

Showmanship is a participant's opportunity to demonstrate his/her knowledge and ability to properly select and present rabbits to their best advantage. The participant's confidence, ability and the rabbit's response are indicators of the knowledge and skills gained in handling and identifying quality animals, as well as defects, disqualifications, breed and variety characteristics. The participant should follow the steps below as though they were examining the rabbit by themselves. **Order is not as important as a smooth, organized flow of presentation.** When selecting your rabbits for showmanship, you should check the rabbit over thoroughly. The rabbit should be free of diseases, parasites and disqualifications.

### **STEP**

Carry rabbit to judging table and pose it.  
**(Continue the following steps, explaining each step taken and its purpose.)**

#### **1. Check Ears**

#### **2. Turn rabbit over.**

### **PARTICIPANT WILL**

To properly carry a rabbit, tuck the head under one arm and support the rabbit's weight by placing the other hand under the rump. One hand supports the weight of the rabbit, while the other hand controls the rabbit. You may keep a firm grip since a rabbit dropped from this position can easily break its back. You may want to remove your hand when you feel confident about being in control. If the judge asks you to move to a different spot on the table, always pick up the rabbit for carrying before moving to a new location. When you arrive at the exhibit table place the rabbit on the table immediately and pose it. For proper pose, front feet should be even with the eyes. Rear feet should be firmly on table with toes even with haunch (thigh joint) with tail up. Facing left is the natural position for a right handed presenter.

Check the ears for: **ear mites, proper tattoo** (tattoo should be in rabbit's left ear), **torn or missing portions of ears**, that distract from general appearance, **proper ear carriage, tattoo obliterated by ink**, that is unreadable.

Properly turn the rabbit over, supporting the rabbit on the table or against your body. **The rabbit will remain in this position from steps #2 through #10**

## STEP

### 3. Check eyes.

## PARTICIPANT WILL .

Check each eye for signs of **blindness** or **abnormalities**. You are checking for **wall-eyes** or **moon eye** (this is an eye with whitish cornea given a milky appearance to the eye), **unmatched eyes** (two eyes not of the same color), **spots or specks** in iris or on cornea, **off colored eyes** (eyes other than color called for in breed standard), **abnormal eye discharge**, must be noticeable and pronounced and **marbling**, a mottling of eye color, except in some chinchilla breeds allowing blue-gray eyes.

### 4. Check nose.

Check nose for sign of **cold**. The animal must show a **white nasal discharge** to be evidence of a cold. **Matted fur** on inside front legs may indicate presence of a cold.

### 5. Check teeth.

With your hand over the area of the eyes, place a thumb and index finger on each side of the split lip and push back lips to expose teeth. You are checking for **tooth defects** such as **malocclusion** or **simple malocclusion**, **broken** or **missing teeth**.

### 6. Check toenails on all feet.

Check toenails by pushing thumb into center of paw. Push back fur with index finger if necessary to see toenails. Don't forget to check **dew claws**. You are checking for **missing toenails**, **unmatched toenails** on corresponding feet, (including dew claws), **proper color toenails** for the breed as stated in the breed standard.

### 7. Check hocks and front feet.

Check the bottom of the hind feet for sore hocks. Also check bottoms of front feet for sore areas. You are checking for **sore**, **infected** or **bleeding areas**, not just for bare areas.

### 8. Check legs.

Extend front legs to check for **straightness**. Run index finger and thumb the length of each front leg.

## STEP

9. Check body for ruptures and abscess.

10. Check sex.

11. Check tail.

12. Check for proper surface color, undercolor, ring color, foreign spots, or smut.

## PARTICIPANT WILL

Extend rear legs out straight by placing your cupped hand ahead of the rear legs and pushing toward the feet. Legs should not be bent, bowed, deformed or cow-hocked.

Run your hand over the chest and abdominal area to check for any **abscess, tumors, or abnormalities**. **Ruptures** may appear as lumps or large bumps under the skin, normally in the belly area. **Abscess** may appear as red lumps or sores in the belly area or the neck or chin area or under the arms, normally.

Check for the sex of the rabbit. Place thumb below vent area and push toward front of rabbit with index finger. You are also checking for signs of **vent disease** (as indicated by a scabby, reddened sex organ), **split penis and testicles**. All male animals in the regular showroom classes must show two normally descended testicles at the time of judging. Juniors must show both or neither testicles (because juniors showing only one descended testicle at time of judging would be disqualified from competition).

Restore the rabbit to its posed position. Check to determine if tail is straight. **Permanently set to either side, permanently out of line, screw tail, or bob tail are disqualifications** from judging competition.

You are checking the fur for foreign colored spots (white spots in colored animal, or colored spots in white animal, unless specifically excepted in the breed standard). Inspect fur for smut on the usable portion of the pelt on a Pointed White, Californian, or Himalayan marked breeds and varieties. Check for proper color. Check surface color. Check undercolor and/or ring color by

## STEP

## PARTICIPANT WILL

stroking fur forward or blowing into fur over the entire body. Tan Pattern: any tan pattern marking appearing in the marking pattern of Pointed White, Californians, or Himalayan marked breeds or varieties, is a disqualification. **Wrong under color, color other than called for in the breed standard, white hairs** (excessive white hairs in a colored section) are also disqualifications.

### 13. Fur quality and cleanliness.

Stroke fur toward rabbit's head to show fur going back into natural position, either **flyback/rollback**. Check density standing/upright fur, such as Rex and Mini Rex, by patting and blowing into several areas. Some wooled breeds, such as Angoras and Fuzzy Lops should be felt and blown into to check density. Stroke rabbit from head to rear for a molt condition. Check for stains on fur.

### 14. Pose rabbit for evaluation of overall balance.

Pose the rabbit for evaluation of overall balance. Check front, rear and side views for overall balance. Locate each of the following with your hand: shoulders, ribspread, and fullness of loin. Check hindquarters for fullness by stretching your hand across width and depth of the rump. Check hips for smoothness and fullness by running your hand over the top of the hip to the tail.

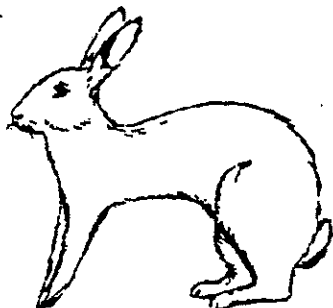
### 15. Participant's Appearance.

Participant should demonstrate good posture, good eye contact with judge throughout presentation, smile/pleasant expression, neat dress, remove chewing gum, hats or caps and long hair should be pulled back.

## A PROFILE ON THE TYPE OF RABBITS

by  
R.J. "Dick" Bernhardt

**Group "A" - FULL ARCED TYPE** - This group is easily recognized by an arc which starts at the NAPE of the neck, continuing over the shoulders, mid-section, loins, and hips to the base of the tail. This type is novel in that it is much deeper in body height than it is in width, and by its long limbs and long body imparts a very racy appearance.



The following breeds are included in Group "A".

**Belgian Hare** - A classic example of the full arced type and raciness.

**Checkered Giant** - Full arced, rather racy, but not as finely drawn throughout as the Belgian Hare, but has heavier bone structure, broader body and deeper head.

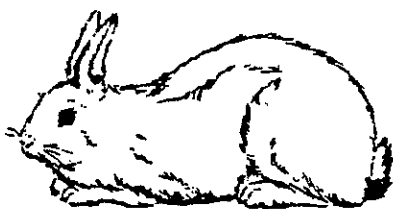
**English Spot** - Standard calls for back well arced but is shorter in body and limb, rounder in body.

**Rhineland** - Full arced, but in a more modified form. Body should be tubular or cylindrical, with well rounded hips, not overly broad.

**Brittania Petite** - Toy type, full arced from nape of neck to base of tail, fine in bone, rather slender head with rather deep jaw, moderate width of hip, racy, active personality.

**Tan** - Compact but arcing gracefully from nape of neck to base of tail, without appearance of being broad.

**Group "B" - SEMI ARCED BREEDS** - This group is well arced but starting at back of shoulder rather than at nape of neck, and continuing to base of tail. They are sometimes referred to as Mandolin type.



The following breeds are included in Group "B":

**American** - Of good size and bone that is medium, on the racy side, rather long in limb. Moderate arc.

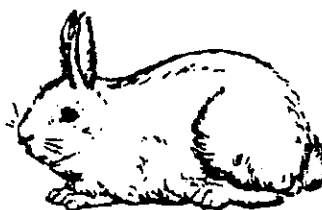
**Beveren** - Also mandolin in type, a little shorter in body and limb than the American. Well developed hind-quarters.

**English Lop** - Well arced starting back of shoulders to tail, broad build, and medium heavy boned.

**Flemish Giant** - Well defined arc starting in back of shoulders and running over hips, loins and rump to base of tail, extremely long in body, long in limbs, head and ears. Heavy-boned, a real giant in character.

**Giant Chinchilla** - Much the same in character as the Flemish Giant, not as prominent in arc, not quite as long in the body, limbs or ears.

**Group "C" - SHORT COUPLED, COMPACT TYPE** - This group are nearly all considered as good meat types, but in a category lighter in weight and shorter in body length. Some differ in shape of body, being round or tubular, while others are the conventional broader type. They are all related by being shorter in body length than the commercial type, (Group D) described in the next group. The width, depth and length are controlled by the differences in weight within the group.



**English Angora** - Compact in body, should have appearance of a large, round ball.

**Standard Chinchilla** - Nice compactness of body; broad, chubby appearance.

**Dutch** - Nice compact body, short in limbs, nicely rounded in body (tubular) arcing somewhat over back, loins and hips.

**Florida White** - Compact body, well rounded hips, slight taper from shoulder to hips.

**Havana** - Compact in body, meaty shoulders, rounded hips, slight taper from shoulder to hips.

**Lilac** - Similar to Havana.

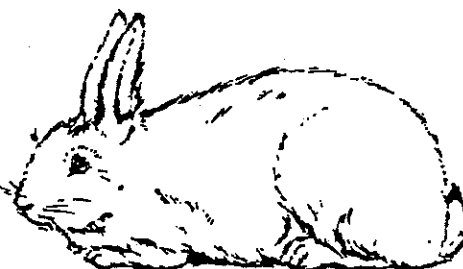
**Netherland Dwarf** - Short, compact body, wide in shoulders; broad, bold head, neatly rounded hips.

**Polish** - Small, compact and rounded in body; neat well rounded hips - not broad or meaty.

**Silvers** - Compact, well rounded full loin, arced in profile.

**Group "D" - COMMERCIAL TYPE** - This group comprises all of our highly touted meat producing breeds (with 1 or 2 exceptions).

Most of these breeds excel in width and depth of body, fullness of loin, and roundness of hips and rump, hardness in flesh and having the smallest amount of offal when



dressed. Most are medium length (15 to 17 inches) and differ slightly in wording of their standards, particularly in the curvature and rise in their top body lines, shoulders to hips and width of bodies.

Angora, French  
Champagne D. Argent  
Creme D. Argent  
Californians  
Cinnamons  
Chinchilla, American

French Lop  
Harlequin  
Hotot  
New Zealand  
Palomino  
Rex

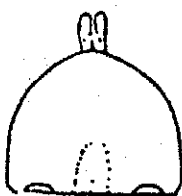
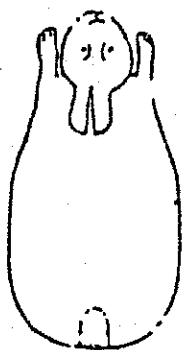
Sable  
Satin  
Silver Fox  
Silver Marten  
Blue Vienna

**Group "E" - SNAKY TYPE** - Himalayan - referred to as snaky type. A type all its own. Body to be slim, snaky,

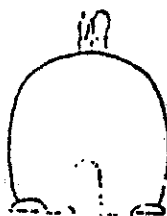
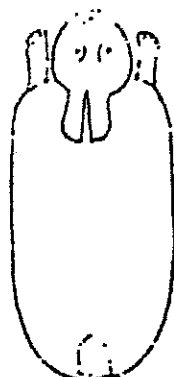


round, and long enough to show off its markings. Head rather slim and long, legs fine in bone and long, body should lie snakelike upon the judging table.

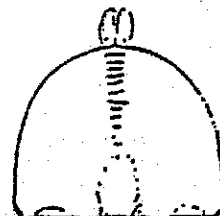
## TOP AND END VIEWS OF GOOD AND BAD TYPE FEATURES



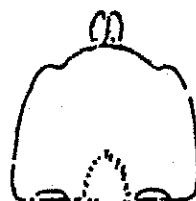
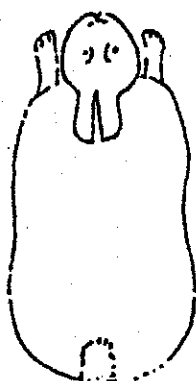
A. Narrow in shoulders, hip lacking roundness, pinched and sloping off at top.



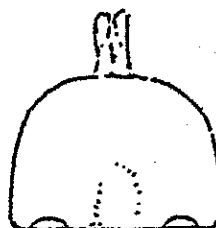
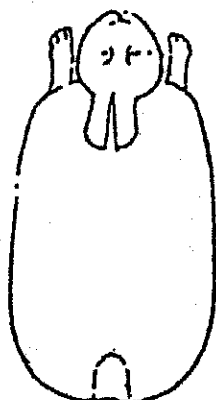
B. Shoulders too wide for pinched back end. Slightly undercut in hindquarters.



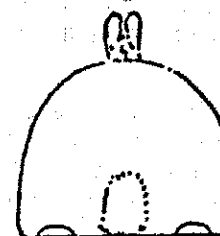
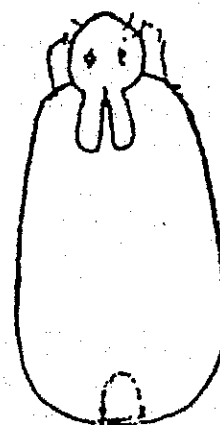
C. Narrow in shoulders and mid-section. Valley or low at center of hips.



D. Weak at mid-section and loin. Rough and protruding hip bones.



E. Trifle beefy in shoulders, nice, full width rump, but flat over top of hindquarters.



F. Very well balanced throughout, showing nice taper from front to back, full back end, with well rounded top.

## ALL ABOUT HEAD TYPES

### WELL BALANCED HEAD

This is a well-balanced head for small, compact breeds.



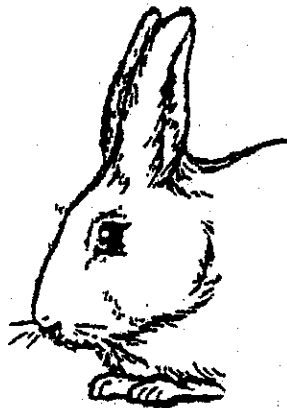
### PEAR-SHAPED HEAD

Snipey head and muzzle. Undesirable on any type rabbit, as we know them today.



### GIANT TYPE HEAD

Enough breadth to support giant type ear base, and long, heavy ears. A giant being very long in body needs a longer type head to balance.



### BULLDOG TYPE HEAD

Broad, heavy, wide skull, deep jaws well flared out.



### MALE TYPE HEAD

A well-balanced male-type head, good ear base, fitting most all group "D" rabbits.



### POOR EAR CARRIAGE

This is a strong head; however, the ear base is too narrow and weak, ears spread. This, of course, is undesirable. The skull should always be broad enough at the ear base to support the ears properly, regardless of the size of the breed.



## LEGS - FEET - TAILS



Bowed limbs, outward



Bowed limbs, inward



Good straight limbs



Cow-hocked hind feet



Good parallel hind feet



Side carried tail



Screw tail



Good tail carriage

# TERMS TO USE IN SHOWMANSHIP AND JUDGING

**ARBA** - American Rabbit Breeders Association.

**4-CLASS BREED** - Shown as senior buck senior doe, junior buck and junior doe. Usually considered fancy or show type rabbit breed.

**6-CLASS BREED** - Shown as senior buck, senior doe, intermediate or 6-8 buck, intermediate or 6-8 doe, junior buck and junior doe. Usually shown as commercial or meat-type breeds.

**ADULT** - Any fully developed, mature rabbit of breeding age. For show classification, see senior.

**AGOUTI FUR COLORS**- Having three different colors on the same hair shaft, dark to light and light to dark.

**AGOUTI MARKING** - These rabbits will display the following hair color shadings (either light or dark) on nostrils, eye circles, jowls, inside ears, belly, inside legs, underside of tail and lap markings.

**ALBINO** - A pink-eyed, white-furred rabbit.

**ARCH (ARC)** - A gentle curvature of spine; extended from neck (or shoulders in some breeds) to rear of rabbit.

**AWN FLUFF** - Soft crimped, intermediate wool fibers, wool found in Giant Angora

**AWN HAIR** - Strong, straight guard hair protruding above undercoat in Giant Angora.

**BACK** - In general, entire top portion of animal extending from neck to tail. Area covered by backbone or vertebrae.

**BALANCE** - Type - shape or conformation, an orderly and pleasing arrangement of physical characteristics so as to present a harmonious appearance. Markings - equal distribution corresponding markings, such as color divisions of Harlequin, equal amounts of color on cheeks of Dutch. Equal distribution of color in pattern and side markings in Checkered Giants, English Spots and Rhinelanders.

**BAND** - Color circling body.

**BARE SPOTS** - Section of animal entirely lacking fur.

**BARRED** - Elongated spots, as in side markings of English Spot. Also light colored streaks or bars on front legs, usually found on agouti-patterned or other non-self colored breeds.

**BASE COLOR** - Fur color next to skin.

**BELL EARS** - Ears which have large tips with distinct fall or lop.

**BELLY** - Lower part of body containing the intestines - abdomen. (For purposes of defining color area: Underbody of an animal from forelegs to crotch area.)

**BLAZE** - White marking found on head of Dutch rabbit.

**BLOOM** - Sheen or luster of a coat in good condition.

**BOILS OR ABSCESS** - A hard swelling or isolated collection of pus or purulent matter occurring in rabbits skin, accompanied by localized fever and heat.

**BOOTS** - Colored marking on rear feet of pointed animal, as in Himalayan- marked rabbits.

**BOWED LEGS** - Applied to both fore and hind legs. Bent like a bow, curved outwardly in the middle.

**BREED** - A race of special class of domestic rabbits which reproduce distinctive characteristics of fur, markings, texture, shape, size and growth. A breed may be subdivided into varieties.



**BROKEN COAT** — Guard hair broken or missing in spots exposing undercoat; areas where coat is affected by molt exposing undercoat.

**BROKEN EAR** — A distinct break in the cartilage which prevents erect ear carriage. Also lop ear.

**BUCK** — An unaltered male rabbit.

**BUFF** - A rich golden orange with a creamy coat.

**BULL DOG** — As applied to head; a short, broad, bold head of pronounced masculine appearance.

**BUNNY** — A pet name for a rabbit.

**BUTTERFLY** — Nose marking found on many breeds of rabbits. Wing portions cover whisker bed from lip to lop, with body extending up center of face.

**BUTTING** — Form of malocclusion, incisors meeting together evenly without upper incisors "overlapping" lower incisors in proper fusion (also called "pegged" teeth). A disqualification.

**CAKED TEATS OR CAKED UDDER** — Inflamed and feverish condition of teats arising from superabundant milk supply in a doe rabbit. Easily noted by teats distended with hardened milk.

**CARRIAGE** — Mode in which a rabbit bears itself; style or station of animal.

**CHAIN** — Arrangement of spots on an English Spot rabbit, running from neck to abdominal area.

**CHARLIE** — Lightly marked animal in some breeds, particularly Checkered Giant, English Spot, Rhinelander and Broken Color Lops, Rex and Satins.

**CHEEK** — Sides of face beneath eyes.

**CHEST** — Front portion of body between forelegs and neck - breast or thorax.

**CHOPPY** — As applied to type - having back and loins cut off abruptly and falling vertically to tail; not having a gracefully arched back and loins.

**CLASSIFICATION** — System for organizing judging within different breeds.

**CLEAN** — 1. Term used on French Angora, Satin Angora, Jersey Wooly, Fuzzy Lops for their heads, ears, feet, legs. (No wool on these areas). 2. Marking term - to have well formed markings without congestion or drags.

**COBBY** — Stout and stocky; short legged and short coupled.

**COLD** — An infection localized in the nose, usually characterized by repeated sneezing and discharge of a thin watery fluid from nose; also, sometimes, by matted fur on inside of front feet. This is a disqualification.

**CONDITION** — Physical state of a rabbit in reference to health, cleanliness, texture and molt of fur and grooming.

**CONFORMATION** — Body structure conforming to standard type of breed represented.

**COTTONY** — Very fine, soft textured fur or wool without guard hair.

**COW HOCKS** — Hocks that turn or bend inward causing foot portion to turn outward.

**CREAMY** — Light yellow; the color of cream.

**CRIMP** — Natural waviness of fiber of a wool undercoat, most noticeable in awn fluff.

**CROWN** — Strong basal ridge or cartilage at top of head forming ear base on some lop eared breeds.

**CYLINDRICAL** — Snake like, Himalayan rabbit.

**DEAD HAIR** — Lacking life, produced as a result of molting.

**DEFINITION** — Sharpness and clarity of a color break, on a hair shaft, as ring color in Agouti fur.

**DENSITY** — Property or quality of a thick coat.

**DEPTH** — Measurement downward from top line of body to lowest portion of body.

**DEW CLAW** — Extra toe or functionless digit on inside of front legs.

**DEWLAP** — Fold or folds of loose skin hanging from throat found on does.

**DISQUALIFICATION** — Defect in a rabbit which cannot be cured.

**DOE** - A female rabbit.

**EAR MITES** — Very small parasites infesting the ear that suck blood and cause ear canker.

**EAR CANKER** — An inflamed, swollen, scabby condition of lower inside ear of rabbits caused by colonies of rabbit ear mites. An elimination.

**EAR LACING** — Black or dark colored line of fur outlining sides and tips of ear.

**EYE COLOR** — Color of iris, circle of color which surrounds pupil of eye.

**EYE STAIN** — Splotches or streaks of color around eyes in all Himalayan marked breeds.

**FAKING** — Any change in external appearance of a rabbit on exhibition, with intent to deceive.

**FAULTS** — Minor problem that will cause rabbit to be placed lower in class.

**FELTING** — Wool fibers that have become interwoven during natural growth.

**FERTILITY** — Ability to reproduce.

**FINE COAT** — Too fine in texture - lacking body; guard hairs being too weak and thin in structure similar to hairs making up the undercoat.

**FINISH** — Desired degree of perfection in condition. Fully prime in coat, color and flesh.

**FITTING FOR SHOW** — Preparing rabbit for show, feeding, grooming, training.

**FLABBY** — Condition of a rabbit when flesh or fur hangs loosely on animal by its own weight - not trim and shapely.

**FLANK** — Sides of rabbit between ribs and hips, above belly.

**FLAT COAT** — Coat lying flat or close to body, lacking spring or body as evidenced by touch. Fine coat coupled with lack of density.

**FLAT SHOULDERS** — Trait that occurs when top line over shoulders is noticeably parallel to surface of judging table; lack of taper over shoulders.

**FLYBACK** — Fur property which causes it to return quickly to its normal position when stroked toward the head.

**FLYING COAT** — Loose, fluffy coat of fur caused by under length and thinness of under wool and weak guard hairs.

**FOOT** — That part of leg on which an animal walks or stands. On foreleg, that portion below ankle or pastern. On rear leg - that portion below hock joint.

**FOREHEAD** — Front part of head between eyes and base of ears.

**FOREIGN COLOR** - - Any color of fur, nails and eyes differing from that called for in breed or variety in question.

**FOREQUARTERS** — That portion of the body starting with neck up to and including all but last rib.

**FRYER** — Meat type rabbit, compact, short with body well filled, rounded and with solid flesh. Under five pounds and not over 69 days of age. Pen of three is judged on uniformity of weight, size, appearance, condition and meat type (usually are from a 6-class breed).

**FUR MITES** — Very small parasites infesting fur behind ears, causes sores and loss of fur. An elimination.

**FURNISHINGS** — Tassels and fringes on ears, bangs and side trimmings on head and wool on front feet of English Angora.

**GESTATION** — Period that a doe carries her young from breeding to kindling. Average is 32 days, range is from 29 to 35 days.

**GLOSSY** — Reflected luster of brightness from naturally healthy fur in rabbits - a natural sheen of fur enhanced by grooming.

**GROUP** — Broader classification within some breeds than variety. Applied to color pattern groupings in many breeds.

**GUARD HAIR** — Longer, coarser hair of coat offering protection to undercoat and furnishing wearing quality to coat in addition to providing sheen.

**HERRING BONE** — Spine or dorsal stripe on English Spot. A herring bone or serrated edge to spine markings.

**HIND (REAR) LEG** — Consists of foot, hock, stifle (knee) and hip joint.

**HINDQUARTERS** - After portion or posterior section of body, composed of loins, hips, hind legs and rump.

**HIP** — Thigh joint and large muscular first joint of hind leg.

**HOCK** — Middle joint or section of hind leg between foot and hip.

**HUTCH** — Man made home of a rabbit.

**INTERMEDIATE** — Rabbit six months of age or over and under eight months of age.

**JUNIOR** — A rabbit under six months of age.

**KINDLE** — To give birth to young rabbits.

**KNEE** — Second joint of hind leg - connects thigh to leg. Also known as stifle.

**LACTATE** — To nurse, to produce milk.

**LAP SPOTS** — Intensification of belly color in the area of groin (inside hind legs). Normally associated with shaded selfs, agoutis and wide band agoutis (fawn and red).

**LIGHT TOENAIL** — Toenail showing some pigmentation but not full color called for in the standard.

**LITTER** — Bunnies belonging to one doe all of the same age.

**LOIN** — That portion of back on either side of spine and between lower rib and hip joint.

**LOOSE COAT** — Fur lacking density in undercoat coupled usually, with fine guard hairs and a resultant lack of texture (does not include a slipping coat).

**LOPPED EAR** — Hanging ear, not carried erectly; falling to the side or front.

**LUSTER** — Brightness and brilliance of fur.

**MALOCCLUSION** — Upper and lower teeth do not meet properly (front over bottom).

**MANDOLIN** — As applied to type; having appearance of body of a mandolin laid face down - back and saddle arching toward loin to make noticeably large and broad hindquarters.

**MARKED** — Having basic color broken up by orderly placement of a white (usually) background.

**MASK NOSE** — Muzzle color that extends farther up face than butterfly marking.

**MASTITIS** — An infectious inflammation of mammary glands.

**MATE** — To breed one rabbit to another rabbit.

**MATTED** — Wool entangled in a thick mass.

**MEAT PEN** — Commercial (6-class). Three young meat type rabbits of the same breed, age, size and color kindled 10 weeks before exhibiting. Minimum weight to be three pounds and maximum weight five pounds each. There can be as much as 1/4 pound difference between the three rabbits but other characteristics should match. Body to be well filled, rounded, firm flesh, with good depth of body, well developed shoulder and smooth feel to body. Loin depth, width and hindquarter thickness to be uniform in trio.

**MEALY** — Having appearance of being powdered or sprinkled with meal.

**MEATY** — Quality of being able to carry a goodly proportion of meat in proportion to size and type of rabbit - a noticeable meatiness at forequarters, back, saddle, loin and haunches.

**MID SECTION** — That portion of the body starting with 6th rib back to rear legs on sides. Including that portion of loin from last rib to high point of body.

**MOLT** — Act or process of shedding or changing fur twice yearly. Baby fur is molted at two months and the first natural coat of fur is fully developed at four to six months.

**MUTATION** — Sudden appearance of a new type, a change or alteration of organization of a gene. The best known mutations are Rex and Satin.

**MUZZLE** — Projecting portion of head surrounding mouth, nose and lower jaw.

**NECK** — That part of animal connecting head and body.

**NOSE FORK** — The body portion of butterfly marking.

**NOSTRILS** — Two openings of nose leading to internal structures of head.

**OFF COLORED** — Applied to several hairs or patches of fur foreign to standard color of the animal.

**OPEN COAT** — Fur lacking density in undercoat, accompanied by fine guard hairs and lacking texture.

**PAD** — Thick, coarse hair on lower leg that protects rabbit's feet and hock.

**PAIR** — A male and female rabbit.

**PARASITES** — Rabbits occasionally harbor mange, lice or fleas, but such parasites are very uncommon.

**PATCHES** — Small section of fur foreign to color standard of animal.

**PAUNCH** — Prominent portion of abdomen.

**PEA SPOTS** — Two spots of marking color at inside base of ear in Tan pattern breeds (Tan Crown Spots in Tan Standard).

**PEARL** — Intermediate color band of some varieties of rabbits; off-white in color.

**PEDIGREE** — Written chart of male and female ancestors of a rabbit showing date of birth, ownership of dam and parents, grandparents and great grandparents of rabbit in question.

**PELT** — Hide of animal after it is removed from animal.

**PENCIL LINE** — Protrusion of fur across throat under chin.

**PENIS** — Male copulatory organ.

**PEPPER and SALT** — Flat, unattractive appearance of black and white ticking, as in Chinchillas. Caused by lack of contrast and waviness and in ticking and weakness of color in tips of guard hairs.

**PINCHED HINDQUARTERS** — Hindquarters tapering towards tail at lower hindquarters, giving rabbit a "pinched" appearance.

**PLUSH** — Dense fine hair with a very soft feel.

**POINTS** — Three definitions: 1. Ears, tail, nose, rear feet and forelegs of a rabbit such as a Californian, Himalayan or Pointed White. 2. Scale of points listed showing value of each feature on rabbit; 3. Points exhibitor receives in Open Class show.

**POOR COAT** — Fur not in good condition through molting, rust or ill health of the animal.

**POT BELLY** — Distended condition of stomach and intestine usually found in young rabbits.

**PREGNANT** — About to produce young, carrying young; a bred doe.

**RACY** — As applied to type; slim, trim, alert and active. Slender in body and legs; harelike.

**REGISTERED** — A rabbit, upon reaching six months of age with a three generation pedigree, may be found worthy of registration by an ARBA registrar. The rabbit is then issued ARBA Registration Papers and tattooed in the right ear.

**REPRODUCE** — To have young.

**RESPIRATORY INFECTION** — Bacterial infection of nasal sinuses, characterized by sneezing, a thin watery discharge and slightly matted fur on inside front feet.

**RIBS** — Curved portions of sides immediately back of shoulders above belly.

**RING COLOR** — Color of intermediate portion of a hair shaft; as in Agouti Colored fur.

**ROLL BACK** — Gradual return of coat of fur to normal position when it is stroked from hindquarters to shoulders.

**ROMAN NOSE** — Nose whose bridge is higher to form slightly convex line from forehead (ears) to nose tip.

**RUMP** — The hinder portion of the back and backbone.

**RUN** — Intrusion of white into color area, or color into white area of marked breeds.

**SADDLE** — Rounded, intermediate portion of back between shoulder and loin.

**SANDY** — Color of sand, as in sandy gray Flemish Giants. Gray with reddish brown cast interspersed with dark guard hairs.

**SCREW TAIL** — See Wry Tail.

**SCROTUM** — Skin sack that contains testicles.

**SENIOR** — Older than eight months of age.

**SEX** — Determines whether is buck or doe.

**SHADOW BARS** — Weakness of self color in fur on both front and hind legs; appearing in form of light colored bars running across feet. Also occurs in Agouti pattern.

**SHEEN** — Principal feature of Satin mutation. A bright, natural luster attributed to unique structure of hair shaft, because glass like, transparent hair shell has ability to reflect light.

**SHOULDER** — Uppermost joint of foreleg, connecting to body.

**SILVERED** — Having appearance of silvery sheen or luster; abundance of silver white or silver tipped guard hairs interspersed through fur so as to produce a lustrous silvery appearance.

**SLIPPED CROWN** — Crown too far forward on head or too far back on some breeds of Lops, causing ear carriage to be misplaced.

**SLIPPING COAT** — Coat that is shedding or molting a profusion of hair.

**SLOBBERS** — Excessive salivation creating wet or extremely moist and unsightly fur around mouth and lower jaw and forelegs.

**SMUT** — Dark, sooty appearing surface color, usually formed by a large number of dark guard hairs. Found in many rabbits that carry genetic factor of red. Pelt stain found in Himalayans and Californians. Nose markings found on Himalayans.

**SNIPEY** — A long, elongated narrow head.

**SNUFFLES** — Virulent contagious infection of nasal passages and respiratory organs, usually terminating in chronic illness. Indicated by fever, heavy breathing, sneezing and discharge of thick, creamy pus from nostrils. This is a disqualification.

**SOLID** — A variety classification for judging rabbits with one color over all the body.

**SORE HOCKS** — Ulcerated condition of foot pads or soles of either fore or hind feet of rabbit (a misnomer - not actually pertaining to hock).

**SPECIES** — Division or group of animals or plants with certain similar characteristics that may interbreed (all domestic rabbits are of same species *O. Cuniculus*).

**SPLAYED** — Spraddled legged - (The front and/or back legs are not in proper position, not under rabbit, but to the side).

**SPOT** — Distinct, noticeable cluster of foreign colored hairs forming a definite spot and not just stray hairs close together.

**STANDARD OF PERFECTION** — Book published by ARBA stating requirements of each breed of rabbit for judging purposes. This book is updated every five years with any changes to improve present breeds and/or including new breeds.

**STANDARD WEIGHT** — Recommended weight established for breed and age class.

**STOCKY** — Compact, stout and cobby.

**STRAIN** — Race or stock of rabbits in any standard breed of same family bloodline, having quality of reproducing marked racial characteristics.

**SUCKLE** — To nurse.

**TASSELS** — Longer wool on top of ears on some woolled breeds.

**TATTOO** — Marking in ear for identification.

**TESTICLES** — Male reproductive glands.

**TEXTURE** — That quality of fur pertaining to its action when stroked toward head. Character of fur as determined by feel or touch, such as fine or coarse in texture.

**TICKING** — Wavy distribution of longer guard hair throughout fur of a color distinct from under wool or body fur. Such ticking is usually produced by black tipped guard hairs, as in agouti cavies, chinchilla, Flemish giants and Belgian hares and adds greatly to beauty of fur.

**TOP COLOR** — Surface color of fur lying in its normal position.

**TRIANGLE** — Small area in shape of a triangle behind ears, which is generally lighter in color than rest of coat. A feature of Tan patterned rabbits.

**TRIO OF FRYERS** — Commercial (6-class). Three young meat type rabbits of the same breed, age, size and color kindled 10 weeks before exhibiting. Minimum weight to be three pounds and maximum weight five pounds each. There can be as much as 1/4 pound difference between the three rabbits but other characteristics should match. Body to be well filled, rounded, firm flesh, with good depth of body, well developed shoulder and smooth feel to body. Loin depth, width and hindquarter thickness to be uniform in trio.

**TUCKED UP** — Trim appearance of a rabbit with flank and belly gathered in closely to form an arch when rabbit is in a sitting position.

**TYPE** — Denotes body conformation of a rabbit or shape of a particular part of animal as in "head type". General description of physical makeup of animal.

**TYPICAL** — Serving as an ideal representative of any given breed or variety as applied to type, color or fur quality.

**UNDER COLOR** — Color at base of fur hair shaft next to skin, not belly fur of the animal.

**UNDER WOOL** — Shortest wool fiber, to be more numerous than other two types.

**UNDERCUT** — Belly marking on a Dutch rabbit; a continuation of saddle marking.

**VARIETY** — (as applied to rabbits, type shows breed and color of variety.) A breed subdivision applicable to animals of any recognized standard breed, but distinct in color of fur from other races or subdivisions thereof.

**VENT DISEASE** — Venereal diseases in rabbits of both sexes. Indicated by scabby, reddened male or female organs, usually exuding pus (rabbit syphilis). This is a disqualification.

**VULVA** — External female sexual organs.

**WALL EYES (MOON EYE)** — Having a milky film over cornea or appearance similar to a moonstone. Colored eyes having an extremely light iris giving a glazed appearance.

**WHITE TOENAIL** — Nail without pigmentation showing only pink cast of blood vessel. This is a disqualification in some breeds.

**WOLF TEETH** — Protruding or elongated incisors in either upper or lower jaw causes malocclusion, improper alignment of upper and lower teeth which prevents normal wear.

**WOOL** — Applied as descriptive of fur of Angora rabbits; guard hairs and under fur being from 2 \_ to five inches in length and resembling fine wool in texture.

**WRY TAIL** — Abnormally bent, curled or twisted permanently to one side; a corkscrew tail with one or more turns.