Dwarf Standard of Perfection

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NETHERLAND DWARF
GROUPS: SELF--SHADED--AGOUTI
TAN PATTERN--ANY OTHER VARIETY
SCHEDULE OF POINTS
GENERAL TYPE ............................................. 70
   Body............................................... 35
   Head.............................................. 15
   Ears............................................... 15
   Eyes............................................... 5
   Tail.............................................. 0
FUR .......................................................... 10
COLOR ..................................................... 15
CONDITION ............................................ 5
TOTAL POINTS ......................................... 100

SHOWROOM CLASSES & WEIGHTS
Senior Bucks & Does--6 months of age and over, not over 2 pounds. Ideal weight 2 pounds.
Junior Bucks & Does--Under 6 months of age, not over 2 pounds. Minimum weight 1 pound.

NOTE: Juniors which exceed maximum weight limits may be shown in higher age classifications. No animal may be shown in a lower age classification than its true age. Showroom classes within a variety shall include the above classes. Black, Blue, Chocolate, and Lilacs are classed together in Himalayan, Otter, Silver Marten, and Tan varieties.

GENERAL TYPE--Points 70

BODY--Points 35: The body is to be short and compact. The shoulders are to be deep and broad, with the shoulders being the same width as the hindquarters. The depth and width of the body shall balance. The top line is to show that the depth of the shoulders is carried through to a deep, well rounded, and well filled hindquarter. The legs are to be short in length and of medium to medium-heavy bone.

   Faults--Narrow shoulders lacking depth or width equal to hindquarters is a severe fault. Fault animals with a long, rangy body type. Hindquarters that are pinched, undercut, or have protruding hips should be faulted. Animals lacking balance are undesirable. Fault animals with long limbs or fine bone.

Disqualification from Competition--Dewlap.
Judges should refrain from pushing the head down on Netherland Dwarfs. They should not be stretched out, nor should they be pushed together. Dwarfs should not be encouraged to pose erect on their forefeet or show daylight between the front and rear feet when viewed from the side. They must show good balance and conformation, which is very essential for good Dwarf type.

HEAD--Points 15: The head is to be large and of a size to balance with the body. It will be bigger in bucks than in does. The shape should be round when viewed from any direction. In profile, the arc from the base of the ear around the nose should not show a break. The head should be set high, and as close on the body as possible.

   Faults--Heads with a pointed, Roman, or flat nose are to be faulted. It is a fault for the head to be too big or too small, so as not to balance with the body and ears. Lack of roundness is a fault.
**EARS**--Points 15: Ears are to be short, well set on top of the head, erect (not necessarily touching), well furred, and of good substance with a strong ear base. They are to be rounded at the tips, with an ideal length of 2 inches. Ears should balance with the head and body.

**Faults**--Fault ears that are thin, bent, bowed, or lacking furring. It is a fault for ears to lie flat, be carried in a wide "V", or be scissored.

**Disqualification from Competition**--Disqualify animals with ears over 2 ½ inches in length.

**EYES**--Points 5: Eyes are to be round, bold, and bright. The eye color is to be as described in the individual variety. Chocolates, Lilacs, Shaded varieties, and Martens may show a ruby red reflection from the pupil in proper light. However, no judge shall be required to find this. Animals shall not be faulted nor disqualified for having or not having this ruby red reflection from the pupil.

**TAIL**--Points 0: The tail shall be well carried, straight, and well furred.

**FUR**--Points 10
(Rollback) The fur is to be soft, dense, and prime, with lots of life and glossiness.

**Faults**--Fur that is long, thin, or poor in texture. A flyback type fur is undesirable. Fault fur that is molting, or in a broken condition.

**COLOR**--Points 15
The fur and eye color is to be as described under each variety.

**Disqualifications from Competition**--Disqualify colored varieties having white spot(s) or conspicuous excessive white hairs. White or Himalayan varieties are to be disqualified when they have foreign colored spot(s). Apply general toenail disqualifications. Animals are to be disqualified for having the wrong surface color, the wrong intermediate color, the wrong under color, or the wrong eye color.

**GROUPS AND VARIETIES**
Judging is to be by classes of sex and age in each variety, with a Best and Best Opposite Sex of each variety being selected. A Best of Group (BOG) and Best Opposite Sex of Group (BOSG) are to be selected from the Best of Variety (BOV) and Best of Opposite Sex Variety (BOSV) of each variety making up the group. The Best of Breed and Best Opposite Sex are to be selected from the BOG and BOSG.

**GROUP 1--SELF VARIETIES**

**BLACK**--The surface color is to be rich, jet black over the entire animal and extending well down the hair shaft. The undercolor is to be a dark slate-blue.

**Eyes**--Brown.

**Faults**--Fault animals for having faded color, scattered white hairs, or a light undercolor.

**BLUE**--The surface color is to be dark blue over the entire animal and extending well down the hair shaft. The undercolor is to be a medium blue.

**Eyes**--Blue-gray.

**Faults**--Fault animals for having faded color, scattered white hairs, or a light undercolor.

**CHOCOLATE**--The surface color is to be rich chocolate over the entire animal and extending well down the hair shaft. The undercolor is to be a dove-gray.

**Eyes**--Brown.

**Faults**--Fault animals for having faded color, scattered white hairs, or a light undercolor.

**LILAC**--The surface color is to be dove-gray with a pinkish tint over the entire animal and extending well down the hair shaft. The undercolor is to be a pale dove-gray.

**Eyes**--Blue-gray.

**Faults**--Fault animals for having faded color or scattered white hairs.
WHITE, BLUE EYED (BEW)—The surface and undercolor is to be pure white over the entire animal.
   Eyes—Brilliant Blue.
   Faults—Fault animals with a creamy, yellow, or stained fur.

WHITE, RUBY EYED (REW)—The surface and undercolor is to be pure white over the entire animal.
   Eyes—ruby red pupil with a lighter pink color in the iris.
   Faults—Fault animals with a creamy, yellow, or stained fur.

GROUP 2—SHADED VARIETIES
SABLE POINT—The nose, ears, feet, and tail are to be a rich sepia brown. The color on the points is to fade rapidly to a rich creamy body surface color, which has a creamy white undercolor. Darker shading is permissible around the eyes.
   Eyes—Brown.
   Faults—Fault animals that have streaks, blotches, or smut on the body. Point color that is so light as to lose the contrast with the body color is to be faulted. Scattered white hairs are a fault.
   Disqualification from Competition—Disqualify animals having a white underside of tail.

SIAMESE SABLE—The surface color is to be a rich sepia brown on the head, ears, back, outside of legs, and top of the tail. The surface color will fade to a lighter sepia on the sides, chest, belly, inside of legs, and underside of the tail. Dark face color is to fade from the eyes to the jaws and all blending of color is to be gradual and free from blotches or streaks. The undercolor will be slightly lighter than the surface color.
   Eyes—Brown.
   Faults—Fault animals that have streaks, blotches, or poor color blending. Animals that are too light or too dark are to be faulted. Scattered white hairs, or lack of darker color in the loin area is a fault.

SIAMESE SMOKE PEARL—The surface color is to be a rich smoke gray on the head, ears, back, outside of legs, and the top of the tail. The surface color will fade to a pearl gray on the sides, chest, belly, inside of legs, and underside of the tail. Dark face color is to fade from the eyes to the jaws and gradual and free from blotches or streaks. The undercolor will be slightly lighter than the surface color.
   Eyes—Blue-gray.
   Faults—Fault animals that have streaks, blotches, or poor color blending. Animals that are too light or too dark are to be faulted. Scattered white hairs or the lack of a darker color in the loin area is a fault.

TORTOISE SHELL—The surface of the body is to be a rusty orange color on the loin, blending with a gray-black on the sides, rump, belly, head, ears, feet, and tail. The color is to extend well down the hair shaft to an off-white undercolor.
   Eyes—Brown.
   Faults—Fault animals that are too light or too dark. Light color on the underside of the tail is undesirable.
   Disqualifications from Competition—Disqualify animals with a white belly or underside of tail.

GROUP 3—AGOUTI VARIETIES
All agouti varieties have banded hair shafts on the top and sides of the body. The surface color is to carry as uniformly as possible down the sides to meet the white belly color. The head, ears, legs, and feet are to match the surface color of the body. All agouti varieties are to have a white surface color on the belly (except where lap spots appear), back of forelegs, inside of hind legs, top of hind feet, and underside of the lower jaw. The appropriate undercolor is described in the individual variety. The underside of the tail and around the vent are white to the skin. The foot pads, around the nostrils, eyes, and the inner surface of the ears are to be white.

CHESTNUT—The surface color on the top and sides of the body is to be a light brown, ticked with jet black. The intermediate band is to be a well defined orange over a dark slate-blue undercolor. The chest is to be a light brown over a dark slateblue undercolor. The undercolor of the belly is to be slate blue. The top of the tail is to be black, sparsely ticked with light brown, over a dark slate-blue undercolor. The nape of the neck is to be orange, with the ears laced in black.
   Eyes—Brown.
   Faults—Fault animals that are too light or too dark in surface color, or too light in the color of the intermediary band or undercolor.
CHINCHILLA—The surface color on top and sides of the body is to be pearl white ticked with jet black. The intermediary band is to be a well defined pearl white over a dark slate-blue undercolor. The chest is to be a pearl white over a dark slate-blue undercolor. The undercolor of the belly is to be slate blue. The top of the tail is to be black, sparsely ticked with white, over a dark slate-blue undercolor. The nape of the neck is to be white with the ears laced in black.
   
   **Eyes**—Brown.
   **Faults**—Fault animals that are too light or too dark in surface color. Brown patches or brownish intermediary bands are undesirable.
   **Disqualifications from Competition**—Disqualify animals with extreme dark or light color, brown patches of color, or extreme brownish tinge in ring color. Animals without black lacing on ears are to be disqualified.

LYNX—The surface color on the top and sides of the body is to be lilac mingled with fawn. The intermediary band is to be fawn over an off-white undercolor. The chest is to be fawn over an off-white undercolor. The undercolor of the belly is to be lilac. The top of the tail is to be lilac, sparsely ticked with fawn, over an off-white undercolor. The nape of the neck is to be fawn.
   
   **Eyes**—Blue-gray.
   **Faults**—Fault animals lacking the lilac influence in the surface color, so as to appear fawn. The lack of a distinct intermediary band is undesirable.

OPAL—The surface color on the top and side of the body is to be blue mingled with fawn. The intermediary band is to be fawn over a medium slate-blue undercolor. The chest is to be fawn over a medium slate-blue undercolor. The undercolor of the belly is to be slate blue. The top of the tail is to be blue, sparsely ticked with fawn, Over a medium slate-blue undercolor. The nape of the neck is to be fawn.
   
   **Eyes**—Blue-gray.
   **Faults**—Fault animals that have light color on the surface, in the intermediary band, or in the undercolor.

SQUIRREL—The surface color on the top and sides of the body is to be blue mingled with white. The intermediary band is to be white over a medium slate-blue undercolor. The chest is to be a light pearl over a medium slate-blue undercolor. The undercolor of the belly is to be slate blue. The top of the tail is to be blue, sparsely ticked with white, over a medium slateblue undercolor. The nape of the neck is to be white.
   
   **Eyes**—Blue-gray.
   **Faults**—Fault animals that are too light or too dark in surface color. Brown patches or brownish intermediary bands are undesirable.
   **Disqualifications from Competition**—Disqualify animals with extreme light or dark color, brown patches of color, or extreme bluish tinge in ring color. Animals without blue lacing on ears are to be disqualified.

GROUP 4 --TAN PATTERN VARIETIES

OTTER—Black, Blue, Chocolate, and Lilac compete together. The surface color of the head, outside of the ears, front of fore feet, outside of the hind feet, and the top and sides of the body are to be of the surface and undercolor as described in the respective self varieties. The Black and Chocolate animals will have orange marking and ticking color, while the Blue and Lilac animals will have fawn marking and ticking color. The belly, nostrils, eye circles, jowls, underside of the tail, inside of the ears, back of the fore feet 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.
   
   **Eyes**—is to be as described in the respective self varieties.
   **Faults**—Fault animals with mealiness on the ears, head, or body; or faded or indistinct markings.
SABLE MARTEN—The surface color of the head, outside of the ears, back, outside of the legs, and the top of the tail is to be a rich sepiawhite with a slightly lighter undercolor. The surface color will fade to a lighter sepiawhite on the sides and chest. All blending of color is to be gradual and free from blotches and streaks. The nostrils, eye circles, jowls, inside of ears, triangle, collar, back of fore feet, inside of the hind feet and legs, belly, and the underside of the tail are to be silver-white in color. Prominent silver-white guard hairs are to be evenly distributed around the chest, sides, and lower hindquarters.

Eyes—Brown.
Faults--Fault animals that have streaks, blotches, or poor color blending. Mealiness on the head, ears, or body is undesirable. Animals that are too light or too dark are to be faulted. Scattered white hairs or the lack of darker color in the loin area is a fault.

SILVER MARTEN—Black, Blue, Chocolate, and Lilac compete together. The surface color of the head, outside of the ears, front of forefeet, outside of the hind feet, and the top and sides of the body are to be of the surface and undercolor as described in the respective self varieties. The nostrils, eye circles, jowls, inside of the ears, triangle, collar, back of the forefeet, inside of the hind feet and legs, belly, and underside of the tail are to be silver-white in color. Prominent silver-white guard hairs are to be evenly distributed around the chest, sides, and lower hindquarters.

Eyes-- is to be as described in the respective self varieties.
Faults--Fault animals with mealiness on the ears, head, or body. Scattered white hairs or indistinct markings are a fault.

SMOKE PEARL MARTEN—The surface color of the head, outside of the ears, back, outside of the legs, and the top of the tail are to be a rich smoke gray with a slightly lighter undercolor. The surface will fade to a lighter pearl gray on the sides and chest. All blending of color is to be gradual and free from blotches and streaks. The nostrils, eye circles, jowls, inside of the ears, the triangle, collar, back of the forefeet, inside of the hind feet and legs, belly, and the underside of the tail are to be silver-white in color. Prominent silver-white guard hairs are to be evenly distributed around the chest, sides, and lower hindquarters.

Eyes—Blue-gray.
Faults--Fault animals that have streaks, blotches, or poor color blending. Mealiness on the head, ears, or body is undesirable. Animals that are too light or too dark are to be faulted. Scattered white hairs, or lack of darker color in the loin area is a fault.

TANS—Black, Blue, Chocolate, and Lilac compete together. The head, outside of the ears, front of the forefeet, outside of the hind feet, and the top and sides of the body are to be of the surface and undercolor as described in the respective self varieties. The nostrils, eye circles, jowls, inside of the ears, triangle, collar, back of the forefeet, inside of the hind feet and legs, chest, belly, and underside of the tail are to be a rich, fiery reddish tan color. The color is to carryall the way to the skin in these areas. Prominent fiery, reddish tan guard hairs are to be evenly distributed around the sides and lower hindquarters.

Eyes-- is to be as described in the respective self varieties.
Faults--Fault animals with indistinct divisions of color and mealiness or brindling on the head and body. Pale tan color on the belly or underside of the tail is undesirable.

Disqualification from Competition—Disqualify an animal for slate-blue undercolor on the belly.

GROUP 5—ANY OTHER VARIETY (AOV)

FAWN—The surface color of the body is to be a creamy orange color, extending well down the hair shaft, and carried uniformly over the head, outside of the ears, front of the forelegs, outside of the hind legs, and the top of the tail. The undercolor is to be off-white. The surface color of the belly (except for fawn lap spots), back of the forelegs, inside of the hind legs, top of hind feet, and underside of lower jaw is to be white with an off-white undercolor. The underside of the tail and around the vent is to be white to the skin. The inside of the ears are to be white, while the nostrils and eye circles are to be creamy white.

Eyes—Blue-gray.
Faults--Fault animals with smutty color showing blue or lilac ticking or ear lacing.
**HIMALAYAN**—Black, Blue, Chocolate, and Lilac compete together. The body color is to be white to the skin, except on the points. The colored points are the nose, ears, feet, and tail. The color of the points is to be as described in the respective self varieties and the color is to be deep and even. The nose marking is to come well up on the face and be well rounded, clean cut, and distinct. The markings are to be carried well up the forelegs and above the hock joint on the hind legs. The ears are to be well colored and clean at the base. Allowances should be made for developing color on juniors. The upper and lower sides of the tail are to be well colored.

**Eyes**—are to have a ruby red pupil, with a lighter pink color in the iris.

**Faults**—Fault animals with light, faded, or uneven color on the points. Markings that are limited and indistinct are a fault.

**NOTE:** Scattered white hairs in the markings are undesirable.

**ORANGE**—The surface color of the body is to be a bright orange on the head, outside of the ears, loin, and the top of the tail. The color will fade to a lighter orange on the sides and chest. Color is to extend well down the hair shaft to an off-white undercolor. The surface color of the belly (except for the orange lap spots), back of the forelegs, inside of the hind legs, top of the hind feet, and underside of the lower jaw is to be white with an off-white undercolor. The underside of the tail and around the vent is to be white to the skin. The inside of the ears are to be white, while the nostrils and eye circles are to be creamy white.

**Eyes**—Brown.

**Faults**—Fault animals with smutty color showing black or chocolate ticking or ear lacing.

**STEEL**—The surface color of the body is to be black with an even light brown ticking over the head, ears, chest, top and sides of the body, legs, and feet. The undercolor is to be a dark slate-blue. The nape of the neck and around the nostrils is to be black or match the ticking color. The surface color of the belly is to be a grayish-black with lap spots permissible. The upper tail color is to be black with the surface color of the underside of the tail to match the belly color as close as possible.

**Eyes**—Brown.

**Faults**—Fault animals with absence of ticking on head, ears, legs, or loin.

**Disqualification from Competition**—Disqualify animals with obvious banded hairshaft on the back. A slight banding on the lower part of the body is permissible.

**CONDITION**—Points 5

Per ARBA definition; All animals are to have a definite appearance of health and vigor. They are to be bold and bright of eye. All animals are to have a good coat, firmly set in the pelt. They are to be firm in the 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.