



2019 ANRCI BREED STANDARDS & BREEDS IN DEVELOPMENT

This document contains the non BRC Breeds that are currently accepted for showing under ANRCI rules.

ANRCI accepts intermediate weights and ages for British Giants and French Lops.

This booklet also contains the extra Dutch colours that we accept.

It contains the Breeds in Development.

Exhibitors can use these BiD working standards as a guide to develop these breeds and they can be shown in the BiD classes until they are accepted by ANRCI.

It contains the amended Breed in Development processes that you need to complete when doing a new BiD.

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Non BRC Accepted Breeds

This section contains non BRC Breeds that are accepted by ANRCI. The standard is as written by ARBA or the European Standard.

American Flemish	ARBA Standard	Fancy
German Angora	European Standard	Fancy
Jersey Woolly	ARBA Standard	Fancy

These ARBA and European Standards can be shown in normal Breed classes and are eligible for Challenge Certificates at the Judges' discretion.

American Flemish Giant (ARBA Standard)

Ring Size: H		Points
1. General Type		55
	Body	35
	Head	7
	Ears	4
	Eyes	2
	Feet & Legs	6
	Tail	1
2. Fur		15
3. Colour		20
4. Condition		10
Total		100

Adult bucks 11 months and over 13 lbs (5.896 kg) and over

Adult does 11 months and over 14 lbs (6.350 kg) and over

Intermediate bucks and does - 5 to 11 months of age

Under 5 months of age - Min weight for bucks and does 6 1/2 lbs (2.948 kg)

Balance

This term describes an animal that is well proportioned throughout, or “balanced”. Ears, limbs and head should harmonize and balance with size of the body. An extremely long bodied animal should have longer ears and longer legs than an animal of medium length. It should stand higher, the head should be slightly longer, and even the tail should be longer. The extremely long animal should not be narrow, but sufficiently full over the shoulders, body, and hips to balance with the length. The ear base is very important on a Flemish Giant, and is often the deciding point in determining the best balanced specimen. It should be heavy and full at the base, and the ears should be well set on the head. A well balanced Flemish Giant has good, heavy bone, not light or fine. In contests between animals that are nearly equal, the animal with

the best balance should win. While a large, heavy animal is desired, a smaller well balanced animal, in good condition, with good fur, and colour shall win over a larger animal not possessing these qualities.

1. General Type – 55 Points

Body - Points 35: (Shape-Size)

The body should be as long and powerful as possible, (not fat) with full, broad forequarters, hindquarters, and full chest. The body should gracefully arch from immediately behind the shoulder blades, reaching its highest point directly above the haunches (hips), and gracefully sweep, rounded and full, to the base of the tail. Sideline should taper slightly from the hindquarters to the shoulders. Hindquarters should be broad and massive. The body should be well filled, solid, smooth, and firm, showing good muscular development. Size should exemplify the giant characteristics and physical features in proportion. Does may have a large, full, evenly carried dewlap.

Faults: Pinched rump; paunchy; over fat; flabby; narrow.

Disqualifications: A short, blocky body, with no arch. Length under 20 inches (51 cm) on an adult, measured from end of the nose to base of the tail.

Head - Points 7:

The head shall be large, broad, and in proportion to the body. Bucks shall be more massive than does.

Ears - Points 4:

The ears shall be in proportion to the body size, with erect carriage, and heavy ear base. Ideal length shall be 6 inches (15.24 cm) or more for adults and intermediates.

Faults: Thin ears; weak base.

Disqualifications: Ear length under 5 3/4 inches (14.60 cm) on adults. Ears that turn over at the tips.

Eyes - Points 2:

The eyes shall have a reposeful expression.

Feet and Legs - Points 6:

Feet and legs shall be straight, large, long, strong, powerful, and in proportion to body size. Toenails shall be evenly coloured on all varieties except white.

Faults: Medium length; medium bone.

Disqualifications: Short legs; fine, thin bone; cow hocks; flat feet or week ankles. (Week ankles are a bending at the pastern (ankle) affecting the straightness of the forelegs). Toenails not matching on the same foot or on corresponding foot.

Tail - Points 1:

The tail shall conform in size to the body and be carried erect.

2. Fur - Points 15: (Roll back)

The fur is to be a glossy, full, dense coat, full of life and brightness. Fur is to have uniform length and be free from moult. Coat shall roll back to its normal position when stroked from the hindquarters towards the shoulders.

Faults: Thin or very short coat; long or soft coat; flying coat.

3. Colour - Points 20:

In all varieties, the surface colour shall be uniform.

Black - The surface colour shall be solid black. The undercolour shall be slate blue. Eyes - Brown.

Faults: Ticking; brownish cast.

Blue - The surface colour shall be dark blue. The undercolour shall be slate blue. Eyes - Blue grey.

Faults: Ticking; brownish cast; ear lacing.

Fawn - The surface colour shall be a rich, golden straw colour. The undercolour shall blend to a pale cream next to the skin. Belly surface colour, under colour, and underside of tale shall be light cream to white. Crotch marks are accepted. Eyes - Brown.

Faults: Ticking; excessive wide eye circles; light patches on any part of the body colour; ear lacing; smut; reddish belly colour.

Light Grey - The surface colour shall be a uniform light grey, with ticking of black tipped guard hairs. It shall be an agouti coat, with distinct bands visible when blowing into the coat. The under colour shall be slate blue next to the skin, and there shall be an intermediate band of off-white. Belly surface colour shall be white, with slate blue undercolour. Crouch marks are accepted. Underside of tail shall be a continuation of the belly surface colour. Eyes - Brown.

Faults: Dark grey belly surface colour; sandy or brassiness in surface colour.

Sandy - The surface colour shall be a reddish sandy, interspersed with contrasting dark ticking. The undercolour shall show a brassy reddish intermediate colour with slate blue undercolour next to the skin. The ears shall be laced with black. The belly and underside of the tail shall be cream to white, except for crotch marks. Eyes - Brown

Faults - Heavy, dark ticking; smudgy or patchy colour. Slate blue belly undercolour is permissible, but not desirable.

Steel Grey - Surface colour shall be a black steel grey, with a moderate amount of light grey tipped guard hairs evenly distributed. This colour shall be even over the entire body, including head, ears, feet, and legs. Undercolour shall be slate blue, carried down to the skin. Belly surface colour shall be white as possible, with slate blue undercolour. Underside of tail shall be a continuation of belly surface colour. Crotch marks are accepted. Eyes - Brown.

Faults: Brownish cast; black patches; belly colour similar to balance of body.

Disqualifications: Ring colour over the back. (Slight ring colour on the lower part of the body permissible.)

White - Colour shall be pure white throughout. Eyes – Pink

Faults: Yellow cast; stains.

Faults (All varieties except white) - Stray white hairs; shadow bars; off colour on feet and legs.

Disqualification: Any other colour than described in variety description.

4. Condition - Points 10

All animals are to have a definite appearance of health and vigor. They are to be bold and bright of eye. To have a good coat, firmly set in the pelt. They are to be firm in flesh covering, neither too fat, with soft, flabby flesh; nor too thin in flesh, creating a bony effect. Flesh is to be deep and even over the entire body.

German Angora (European Standard)

Ring Size: H	Points
1. Weight	20
2. Body Structure Type and Shape	20
3. Wool Density and Length	15
4. Wool Uniformity	15
5. Wool Texture	15
6. Head, Ear, Leg Furnishings	10
7. Condition	5
Total	100

The aim is a medium sized rabbit with good body shape and distinct breed type with well-developed wool, a nice fringe, tassels on the ears and furnishings on cheeks and legs. The German Angora should produce a consistent high amount of usable wool with low work input. It should be a good food converter, have the ability to put on weight and have good fertility and ability to raise young. The aim should be a combination of good wool production and Beauty.

The judging of the body shape of a German Angora in full wool is more difficult than in a normal haired breed. A heavy wool fleece can easily disguise faults that could be picked up easily in normal haired breeds. Because of this judging has to be done by feeling the body with your fingers.

1. Weight and points - 20 Points

2.50 kg	2.75 kg	3.00 kg	3.25 kg	3.50 kg	5.5 kg
15	16	17	18	19	20

Minimum weight is 2.5 kg

Normal weight is over 3.5 kg

Top weight is 5 kg

2. Body structure, type and shape - 20 Points

Great oversize is undesirable and not compatible in combination with other, more important goals to be achieved in this breed. Judging the body of an Angora in full wool is more difficult than on normal haired rabbits, because the density of the wool has a tendency to stand in the way of properly discovering the faults in the body type.

To judge the type, it is necessary to feel the body with your fingertips. The body is of medium length, cylindrical, of good depth and width for balance. The ideal body is as wide at the shoulders as it is deep. The length should be three times that same measurement.

The strong hind legs are of medium length, appearing shorter and heavier with the wool on. The head is of good width, not too narrow, attached to a short neck. The ears are meaty, well-haired, carried erect, in balance with the body. Older does should have a well-formed dewlap.

3. Wool density and length - 15 Points

The wool must be very dense, so that the skin is fully covered. The more density is on the animal, the more value the animal has. The length of the wool, judged in the staple, should be 2-1/2 inches (6.35 cm). A minimum of 13/4 inches (4.44 cm) is required for animals to be able to compete in show. Exceptions to that rule are special wool production record shows. Wool length may be estimated or measured with a ruler

4. Wool Uniformity - 15 Points

The wool length and texture should be evenly distributed on the whole body, even on the belly, with preference given to higher density.

5. Wool Texture – 15 Points

The wool consists of three types of hair, is to be healthy, strong, and not to lend itself to felting.

A. Undercoat

Must be predominant, finely crimped and silky soft, of good length. Desirable is a medium fine, soft, even wool, of even fine crimp and silky sheen.

B. Awn fluff

Awn Hair and Wool – are the intermediate fibers between the Underwool and the Guard hair. Both Awn Hair and Awn wool tend to be longer and have a slightly more relaxed crimp than the underwool. Awn fibers always terminate in a curved tip. Even after shearing, the curved end will reassert itself approximately an 1/8 of an inch below the originally shorn end.

C. Guard hair

Extends the other hair types, is stronger and straight. The tip is strong. As a rule, does have more guard hair than bucks, especially older does.

The texture of the wool coat is comprised by a good balance between all of the fibers types under a shearing system. Underwool should be predominant. Guard hair must be present in bucks and should not be too heavy in does. Obvious crimp is desirable.

6. Head, ear and leg furnishings - 10 Points

The ears, forehead, cheeks, front feet and hind feet should be furnished. The ideal amount of furnishings would be attractive underwool tufting which require little maintenance. Excessively heavy furnishings or “wool blind” furnishings are not desirable. The bucks have better developed furnishings than the does. This is to be kept in mind when judging. The colour of the albino German Angora, seen in the staple, appears to be ivory, while the normal haired areas are pure white. These differences are not to be seen as a fault. The eyes of the albino German Angora are transparent, colourless, with a pink or bluishpink appearance. All of the claws are white. Coloured animals may be exhibited as long as they are not bi-coloured. In coloured animals, the colour on the normal haired areas is darker than the wool. The toenail colour must match in non-albino angoras.

7. Condition - 5 Points

Only clean, well-cared-for animals belong in an exhibition. The legs, ears, and vent area is to be clean, the claws to be well-trimmed. Animals with lightly soiled areas and long claws shall lose points. Animals that are heavily soiled or have lice, fleas, mites, etc. shall be removed from the table and eliminated. Yellow wool on the underside of the feet and the vent area is not to be faulted.

Accepted Colour – Red Eyed White

Jersey Woolly (ARBA Standard)

Ring Size: B	Points
1. General Type	58
Body	30
Head	16
Ears	10
Eyes	2
Feet & Legs	0
2. Wool	27
Texture	14
Density	8
Length	5
3. Colour	10
4. Condition	5
Total	100

Adult weight not over 3 1/2 lbs - 1.587 kg
Ideal adult weight 3 lbs - 1.360 kg
Under 5 month max. 3 lbs - 1.360 kg
Under 5 month min. 1 1/2 lbs - 680 grams

1. General Type – 58 Points

Body: Points 30:

The body is to be short and compact, with depth to approximately equal width. The shoulders are to be of nearly the same width as the hindquarters. The midsection is to be well filled. Hindquarters are to be full and well rounded. The top line is to rise slightly, from a strong shoulder, rounding in a smooth curve to the base of the tail.

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

Posing: A Jersey Woolly should be posed in a relaxed, natural position to display a high head mount, thus accentuating the compact type and bold head. A Jersey Woolly should not be stretched out or 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.

Faults – Level topline, long or narrow body/midsection; narrow shoulders or hips; flatness over shoulder or hindquarters; pinched or undercut lower hindquarters; roughness over hips.

Disqualification from competition - Animals exhibiting exceptionally long, narrow, rangy body type.

Head - Points 16

The head shall be set high and close to the shoulders. The head shall be wide and short, beginning at the base of the ears, and carrying between the eyes to a well filled muzzle. The head shall be in balance with the body. When viewed from the side the head shall appear short and bold, rounding from the ears and brow to a plane between the eyes and nose, then rounding at the muzzle and jowl. The head is to have “side trimmings”, consisting of longer fur fibers along the jaw line, which blend smoothly into the body wool. It is to have a “wool cap” of short, dense wool from the ear base forward.

Faults - Long or narrow head, pinched muzzle. Cut severely for lack of “wool cap” or “side trimmings”.

Ears - Points 10:

Ears are to be short, well furred, and of good substance. They are to be carried erect, but not necessarily touching. Tips of the ears are to be slightly rounded. Ears are to balance with the head. Ideal length of ears is 2 1/2 inches (6.35 cm). (To measure ear length, place a ruler against the skull, between the ears.)

Faults – Thin, bowed, or poorly furred ears; poor ear carriage. Fault severely for ears that lie flat or are carried in a wide “V”.

Disqualifications from competition - Ears over 3 inches long (7.62 cm); tassels on ears.

Eyes - Points 2:

Eyes are to be bold and bright. Eyes are to be the colour described in the standard.

Disqualification from competition - Any eye colour other than called for in the list of recognized varieties.

Feet and Legs - Points 0:

Legs are to be sturdy and straight. Front feet are to have normal fur below the ankle. Hind legs may carry wool below the hock.

Faults - Extremely fine bone.

Disqualifications from competition - Wool below the ankle joint; toenail disqualification as per ARBA description.

2. Wool - 27 Points

Note: The Jersey Woolly coat is to exhibit “easy care” properties by virtue of the predominance of guard hairs. The coat should be full of life. Although the fibers may be spun, the coat should not be considered for commercial wool purposes.

Texture - Points 14:

The coat is to have a greater proportion of heavier, thicker guard hairs than crimped underwool, producing a slightly coarse to coarse texture. The ends of the longer guard hairs are to gently drape over the undercoat and to display a healthy luster.

Faults - Very coarse or wiry texture; matted or webbed coat; erect coat. Cut severely for a soft or cottony texture on an adult coat.

Note – Juniors may exhibit a softer coat than the seniors but should display the evidence of guard hairs.

Density - Points 8:

The greatest density possible is desired, with respect to the correct texture. Density is to be uniform. Density is to be assessed by feeling as well as by blowing into the coat. When blowing into the coat, wool should separate all the way to the skin without showing webbing or matting.

Faults - Cut severely for a limp or thin coat; severe moult; bare areas; matted and/or webbed coats.

Length - Points 5:

Ideal length of wool is 3 inches (7.62 cm). A smooth outline, produced by uniform length of the longer guard hairs is most important to form a uniform drape over the underwool, thus giving a flowing appearance to the coat. No extra consideration should be given to a longer coat over a shorter coat of

acceptable length. Wool on the underside of the animal may be shorter. Minimum length of wool is 1 1/2 inches (3.81 cm).

Faults – Guard hairs the same length as the undercoat. Choppy, uneven coat; short wool, resembling hair.

Disqualification from competition - Wool shorter than 1 1/2 inches (3.81 cm) in length, excepting the underside.

3. Colour - Points 10:

All colours and patterns recognised by the ANRCI are accepted.

Faults – All colours - Stray white hairs; hutch stains; faded or sunburnt colour.

Note: Because of the wool length and structure, the body colour will usually appear lighter than on the head, ears and feet. Also, many coloured animals will display a pseudo-ring pattern as juniors or when growing out a new coat as an adult. This is allowed and should not be confused with the agouti pattern.

4. Condition - Points 5:

All animals are to have a definite appearance of health and vigor. They are to be bold and bright of eye. To have a good coat, firmly set in the pelt. They are to be firm in flesh covering, neither too fat, with soft, flabby flesh; nor too thin in flesh, creating a bony effect when examined. Flesh is to be deep and even over the entire body.

ANRCI Accepted Breeds

These are ANRCI accepted Breeds that have Australian created and accepted Standards and colours.

Plush Lop

Ring size: C	Points
1. Type, weight and condition	25
2. Head, Crown, Ears and Eyes	25
3. Coat	30
4. Colour and pattern	20
Total	100

1. Type, weight and condition – 25 Points

Type:

Body compact, firm fleshed with well rounded loins. Deep broad, chest with wide shoulders, creates a strong, well muscled appearance. Ideally the shoulders and the hindquarters should be roughly the same width. Head set well on the shoulders with little visible neck. The front legs are short strong and straight. The hind legs are short, strong, and carried parallel to the body. The tail is straight and well furred.

A small dewlap in does is permissible but not desirable.

Adult weight:

Ideal weight range	2.40 kg - 2.50 kg
Minimum weight	2.30 kg
Maximum weight	2.60 kg

Condition:

The exhibit should be in a perfect state of health and bodily condition, free from soiling, particularly on the feet, ears and genitals. The coat should reflect the overall good health of the animal, which should appear alert and vigorous.

2. Head, Crown, Ears and Eyes – 25 Points

Head:

Bold and well developed. Good width between the eyes, full cheeks and a broad muzzle desirable.

Crown:

The basal ridge of the ears should appear prominent across the top of the skull to form a crown.

Ears:

Should be broad, thick, well furred and rounded at the ends. They should be carried close to the cheeks hanging down straight behind the eyes and not point forwards or backwards. Giving a horse shoe like outline when viewed from the front. The inside of the ears should not be visible when carried correctly. The ears are not measured.

Eyes:

Bold, round, bright and large. Matching the correct colour description.

3. Coat – 30 Points

Approximately 1.27 cm (1/2 inch) in length. Fine silky texture, free from harshness, wooliness, good density, smooth and level over the body, of a lustrous sheen, firm and plush like character, devoid of projecting guard hairs.

4. Colour and pattern – 20 Points

Any colour or pattern accepted by the British Rabbit Council apart from the broken pattern.

Faults:

Type and condition:

Narrow shoulders, body too long, head shape narrow and snikey. Ears not properly lopped or folded.

Excessive wear on pads, but skin unbroken. Rear feet not parallel with the body.

Excessive dewlap. Light soiling of the feet, ears or genitals, fur stained or matted. Lack of vitality. White toenails in coloured exhibits.

Weight over the maximum limit to be a fault not a disqualification.

Coat:

Lack of density, harsh, wavy, woolly or curly coats. Excessive white hairs in coloured exhibits- (but not to be confused with ticking in ticked varieties such as fox and otters). Colour faults as per the lop standards.

Disqualifications:

Weight under the minimum. Ill health, poor condition, malocclusion or deformed teeth. White nose in butterflies, white patches in coloured exhibits, bent or bowed feet or legs, any discernable illness or disease, blindness, parasitic infection, much soiling. Sore pads (where the skin on feet is broken or scabbed), runny, speckled, wall or odd coloured eyes. Evidence of irregular show preparation such as trimming or dying.

Miniature Plush Lop

Ring Size: K	Points
1. Type, Weight & Condition	25
2. Head ,Ears, Crown & Eyes	25
3. Coat	30
4. Colour and Pattern	20
Total	100

The Miniature Plush Lop is intended to be a Miniature Lop Rabbit with the fur quality of the Rex breeds. It should be judged as per a Miniature Lop with the exception of the coat. It is permitted a slightly higher weight limit to allow the correct impression of boldness.

1. Type, Weight & Condition – 25 Points

Type

Bold Thickset and firm in flesh. The body should be short, cobby and well-muscled with little visible neck. The well-muscled rump is short and well rounded. The chest is broad and deep with curved sides where it meets the shoulders, which are broad and strong. Overall appearance to give a compact impression. The front legs are thick, short and straight. The hind legs are short, strong powerful and carried parallel to the body. The tail is straight, strong and well furred. A small dewlap is permissible but not desirable.

Adult Weight

	Ideal	Maximum
Kg	1.7	1.8
1b/oz	3lb 12 oz	4lb

Condition

The exhibit should be in a perfect state of health and bodily condition, free from soiling particularly on the feet, ears and genitals. The coat should reflect the overall good health of the exhibit, which should appear alert and vigorous.

2. Head, Crown Ears and Eyes – 25 Points

Head

The head should be bold and broad with well-developed cheeks and set well into the shoulders. The shape of the head has rounded profile with a good width between the eyes, full cheeks and broad muzzle is desirable. The basal ridge of the ears should appear prominent across the top of the skull to form a crown.

Ears

Ears should be broad, thick, well furred and rounded at the ends. They should be carried close to the cheeks hanging down straight behind the eyes and not point forward or backwards, giving a horseshoe like outline when viewed from the front. The inside of the ears should not be visible when carried correctly. The ears are not measured.

Eyes

The eyes are bold, round bright and large, and matching the correct colour description.

3. Coat – 30 Points

Approximately 1.27cm (1/2inch) in length. Fine silky texture, free from harshness and woolliness, good density, smooth and level over the whole body, of a lustrous sheen, firm and Plush like character, devoid of projecting guard hairs.

4. Colour and Pattern – 20 Points

Any colour and pattern accepted by the British Rabbit Council apart from the Broken Pattern.

Faults

Type and Condition:

Narrow shoulders, Body too long, head shape narrow and snipey, Ears not properly lopped or folded .Excessive wear on pads but skin unbroken. Rear feet not parallel to the body. Excessive dewlap. Light soiling of the feet, ears or genitals, fur stained or matted. Lack of vitality. White toenails in coloured exhibits.

Weight over 1.8kg

Coat:

Lack of density, harsh, wavy, woolly or curly coats, excessive white hairs in coloured exhibits, (but not to be confused with ticking in on ticked varieties such as Fox and Otters). Colour faults as per the Lop Standards.

Disqualifications

Weight, over 1.85kg, Ill health poor condition, Malocclusion or deformed teeth. White nose in butterfly pattern, White patches in coloured exhibits, Bent or bowed feet or legs. Any discernible illness or disease, blindness, parasitic infection, much soiling. Sore pads where skin on the feet is broken or scabbed. Runny, speckled, wall or odd coloured eyes. Evidence of irregular preparation for exhibition including trimming and dyeing.

Mini Satin Rex

Ring Size: B	Points
1. Coat	50
2. Colour &/Or Pattern	30
3. Type	20
Total	100

Weight	Minimum	Maximum
Adults	1.700kg (3lbs 12oz)	2.041kg (4lbs 8oz)
Under 5 Months		1.700kg (3lbs 12 oz)

1. Coat – 50 Points

To be approx. ½ inch (1.27 cms) in length with fine Satin-like texture and sheen, very dense and free from projecting guard hairs.

2. Colour &/or Pattern – 30 Points

As for Standard Rex.

3. Type – 20 Points

Well-proportioned and graceful carriage with the body sloping gently up to a well-rounded quarters, set upon strong hind legs. Medium bone. Head bold and broad, ears erect and to be in proportion to the body, dewlap should not be excessive, eyes and toenails should preferably match body colour.

Faults

As for Standard Rex

Disqualifications

As for Standard Rex, weights outside the limits, any rabbit with Netherland Dwarf features

ANRCI Accepted Variations to Existing Breeds

Dutch Colours

(These colours are accepted by ANRCI)

Lilac

Type and weight as Dutch Standard.

Colour: A pinky shade of Dove Grey throughout from tip of fur to skin. Eye colour to be lilac.

Cinnamon

Type and weight as Dutch Standard.

Colour: Chocolate Agouti. To be a bright golden tan. Fur lightly tipped with brown, intermediate colour to be light orange, clearly defined on a blue under colour. Belly and underside of tail to be white with blue under colour. Eye colour to be brown but may have a ruby glow.

Lynx

Type and weight as Dutch Standard.

Colour: Lilac Agouti. Top colour to be lilac ticked with fawn, intermediate colour to be orange, clearly defined on a white under colour. Belly and underside of tail white - blue under colour allowed. Should not have bluish tinge on top colour. Eye colour to match coat.

Opal

Type and weight as Dutch Standard.

Colour: Top colour pale shade of blue with a fawn between this and a slate blue under colour. Ears laced blue. Eye circles, underside of tail and belly to be white with slate under colour. Eye colour to match coat

Chinchilla

Type and weight as Dutch Standard.

Colour: Undercolour to be dark slate blue at base. Intermediate portion pearl (slate to be definitely wider than the pearl) with black narrow line edging. Pearling to be clearly defined. Top grey brightly ticked with black hairs. May be permitted to have a paler belly colour.

Otter Any Colour

Type and weight as Dutch Standard.

Colour: To match the otter standard. All colour variations accepted - black, chocolate, blue, lilac.

Torte

Type and weight as Dutch Standard.

A rich orange saddle gradually shading to blue/black on the flanks, haunches and belly with points bluish/black. The top colour to go well down the fur with a bluish white under colour.

Beige

Type and weight as Dutch Standard.

Dark Chamois or light sandy colour, down to the skin, faintly ticked with blue. Hairs tinted light at base, medium in middle and darker at tips. Blue shading on flanks, muzzle, edges of ears. Top sides of hind legs beige, pads blue; Forefeet same as body. Tail beige on top, blue under. Belly beige with deeper blue shading.

Chocolate Torte

Type and weight as Dutch Standard.

An even shade of orange top colour to carry well down and shading off to a lighter colour to the skin. Ears, belly and underside of tail-light chocolate brown. Cheeks and hindquarters (flanks) shaded or toned with light chocolate brown. Brown eyes.

Cream Sussex

Type and weight as Dutch Standard.

Overall impression deep pinkish cream with lilac shading. Back: Deep pinkish cream ticked with a mixture of lilac and ivory, shading down to an ivory base. Belly and under tail: Lilac, undercolour cream shading down to an ivory base. Smut, ears, feet and tail lilac over a cream base. Nape and groins streaks rich pinkish cream. Eyes grey. Nails light horn

Intermediate Weights (These weights are accepted by ANRCI)

Aged 5 - 11 months

French Lops

Doe	7 ½ lbs – 10 lbs or 3.402 kg - 4.536 kg
Buck	7 ½ lbs – 10 lbs or 3.402 kg - 4.536 kg

British Giant

Doe	10 lbs – 13 ½ lbs or 4.536 kg - 6.123kg
Buck	9 lbs – 12 ½ lbs or 4.082 kg - 5.670 kg

Breeds In Development

This section contains Non BRC breeds that have been granted a BID Certificate.

Mini English Angora	Christina Heaphy (Vic)	Fancy
Satin Angora	Heidi Johnson (Vic)	Fancy
Satin Lop	Mich Winter (Vic)	Lop
Mini Satin Lop	Mich Winter (Vic)	Lop
Tasman White	Sarah Van Steenis (Tas)	Fur
Mini Astrex	Tracey Farr (WA)	Rex

These breeds can only be shown in the BID class and are not eligible for a CC

It is required that all ANRCI affiliated clubs accommodate a Breed in Development class (Fancy, Lop, Fur and Rex) to be judged at the end of each group. No CC's are to be awarded for these classes, however they will compete for Best Breed in Development in Show if applicable.

Mini English Angora

Ring Size: D	Points
1. Wool Quality	30
2. Wool Quantity & Length	25
3. Front	10
4. Head & Ears	10
5. Size & Shape	10
6. Feet	5
7. Condition	10
Total	100

General Description

The Mini English Angora is intended to be an English Angora in every way possible except in size. To be judged to the English Angora standard in all various colours. Size & weight to not exceed 2.00kg in an adult.

White Angora

1. Wool Quality – 30 Points

Texture as silky as possible

2. Wool quantity and length – 25 Points

Even and full all over and clear to the skin.

3. Front – 10 Points

Full and prominent on chest and sides of neck.

4. Head and Ears – 10 Points

Broad short head, short well woolled and tufted ears.

5. Size and Shape – 10 Points

Round and snowball-like. Type and quality always to be taken into account.

6. Feet – 5 Points

Thickly covered with long wool, well furnished.

7. Condition – 10 Points

Clean, well nourished and well groomed. Eyes - Ruby, bright and bold. Legs - Straight and heavily woolled. Tail - Large and well woolled. Head - Wide across nostrils, bold appearance, densely furred, wool to be long and thick between and behind the ears.

Serious Faults: Narrow wedge head, long plain ears, plain feet, matted coat, coarse coat, bad condition, lop ears.

Coloured Angora

NOTE: The Judges are requested to judge the Coloured Angora to the Breed Standard laid down by the Specialist Club and not to confuse the colours with any other breed standard for short-haired varieties. Points the same as for Whites except that five points each are deducted from Quality and Quantity of Wool to be allocated to:

Solid colour – 10 Points

Angoras are unique in the fact that they possess a multi-layered coat. The tips of each new coat are therefore darker than the previous coat, which lightens, as it gains length. This produces BANDING IN ALL COLOURS. Rabbits should not be excessively penalised for lighter bands of the top colour appearing in the coat, but the more uniform the colour the better. WHITE BANDS are unacceptable, with the exception of the GOLDEN, which is of yellow origin and therefore has a CREAMY-WHITE band at the base of the coat.

Colours

Golden (formerly Golden-Fawn)

Head, feet and tips a rich, clear orange gold. Wool lighter with colour carried down as far as possible shading to a creamy-white base. Belly creamy-white, eyes brown.

Sooty fawn

Mask and feet brown-black, wool as for golden but with brown/ black shadings on lower flanks and ears. Belly creamy-white, eyes brown.

Cream

Head and feet cream, wool lighter cream with tips to match the head. Creamy white belly. Blue-grey eye preferred but brown acceptable.

Blue-cream

Mask and feet blue, wool as for cream but with blue shadings on ears and flanks, with the colour extended across belly, a blue tinge to the wool and blue tipping is desirable but NOT essential. Blue-grey eye preferred but brown acceptable.

Sable - light shade

A medium sepia colour similar to fur breed. Ears, face and tail a deep sepia. Body wool shaded from medium sepia on back to lighter on chest and flanks. Undercolour fawn.

Sable - medium shade

As for light sable except for dark sepia colour instead of medium.

Sable - dark shade

Very dark plum brown, can be almost black on mask, in place of sepia. Often mistaken for a smoke, but coat colour of dark sable has distinct rusty tones in the wool. Eyes for all shades to glow ruby red in subdued light but brown eyes acceptable.

Marten Sable - light shade

A Medium sepia colour similar to fur breed. Ears face and tail a deep sepia. Body wool shaded from a medium sepia to lighter on chest and flanks. Undercolour fawn. The chest, flanks, rump and feet to be well ticked with white hairs, any extension of white ticking over sides and rump to be added beauty and not a fault. (It will be difficult to find the ticking in the longer parts of the coat, so it will not be considered a fault if not seen). Light nape of neck to be confined to the triangle behind the ears, and this should be as small as possible. Eye circles, inside of ears, line of jaw, inside of nostrils, inside feet and legs, belly and underside of tail to be white. White belly can have sepia undercolour.

Marten Sable - medium shade

As for light shade except that medium sepia colour to read rich dark sepia.

Marten Sable - dark shade

As for light shade except that medium sepia colour to read very rich dark plum brown. Darker, almost black colour on face, ears and tail. Coat colour has distinct rusty tones in the wool. Eyes for all shades to be brown and to glow ruby red in subdued light.

Chocolate

Rich chocolate on head, ears, legs and tail. Body lighter shade with tips to match head. Undercolour pale chocolate. Eyes to glow ruby red in subdued light, but brown eyes acceptable.

Smoke

Head and feet black. Wool dark bluish-grey without white base. Tips to match head. Nose and ears to be free of silvering. Eyes blue but brown acceptable.

Blue

Head, feet and ears blue, as dark as possible. Wool blue without white base. Tips to match head. Ears and nose to be free of silvering. Eyes blue-grey.

Lilac

Head, ears and feet dove grey with a very distinct warm tone. Wool pale dove grey, the tips (guard hair) to match the head and ears. Eyes blue or shades of brown from dark to pale ochre, often with a warm glow. Undercolour to match top colour. Nails horn coloured in keeping with the dilute nature.

Agouti Colours

Brown-grey

Head, ears and feet wild grey, a mixture of black and gold. Tips to match head, wool colour to match the head with depth of colour and banding essential. Eyes brown. White belly with blue undercolour.

Blue-grey

Head, ears and feet a mixture of blue and cream. Tips to match head, wool colour to match the head with depth of colour and banding essential. White belly with blue undercolour. Eyes blue-grey.

Chinchilla

Head, ears and feet similar to fur breed, a mixture of black and silver. Tips to match head, wool colour to match head with depth of colour and banding essential. White belly with blue undercolour. Eyes blue, brown or brown-grey.

Cinnamon

Head, ears and feet a mixture of chocolate and cinnamon. Tips to match head, wool to match head with depth of colour and banding essential. White belly with or without pale cinnamon under colour. Eyes brown or glowing ruby red in subdued light.

Faults - Silvered ears and nose in smokes and blues, putty nose.

Serious Faults - White toenails. White patches on any part of the body, but WHITE FLASHES ON UNDER TAIL IN AGOUTI'S ARE NOT A FAULT.

Satin Angora

Ring Size: E	Points
1. Wool Sheen	15
2. Wool Texture	15
3. Wool Density	15
4. Wool Length	15
5. Depth and Evenness of Colour	5
6. Head and Ears	10
7. Body Shape and Size	10
8. Feet, Legs and Tail	5
9. Condition	10
Total	100

General comments:

The ideal for this breed is to combine the amazing sheen, super-fine texture, and density of the Satin coat, with the soft lustre, crimp and length of the English angora coat, while maintaining many distinctive features typical of the English angora, notably ear tassels and face furnishings. Legs and feet may be woolly rather than furred, but are not required to be as prominent as on the English Angora.

SATIN-ANGORA – Blue Eyed / Ruby Eyed/ Self-coloured/ Agouti coloured/ Shaded/ Tan Pattern

1. Wool Sheen – 15 Points

The smaller diameter and transparency of the hair shaft provides the reflection of light that gives the coat it's brilliant shine. The entire coat, including the furred parts, should have a shimmering, sparkling appearance. Ideally this rabbit should be judged under direct light (not fluorescent) in order to see the true value of its sheen. Satinisation also leads to more intense colour saturation in coloured rabbits.

2. Wool Texture – 15 Points

Wool should be fine, soft and silky in all areas. A good crimp to the underwool is desired, and a slight ‘wavy’ appearance to the coat may occur in some individuals, and should not be considered as a fault. Wool should fall free. There should be a good balance between underwool, and awn fluff, so as to avoid a “hairy” appearance. Guard hairs should be superfine and have a soft feel.

3. Wool Density – 15 Points

Satin-angora wool is much finer than that of other breeds. Because of the finer diameter of each hair shaft, a coat may appear to be less dense than in other long-haired breeds. However, the greatest possible density, in terms of quantity of hair shafts per square centimetre, is desired. Density should be even throughout the body coat. The coat fibres should separate all the way to the skin. Length of wool, matted, webbed or felted wool should NOT be mistaken for density.

4. Wool Length – 15 Points

Length of wool is to be balanced over the entire body, with gentle gradations in length from back to sides to belly permissible. Satin Angora coats rarely reach the length found in English and German Angoras – thus, a coat length of 8cm or more would be considered ideal. Lengths in excess of this should be considered a bonus.

5. Depth and Evenness of Colour – 5 Points

Intense and brilliant, due to the effect of satinisation. All colours recognised in the Satin Fur breed under BRC standards are to be accepted. Colour should be carried well down the hair shaft. In shaded colours, the shading should be a smooth and gradual transition. Eyes to be clear and bright and showing an alert appearance. Eye colour for White rabbits to be Ruby or Blue. Eye colour for coloured rabbits to “match” their coat colour.

6. Head and Ears 10 Points

Head to be broad and of medium size, gently tapering from the forehead to the nose. Face should have some woolly “furnishings” in the form of sideburns and fringe, but these need not be as full as expected in the English Angora.

Absence of wool on the face to be considered a fault, not a disqualification.

Ears should be well covered, with tufts or tassels on the end.

Ears should be held erect. Wool between and behind the ears to be thick.

Completely plain ears are a fault.

7. Body Shape and Size – 10 Points

Shape to be of medium length with smooth, well filled hindquarters, with slight tapering on the sides from the hindquarters to the shoulders. Body should be well-muscled and firm, with no feeling of “boniness” hiding under the wool.

Weight at 5 months should be at least 2.5kg or more. The adult weight should not exceed 4 kilos, but weights in excess are to be considered a fault, NOT a disqualification.

8. Feet, Legs and Tail – 5 Points

Legs to be straight and strong, densely covered in wool or fur. Feet should be well covered with no bare patches or appearance of “sore hocks”. Nails should be clean and shiny, not brittle or dull. Tail should be densely woolled right to the tip.

9. Condition – 10 Points

Coat should be free of matts, knots, felting, webbed patches or foreign matter.

Teeth should be straight and even. Rabbit should appear well-nourished and have a slightly “chunky / cuddly” appearance and feel. Nails should be neatly trimmed and feet and underside free from staining. Overall appearance of the rabbit on the bench should be alert but calm.

Serious Faults

Colour not matching requirements of any of the recognised BRC colours.

Rabbit adult weight over 4kg.

Coat uneven in length, density or sheen. Coat less than 5cm long.

Signs of moult, dull or “dead” areas in the wool.
Plain ears with no furnishings whatsoever.
Dirty, stained or poorly groomed coat.
Coarsely textured wool with a “hair” appearance.
Body or head type not consistent with either Satin Fur or English Angora breed standards (e.g. It looks more like a Rex or Netherland Dwarf in body)

Disqualifications

Adult rabbit with body weight under 2.3kg
Maloccluded or crooked teeth
Signs of malnutrition or poor health care
Any mites, fleas or insect infestation
Rabbit appearing listless, exhausted or suffering temperature stress
Cuts, scratches or injuries
Total lack of satin sheen
Lopped or uneven ears

Satin Lop

Ring Size: C	Points
1. General Type & Condition	30
2. Head, Ears, Crown and Eyes	25
3. Coat & Guard Hairs	30
4. Colour & Pattern	15
Total	100

Weight. Maximum – 2.381kg (5lb 4oz)
Minimum 1.93kg (4lb 4oz)

The ideal Satin Dwarf Lop is to have the same cobby body, bold head and fur texture of the Dwarf Lop with the exquisite fur sheen of the Satin coat.

1. Type - 30 Points

Body short with well-rounded loins. Deep chest and wide shoulders, giving a cobby well-muscled appearance. Short strong legs.

2. Head, Crown, Ears and Eyes – 25 Points

Head

Well developed particularly in bucks. Good width between eyes. Full cheeks and broad muzzle are desirable.

Crown

The basal ridge of the ears should appear prominent across the top of the skull.

Ears

Should be broad, thick well furred and rounded at ends. They should be carried close to the cheeks giving a horseshoe like outline when viewed from the front. The inside of the ears should not be visible from any angle when carried correctly. The ears are not measured.

Eyes

Round and bright.

3. Coat & Guard Hairs – 30 Points

The coat is to be dense and of good length, rollback with an abundance of guard hairs, and with the exquisite sheen of the Satin Coat. Legs and pads to be well furred.

4. Colours – 15 Points

Any colour or pattern accepted by the Breeds Standard Committee of the British Rabbit Council apart from the broken pattern.

Faults:

Narrow shoulders, long in body, narrow head. Ears carried back or not fully lopped. Coat too short or fly-back. Excessive white hairs in coloured exhibits, light tails in sooty fawns. White tails in sooty fawns a serious fault.

Disqualifications:

Weight over maximum. Adult weight under 4lb 4oz. Poor condition. Malocclusion. Runny eyes, odd coloured or wall eyes. Putty nose. Bunches of white hairs or white toenails in coloured exhibits. Head and type too much resemblance to the Satin breed.

Miniature Satin Lop

The ideal Satin Miniature Lop is to have the same compact body, bold head and fur texture of the Miniature Lop with the exquisite fur sheen of the Satin coat.

Ring Size: K	Points
1. Type, Weight	30
2. Coat	20
3. Head, Crown, Eyes and Ears	30
4. Colour and Pattern	15
5. Condition	5
Total	100

1. Type, Weight – 30 Points

Type

Bold thickset and firm. The body should be short, broad and well-muscled with little visible neck. The well-muscled rump is short and well rounded. The chest is broad and deep with curved sides where it meets the shoulders, which are broad and strong. The front legs are thick, short and straight. The hind legs are short, strong, and powerful and carried parallel to the body. The tail is straight, strong and well furred. A small dewlap is permissible but not desirable.

Adult Weight

	Ideal	Maximum
Kg	1.5	1.6
lb/oz	3.4	3.8

Maximum weight for under 5 months exhibits to be 1.360kg (3lb)

2. Coat – 20 Points

The coat is to be dense and of good length, rollback with an abundance of guard hairs, and with the exquisite sheen of the Satin Coat. Legs and pads to be well furred.

3. Head, Crown, Eyes and Ears - 30 Points

Head, Crown and Eyes

The head is bold, broad and well developed. The profile of the head is strongly curved with a good width between the eyes, full cheeks and a broad muzzle. The eyes are bold, bright and large. The basal ridge of the ears should appear prominent across the top of the skull to form the crown.

Ears

Should be broad, thick, well furred and rounded at the ends. They should be carried close to the cheeks giving a horseshoe like outline when viewed from the front. The inside of the ears should not be visible from any angle when carried correctly.

4. Colour and Pattern – 15 Points

Any colour or pattern accepted by the Breeds Standard Committee of the British Rabbit Council apart from the broken pattern.

5. Condition – 5 Points

The exhibit should be in a perfect state of health and bodily condition, free from all soiling, particularly on the feet, ears and genital parts. The coat should reflect the overall good health of the exhibit, which should appear alert and vigorous.

Faults: Body too long; head not sufficiently characteristic of the breed; pimples or damaged ears; poor ear carriage; ears folded; crown not developed; wooliness or fly back coat; large dewlaps in does; rear feet not parallel to the body; light soiling of feet, ears and genital organs; bare pads; fur slightly soiled or matted; long toenails; lack of vitality.

Disqualifications: Maloccluded or mutilated teeth; over weight limit; deformities and mutilations; deformation of the teeth; feet bowed or bent; white toe nails in coloured exhibits; white nose on butterfly pattern; crooked tail; any discernible illness or disease; blindness or partial blindness; incorrect eye colour; any parasitic infection; much soiling; matted coat; sore pads (where skin is broken or scabbed); any evidence of irregular preparation for exhibition including trimming and dyeing.

Head and type too much resemblance to the Satin breed.

Tasman White

Ring Size: D	Points
1. Type	30
2. Condition	10
3. Coat	40
Guard	10
4. Colour	20
Total	100

1. Type – 30 Points

Neat, cobby body of moderate length, with a slightly arched back. Broad chest, well-muscled shoulders rising to a well-rounded rump. Medium sized 2.26 – 3.17 Kg (5 -7 Pound). Feet and legs to be straight. Medium boned. Head to be medium sized, short and rather broad, well carried on a short neck. Ears to be short, neat and evenly carried and be well furred. Eyes to be bold and bright. .

2. Condition – 10 Points

To be firm of flesh and solid over entire body. The exhibit should be in perfect state of health and free from soiling. The coat should reflect the overall good health of the exhibit.

3. Coat – 40 Points

The coat to be exquisitely silky in texture with the presence of decidedly heavier guard hairs while maintaining excellent density. Length to be 2.54 – 3.81cm (1 – 1 ½ Inches). The belly of the rabbit should be well furred slightly shorter length yet display the same qualities. The coat should have a roll back motion when stroked towards the head. Density and texture to rank over length.

Guard – 10 Points

To be rich in guard hairs and the hairs to be of enough substance to add resistance to the coat providing the movement required to almost resume the normal coat position.

4. Colour – 20 Points

Bright, clean white. Eyes to be ruby red.

Faults – Deviation of desired type. Drooping or lopped ears. Excessive dewlap. Wooliness. Flyback coat.

Disqualifications – All general Disqualifications.

Mini Astrex

Ring Size: B	Points
1. Fur	40
2. Colour	40
3. Type	20
Total	100

Weight Adults to weigh between 1.700 - 2.041kg.
Under 5 months to weigh up to 1.700kg.

1. Fur – 40 Points

To be dense and tightly curled over the whole surface of the body, free from projecting guard hairs. Ears feet and tail to be well covered with plain fur.

2. Colour – 40 Points

Any recognized Rex colour.

3. Type – 20 Points

Well-proportioned and graceful carriage with the body sloping gently up to well-rounded quarters, set on strong hind legs. Medium bone. Head bold and broad, ears erect and to be in proportion to the body, dewlap should not be excessive, eyes and toenails should preferably match body colour.

Faults - Narrow wedge head, drooping ears, bare hocks, bare feet, bare and thin triangle, white hairs on coloured coats, lack of density.

Disqualifications - Ill health, putty nose and white patches on colours other than broken pattern, excessive dewlap, sore hocks (where skin is broken), speckled or wall eyed. Weights outside of the limits. Any resemblance to Netherland Dwarf features.

Recreation of Existing BRC Breeds

**These are Breeds that have a BRC standard
but are being recreated in Australia.**

The Breeds listed below have applied for BID Certificates so that they can be acknowledged for re-creating these breeds.

French Lop	Rachael Mulcahy
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BID Process

Please Note:

If you wish to have official recognition from ANRCI that you have undertaken the BID process for the recreation of a recognised BRC breed, you can still apply for a BID, as per the BID process. This then recognises and rewards your effort in creating a breed that breeds true.

If you have a newly created Breed with a new Standard then you do need to go through the BID process.

Below is the procedure in developing a new breed here in Australia, or a new colour or pattern of an existing breed.

To save confusion, if doing a new colour, just replace the word breed with colour where applicable.

BID Process for creating a new Breed or Colour

We would ask anyone undertaking this work to read carefully the implications of taking this step.

1. That any new breed/colour or pattern is given a full scrutiny before it takes its place in the Breed Standards Book.
2. They are distinctly different from any other breed already standardised.
3. They breed "true"
4. They will satisfy Health & Welfare Regulations.

ADMITTING NEWLY CREATED BREEDS/COLOUR OF RABBIT TO THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL INC

The Australian National Rabbit Council Inc. believes in the development of new breeds of rabbits and providing them with a standard. However, it is imperative that the Breeder provides documentation and proof to the Breed Standards Committee that the new breed is capable of reproducing its unique characteristics from generation to generation and that the new breed is worthy of admission to the Australian National Rabbit Council Inc.

The proposed new breed must possess qualities of individual merit, peculiar to itself, identifying it as a separate and distinct breed.

When a breeder has developed a new and distinct breed, which is worthy of recognition the breeder shall follow the procedure set forth below to have the breed recognised by the Australian National Rabbit Council Inc.

ACQUIRING A DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATE

You need to apply to the Australian National Rabbit Council Inc. for an Application Form. You should include a draft standard for the breed which should be set out as the existing standards. The request together with the standard will be passed on to the Breed Standards Committee for their perusal.

The Breed Standards Committee will work with the breeder to develop an acceptable approved Standard for the proposed new breed.

Upon approval by the Breed Standards Committee a Development Certificate will be dated and issued.

Other breeders developing the same breed should also forward an application for a Development Certificate. The individual with the earliest dated Certificate will be designated as the Official Breeder. If the Official Breeder fails in the presentation or chooses not to continue, the individual next in line will have the opportunity to re-instate the exhibition requirements of the proposed breed.

The Breeder must have been a Member of a recognised Australian Rabbit Club for a continuous period of at least three years and must actively develop the proposed breed and possess a valid Development Certificate for a minimum of one year prior to making the initial exhibition. The Breeders holding the Development Certificate must regularly show their working stock in the BID classes at their Local Show. This educates the judges and other exhibitors on the progress of the breed and will promote the breed to other potential Breeders.

The Official Breeder will be the Primary Holder of the Development Certificate. Up to three other Breeders can hold Certificates, as Secondary Holders. They can also work on the Breed and can replace the Primary Holder if necessary. If The Primary Holder of a Development Certificate does not continue with the Breed, or does not show or display them at their local Shows the Certificate can be awarded to one of the Secondary Holders. In this situation, the Breed Standards Committee will decide on the new Primary Holder from the Secondary Holders based on the progress of their development of the breed and supporting paperwork.

The Breed Standard Committee can refuse to give a Development Certificate/Secondary Holder position in some circumstances. This is to prevent people 'collecting' Development Certificates for reason of profit or when no real progress or effort has been made in developing a viable breeding program.

WORKING STANDARD:

The working standard of a proposed breed will remain the property of the Breeder until such time as it is accepted by the ANRCI, as a Breed In Development, when it officially becomes the property of the ANRCI.

The working standard submitted for approval must meet certain format and content requirements before being considered.

1. Documents must be submitted digitally in an editable text document format
2. Formatting must be consistent with existing standards accepted by ANRCI

3. Content must be clear and contain a concise breakdown of each of the point requirements and any additional information that is relevant to the particular standard.

The Breeder, Breed Standards Committee and ANRCI Management Committee must approve it before the final acceptance is agreed. This agreed working standard should be published in the next issue of the newsletter and online, confirming the working standard for the proposed new breed. ANRCI Affiliated club secretaries are to be notified of the availability at this time. This will be the only working standard by which a judge may judge this proposed new breed. The "working standard" may be clarified, or changed, at any time upon agreement between the Breeder and the Breed Standards Committee. Any changes in the working standard will become official upon publication in the Newsletter and online.

EXHIBITION REQUIREMENTS

To enable the Breeder to present the breed for examination at the next National Show (or major State Show), they must notify the Breed Standards Committee of their intent by email, or mail postmarked no later than 60 days prior to the opening date of that show

To standardise a newly created breed it is required that the Breeder make 3 successful presentations at the National Show (or major State Show), within a 5 year period with a minimum of six months between presentations. These presentations must be approved by a majority of the Breed Standard Committee.

Should the proposed breed fail to receive acceptance by the Breed Standard Committee in any 2 consecutive presentations the Development Certificate will pass to a Secondary Holder selected at the discretion of the Breeds Standard Committee. After such time, the exhibition requirement re-instated to the first showing.

FIRST SHOWING OF A NEWLY CREATED BREED:

The showing to be at National Show (or major State Show). This showing will consist of an adult buck, an adult doe and two u/5. The u/5's are to be the offspring of the adult pair. All animals in the presentation must be owned and bred by the Official Breeder.

Upon approval of the first presentation by a majority of the Breed Standards Committee members, there will be a meeting of the Committee and the Breeder. At this time the proposed working standard can be reviewed, updated and agreed upon by both parties. If the breeder is not in attendance a designated representative of the Breeder will be acceptable.

SECOND AND THIRD SHOWING OF A NEWLY CREATED BREED:

The second and third presentations must consist of 2 adult bucks, 2 adult does and two u/5's. All animals utilised in the presentation must be owned and bred by the Official Breeder. Included in the second presentation must be at least one pair (breeder's choice) from the first presentation. The third presentation must include one pair (breeder's choice) from a previous presentation. If the above requirements are not met the Breed Standards Committee will not consider either of the showings.

BREED APPROVAL:

After the above presentation requirements have been met and the proposed breed deemed worthy of recognition by the Breed Standards Committee the working standard will be forwarded to the ANRCI Secretary who will present it to the ANRCI Committee. With a majority approval the breed will be recognised and included in the ANRCI Breed Standards Book. The new breed will have all the privileges of breeds already recognised in the Standards Book and may compete for awards from the first day of the month following publication in the newsletter and online. Notification of Breed acceptance will be provided to ANRCI Affiliated club secretaries at this time.

APPLICATION PROCESS FOR BID OF A BRC RECREATED BREED.

With a Breed that already has an accepted Standard but has been revived or rescued, the process for acceptance will be similar to the above procedure.

The Breed should be shown in normal classes regularly. The major difference's being these breeds are, at the officiating judges discretion, eligible for cc's and the process of acceptance shortened.

They will need to be presented at a National Show (or major State Show) twice in three years. The rabbits required for each presentation are as follows: At least two adult bucks, two adult does, two under 5 bucks and two under 5 does. All animals utilised in the presentation must be owned and bred by the Official Breeder. Included in the second presentation must be at least one pair (breeder's choice) from the first presentation.

To encourage people to go through the correct process for these Breeds, they will receive a Certificate and acknowledgement both in the ANRCI Newsletter and online that they have gone through the correct process and that their rabbits are a true representation of the breed and that they are breeding true.

NON BRC BREEDS:

If the breed is NON BRC then the recognised standard needs to be followed except where the colour is not accepted in ANRCI, otherwise it has to be referred to the new breed criteria.

If you believe you have a rabbit that matches a standard from outside of Australia other than those already accepted here, the process outlined above for a new Breed in Development must be followed.

Appendix

This section contains ANRCI policy and rulings on various breeds and colours that relate to the BRC standards and accepted ARBA standards. It tries to answer many of the questions we are always being asked.

We accept all colours in breeds except where the colour is specific to the breed or the ANRCI standard says otherwise

Fancy

Flemish Giant (BRC) This breed can only be shown under the particular unique colour as described by the BRC standard. No other colours can be accepted in this breed

Flemish Giant (ARBA) This breed can only be shown under the colour's as described by the ARBA standard. No other colours can be accepted in this breed.

Lop

Fur

British Giant This breed can only be shown under the colours listed in the BRC standard. No other colours can be accepted in this breed.

Rex