Lilac Dutch



LILAC-A medium dove-gray, with a delicate pink tint veiling the surface. Color must be carried well down the hair shaft. The undercolor is to be a pale dove-gray. Eyes – blue-gray, ruby cast is desired.

Faults–Showing a decided blue cast or complete lack of pink tint to color, extremely light gray coat, mealiness, patches of rust.

BLACK DWARF PAPILLON



Black—The color is to be an intense glossy black. The black color should be carried as deep as possible to a slate-blue undercolor. Eyes—Brown

Faults-Any markings having excessive white hairs, faded or light surface color.

Disqualifications–Markings containing two colors.

BLUE DWARF PAPILLON



Blue-The color is to be a rich, clear, dark blue that is carried as deep as possible to a slate blue undercolor. Eyes-Bluegray

Faults-Any markings having excessive white hairs, faded or light surface color.

Disqualifications-Markings containing two colors.

Sable Point Lionhead



Sable Point-Color is to be a rich sepia brown on nose, ears, feet and tail. Marking color is to shade rapidly to a rich creamy body color. Some slightly darker shading is permissible on the saddle but undesirable. Entire body is to be creamy color, and the undercolor is to be light cream or white. Eyes-Brown. Toenails-colored.

Fault-Blotchy color on body; markings too light, so as to lose the marked contrast between the dark markings and the rich creamy body color.

Blue Eyed White Mini Satin



Blue-Eyed-White-The color is to be white, with a light ivory cast. Eyes-Blue.

Sable Mini Satin

Photo not Available

SABLE-The surface is to be a rich sepia brown on the head, ears, back, outside of legs, and the top of the tail. The surface color will fade to a lighter sepia on the sides, chest, belly, inside of the 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.

Faults-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 color in the loin area is a fault.

Insert for 2021-2024 Edition ARBA Standard of Perfection

Eligible to be entered in all ARBA sanctioned shows as exhibition animals. May not compete for Best of Breed/Best in Show

Smoke Pearl Mini Satin

Photo not Available

SMOKE PEARL-The surface color is to be a rich smoke gray on the head, ears, back, outside of legs, and the top of the tail. The surface color will fade to a pearl gray 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 blend with chest color. 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-Blue-gray

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 the lack of a darker color in the loin area is a fault.

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Beige Lutino Netherland Dwarf

Photo not Available

BEIGE LUTINO-Coat color: The adult coat is to be a rich and even shade of cream throughout, with a lilac dove-gray shading to the coat. Color is to be carried as far down the hair shaft as possible. The belly color to be the same as the body, but duller and with undercolor being a soft lilacgray. Juniors have more prominent dove-gray shading. Coat becomes more golden with age.

Nails-Light or clear in color

Eyes-Pupil to be pink to ruby-red, with darker pink to red desirable. Iris to be pink with a light bluish cast permissible.

Faults-Animals with coat color too light in shade or lacking the lilac dove-gray shading.

Note to Judges-The color of the iris can be more pronounced in the older animal.

Disqualification-Any eye color other than described.

Champagne Netherland Dwarf



Champagne

Please Note: The color is for a Black Self with the Champagne silvering gene. Other colors can be 'silvered/champagned'/ but their color expression [phenotype] will not be the same as the Black Self.

The body color is to be a bluish white. The whole body is to be moderately and evenly interspersed with longer jet black hairs, giving an old silver effect when viewing from a distance. The fur is to have a rich gloss. The nose and muzzle are to be slightly darker than the body color to form the butterfly.

Head and ears are to match body color as closely as possible. Undercolor is to be dark slate blue, carried as deep down the shaft as possible, with the allowance for fading in seniors showing age. Eyes-Brown.

Faults-Lack of jet black hairs; brassiness; faded undercolor; butterfly too dark; too dark or light in body color; head and ears dark in color; but allowing for slightly heavier pigmentation when combined with a good dark undercolor. Disqualifications-White patch or spot(s) (not molt spots); cream color or yellow cast; less than 50% [Champagne] color showing on the head and body.

Blue Silver Fox

Photo not Available

Blue-Surface color is to be a uniform medium-rich blue extending as far down the hair shaft as possible to a slate blue undercolor. Eyes-Blue-gray.

Faults-Brownish or other tinges; too light of an undercolor bordering on light gray.

Disqualifications-White undercolor or white toenails.

Otter Britannia Petite (Blue, Chocolate, Lilac)



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

Chocolate—The main body color is to be medium chocolate brown to dark brown, undercolor to be dove. Color to be uniform over the entire body. Toenails to be dark. Eyes—Brown with a ruby cast in subdued light.

Lilac-The main body color is to be dove gray with a pinkish tint. Color should run deep towards the skin, with a paler

dove undercolor. Toenails are to be dark. Eyes-Blue gray with a ruby cast in subdued light.

The belly surface color may range from white to pale cream with the undercolor to correspond with each variety's undercolor. The underside of the chin and tail should be pale cream with the corresponding undercolor for each variety. The tail may or may not show undercolor. Markings and ticking in the chocolate variety are to be orange; in the blue and lilac varieties they are to be fawn. Nostrils and triangle are to be orange to fawn the others may be lighter in color. The chest will have a mixture of both body and marking color which will merge into the body color in front of the shoulder. Prominent orange or fawn ticking is to be evenly distributed around the chest, sides, and lower hindquarters.

Faults-Cream ticking on the face, faded marking or body colors, light undercolor.

Smoke Pearl Lionhead

Photo not Available

Smoke Pearl-The surface color is to be a rich smoke gray on the head, ears, back, outside of legs and top of tail. The surface color will fade to a pearl gray on the sides, chest, belly, inside legs and underside of 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 and streaks. The undercolor will be slightly lighter than the surface color. Dark toenails are preferred, but light toenails showing pigmentation are permissible. Difference in pigmentation between rear and front toenails is permitted, but all front toenails should match on same foot and all rear toenails should match.

Eyes—Blue-gray. Ruby cast permissible.

Faults—Streaks, blotches or poor color blending; scattered white hairs; lack of darker color in the loin area; animals that are too light or too dark are undesirable.

Disqualifications—Non-matching toenails on the same foot, or white toenails.

Tortoise Shell Britannia Petite Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac



Color—Main body color of the Black or Chocolate varieties is to be a bright orange to a rusty orange shading to a smokey black or smokey chocolate over the lower rump, lower sides and on surface of the belly. The ears, feet and underside of tail to be the same smokey black to smokey chocolate. Shading on the face to be darkest at the nose and muzzle area blending to a lighter shade along the jaw line. Top of tail to match surface color as closely as possible. Surface color is to extend well down the hair shaft to a light cream undercolor.

Main body color of the Blue or Lilac varieties to be fawn with shading colors to be shades of blue or lilac. Undercolor to be light cream to white. Eyes—Black and Chocolate to be Brown. Blue and Lilac to be Blue-gray.

Faults—Scattered white hairs; too light or too dark surface color; lack of distinct shading.

Disqualifications—White surface color on belly and/or underside of tail.

Sable Marten Mini Rex

Photo not Available

evenly distributed around the chest, sides, and lower hindquarters. Belly is to be white to silver white and can show a slight darker undercolor. Eyes—Brown Faults—Fault animals that have streaks, blotches, or poor color blending. Mealiness on the head, ears, or body is undesirable. Animals that are too light or too dark are to be faulted. Scattered white hairs or lack of darker color in the loin area is a fault.

Sable Marten—The surface color of the head, outside of the ears, back, outside of the legs, and the top of the tail is to be rich sepia brown with a slightly lighter undercolor. The surface color will fade to a lighter sepia on the sides and chest. All blending of color is to be gradual and free from blotches and streaks. The nostrils, eye circles, jowls, inside of ears, triangle, collar, back of fore feet, inside of the hind feet and legs, belly and the underside of the tail are to be silver-white color. Prominent silver-white guard hairs are to be

Shadow Lutino Netherland Dwarf



Variety to be shown in the AOV group.

Coat color—The coat is to be a light orange with a tinge of blue shading/tipping to the hair, most prominent on the sides. Undercolor is light slate. The surface color of the belly, back of forelegs, inside of hind legs, top of hind feet, and underside of lower jaw is to be white with an off-white base. The inside of the ears are to be white, while the nostrils and eye circles are to be creamy white. Undercolor of belly

is light light slate The coat darkens with age and is not considered a fault. Nails—Light or clear in color. Eyes—Pupil to be pink to ruby red, with darker pink to red desirable. Iris to be pink with a light bluish or lilac cast permissible.

Faults—Animals lacking undercolor on the belly.

Disqualification from Competition—Any other eye color than described.

Note to Judges—The color of the iris can be more pronounced in the older animal.

Orange Lutino Netherland Dwarf



Variety to be shown in the AOV group.

Coat color—The surface color of the body is to be a bright orange on the head, outside of ears, loin, and top of the tail. The color may fade to a lighter orange on the flanks and chest. Color to be carried well down the hair shaft to an off-white base. The surface color of the belly (except for orange lap spots), back of forelegs, inside of hind legs, top of hind feet, and underside of lower jaw is to be white with an off-white base. The underside of the tail and around the vent is to be white to the skin. The

inside of the ears is to be white, while the nostrils and eye circles are to be creamy white. The coat darkens with age, and is not considered a fault. Nails-White or clear in color. Eyes—Pupil to be pink to ruby red, with darker pink to red desirable. Iris to be pink with a light bluish lilac cast permissible.

Faults—Animals with a bluish tinge to the coat or undercolor.

Note to Judges—The color of the iris can be more pronounced in the older animal.

Gold Dutch



Gold— Color is to be bright, rich deep orange carried well down the hair shaft and blending to a light cream undercolor. Color to be carried well down the sides and around the belly to match the top color as closely as possible. Sightly lighter belly color and orange lap spots are acceptable. Color on the top of tail is a deep orange. The underside of tail and around the vent is to be light cream. The insides of ears and eye circles are to be light cream. Eyes—Brown Faults—Cut severely for ticking shown on head, cheeks and ears. Any shading shown to any area of top color and lower flank. Lighter color fading down the flanks.

Disqualifications from Competition—Very pale yellowish top color. Extreme ear lacing and/or ticking to head and ears. Color on belly or rear legs so light as to fail to show clearly discernible undercut and/or stops.

Blue Eyed White Lionhead



Blue Eyed White—Color is to be a pure white throughout. Eyes—Blue

Silver Tipped Steel Netherland Dwarf



the tail to match the belly color as close as possible. Eyes-Brown or Blue-Gray

Faults—Fault animals with absence of ticking on head, ears, legs, or loin. **Disqualifications from Competition**—Disqualify animals with obvious banded hair shaft on the back. A slight banding on the lower part of the body is permissible.

Note: All steels compete together.

STEEL (Silver Tipping) Black, Blue, Chocolate and Lilac – The surface color of the body is to be black, blue, chocolate, or lilac with an even silver ticking over the head, ears, chest, top, and sides of the body, legs and feet. The undercolor is to be an extension of the surface color. The nape of the neck and around the nostrils is to match the surface color or match the ticking color. The surface color of the belly is to match the surface color with a greyish-silver cast and lap spots permissible. The upper tail color is to match the surface color and the underside of

Himalayan Britannia Petite



HIMALAYAN-Black, Blue, Chocolate, and Lilac. Body color to be pure white to the skin except for markings. Markings are the nose, ears, feet, and tail. Toenails to be as dark as possible.

The nose marking is to be well rounded and distinct beginning at the muzzle and carrying up to the eyes. The foreleg markings are to carry well up the leg. Hind leg markings are to carry up as high as possible and resemble boots. Tail is to be colored both on top and bottom. Ears to be well colored with a clean base.

Black—Color to be a dark black extending well down the hair shaft to a slate blue undercolor.

Blue-Color to be a dark blue extending well down the hair shaft to a slate blue undercolor.

Chocolate—Color to be a dark, chocolate brown extending well down the hair shaft to a dove gray undercolor.

Lilac-Color to be a medium, dove gray with a slight pink tint to the surface, color to extend well down the hair shaft to a pale dove-gray undercolor. Eyes – All varieties to have a ruby red pupil with a lighter ruby or pink iris. Faults-Light or faded point color, scattered white hairs in colored areas. Allowances should be made for developing color on juniors.

Disqualifications from Competition—White spot(s) in any colored area. White toenail(s). White undercolor on any colored markings.

Argente St. Hubert

Photo not Available

GENERAL TYPE	•••••	50
Body		40
Hindquarter		
Midsection		
Shoulders	12	
Head & Ears		8
Eyes		2
Feet & Legs		
FUR		
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 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 pounds. Ideal weight 10 pounds.

INTERMEDIATE BUCKS: 6 to 8 months of age, not over 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

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	
Ring Color	10
Silvering	

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

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

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

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.

Mini Californian



GENERAL TYPE	65
Body	57
Head & Ears	
Feet & Legs	
FUR	
COLOR & Markings	5
CONDITION	
TOTAL	100

SHOWROOM CLASSES & WEIGHTS

SENIOR BUCKS & Does: 6 months of age and older, $4 \frac{3}{4}$ to 6 pounds.

JUNIOR BUCKS & Does: Under 6 months of age, not over 4 ¾ pounds. Minimum weight 3 pounds.

Note: Juniors exceeding maximum weight limits may be shown in a higher age classification. No animal may be show in a lower age classification than its true age.

GENERAL TYPE

BODY—Points 57: The body is to be rather short and close coupled, with well developed shoulders and hindquarters. The depth of the body should approximately equal the width at the hindquarters, loin, rib section, 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—Hindquarters are to be smooth, well rounded, and slightly deeper and wider than the shoulders. Lower hindquarters should be full and round.

 $\ensuremath{\text{LOIN-}}$ The loin is to be broad, deep, and very firm.

RIB SECTION—The rib section is to be well developed, but slightly narrower than the hindquarters.

Fault—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; large dewlap in does.

HEAD & EARS—Points 5: The head is to be round and full, more developed in bucks than does, with a short neck. Ears are to be erect, rather stocky, and well furred. The head and ears are to balance with the body. **Disqualification from Competition**-Ears that exceed 4 inches.

FEET & LEGS—Points 3: The feet and legs are to be straight, medium-fine in bone, and rather short in length. Toenails must show pigment and must match on the same and corresponding foot. **Disqualification from Competition**—One or more white toenails.

FUR-Points 20: (Flyback) Fur is to conform to the ARBA Commercial Normal Fur Standard. **Faults**-Molty condition; lack of life.

COLOR & MARKINGS-Points 5: Mini Californians are to have a colored nose, ears, feet, and tail. Color is to be as near black as possible. Eye stains or colored spots confined to the dewlap are permissible. Body color is to be pure white. Eyes—Pink. **Faults**-Any other color.

Disqualification from Competition—Any color or smut on the usable portion of the pelt. Color above the elbow joint of the front leg. Color on the rear legs is not to extend more than 2 inches above the hock joint, with the fur in its normal position. Complete absence of color on the nose, ears, feet, or tail. Definite clean white spot(s) in colored markings (fading at the base of the ear permissible). Any Tan Pattern marking.

CONDITION-Points 10: Per ARBA definition.

