

Lionhead Working Standard

Variety: **Siamese Sable**

SCHEDULE OF POINTS

GENERAL TYPE.....	40
Body.....	25
Head.....	10
Ears.....	5
FUR.....	45
Mane.....	25
Wool.....	10
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. Ideal weight 3-1/2 pounds.

Junior Bucks & Does- Under 6 months of age, not over 3-1/4 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.

GENERAL TYPE

Note: Lionheads should have a high head mount with stance high enough to show full chest and mane. This is a posed breed and is not shown with the head on the table.

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 round back to broad, deep, and well rounded hindquarters. 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 or undercut hindquarters; any specimen that shows raciness; low head set.

Head - Points 10: The head should be bold, with good width between the eyes. The muzzle should be well filled. The head should be attached to the body with a high head mount and no visible neck. There should be a slight roundness between the eyes, but the head is not to be round from all directions. 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 resembling a Netherland Dwarf.

Ears - Points 5: Ears are to be short, well set on top of head, erect, well furred, of good substance and with a strong ear base. They are to be rounded at the tips. Ears should balance with the head and body. When relaxed ears will be carried in a slight V".

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

Mane-Points 25: The mane is to be wool. The prominent portion of the mane (top and sides near the ears) should be at least 2 inches in length on senior animals. The mane is to form a full circle around the head, extending to a "V" at the back of the neck. The wool of the mane should be dense enough to make the mane full and prominent. It may fall into a fringe from the top of the head and around the ears or form a wool cap across the brow. Any wool in the front of the ears should enhance the prominence of the mane. The cheeks extending into the whisker bed may be heavily trimmed but the center of the forehead below the wool cap should be clean of wool. The side trimmings and chest may be noticeably longer.

Faults - A mane that is thin or lacks balance; a gradual change on the forehead between the eyes and ears from normal fur to the wool of the mane.

Disqualifications from Competition: Lack of any mane, or a mane that is of such poor quality that it shows open areas with no wool, or has a shape that is very uneven in length and fullness. A mane that consists of long normal fur instead of wool. Mane wool that is less than 2 inches in length.

Wool – Points 10: The mane is made of wool that is strong and lively feeling with a soft silky texture. It should be wavy, showing crimping of the underwool, this crimping is often more evident in junior animals. Guard hairs will be present to protect the wool but should never create a coarse feeling to the wool. 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: The fur should be soft, dense, of medium length, and prime. It should show lots of life and glossiness. Ideally the saddle, flanks, and rump of the animal should be clean of wool. Transition wool is allowed on the lower rear sides section of the lower flanks and the lower section of the hind legs and rumps of juniors and seniors. Transition wool is defined as significantly shorter wool on the body or face of the Lionhead rabbit. Transition wool is not to exceed 2 inches on the body and 1 inch on the face. The ideal Lionhead should carry **NO** transition wool.



image shows correct stance
ideal no flank wool

Faults - Fur that is long, thin, or poor in texture; transition wool on the flanks.

Disqualifications from Competition: Wool in the saddle area of junior or senior animals. Lack of a break between the wool of the mane and any transition wool on the rear section of the lower sides of junior or senior animals. The break 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 break of normal fur between the mane wool and any transition wool on the lower rear side. Junior animals tend to carry more transition wool and should be given more leniency as long as the side break is clearly evident. Transition wool over 2 inches in length on the body or 1 inch on the face.

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

SIAMESE SABLE - 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 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.

***Faults:** Animals that have streaks, blotched or poor color blending, scattered white hairs, or lack of darker color in the loin area*

IT IS IMPORTANT WHEN JUDGING COLOR ON THE LIONHEAD TO REMEMBER THAT WOOLED AREAS WILL BE LIGHTER IN COLOR THAN AREAS OF NORMAL FUR.