

LIONHEAD STANDARD

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

SCHEDULE OF POINTS

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|-------------------|-----|
| 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 woolled 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.