Velveteen Lop

Groups: Agouti, Non-Extension, Pointed White, Self, Shaded, Tan Pattern, Ticked
To be entered and shown in Solid Pattern



GENERAL TYPE. 71
- Body 35
- Head 10
- Feet, Legs & Bone 5
- Ears 21
  - Length, width, position 7
  - Substance and Shape 7
  - Texture and Condition 7

FUR. 20
COLOR. 4
CONDITION. 5
TOTAL. 100

SHOWROOM CLASSES AND WEIGHTS:
Senior Bucks & Does: 5-7 pounds, ideal weight 6-½ pounds.
Junior Bucks & Does: 3-½ pounds minimum, 5-½ pounds maximum
Note–*Juniors exceeding maximum junior weight may be shown in a higher age classification. No animal may be shown in a lower age classification than its true age.*

Overall balance and quality shall be the deciding factors in assessing merit and worth. Assessing exclusively on the unique ears shall be avoided. Measurement of ears on the Velveteen Lop is to be taken from the tip of one ear to the tip of the other ear. A yardstick is strongly recommended for the most accurate measurement and shall be set just behind the base of the ears, resting on the neck. Ears are to be stretched to their greatest span. Do not fold the ears. Measurement of width should be taken in several different places across the back side of the ear to determine the widest point.

General Type
Body–Points 35: The Velveteen Lop is a semi–arch breed and shall be posed with the foreleg and hocks flat on the table. In profile, the mandolin shape should be present. The topline should present a definite arch, starting at the back of the shoulders and reaching its highest point over the center of the hips, rounding over the hips to complete the arch. The shoulders should blend smoothly into the midsection, and the midsection should blend smoothly into the hindquarters. The body is to have a well–developed hindquarter,

midsection and shoulder. The chest is to be full and rounded, with a very small dewlap permissible on bucks; an evenly carried, well rounded dewlap is permissible on does. When viewed from above, the sides should taper slightly from the hindquarters to the shoulders.

Faults–Lack of arch; chopped, cut off hindquarters; narrow shoulders; pinched or undercut hips; short coupled, compact type. Cut severely for poor flesh coverage and overly thin specimens. Cut severely for arch starting behind ears, at the nape of the neck.

`Disqualification from Competition–Pigeon breast; deviated sternum.

Head–Points 10: The head is to be well–shaped, with wide to moderately full cheeks and tapering to a wide muzzle. Skull is to be of medium length, with a curvature when viewed in profile. Neck is to be short.

Faults–Hollow cheeks; pinched or snipey muzzle.

Feet, Legs and Bone–Points 5: Legs are to be medium boned, short to medium in length, straight and parallel to the body with good width between the hocks. Difference in pigmentation between the front and rear toenails is permitted.

Faults–Weak ankles.

Disqualifications from Competition– Extremely long, fine bone. General toenail disqualifications apply to all groups.

Ears–Points 21:

Length, width and position–Points 7: Ears are to be carried low on the head with no noticeable crown. Ears should hang loose and close to the body, with ear opening to the front and not turned towards the head. Length is to be a minimum of 14 inches from tip to tip for seniors and a minimum of 11 inches for juniors. Width of the ears should be approximately ¼ of the total length of the ear. Length of the ear is to balance with the body.

Substance and Shape–Points 7: Ears are to be uniformly thick enough to not be easily blemished or torn, yet thin enough to maintain the longitudinal crease in the ears. Ears are to be well rounded and wide at the tips.

Texture and Condition–Points 7: Ears are to be very soft, smooth and pliable. They are to be free from tears, pimples and blemishes.

Faults–Cut severely for the appearance of any crown or for ear opening turning to the head. Ears should not be pointed or trowel shaped.

Disqualification from Competition–Ears less than 14 inches in length for seniors and ears less than 11 inches for juniors. Tears, holes and blemishes which noticeably detract from the appearance of the animal.

Fur–Points 20: The fur is to be dense, straight and upright, with the ideal length of 5/8 inch. It is to be the same length and texture over the entire body. The fur is to feel and look extremely smooth and even. The guard hairs, which are not to be noticeably protruding, are to be very plentiful and evenly

distributed. The fur is to have a lustrous appearance, good body, and a plush like effect, which offers a distinct springy resistance to the touch. The coat should be uniformly dense, showing little or no skin at the base of the pelt.

Faults–Fur that is dull, lacking luster, or density. Noticeably protruding guard hairs, harsh; wiry, soft or silky textured fur; wavy or uneven fur; fur which lacks guard hairs and therefore lies flat when stroked.

Disqualification from Competition–Average fur length that is less than 3/8 inch or more than 7/8 inch.

Color–Points 4: All colors should conform to one of the recognized Velveteen Lop Color Guide descriptions.

Condition–Points 5: Per ARBA definition.

VELVETEEN LOP COLOR GUIDE

AGOUTI GROUP

A hair shaft that has three or more bands of color with a definite break between each color. Usually dark slate at the base, with two or more alternating light or dark bands of color, which is further interspersed with contrasting guard hairs. The head, feet, and ears usually have ticking. Eye circles, belly, under jaws, underside of tail, and triangle are much lighter (may be white in some cases) and do not carry ticking.

AMBER–Surface color of the body is to be an evenly distributed rich reddish chestnut brown that is lightly tipped with chocolate. The intermediate band color is to be golden orange clearly defined over a band of dove gray undercolor. Width of the intermediate band and the width of the undercolor band should be equal. Surface color of the belly is to be white to creamy tan, clearly defined over dove gray undercolor. The chest, head, outside of ears, and upper side of tail is to match the body surface color. Ears are to be laced in chocolate. Eye circles, nostrils, and jowls are to be white to creamy tan. Surface color on the underside of the tail is to match the surface color of the belly. Toenails are to be dark. Eyes–Brown

Faults–Surface color that is too light, too dark, uneven, or gray in appearance; barred feet; indistinct ring color; cut severely for failure to show dove gray undercolor on the belly

CHINCHILLA–(Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Sable or Smoke Pearl basic colors.) Surface color of the body is to be an evenly distributed blend of the base color and pearl that is lightly tipped with the base color. The intermediate band color is to be pearl clearly defined over a band of undercolor matching the basic color. Width of the intermediate band and the width of the undercolor band should be equal. Surface color of the belly is to be pearl, clearly defined over undercolor matching the basic color. The chest, head, outside of ears, and upper side of tail are to match the body surface color. Ears are to be laced in the basic color. Eye circles, nostrils and jowls are to be pearl. Surface color on the underside of the tail is to match surface color of the belly. Toenails must show pigment and are to correspond to the basic color. Eyes–Blue–gray or brown.

Faults–Surface color that is too light, too dark, uneven, or

brownish in appearance; indistinct ring color; cloudy or smoky ring color; surface color having a salt and pepper appearance; cut severely for failure to show undercolor on the belly.

Disqualification from Competition–Absence of ring color on top or sides of the body.

CASTOR–Surface color of the body is to be an evenly distributed rich reddish chestnut brown that is lightly tipped with black. The intermediate band color is to be rich rufus red clearly defined over a band of slate–blue undercolor. Width of the intermediate band and the width of the undercolor band should be equal. Surface color of the belly is to be white to creamy tan, clearly defined over slate–blue undercolor. The chest, head, outside of ears, and upper side of tail is to match the body surface color. Ears are to be laced in black. Eye circles, nostrils, and jowls are to be white to creamy tan. Surface color on the underside of the tail is to match the surface color of the belly. Toenails are to be dark. Eyes–Brown

Faults–Surface color that is too light, too dark, uneven, or gray in appearance; barred feet; indistinct ring color; cut severely for failure to show slate–blue undercolor on the belly.

LYNX–Surface color of the body is to be an evenly distributed bright fawn that is lightly tipped with lilac. The intermediate color is to be bright fawn clearly defined over a band of white undercolor. Width of the intermediate band and the width of the undercolor band should be equal. Surface color of the belly is to be white to creamy tan, clearly defined over dove gray undercolor. The chest, head, outside of ears and upper side of tail is to match the body surface color. Ears are to be laced in lilac. Eye circles, nostrils, and jowls are to be white to creamy tan. Surface color on the underside of the tail is to match the surface color of the belly. Toenails to have pigmentation. Eyes–Blue–gray.

Faults–Surface color that is too light, too dark, uneven, or blue in appearance; barred feet; indistinct ring color; cut severely for failure to show dove–gray undercolor on the belly.

Disqualification from Competition–Blue undercolor

OPAL–The surface color of the top and sides of the body is to be a rich medium blue. The intermediate color is a golden fawn clearly defined over a slate–blue undercolor. The upper side of the tail is to be blue, sparsely ticked with fawn, over a slate blue undercolor. The eye circles, the jowls, the insides of the ears, and the underside of the tail are to be white to creamy tan colored. The surface color of the belly is to be white to creamy tan over a slate–blue undercolor. Eyes–Blue gray.

Faults–Surface color that is too light, uneven or faded in appearance; barred feet; indistinct ring color; cut severely for failure to show slate blue undercolor on the belly.

Disqualification from Competition: White undercolor.

NON EXTENSION GROUP

Non Extension animals show the same basic coloration over the body, head, ears, tail, and feet. They may show a lighter coloration on eye circles, inside of ears, underside of tail, jowls, and belly areas.

CREAM–Color on body, head, ears, feet, and top of tail is to be a creamy beige, carried well down the skin. Eye circles, inside of ears, underside of jowls, underside of tail, and belly are to be white. Eyes–Blue–gray.

Faults–Brassy, lemon, or frosty gray tinge to ears, face, or feet.

FAWN–Color is to be a rich golden color on the saddle running down the flanks. Color is to run well down the hair shaft to a near white undercolor. Chest color is to match the flank color. Head and top of tail are to be fawn. Eye circles, inside of ears, underside of jowls, underside of tail, and belly are to be white. Eyes–Brown.

Faults–Blotches, streaks, or smut on the body, head, ears or feet.

ORANGE–Color is to be a bright, clean orange. Color should carry as deep down the hair shaft as possible. Surface color should be as even as possible. The upper side of the tail should match the body color. Belly color should be lighter in shade approaching a deep cream to white color. The lighter color is permissible on the eye circles, inside of ears, underside of jowls, and underside of tail. Toenails to be colored. Eyes – Brown.

Faults–Blotches or streaks; light or dark ticking sufficient to produce a frosty or smutty color.

RED–Color is to be a bright, fiery red, carried throughout the body as uniformly as possible. Color shall carry well down the hair shaft to the skin. Belly color may be slightly lighter in shade. Underside of tail and eye circles may be this lighter shade of red. Eyes – Brown

Faults–Lack of intensity or brilliance; extremely light belly color; light toenails.

Disqualifications from Competition–White belly color; white underside of tail; slate undercolor; slate ear lacing.

POINTED WHITE GROUP

POINTED WHITE–(Black, Blue, Chocolate or Lilac.) The body color is to be white to the skin, except on the points. The colored points are the nose, ears, feet, legs, and the tail. The color of the points is to be as described in the respective self varieties and the color is to be deep and even. The nose marking is to come well up on the face and be well rounded, clean cut, and distinct. The markings are to be carried well up the forelegs and above the hock joint on the hind legs. The ears are to be well colored and clean at the base. Allowances should be made for developing color on juniors. The upper and lower sides of the tail are to be well colored. Toe nails are to be colored. The eyes are to have a ruby red pupil, with a lighter pink color in the iris.

Faults–Fault animals with light, faded, or uneven color on the points. Scattered white hairs in the markings are undesirable.

Disqualifications from Competition–Disqualify for absence of

any marking; white spot in a colored section; smut on the usable portion of the pelt; or any Tan Pattern marking appearing in the marking pattern.

SELF GROUP

Self animals are to have the same color over the body, head, ears, feet, legs and tail.

BLACK–Color is to be a rich lustrous black, running deep down the hair shaft to a slate blue undercolor Eyes–Brown.

Faults–Brownish tinge; faded color due to molt; stray white hairs; light undercolor.

BLUE–Color is to be a rich dark shade of blue, running deep down the hair shaft to a lighter blue undercolor. Eyes–Blue–gray.

Faults–Brownish tinge; faded color due to molt; stray white hairs; light undercolor; frosty, silvery color; silver colored guard hairs.

CHOCOLATE–Color is to be a rich dark chocolate, running down the hair shaft to a doe gray undercolor. Eyes–Brown.

Faults–Faded in color due to molt; light colored guard hairs; stray white hairs; light undercolor

LILAC–Color is to be a uniform medium dove gray with a delicate pink tint on the surface. Color is to be carried down the hair shaft to the skin. Eyes–Blue–gray.

Faults–Showing a decided blue color; extremely light grayish color; mealiness; patches of rust; white or silver tipping.

WHITE–Color is to be pure white and uniform throughout. Eyes–Pink or Blue.

Faults–Creamy tinge; yellow tinge; stained coat.

SHADED GROUP

Shaded animals are to show a gradual transition of a basic color, usually from dark to light. Darker color most often appears on the back, head, ears, tail, feet, and leg areas, then shades down to a lighter color on the sides and belly.

SABLE–Color is to be a dark sepia brown on the head, ears, feet, legs, back, and tail Color is to shade to a lighter brown color on the flanks, underside of the tail, and the belly. Dark face color is to shade off from the eyes to the jaws and blend with the chest and flanks. The darker color on the back is to extend from the head to the tail, with the chest color to match the flank surface color as closely as possible. All blending of color is to be gradual in both dark and paler colors. Eyes–Brown.

Faults–Blotches, streaks, or clean breaks in color shadings; stray white hairs; lack of deeper color in the saddle.

SABLE POINT

Black–Color is to be rich sepia brown on the nose, ears, feet, and tail, shading rapidly to a rich creamy body color. Eyes – Brown, ruby cast permissible

Blue–Color is to be medium blue on the nose, ears, feet, and tail, shading rapidly to a creamy blue body color. Eyes – Blue-gray, ruby cast permissible.

Chocolate–Color is to be medium chocolate brown on the nose,

ears, head, feet, and tail, shading to a creamy chocolate brown on the body. Eyes – Brown, ruby cast permissible

Lilac–Color is to be medium dove gray with a pinkish tint on the nose, ears, head, feet, and tail, shading to a creamy dove gray on the body. Eyes – Blue-gray, ruby cast permissible.

In all varieties slightly darker shading is permissible, but undesirable, on the saddle. Undercolor to all to be slightly lighter than the surface color.

Faults–Blotchy color on body; markings too light, losing the marked contrast between the markings and the creamy body color; shadings on body color.

SMOKE PEARL–Head, ears, tail, feet, legs, and saddle are to be smoke color, shading to a pearl gray on the chest, flanks and belly. Surface color is to carry well down the hair shaft. Upper side of the tail is to match saddle color. Underside of the tail is to match belly color. Eyes–Blue–gray

Faults–Blotches or streaks, stray white hairs.

TORTOISE–(Black, Blue, Chocolate or Lilac shading colors.) Black and Chocolate color is to have a clean bright orange on the saddle. Blue and Lilac color is to have fawn on the saddle, with all varieties 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. Top of the tail is to match body color. Underside of the tail is to match 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 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.

Disqualification from Competition–White belly or white tail.

TICKED GROUP

Ticked animals are to have guard hairs throughout the coat, either solid or tipped, with a color distinct from the undercolor or surface color.

FROSTED PEARL–(Black, Blue, Chocolate or Lilac ticking color. Surface color is to be composed of ticked guard hairs over a pearl to white undercolor. The ticked hairs should be uniformly distributed over the entire animal with the exception of eye circles, underside of the tail, belly inside the legs and nape of the neck where white surface color is allowed. The ears may be frosted more heavily than the body. Juniors are permitted to have a lighter distribution of ticking as color develops with age. Eyes–Brown or Blue–gray.

Faults–Uneven distribution of ticking.

SILVER/SILVER FOX–(Black, Blue, Brown or Fawn basic colors.) The basic surface color is to be evenly silvered over the entire body with white or white–tipped hairs. Silvering is to be distinct, sharp, bright, and evenly distributed throughout. Evenness of silvering is desired. Eyes–Black, Brown and Fawn to be Brown, Blue to be Blue–gray.

STEEL–(Gold or Silver Tipping)(Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Sable

or Smoke Pearl basic color.) The entire body is to be of the basic color description, with color running as deep as possible. Coat is to be interspersed with a moderate amount of either gold or silver tipping, as is appropriate for the variety. The ticking is to form a uniform steel color over the entire body without intermediate gold or silver banding. Underside of the tail and belly are to match body color as closely as possible, but lighter color is permissible. Eyes–Black, Chocolate and Sable to be Brown. Blue, Lilac and Smoke Pearl to be Blue–gray.

Faults–Stray white hairs; brassy, brownish or yellowish tint; body color too dark due to insufficient gold or silver tipping; solid color patches without ticking; white belly color; slight ring color on the lower part of the body.

TAN PATTERN GROUP

OTTER–Black, Blue, Chocolate and Lilac

The back, sides, hindquarters, forehead, outside of ears, outside of feet, and uppers side of tail should be as described by the respective self varieties. Black and chocolate animals will have orange markings, while blue and lilac animals will have fawn markings. The following areas may range from white to creamy white, highlighted by orange or fawn as it meets the self color of the body: the inside of the ears, eye circles, nostrils, jowls, chin, inside of feet, underside of tail, and belly. The edges should be laced in orange or fawn and the triangle should be orange or fawn. Lap spots are allowed. Eyes – As described in respective self varieties.

Faults–Brown or rusty tinge on the body; light colored hairs in other than the marked areas; faded or indistinct markings.