

SCHEDULE OF POINTS

**GENERAL TYPE .....58**

BODY, FEET AND LEGS ..... **30**

BODY.....30

FEET AND LEGS.....0

HEAD, EARS, EYES ..... **28**

HEAD.....16

EAR.....10

EYES.....2

**WOOL.....27**

TEXTURE.....17

DENSITY.....10

LENGTH.....0

**COLOR.....10**

**CONDITION.....5**

**TOTAL POINTS .....100**

**SHOWROOM CLASSES AND WEIGHTS:**

**Senior Bucks and Does**-6 Months of age and over, not over 3 ½ pounds *Minimum weight 2 ½ pounds*

**Junior Bucks Does**-Under 6 months of age, maximum weight 3 pounds. Minimum weight 1 ½ pounds.,

**Breed Wool:** White and Colored classes.

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

**POSING:**

**To pose:** Align the front feet with the eye, adjust the back foot *so the toes line up with* the stifle (knee) and pose the rabbit gently to align the eye with the high point of the body and then evaluate.

*-add posing image -*



A Jersey Woolly should be posed in a relaxed, natural position to display a **medium-high** head mount, thus accentuating the compact type and bold head. A Jersey Woolly should not be stretched out nor over tucked. The head must not be pushed or forced down, nor should it be over-manipulated to pose unnaturally high. These practices distort the desired conformation. *Jersey Woolies will pose more properly when handled gently. To judge, the animal should be posed and then evaluated. It should be released and allowed to relax into its natural stance to evaluate its top line.*

**Balance:** *The harmonious arrangement between head, body, wool, color, and condition. A well-balanced animal is preferred over one that may excel in one aspect, but is inferior in another.*

### GENERAL TYPE

**BODY**—Points 30: The body is to be short and compact, with depth approximately equal to width. *The shoulder should be wide, but not as wide as the hindquarters. The chest should be broad and deep. The midsection is to be well-filled. Hindquarters are to be full and well-rounded to the base of the tail.* The top line is to rise from a strong deep chest and shoulder, with the high point above the stifle, then rounding in a smooth curve to the base of the tail. The head of the animal should not be held when evaluating the top line.

NOTE- The body must be assessed by feeling and not by sight alone. The wool may alter the visual concept of the body type.

**FAULTS**- Level, **sloped** or flat topline, long or narrow body/midsection, or hips. Long, low, or narrow shoulders. Flatness over shoulder or hindquarters, pinched or undercut lower hindquarters.

**HEAD**—Points 16: The head shall be large and in balance with the body. *It may be larger in bucks than in does.* The head is to be **close to, and at the front** of the shoulder, and rest at a 10 o'clock position. The head, when viewed from the side. *It should display curvature should appear short and bold from the base of the ears to beyond the eye, then straight down to the base of the muzzle. This gives the appearance of a flattened face. When viewed straight on, the head should be of equal width extending from the top of the head to the base of the muzzle.* The head is to have side trimmings that blend smoothly into the body wool. It is to have a wool cap of short dense wool from the ear base forward.

**Faults**—*A head that is round from all directions*, long or narrow head, pinched muzzle, or narrow between the eyes. Fault for lack of a wool cap or side trimmings. *Fault for heavy trimmings. (side trimmings so long that they do not blend into the wool, or head trimmings so long that they cover and or obscure the shape of head).*

Images proposed, front and side view:



**EARS**—points 10

*Ears should balance such that they are proportionate to the head, and the overall animal.* They should be well furred and of good substance. They are to be carried erect, and placed on top of the head, close set, but not necessarily touching. When allowed to relax, they will often hold their ears in a gentle V. Tips of the ears are to be slightly rounded.

*Note: Due to positioning of ear and width of head, Jersey Woolies tend to have more mobility and control of ears, therefore time should be allowed for them to relax and show true ear position.*

**Faults**--Thin, bowed, poorly furred, or scissored ear. Fault severely for ears that are *slipped or when relaxed appear nearly horizontal.*

**Disqualification from Competition**-- Ears over 3 inches; tassels on ears.

**EYES**—Points 2: *Eyes should be bold and bright.* Eyes are to be the color described in the individual variety.

**FEET & LEGS**—Points 0: *Front legs are to be short, thick, straight, and of medium bone.* Front feet are to have normal fur below the ankle. Hind legs may carry wool below the hock.

**Fault**—Extremely fine bone.

**Disqualification from Competition**—Wool below the ankle joint; toenail disqualification as per ARBA description.

**Note:** The Jersey Woolly coat is to exhibit easy care properties. *There should be an appearance of significantly more guard hairs than undercoat.* The coat should be full of life, *such that when it is lifted forward, it moves gently back into place, showing drape.* Although the fibers may be spun, the coat should not be considered for commercial wool purposes.

**Length**—0 points. No extra consideration should be given to a longer coat over a shorter coat of **minimum** length. A smooth outline, produced by uniform length of the longer guard hairs, *is important to form uniform drape over the underwool,* thus giving a flowing appearance to the coat. Wool on the underside of the animal may be shorter. *Length of wool is to balance over the entire body.*

**Texture**--Points 17: *There should be a greater* proportion of heavier, thicker guard hairs than underwool, producing a **medium-** coarse to coarse texture. *A Jersey Woolly has guard hair thicker in diameter than any other wool breed.* The ends of the guard hairs should be longer than the undercoat, creating a drape. *Texture is what gives the coat life and its easy-care properties.*

**Density**---Points 10: *Density is to be of quantity enough to provide the coat lift, but not so dense as to cause an erect coat.* Density is to be uniform. Density is to be assessed by feeling, as well as blowing into the wool. The wool should separate all the way to the skin without webbing or matting. *Neither length of underwool, nor webbed or matted coat should be mistaken for density.*

**Note**— Juniors may exhibit a softer coat than a senior, but should display the evidence of guard hairs.

**Faults**— *A coat too fine in texture, with guard hairs that are weak or thin, or lacks the proper amount of guard hairs.* Guard hairs the same length as the undercoat. *A matted or webbed coat.* A coat that is choppy or uneven, *or one with bare spots. Fault Severely for an erect coat, a cottony coat on a senior,* or a thin or limp coat.

**Disqualification from Competition**--Wool shorter than 1 1/2 inches in length, excepting the underside.

**COLOR**—Points 10: As per description in the list of recognized varieties.

**CONDITION**—Points 5: As per ARBA description.

## AGOUTI GROUP

**CHESTNUT**— *The surface color of the body is to be light brown that has evenly distributed jet-black ticking. The intermediate band is to be orange over a band of slate blue undercolor. Surface color of the belly is to be white to creamy tan, clearly defined over a slate blue undercolor. The chest, head, outside of ears and upper side of tail is to match the body surface color. Ears are to be laced in black. The triangle is to be orange over a slate blue undercolor. Eye circles, nostrils and jowls are to be white to creamy tan. Surface color on the underside of the tail is to match the surface color of the belly. Eyes Brown.*

**Faults**— *Surface color that is too light or too dark. Fault severely for poor ring definition; or a very faded orange band.*

**CHINCHILLA**—The surface color of the body is to be an evenly distributed blend of black and pearl that is lightly tipped with black. The intermediate band color is to be pearl clearly defined over a band of slate blue undercolor. Surface color of the belly is to be white to pearl, clearly defined over slate blue undercolor. The triangle is to be white over a slate blue undercolor. The chest, head, outside of ears and upper side of tail are to match the body surface color. Ears are to be laced in black. Eye circles, nostrils and jowls are to be pearl. Surface color on the underside of the tail is to match surface color of the belly. Eyes—Brown, blue-gray, marbled.

**Faults**—Fault severely for poor ring definition; surface color that is too light, too dark, or uneven; Brownish tinge to color.

**Disqualifications from Competition**—Lack of slate undercolor: lack of lacing or ear lacing other than black.

**OPAL**—The surface color of the top and sides of the body is to be a rich medium blue. The intermediate color is to be fawn clearly defined over a slate blue undercolor. The upper side of the tail is to be blue, sparsely ticked with fawn, over a slate blue undercolor. The eye circles, the jowls, the inside of the ears, and the underside of the tail are to be white or creamy tan colored. The triangle is to be fawn with a slate blue undercolor. The surface color of the belly is to be white or creamy tan over a slate blue undercolor. Eyes-- Blue Gray

**Faults**—Surface color that is too light, uneven or faded in appearance. Fault severely for poor ring color

**Disqualification from competition**—Failure to show fawn intermediate ring color; lack of slate undercolor.

**SQUIRREL**—The surface color of the body is to be an evenly distributed blend of blue and light pearl that is lightly tipped in blue. The intermediate band color is to be light pearl defined over a band of slate blue undercolor. Surface color of the belly is to be light pearl to white over a blue grey undercolor. The triangle is to be white with a slate undercolor. The chest, head, outside of ears and upper side of tail are to match the body surface color. Ears are to be laced in blue. Eye circles, nostrils and jowls are to be light pearl. Surface color on the underside of the tail is to match surface color of the belly. Eyes—Blue grey, marbled.

**Faults**—Extremely light surface color; Fault severely for poor ring definition.

**Disqualification from competition** —Absence of ring color; lack of ear lacing; ear lacing any color other than blue.

## AOV GROUP

**ORANGE**—The surface color of the head, body and legs are to be a bright and rich orange color. The color of the wool may fade to a light orange to white as it extends down to the base of the hair shaft. Eye circles, inside of ears, nostrils, underside of jowls, belly and underside of tail to be light cream to white. Orange lap spots are permissible. Eyes—Brown.

**Fault**—Smut or ticking on head, ears, body or feet.

**POINTED WHITE VARIETIES—Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac**--Body color is to be pure white. Markings (nose, ears, feet, and tail), *as close to the solid variety as possible. Blacks may exhibit sepia coloration.*

Nose marking is to be distinct and run well up the face. Pigment may often be seen below the nose. Ears are to be fully colored and clean cut at the base. Color is to extend as far as possible up the legs. Top and underside of the tail is to be colored. Toenails must show color. Light toenails, showing pigmentation, must match on corresponding foot. Eyes—Ruby pupil with pink iris.

**Faults:** Very Faded color on points, uneven markings, frosted appearance to the marking color.

**Disqualifications from Competition:** Tan Pattern markings (nostril, inside of ears, break in color on the insides of the legs and/or lack of color on the underside of tail), white spot in any marking, complete lack of any marking, smut on the usable portion of the wool (eye stain permitted), definite white nail(s), unmatched toenails on the same foot or corresponding foot.

## BROKEN GROUP

*Note: Nose marking-is any wool coloration within the area of the butterfly.*

Brokens are to include any recognized breed variety in conjunction with white. Broken pattern animals are to have both ears colored, color around the eyes, and a nose marking. (No preference given for a full nose butterfly over an evenly balanced nose marking.) The body pattern may be spotted, with individual-colored spots, or patches over the back, sides, and hips: or *a blanket pattern, with color starting at or near the neck and continuing over the back, sides and hips.* Preference is for an evenly balanced pattern. Toenails should be white, but no fault or disqualification for colored toenail(s). Eyes—Color to correspond to the colored variety requirement.

**FAULTS**—Unbalanced nose marking: scattered white hairs in the ears; unbalanced body markings; uneven color. *Color more than 50% at judges' opinion.*

**DISQUALIFICATION – NO CHANGE**

## SELF CLASS

**BLUE EYED WHITE**—Color is to be pure white. Toenails are to be white. Eyes— Blue

~~**FAULT CREAMY OR YELLOW CAST**~~ Delete fault only change on Self Class

**Disqualifications from Competition**—Pigment anywhere on the coat: marbled or grayish cast to the eyes.

**TORTOISE SHELL**—Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac (move all tort to one paragraph) **(ARBA DID THIS CHANGE IN THE CURRENT SOP FOR US)**

**TORTOISE SHELL**—Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac. Black and Chocolate are to have a clean smokey orange on the saddle; Blue and Lilac are to have fawn on the saddle, with all varieties blending into a shading of darker color over the rump, haunches, flank, and belly. The top color is to carry down and blend into a cream undercolor next to the skin. Top of the tail is to match shading color as near as possible. Shading on the head is darkest at the whisker bed, blending into a lighter shade at the jawline, and darkening up at the ear base, blending up the ears. Eyes— (Black and Chocolate) Brown, (Blue and Lilac) Blue-Gray.

**Faults**—Animals too light or too dark in color. Blotchy color or heavy shading on the body. (ADD FAULT)

**SEAL**—Color is to be a very dark sepia (almost black) on the face, ears, saddle, feet, and tail. Body wool is to shade only slightly to a dark sepia on the flanks, chest, and belly. Eyes—Brown. Ruby cast permissible.

**Fault**—Blotchy Shading. (added fault)

No Change to DQ

No Change to any other shaded.

## TAN PATTERN

All varieties are to have “Tan Pattern Markings” in the following areas: nostril, eye circles, jowls, chest, inside of the ears, triangle, collar, belly, insides of legs and underside of the tail. All other areas are to be as described in each variety. The belly and insides of the legs are to have complementary undercolor. Lap marks are permissible.

**OTTER**—Black, Blue, Chocolate, and Lilac otter. The surface color of the head, outside of ears, front of the forefeet, outside of hind feet, and the top and sides of the body are to be as described in the respective self-varieties. The Black and Chocolate otter animals will have orange markings and ticking color, while the Blue and Lilac animals will have fawn markings and ticking color. The belly, nostril, eye circles, jowls, underside of the tail, inside of the ears, back of the forefeet and the inside of the hind feet and legs are to be creamy white, highlighted by an orange or fawn marking as it meets the self-color of the body. The undercolor of the belly is to be gray. The triangle and the collar are to be orange or fawn. Prominent orange or fawn ticking is to be evenly distributed around the chest, sides, and lower hindquarters. The eye color is to be as described in the respective self-varieties.

ARBA Added Chocolate and Lilac Otter descriptions