Points 15: Large, expressive and bright.

Faults: Pale colored eyes.

Disqualifications: Any other color.

FEET & LEGS - Points 4: To be short with fine bone. Toe nails to be white on white varieties, to match body color on colored varieties.

Disqualifications: One or more colored toe nails on whites, one or more white toe nails on colored varieties.

TAIL - Points 1: To be short, full, and in proportion to body; also harmonize in color with body.
REX
Varieties: Black - Blue - Californian - Castor - Chinchilla
Chocolate - Lilac - Lynx - Opal - Red - Sable - Seal
White - Broken

SCHEDULE OF POINTS

GENERAL TYPE ..................................................... 45

Body ............................................................. 35
Head .............................................................. 3
Ears ............................................................... 3
Eyes ............................................................... 1
Feet & Legs ..................................................... 2
Tail ................................................................. 1

FUR ................................................................. 40
COLOR ............................................................ 10
CONDITION ...................................................... 5
Total Points .................................................. 100

SHOW ROOM CLASSES & REGISTRATION WEIGHTS

Senior Bucks - 6 months of age and over. 7 1/2 to 9 1/2 pounds (3.4 - 4.3 kg). Ideal weight 8 pounds (3.6 kg).
Senior Does - 6 months of age and over. 8 to 10 1/2 pounds (3.6 - 4.8 kg). Ideal weight 9 pounds (4.1 kg).
Junior Bucks - under 6 months of age. 8 pounds (3.6 kg) or under.
Junior Does - under 6 months of age. 8 1/2 pounds (3.9 kg) or under.

All Rex rabbits are to be judged according to the Rex Standard, not according to standards for normal furred rabbits of similar colors. The distinctive characteristic of Rex rabbits is the fur structure. As compared with normal fur rabbit, Rex fur is short and plushlike, stands up, and has guard hairs almost as short as the under coat.

GENERAL TYPE

BODY - Points 35: The ideal Rex is a well proportioned animal that will give the impression of balance and uniformity. The animal should exemplify meat producing qualities, having medium body length, well rounded hips, well filled loins, ribs and shoulders that will balance the rest of the body. Body to have enough depth to balance other proportions. Legs must be short enough to dispel any appearance of raciness, or of being rangy. Bone to be medium. General body type consists of body, head, ears, eyes, feet and legs, and tail.

SHOULDERS: To be well developed and well filled; should balance with rib spread and hips. Should be slightly narrower in width than hips.

BACK & SIDES: To be broad, firm and meaty, carrying as much flesh as possible on both sides of spine throughout its entire length; profile view tapering slightly from hindquarters towards shoulders. Side appearance should be of good depth to conform with width of body; belly should be firm and free from potted appearance.

HIPS: To be broad, smooth and well rounded, well filled with solid, firm flesh; lower sides of hips and back to be well developed. Hindquarters to balance closely with shoulders but slightly larger.

Faults: Narrow shoulders, long, narrow body, extremely short coupled body, chopped off hindquarters, hips undercut, fine bone.

Disqualifications: Extreme raciness or ranginess.

HEAD - Points 3: To be broad, set close on shoulders; to be in proportion; and harmonizing with body.

Faults: Narrow head, pointed nose. Small head that does not balance with body.

EARS - Points 3: To be medium thick, well set on head and in proportion to size of body, carried erect.

Faults: Thin ears; large ears that do not balance with body.

EYES - Points 1: To be bright and bold.

FEET & LEGS - Points 2: Shall be medium bone, straight and rather short in length. Feet and legs to match body color. Toe nails in Black, Blue, Castor, Chinchilla, Chocolate, Lilac, Lynx, Opal, Red, Sable and Seal to be dark. Californian to be horn color; dark as possible. Toe nails in White to be white or flesh color.

Faults: Long legs, giving impression of raciness or ranginess. Too fine bone. Feet should be well padded; broken tender skin on feet to be a serious fault, but not a disqualification.

Disqualifications: Toe nails any other color.

TAIL - Points 1: In proportion and harmonizing with size of body, well carried. Top color same as body on all solid colors.
FUR - Points 40: Fur to be extremely dense; Ideal length 5/8 inch (1.6 cm) to be straight, upright and as nearly as possible the same length and texture over the entire body; to have a lustrous sheen; guard hairs to be very plentiful and evenly distributed, but not too noticeably protruding; to be of good body and plushlike effect, offering a distinct springy resistance to the touch; should feel extremely smooth to the touch, but must not have a soft, silky texture which would destroy the body springiness.

Faults: Dullness or lack of lustre; too noticeably protruding guard hair, particularly if curly; coarse, harsh or wiry texture; curly wavy or uneven appearance; soft or silky texture, or lack of guard hairs, causing fur to lie flat when stroked.

Disqualifications: Any of the above faults if severe enough to destroy typical Rex appearance; average fur length less than 3/4 inch (1.8 cm) more than 7/8 inch (2.2 cm).

COLOR - Points 10: BLACK: Rich lustrous black over entire body, running deep towards skin, giving appearance of jet black (not to be faded, brown or rusty) EYES - Dark Brown

Faults: Brown or rusty color, white hairs.

Disqualifications: White spots.

BLUE: Rich medium blue over entire body, running deep towards skin to be free of freckling and meanness; not to be faded or rusty; guard hairs to be same color. EYES - Blue or Slate.

Faults: Faded or rusty color, white hairs.

Disqualifications: White spots.

CALIFORNIAN: Body to be pure clean white all over except nose, ears, feet and tail which are to be dark as possible. EYES - Pink

Faults: Light shading to colored sections due to moult. Color on dewlap, but not to disqualify if confined to dewlap.

Eliminations: Any color or smut on any portion of the pelt.

Disqualifications: Absence of color on nose, ears, feet or tail. Define clean white spot in colored markings.

CASTOR: Color effect to be rich dark chestnut or mahogany brown, as even as possible over body, head and legs. Intermediate or ring color to be a rich orange or rusted, clearly defined over slate-blue under color. Fur to be lightly and evenly tipped with black. Belly white or tan over blue under color. EYES - Brown.

Faults: Heavy black top; gray effect instead of brown; white tipping giving salt and pepper effect; barred front feet. Falling to show blue undercolor on belly.

CHINCHILLA: To resemble real Chinchilla, the under color to be dark slate blue at base, intermediate portion pea green - to be as light as possible (base to be definitely wider than intermediate portion) with top edge being a very narrow, black band. Above this is a very light band brightly ticked with black hairs, either wavy or even ticking permissible. To make the beautiful Chinchilla surface color. Neck fur shorter than body but strictly confined to the face, the chest to be lightly ticked with uniform shade of pea green, slightly lighter than the body. The body color to extend as far down the sides as possible. Belly color next to the skin to be white or blue - outer or turned color to be same. Eye circles to be well defined, narrow, and light pearl in color. EYES - Brown preferred; Blue or Grey permissible.

Faults: Rust or yellowish tinge; pepper and salt effect, caused by too much white tipping; heavy black top; narrow or muddy ring color; barred feet. Falling to show blue undercolor on belly.

CHOCOLATE: Rich chocolate brown, running as deep toward the skin as possible; color to be even throughout; not faded or sunburned. Under color (that nearest to skin) to be dove color. EYES - Brown.

Faults: Faded or rusty color; white hairs.

LILAC: Finish dove gray, with lustrous sheen, even throughout. Guard hairs to be same color. EYES - Ruby.

Faults: Bluish or brownish color.

Disqualifications: White spots.

LYNX: Intermediate or ring color as bright an orange as possible, clearly defined over white under color. Fur lightly and evenly tipped with lilac, not hiding the orange, but giving a lustrous, silvery sheen. Belly white to skin. EYES - Brown or Hazel.

Faults: Blue top color or under color, causing confusion with Opal Rex, dullness in orange band. Too much lilac tipping, hiding the orange and destroying the desired two-tone effect.

OPAL: Top color rich medium blue, carried well down the sides. Intermediate or ring color golden tan, clearly defined over slate blue under color. Belly white or tan over blue under color. EYES - Blue or Slate.

Faults: Falling to show blue undercolor on belly.

RED: Rich reddish buff, deep in tone, but without smudginess. Color to be as even as possible over entire body, including the belly. The ideal Red Rex should have as little shading as possible, giving the appearance of being solid or self color. EYES - Brown or Hazel.
Faults: Cut severely for white belly.

Disqualifications: White spots.

SABLE: Saddle (rich sepia brown) shading gradually to rich chestnut on flanks. Head, ears, legs and upper side of tail to match saddle. Chest to match flanks. Color to go well down the fur shaft, under coat to match shades throughout. EYES - Dark Brown with Ruby glow in dark.

Faults: Streaks, splotches, white hair or rusty tinge.

Disqualifications: Any other colored eyes. White spots.

SEAL: Saddle (rich dark sepia (almost black)) shading only lightly paler on flanks and chest and belly. Color to go well down the fur shaft, under coat to match shades throughout. Saddle to extend from nap of neck to tail. EYES - Dark Brown.

Faults: Rusty tinge.

Disqualifications: White spots

WHITE: Pure clean white (avoiding yellow cast) over entire body. Not to be stained or dirty. EYES - Pink.

Faults: Yellowish cast; hutch stain; any color but pure clean white.

BROKEN REX: To include white in conjunction with one of the following colors: Black, Blue, Castor, Chinchilla, Chocolate, Lilac, Lynx, Opal, Red, Sable and Seal.

White in conjunction with one of the following combinations of two colors: Dense Black and Golden Orange, Lavender Blue and Golden Fawn, Dark Chocolate Brown and Golden Orange, Dove Gray and Golden Fawn. EYES - color to correspond to solid variety.

PATTERN - BROKEN REX: To have both ears colored, nose markings (no preference is given to butterfly over evenly balanced nose spots), and back pattern. The back pattern may be in the form of a blanket (color starting at the nap of neck, continuing over the back and sides and well over the back of the hip) or spotted (individual colored spots evenly distributed over the back, sides and hip), with preference given to the balance of pattern. Animals to be at least 10%, but not more than 50% colored.

NOTE - The ten points allotted in the Rex standard for color shall be distributed on the Broken variety as follows:

COLOR - 5 Points

PATTERN - 5 Points

Faults: One or more colored toe nails and unbalanced or one unspotted nose marking.

Disqualifications: Absence of color on both ears, nose markings. Coloration less than 10% or more than 50% in the judge’s opinion. Excessive scattered white hairs in colored sections. Do not disqualify for white spots in colored sections.

Disqualifications: (All Rex) - Eye color other than called for.

CONDITION - Points 5: Per ARBA definition.

Information obtained for this booklet came from the A.R.B.A. book of standards, 1981-1985 edition. For information on other breeds, refer to the above mentioned book of standards available through most rabbit leaders.