

BLUE EYED WHITE BRITANNIA PETITE

Color - Color is to be a uniform white throughout.

Eyes - Light to medium blue

Faults - Animals with creamy, yellow, or stained fur.

COPPER MINI SATIN

Color- The under color is to be slate blue. The intermediate ring color is to be a clearly defined coppery orange. The surface color should be a blend of black and coppery orange. Immediately above the intermediate ring color should be a narrow black band, followed by a layer of coppery orange guard hairs and topped with black guard hairs. The body surface color should extend as far down the sides and over the rump as possible. Head, chest, feet and outer leg color should match the body surface without distinct ticking. The neck and jaw line fur is to be slightly lighter than the body color. Eye circles light creamy orange, narrow and well defined. The top of the tail black, interspersed with coppery orange and underside of tail to be cream. The belly under color is to be slate blue or white, with slate blue preferred. The belly surface color is to be orange or cream with coppery orange lap spots permitted. Toenails are to be pigmented, dark preferred. **Eyes** – Brown.

MINI SATIN SIAMESE STANDARD to cover BLUE, CHOCOLATE AND LILAC

Blue- Color is to be dark blue on the ears, head, feet, belly, and tail, shading to a medium blue on the body.

Eyes are to be blue gray.

Chocolate- Color is to be dark chocolate brown on the ears, head, feet, belly, and tail, shading to a medium chocolate brown on the body. **Eyes** are to be brown

Lilac- Color is to be dark dove gray with a pinkish tint on the ears, head, feet, belly, and tail, shading to a medium dove gray on the body. **Eyes** are to be blue gray.

Undercolor is to be an off white and approximately one half of the hair shaft length. Body surface color is to be lighter than marking color to give the proper contrast. Darker shading is to be visible on the lower body, sides, and rump. Either light or colored toenails are permitted, but all toenails on front feet must be uniform, and all toenails on hind feet must be uniform. Difference in coloration between front and hind feet toenails permitted.

Faults—Streaks or splotchy color on the body. Body color too light, so as to resemble a Californian. Body color too dark, so as to lose the decided contrast between body and marking color, and appear self colored.

Disqualification from Competition—Disqualify for any other color on the head, ears, feet, belly, or tail.

Argente Brun



SCHEDULE OF POINTS

GENERAL TYPE	50
COLOR	20
EVENNESS OF COLOR.....	10
FUR	15
CONDITION.....	5
TOTAL POINTS.....	100

SHOWROOM CLASSES & WEIGHTS

Senior Bucks—8 months of age and over, 8 - 10 pounds. Ideal weight 9 pounds.

Senior Does—8 months of age and over, 8 1/2 - 10 1/2 pounds. Ideal weight 9 1/2 pounds.

Intermediate Bucks—6 to 8 months of age, not over 9 pounds.

Intermediate Does—6 to 8 months of age, not over 9 1/2 pounds.

Junior Bucks—Under 6 months of age, not over 8 pounds. Minimum weight 5 1/2 pounds.

Junior Does—Under 6 months of age, not over 8 1/2 pounds. Minimum weight 5 1/2 pounds.

Pre-junior bucks & does—Under 3 months of age, not over 5 1/2 pounds.

NOTE: Juniors and Intermediates which exceed maximum weight limits may be shown in higher age classifications.

No animal may be shown in a lower age classification than its true age.

GENERAL TYPE

Type—Points 50: The body shall be of medium length, with depth of body to approximately equal width. It shall have good depth of hindquarters and well developed shoulders, with the shoulders being slightly lower and narrower than the hips, forming a slight taper. The back is to rise gradually from the nape of the neck to the high point over the hips. The entire body must carry firm and solid flesh throughout especially over the hips, with no suggestion of softness.

HEAD & EARS—Head should be broad and bold and set into the shoulders on a short neck. Ears of medium length, well furred and carried close together and erect.

FEET & LEGS—Legs to be of medium bone and straight.

Faults—Bony angular frame, large paunch, excessive dewlap, especially in bucks. Flat, pinched or undercut hips. Cut for long or flat shoulders.

COLOR—Points 20: Surface color is to be an even silvered or frosted chocolate brown throughout. While evenness is stressed, slightly darker muzzle butterfly, ears and feet are desirable. Longer, dark brown guard hairs are to be evenly interspersed over the entire pelt. The undercolor is to be a

rich chocolate ideally carried right to the skin. Allowance to be made for some overall fading due to age. Toenails to be dark brown. Eyes—Brown

Faults—Uneven color or fading around cheeks or eyes; extremely dark ears or muzzle; excessive molt; poor condition; hutch stains.

Evenness of Color—Points 10

FUR—Points 15: (Flyback) Medium length, having good texture and density.

Disqualifications from Competition—Any suggestion of a slate surface cast or any other off-color spots or patches, white toenails, lack of chocolate guard hairs, eyes other than brown.

CONDITION—Points 5: Per ARBA definition

LIONHEAD STANDARD

Varieties: Ruby-Eyed White and Tortoise (Black, Blue, Chocolate, & Lilac)

SCHEDULE OF POINTS

GENERAL TYPE.....	40
Body	25
Head.....	10
Ears.....	5
FUR	45
Mane	35
Coat.....	10
COLOR	10
CONDITION.....	5
TOTAL.....	100



SHOWROOM CLASSES & WEIGHTS

Senior Buck & Does - 6 months of age and over, not over 3 3/4 pounds.

Junior Bucks & Does- Under 6 months of age, not over 3 1/2 pounds. Minimum weight 1 pound 10 oz.

Note: Juniors which exceed the maximum weight limit may be shown in higher age classifications.

No animal may be shown in a lower age classification than its true age.

Each variety is to be exhibited individually.

Note: Lionheads should be posed with front feet resting lightly on the table. When viewed from the front, the stance is high enough to show full chest and mane. In order to correctly evaluate head mount and stance, the head should not be pushed or forced down.

GENERAL TYPE

BODY - Points 25: The body is to be short, compact and well rounded. The shoulders and chest are to be broad and well filled, with shoulders matching hindquarters. The depth at the shoulders should be deep enough to allow the animal to show full chest and then round back to hindquarters of slightly less depth. The hindquarters are to be broad, deep and well rounded. The lower hips should be well filled. Legs should be of medium length and medium bone, relative to the size of the animal.

Faults: Long, narrow body; flatness over shoulders or hips; chopped off, pinched, or undercut hindquarters; any specimen that shows raciness.

HEAD - Points 10: The head should be bold. It should have a good width and a slight roundness between the eyes, but should not be round from all directions. The muzzle should be well filled. The head should be attached to the body with a high head mount and no visible neck. Eyes should be bright and bold. Eye color to be as described in the individual variety.

Faults: A long, narrow head; pointed or narrow muzzle; low headset; head that is round from all directions.

EARS - Points 5: Ears are to be erect and well set, but not necessarily touching. When relaxed, ears will be carried in a slight "V". They should be well furred, of good substance, and slightly rounded at the tips. Ears should balance with the head and body.

Faults: Ears that are pointed, lack furring, or do not balance with the body. Heavy wool more than halfway up the ear.

Disqualification from Competition: Ears that exceed 3-1/2 inches in length.

FUR & WOOL

Note: "Transition wool" is defined as significantly shorter wool on the hips or face of the Lionhead rabbit.

MANE - Points 35: The mane is comprised of wool which is strong and full of life with a medium soft texture and an evident crimp. Softer wool on juniors is permissible. Guard hairs may be present, but should not create a coarse feeling to the wool. The mane must be at least 2 inches in length and form a full circle around the head which may extend into a "V" at the back of the neck. The wool of the mane should be dense enough to make the mane full and prominent. The greatest density possible is desired. The mane may form a wool cap across the brow, which should enhance the prominence of the mane. The center of the foreface below the wool cap may have transition wool up to 1" in length. The cheeks extending into the whisker bed may be heavily trimmed. The side trimmings and chest wool may be noticeably longer in length.

Faults: A mane that lacks density or balance; wool that is too cottony or prone to felting on seniors.

Disqualifications from Competition:

- *Lack of any mane, or a mane that is of such poor quality that it shows open areas with no wool.

- *Mane that is less than 2 inches in length.

- *Transition Wool longer than 1 inch on the face below the wool cap

Note: Only the quality of the wool of the mane is used when judging Lionhead wool. The quality of the transition wool, found on the lower sides and rump, is never taken into consideration.

COAT - Points 10: (Rollback) The fur should be soft, dense, of medium length, and prime. It should show lots of life and glossiness. The saddle must be clean of wool. Transition wool is allowed on the flanks and lower hips.

Faults: Fur that is long, thin, or poor in texture; transition wool that is longer than 2 inches.

Disqualifications from Competition:

*Wool in the saddle area. *Lack of a separation between the wool of the mane and any transition wool on the flanks & hips. The separation between the mane and transition wool should be clear and distinct, easily seen when the animal is posed. If there is a question, simply lift the longer mane wool up, which should reveal the separation of normal fur between the mane wool and any transition wool on the flanks and hips. Junior animals tend to carry more transition wool and should be given more leniencies as long as the side separation is clearly evident. *Transition wool over 4 inches in length on the flanks and lower hips.

COLOR – Points 10: The fur, wool, and eye color is to be as described under each variety.

CONDITION – Points 5: As per ARBA definition

COLOR DESCRIPTIONS:

When judging color on the Lionhead it is important to remember that the wooled areas may be more diffused in color.

RUBY EYED WHITE - Color is to be a pure white and uniform throughout. Eyes - Pink.

TORTOISE (Black, Blue, Chocolate or Lilac): Black and Chocolate color is to be a rusty orange on the saddle; Blue and Lilac color is to be a light fawn on the saddle; with all varieties blending to a shading of darker color over the lower rump, haunches, belly, & feet. The color is to extend well down the hair shaft to an off-white under-color. Top of the tail is to match the body color. Underside of the tail is to match the shadings, as near as possible. Shading on the head is darkest at the whisker bed, blending into a lighter shade along the jaw line and darkening again at the ear base, blending up the ears to match the body color. Eyes - Black and Chocolate are to be Brown. Eyes - Blue and Lilac are to be Blue-Grey. Ruby cast on Chocolate and Lilac varieties permissible.

Faults: Saddle color too light or too dark; Lack of bold shadings; Stray white hairs; Underside of tail too light in color

CHINCHILLA DUTCH

Color is to resemble a real chinchilla. The surface color on top and sides of the body is to be pearl white ticked with black. There is to be a black band at the top of the intermediary band. The intermediate band is to be well-defined pearl white over a dark slate blue undercolor. The belly should display a white surface color, with a slate blue undercolor, extending from inside the rear legs over the belly to the undercut. The top of the tail is to be black sparsely ticked with white. Ears are laced in black. Eye circles are desirable.

Eyes – Dark Brown preferred, Blue-Gray permissible.

Faults - Salt and pepper appearance; faded under color; too light or too dark in color; brown patches or brownish tinge to the ring color.

Disqualification from Competition: - Extremely light or extremely dark color; extremely brown ring color; absence of black ear lacing; absence of ring color.

BLUE MINI SATIN

COLOR - Points 10

BLUE - Color is to be a rich medium to dark blue, shading to a slightly lighter blue undercolor. Color is to be uniform over the entire body. Toenails are to be dark. Eyes Blue-Gray

Faults- white hairs; mealiness; brown cast.

Disqualification from Competition: – Ring color or white undercolor.

CONDITION - Points 10

Per ARBA definition

TORTOISE MINI SATIN

TORTOISE: (Black, Blue, Chocolate or Lilac)

Color (Black and Chocolate) is to be a clean orange on the saddle, blending into a shading of darker color over the lower rump and haunches. (Blue and Lilac) is to be a clean fawn on the saddle, blending into a shading of darker color over the lower rump and haunches. The top color is to carry down and blend into a dark cream undercolor next to the skin. The top of the tail is to match the body color. The underside of the tail is to match the shadings, as near as possible. Shading on the head is darkest at the whisker bed, blending into a lighter shade along the jaw line, and darkening again at the ear base, blending up the ears to match the body color. Eyes – Black and Chocolate to be Brown. Blue and Lilac to be Blue-Gray.

Faults – Stray white hairs; smut or ticking in the orange; lack of bold shadings; underside of tail light in color.

SILVER MARTEN MINI SATIN

Black- Color shall be a uniform jet black, with unusual brilliancy, running deep towards the skin. Undercolor is to be a dark slate blue. Toenails are to be dark. Eyes Brown.

Blue- Color is to be a rich medium to dark blue, shading to a slightly lighter blue undercolor. Color is to be uniform over the entire body. Toenails are to be dark. Eyes Blue-Gray

Chocolate- Color shall be a dark, glossy chocolate brown all over, running deep towards the skin, free from all other color tints. Undercolor to be dove. Toenails are to be dark. Eyes: Brown, with a ruby cast in subdued light.

Lilac- Color is to be a dove gray with a pinkish tint. Color should run deep towards the skin, with a pale dove undercolor. Eyes are to be blue gray.

Silver Marten Mini Satin (Black, Blue, Chocolate, and Lilac)

Black, Blue, Chocolate and Lilac compete together.

The surface color of the head, outside of hind feet, and the top and sides of body are to be of the surface color and under color as described in the respective self varieties. The nostrils, eye circles, jowls, inside of the ears, triangle, collar, back of the forefeet, inside of the hind feet and legs, belly and underside of the tail are to be silver-white in color. The belly color is to be silver white and clean. Undercolor on belly is desirable. Prominent silver-white guard hairs are to be evenly distributed around the chest, sides and lower hindquarters. The eye color is to be as described in the respective self varieties.

Faults: Animals with mealiness on the ears, head or body. Scattered white hairs or indistinct markings.

BLUE EYED WHITE BRITANNIA PETITE

Color - Color is to be a uniform white throughout.

Eyes - Light to medium blue

Faults - Animals with creamy, yellow, or stained fur.

COPPER MINI SATIN

Color- The under color is to be slate blue. The intermediate ring color is to be a clearly defined coppery orange. The surface color should be a blend of black and coppery orange. Immediately above the intermediate ring color should be a narrow black band, followed by a layer of coppery orange guard hairs and topped with black guard hairs. The body surface color should extend as far down the sides and over the rump as possible. Head, chest, feet and outer leg color should match the body surface without distinct ticking. The neck and jaw line fur is to be slightly lighter than the body color. Eye circles light creamy orange, narrow and well defined. The top of the tail black, interspersed with coppery orange and underside of tail to be cream. The belly under color is to be slate blue or white, with slate blue preferred. The belly surface color is to be orange or cream with coppery orange lap spots permitted. Toenails are to be pigmented, dark preferred. **Eyes** – Brown.

MINI SATIN SIAMESE STANDARD to cover BLUE, CHOCOLATE AND LILAC

Blue- Color is to be dark blue on the ears, head, feet, belly, and tail, shading to a medium blue on the body.

Eyes are to be blue gray.

Chocolate- Color is to be dark chocolate brown on the ears, head, feet, belly, and tail, shading to a medium chocolate brown on the body. **Eyes** are to be brown

Lilac- Color is to be dark dove gray with a pinkish tint on the ears, head, feet, belly, and tail, shading to a medium dove gray on the body. **Eyes** are to be blue gray.

Undercolor is to be an off white and approximately one half of the hair shaft length. Body surface color is to be lighter than marking color to give the proper contrast. Darker shading is to be visible on the lower body, sides, and rump. Either light or colored toenails are permitted, but all toenails on front feet must be uniform, and all toenails on hind feet must be uniform. Difference in coloration between front and hind feet toenails permitted.

Faults—Streaks or splotchy color on the body. Body color too light, so as to resemble a Californian. Body color too dark, so as to lose the decided contrast between body and marking color, and appear self colored.

Disqualification from Competition—Disqualify for any other color on the head, ears, feet, belly, or tail.

Seal Lionhead

COLOR—Color is to be rich sepia brown on the saddle, from the end of the mane to the tail, shading to a just slightly lighter tint on the flanks, chest, and belly. Color is to carry well down the hair shaft with undercolor to match shadings throughout. Toenails are to be dark. **EYES**—Brown. Ruby cast permissible but not desired.

Faults—Rusty tinge.



Chocolate Lionhead

The surface color is to be a medium chocolate over the entire animal and extending well down the hair shaft. The undercolor is to be a dove-gray. Toenails to be a uniform dark brown. Eyes—Brown. Ruby cast permissible.

Faults—Faded, rusty or yellowed color, scattered white hairs, light undercolor.



Lilac Havana

LILAC—Color is to be uniform medium dove gray with a pinkish tint on the surface, very lustrous and carried as deep as possible. Color is to be uniform over the entire body. Color to be carried as deep as possible. Toenails to be the same color and show pigmentation. **EYES**—Blue-gray, with a ruby cast permissible.

Faults—Faded color. Cut severely for brownish tinge or white hairs in the coat.



Blue New Zealand

BLUE—Color should be a uniform deep, rich blue extending down the hair shaft to a slate blue undercolor. The entire animal should have even coloring throughout. Toenail color is to be dark. Eyes – Blue-Gray **Faults**—Brownish cast; Mealessness; Ticking.

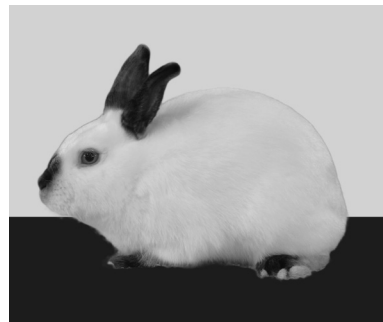
Disqualification from Competition—Excessive ticking.



Himalayan Mini Satin

COLORS—Black, Blue, Chocolate, and Lilac

The entire body is to be pure white with a slight ivory cast except for the nose, ears, feet, and tail, which are to be colored. Eye stains are permissible. Dark toe nails are preferred, but light toe nails showing pigmentation are permissible. All toe nails must match on the same and corresponding foot.



COLOR OF MARKINGS—Black, Blue, Chocolate and Lilac compete together. The markings are to be of the surface color as described in the respective self varieties. Eyes pink for all varieties. [See Black, Blue, and Chocolate descriptions; and the Lilac definition in the Silver Marten Mini Satin standard]

Faults—all colors - stray white hairs, barring, frosted color, brassiness, severely faded point color,

Disqualifications from Competition—Absence of color on the nose, ears, feet, and tail. Any color or smut on the usable portion of the pelt excluding color confined to the dewlap. Tan pattern markings. Definite clean, white spot(s) in colored markings. Do not disqualify for molting, frosting, or dilution which may make the point color faded or indistinct

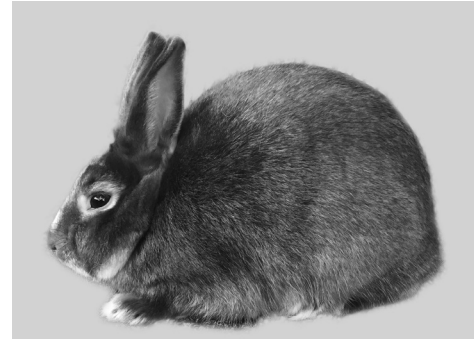
Squirrel Mini Satin

The surface color on the top and sides of the body are to be blue mingled with white. The intermediate band is to be white over a medium slate blue undercolor. The chest is to be a light pearl over a medium slate blue undercolor. The undercolor of the belly is to be slate blue or white, with slate blue preferred. The head, ears, legs, and feet are to match the surface color on the body. The surface color on the belly, back of forelegs, inside of hind legs, top of hind feet, underside of the lower jaw, and nape of the neck are to be white. The foot pads, around the nostrils and eyes, and the inner surface of the ears are to be white. The top of the tail is to be blue, sparsely ticked with white, over a medium slate blue undercolor. The underside of the tail and around the vent are to be white to the skin. Eyes: blue-gray

Undercolor: 1 Ring Color: 4 Surface Color: 5

Faults—Fault animals that are light or dark in surface color.

Disqualification from Competition—Absence of ring color. Extremely dark or light surface color; brown patches of color; brown ring color; absence of ring color.

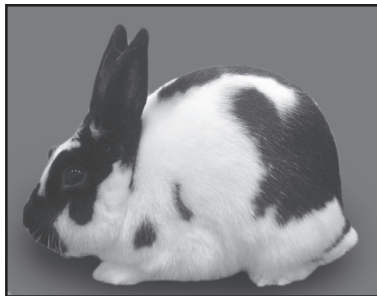


Broken Mini Satin

COLOR—Color is to include any recognized breed variety in conjunction with white. It is to have both ears colored, color around the eyes, and on the nose. (No preference given for a nose butterfly over an evenly balanced nose marking.) The body pattern may be spotted, with individual color spots or patches over the back, sides, and hips, or blanket pattern, with color starting at or near the neck and continuing over the back, side, and hips. Preference to be given to any evenly balanced pattern. Toenails should be white, but no fault or disqualification for colored toenails(s). Eyes- Color to correspond to the colored variety requirement.

Faults—Unbalanced nose marking, scattered white hairs on the ears; unbalanced body markings; uneven color. Color more than 50%.

Disqualification from Competition—The complete absence of color on the nose, around either eye, or on either ear. Excessive scattered white hairs in colored section. (No disqualification for white spots in colored section). Color less than 10%.



Chocolate Agouti Mini Satin

COLOR—The undercolor is to be chocolate brown fading into dove gray at the base of the hairshaft. The intermediate ring color is to be clearly defined bright coppery orange, and slightly narrower than the undercolor. The surface color on the top and sides of the body is to be a rich blend of chocolate brown and coppery orange. The surface color results from the blending of the three remaining layers. Immediately above the intermediate ring color should be a narrow chocolate brown band, followed by a layer of coppery orange guard hairs and topped with chocolate brown guard hairs. Head, chest, feet and outer leg color should match the body surface color without distinct ticking. The neck and jawline is to be slightly lighter than the body color. Eye circles should be light creamy orange and should be narrow and well defined. The top of the tail is to be chocolate brown, interspersed with coppery orange, and the underside of the tail is to be cream. The belly undercolor is to be chocolate brown to white, with chocolate brown preferred. The belly surface color is to be orange or cream. Toenails are to be dark, eyes are to be brown, ruby cast permissible.

Faults—Surface color that is too light or too dark. Faded undercolor, faded or poorly defined ring color. Light undercolor on the belly.

Disqualification from Competition—Absence of ring color.



Sable Mini Rex



Sable—The surface color is to be a rich sepia brown on the head, ears, back, outside of legs, and top of the tail. The surface color will fade to a lighter sepia on the sides, chest, belly, inside of legs, and underside of the tail. Dark face color is to fade from the eyes to the jaws and all blending of color is to be gradual and free from blotches or streaks. The undercolor will be slightly lighter than the surface color. Eyes—Brown. Ruby cast permissible.

Fault—Fault animals that have streaks, blotches, or poor color blending. Animals that are too light or too dark are to be faulted. Scattered white hairs, or lack of darker shading across the loin is to be a fault.

Siamese Sable Lionhead



Color—The surface color is to be rich sepia brown on the head, ears, back, outside of legs, and top of the tail. The surface color will fade to lighter sepia on the sides, chest, belly, inside of legs, and underside of tail. Dark face color is to fade from eyes to the jaws and all blending of the color is to be gradual and free of blotches or streaks. The under color will be slightly lighter than the surface color. **EYES:** Brown; Ruby cast permissible but not desirable.

Fault—Animals with streaks, blotched, poor color blending. Scattered white hairs, or lack of darker color in the loin area.

Disqualifications from Competition—White underside on the tail, martenized markings.

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Tan Abyssinian



Variety Description—Top color is to be Black, Chocolate, Blue or Lilac. Tan Markings around the eyes, pea spots, inside ears, nostrils, jowls, shoulders, inside of legs/feet, chest and belly. Flanks are to be evenly and thickly laced with Tan tipped hairs.

Top Color—Black—Color is to be a deep, rich black, carried to the skin; ears and foot pads to match. Eyes: Dark. **Blue**—Color is to be a deep gray with an even slate cast, carried to the skin; ears and foot pads to match. Eyes—Dark with Ruby cast.

Chocolate—Color is to be a rich dark chocolate, carried to the skin; ears and foot pads to match. Eyes—Dark with a Ruby cast.

Lilac—Color is to be a light gray with an even purple cast, carried to the skin; ears and foot pads to match. Eyes—Pink.

Tan Markings—To consist of Tan tipped hairs. Long tip color is desirable, minimal undercolor. Undercolor is to match the top color. Tan color on Black or Chocolate is to be a rich red. Tan color on Blue, or Lilac, is to be a rich orange. Tan color is

to be brilliant and complimentary to the Top color—the Self description for Red or Red Eyed Orange does not apply.

5 Points—Belly Markings are to be as wide as possible, clear and free of muddiness. Belly color should be visible from the sides of the posed cavy. Chest markings are to be full, clear and high.

1 Point—Line of Demarcation on sides and throat to be high, clear and distinct. **3 Points**—Eye Circles to be well defined and prominent around the entire eye. **1 Point**—Nostril/Mouth should be prominently outlined. Jowl markings should be clear, wide and long, following the jaw line. **1 Point**—Shoulder markings

are to be a bold tapered line, beginning at the top of the chest, continuing over each shoulder and up the sides. **1 Point**—Feet/Legs, on the inside of each, should show tan, with top color on the outside. Toenails are to match the Top Color. **2 Points**—Pea Spots are to be prominent. **1 Point**—Sides should be evenly and thickly laced with Tan tipped hairs, extending well up the sides. This lacing of Tan tipped hairs serves to enhance the Tan Markings.

Faults—Tan on nostrils, extending up to the eye circles—giving a mealy appearance. Stray Tan hairs in Top Color—not to be confused with desirable side lacing. Very muddy belly.

Disqualifications from Competition—Patches of foreign color including Tan, red or orange in Top Color—not to be confused with Tan tipped lacing hairs on flanks. Flesh spots on foot-pads or ears on Black, Chocolate, and Blue.

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