

Argente St. Hubert



GENERAL TYPE	50
Body	40
Hindquarter.....	15
Midsection	13
Shoulders.....	12
Head & Ears.....	8
Eyes.....	2
Feet & Legs	0
FUR	15
COLOR	30
Surface color.....	7
Undercolor.....	8
Ring color.....	10
Silvering.....	5
CONDITION	5
TOTAL	100

SHOWROOM CLASSES & WEIGHTS

SENIOR BUCKS: 8 months of age and older, 8 to 10 pounds.
Ideal weight 9 pounds.

SENIOR DOES: 8 months of age and older 8 ½ to 11 pounds.
Ideal weight 10 pounds.

INTERMEDIATE BUCKS: 6 to 8 months of age, not over 9 ½ pounds.

INTERMEDIATE DOES: 6 to 8 months of age, not over 10 pounds.

JUNIOR BUCKS: under 6 months of age. Minimum 5 ½ pounds, not over 8 pounds.

JUNIOR DOES: under 6 months of age. Minimum 5 ½ pounds, not over 9 pounds.

PRE-JUNIOR BUCKS & DOES: under 3 months of age, not over 5 ½ pounds. Pre-Juniors are to be judged primarily for meat qualities, fur being considered only in case of a tie. Color is not to be considered.

GENERAL TYPE

BODY-Points 40 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. Shoulders should be slightly lower and narrower than hips, forming a slight taper. The back is to rise gradually from the nape of the neck to the high point over the center of the hip. The rabbit should be full and meaty from shoulder to loin. The flesh should be plump and firm.

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Faults–Angular frame, racy, mandolin, or any type from plump, firm, meaty body. Shoulders wider than hips; long narrow head; extra-long neck; flatness over back, especially over hips; rough, bony protruding hips.

HINDQUARTERS–Points 15 Hindquarters are to be broad, deep, smooth, and well rounded, with well filled firm flesh. Lower and back sides are to be well filled. The hindquarters are to be slightly wider and deeper than shoulders, with enough depth and width to indicate roundness when viewed from any direction. The loin is to be broad and as deep as possible with enough width to blend the hindquarters to midsection.

Faults–Narrow, flat, pinched; undercut; chopped, bony rump, weak loin; protruding hip bones, rough over spine.

MIDSECTION–Points 13 Rib section to gradually rise from the back of shoulders to hips. It is to be broad and deep enough to balance with shoulders and hips. Midsection is to be well rounded with as much firm flesh as possible down the sides.

Faults–Narrow; flat; rough; not well filled.

SHOULDERS–Points 12 Shoulders are to be well developed with firm flesh. They are to have good depth and width. Shoulders are to be slightly lower and narrower than the hips. They are to rise from behind the ears with a smooth taper to the high point over the center of the hip.

Faults–oo narrow or too wide to balance with hindquarters; excessive fat or loose, flabby flesh over shoulders.

HEAD & EARS–Points 8 The head is to be well shaped and

medium full. It is to be carried erect on a short neck and set as close to the body. The head should be slightly fuller in bucks than does. Ears are to be proportionate to the head and body. They are to be well set on the head with a strong base and carried in a straight upright position.

Faults – Cut severely for long narrow head; heavy, open, spoon shaped ears; weak ear base; floppy ears.

EYES–Points 2 The eyes are to be bright, clear and alert in expression.

Disqualification from Competition – Eye color other than called for in variety description.

FEET & LEGS–Points 0 Bone is to be medium in size, with a rather short leg preferred. The nails are to be as dark as possible.

Disqualification from Competition–White or mismatched toenails.

TAIL–Points 0 The tail is to be straight and carried erect. Length and size is to be in proportion to the body.

COLOR:30

Surface Color..... 7

Undercolor.....8

Ring Color.....10

Silvering.....5

FUR–Points 15: (Flyback) To conform to the ARBA Commercial Normal Fur Standard.

COLOR–Points 30: The surface color, base, intermediate

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ring and undercolor are to correspond to each individual variety. The entire animal is to be evenly frosted or silvered throughout. The nose and muzzle are to be slightly darker than the body color to form the butterfly. Head, ears and legs are to match body color as close as possible. Allowance should be made for overall fading of surface color due to age.

Faults—Surface color too light or too dark, overly dark head and ears. Excessive molt. Hutch stains.

Disqualification from Competition—White undercolor on belly.

Surface Color—Points 8: Surface color should give a creamy appearance when viewed from a distance. There should be an even amount of frosting or silvering on the body, with a slightly darker muzzle, ears and feet. Surface color on the belly and underside of the tail is to be creamy white. Longer guard hair should be evenly interspersed over the entire pelt giving a creamy appearance.

Fault—Overly dark head or ears.

Undercolor—Points 7:

The undercolor should carry all the way to the skin. The belly and underside of tail should carry a darker undercolor to correspond with variety description.

Fault—Belly undercolor too light.

Disqualifications from Competition—White undercolor on belly.

SILVERING—Points 5: The evenness of silvering is more

important than the degree of silvering. Silvering is to be evenly distributed over the entire body, head ears, tail, feet and legs. Silvering should be bright and distinct.

Disqualification from Competition—White spots, complete absence of silvering.

Chestnut Agouti—Surface color is to be an even silvered or frosted light chestnut. Longer, black guard hairs are to be evenly interspersed over the entire pelt. The intermediate ring is to be well defined orange over a dark slate blue undercolor of equal width. Top ring is a narrow black band with frosted tips. Eyes—Brown.

Faults—Surface color lacking uniformity. Indistinct rings, undercolor or intermediate ring too narrow.

Chocolate Agouti—Surface color is to be an even silvered or frosted light chocolate. Longer, chocolate guard hair are to be evenly interspersed over the entire pelt. The intermediate ring is to be well defined orange over a dove gray undercolor of equal width. Top ring is a narrow chocolate band with frosted tips. Eyes—Brown, ruby tint permissible.

Faults—Surface color lacking uniformity. Indistinct rings, undercolor or intermediate ring too narrow.

Lynx—Surface color is to be an even silvered or frosted lilac mingled with fawn. Longer, lilac guard hairs are to be evenly interspersed over the entire pelt. The intermediate ring is to be well defined fawn over a dove gray undercolor of equal

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width. Top ring is a narrow lilac band with frosted tips. Eyes—Blue-gray, with a ruby tint permissible.

Faults—Surface color lacking uniformity. Indistinct rings, undercolor or intermediate ring too narrow, light undercolor.

Opal—Surface color is to be an even silvered or frosted light blue. Longer, blue guard hair are to be evenly interspersed over the entire pelt. The intermediate ring is to be well defined fawn over a dark slate blue undercolor of equal width. Top ring is a narrow blue band with frosted tips. Eyes—Blue-gray.

Faults—Surface color lacking uniformity. Indistinct rings, undercolor or intermediate ring too narrow. White undercolor, except on tail.

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