

Self Group (Non-Agouti)

The self group consists of black, blue, chocolate, and lilac. Also REW and BEW fall into the self group but have to be bred a certain way. Self is to have the same color over the entire body including feet, tail and ears.

Black

Surface color: Rich, jet black

Undercolor: Dark slate-blue

Eyes: Brown

Breeding: Black is a universal color you can pretty much bred it to any variety.

Color at birth: Completely black, belly might appear pink but will turn black in 4 days.



Chocolate

Surface color: rich chocolate but can vary from a dark chocolate to a milk chocolate.

Undercolor: dove gray

Eyes: Brown

Chocolate is a rare color in Holland's and fuzzies.

Color at birth: Completely chocolate, belly might appear pink but will turn Chocolate in 4 days.

Genetics: The recessive form dilutes whatever pigmentation would produced by the other genes so that it changes a black rabbit into a blue rabbit; a Chocolate into a lilac and a Chestnut in to an Opal.



Blue

Surface color: Rich, dark Blue. Blue is rich a dark gray color on the entire body. Toenails are dark. Any other color on the body is a disqualification.

Undercolor: medium blue

Eyes: Blue-gray

Color at birth: Completely blue, belly might appear pink but will turn Blue in 4 days.



Lilac

Surface color: Dove gray with a pinkish tint

Undercolor: pale dove gray

Eyes: Blue-gray

Color at birth: Completely lilac, belly might appear pink but will turn lilac in 4 days.



REW *Ruby-Eyed White*

Surface color: Pure White

Undercolor: Pure White

Eyes: ruby red with a lighter pink color in the iris.

Color at birth: Kit looks pink till fur comes in White. Red eye color visible when they open their eyes at 10 days.



Genetics: The albino gene is the most recessive thus it covers all color, including broken. So you could have a black rabbit with albino and it would look like a rew but breed like a black. It's like throwing a white sheet over the rabbit you can't see the color but you know it is there.

Breeding: Treat it as the color it is hiding.

Bew *Blue-Eyed White*

Surface color: Pure White

Undercolor: Pure White

Eyes: Bright Blue.

Color at birth: Kit looks pink till fur comes in White. Senior color is bright white. Blue eye color visible when eyes open at 10 days, will look gray but get brighter, purer blue with age. Toenails are white



Genetics: BEWs are an interesting color to work with. The Vienna gene that produces the bew is like the rew with one exception. Those that are carriers (Vienna) are mismarked, sports, or also called Vienna marked (VM). These are bunnies that are, for example a pure black bunny with a white foot, or white nose, sometimes you also get half blue eyes. These are called VM. Those that are out of a bew parent and show non of the white marking are called Vienna Carriers (VC).

Agouti Group

The Agouti group consists of those that have the top side of the body banded and ticked. Banding is a ring pattern in the coat when blow into. Ticked is the tip of the hairs being a different color. The ears are to be laced with the same color as the ticking. There should be (ether white or tan) eye circles, inside of ears, the nape of neck (triangle behind head). Nostrils, underside of jowls, belly and underside of tail should be white or tan also, as the picture shows.

Genetics: The dominant Agouti gene (A) produces the agouti markings of the eye circles, nostril and chin markings. It also produces the ring pattern in the coat, but a rabbit can still have the dominant (A) without the coat ring pattern if the eye circle, jowl and nostril marking in ether white or tan are present.

Chestnut Agouti

Surface color: The top and sides of body are to be a chestnut brown. The ticking on the tip of the hairs should be jet black. The chest should be a light brown and the top of the tail should be black with brown ticking. Ears are to be laced in black.

Intermediate color band: Should be a well defined bright orange, the same color orange as the nape of the neck.

Under color: Dark slate-blue

Eyes-Brown

Color at birth: Will appear black with pink belly, nostrils, eye circles and tail. Sometimes orange will be visible at nape of neck. On 8 day old chestnuts, you can see orange nape on neck and under black tipping of hair. Places that were pink will go white.



Chocolate Agouti

aka: Cinnamon, Chocolate Chestnut (Not recognized in Fuzzies)

Surface color: The top and sides of body are to be a chestnut brown. The ticking on the tip of the hairs should be chocolate. The chest should be a light brown and the top of the tail should be chocolate with brown ticking. Ears are to be laced in chocolate.

Intermediate color band: Should be a well defined bright orange, the same color orange as the nape of the neck.

Under color: Dark slate-blue

Eyes-Brown with ruby glow

Color at birth: Kits look chocolate on top with a white belly. Sometimes the orange nape is visible if looked at closely.



Opal (Blue Agouti)

Surface color: The top and sides of body are to be a dark blue with orange mixed in. The chest should be a light blue and the top of the tail should be dark blue. Ears are to be laced in fawn/cream.

Intermediate color band: Should be a well defined bright orange, the same color orange as the nape of the neck.

Under color: Dark slate-blue

Eyes-Blue-Gray

Color at birth: Kits look Blue on top with a pink belly that eventually goes White. Sometimes the orange nape is visible if looked at closely.



Lynx (Lilac Agouti)

Surface color: Fawn mixed with lilac. Tipping of hairs in lilac. Top of tail in lilac.

Intermediate color band: bright fawn

Under color: white to off white

Eyes-Blue gray

Color at birth: Appear lilac with white belly.

BREEDING: Wondering if you have a true Lynx?

Bred your lynx to a orange or fawn. If you get Chestnuts you have a true lynx. If you get Oranges/fawns you have a smutty fawn.



Chinchilla

aka: Black Chin, Chin

Surface color: Pearl white with tip of hairs in BLACK. Black ear lacing and top of tail. White triangle behind head. The rabbit will have white eye circles and white lace in the nose. A ring pattern should be seen when blowing into the coat.

Intermediate color band: Black band over a white band

Under color: dark blue

Eyes- Brown is the desired eye color, but blue-gray is acceptable.

Color at birth: Back appears black with pink triangle behind head and pink/white under the chin, on the chest, belly and inside of the legs; which later turns white. Soon a silvery looking triangle appears at the base of the neck and the body will become a grey flecked with silver and black.



Chocolate Chinchilla

Surface color: white mingled with hairs tipped in chocolate. Ears laced in Chocolate, nape of neck white

Intermediate color band: Chocolate band over white band.

Under color: dove gray

Eyes- brown

Color at birth: Chocolate with nape of neck and belly being pink that eventually turns white.



Squirrel (Blue Chinchilla)

Dilute version of black chin

Surface color: White mingled with Blue tipped hairs. Ear lacing, top of tail Blue

Intermediate color band: Blue top band over white band

Under color: blue

Eyes-Blue gray

Color at birth: Light blue with nape of neck and belly being pink that eventually turns white



Lilac Chinchilla

dilute version of chocolate chin

Surface color: White mingled with lilac tipped hairs. Ear lacing, top of tail lilac

Intermediate color band: Blue top band over white band

Under color: blue

Eyes-Blue gray

Color at birth: Lilac with nape of neck and belly being pink that eventually turns white.



Sable Chinchilla

aka: Sable Agouti

Not recognized in either breed. Very hard to distinguish in a fuzzy lop.

Surface color: white with mingled sepia colored hairs. From distance shaded appearance.

Intermediate color band: light brown band over a white band

Under color: slate blue

Eyes-brown

Color at birth: brownish black shading on sides with white ears, belly and nape of neck. Sable tipping of hair is more visible by 4 days.





Smoke Pearl Chinchilla

Not recognized in either breed.

Surface color: White mingled with hairs tipped in smoke gray. ear lacing and top of tail smoke gray.

From distance shaded appearance.

Intermediate color band: Smoke gray band over white band

Under color: gray

Eyes-blue gray



Smoke Pearl - Holland Lop - Donated by Nancy @ Hippobosc's Hutch

Broken Group

Broken is any color in conjunction with white. The body color is to be evenly disturbed in a patched, spotted, or blanketed patterned. Both breeds require any broken shown, to have color on the nose, around eyes, color ears and a least 10% color. The idea markings are balanced markings on both cheeks. Full eye circles and full colored ears with balanced marking on both sides down the back of the rabbit.

Broken

To start off you **CAN NOT** get a broken out of 2 solids. It is impossible! One parent has to be broken unless it is a REW. A rew can be a broken, masked. Below is a chart that gives you an ratio of what you would get if you bred a:

Self X Self = 100% Self

Charlie X Charlie = 100% Charlie

Broken X Broken = 50% Broken / 25% Self / 25% Charlie

Broken X Charlie = 50% Broken / 50% Charlie

Broken X Self = 50% Broken / 50% Self

Charlie X Self = 100% Broken

Charlie = A broken that has very few markings (color), usually less then 10%.

Self = is a solid or full color

Broken-- more the 10% color



Shaded Group

Shaded is to have the color darker on the feet, ears, tail and head, shade back to a lighted color on rest of body.

Tortoise Shell (Tort)

There are 4 different kinds of tort, black and blue which is accepted in both breeds and chocolate, lilac which is only in Holland's.

Black Tortoise

aka: Tort, Madagascar

Black tort, tortoise shell, Madagascar are all the same color with Madagascar being darker. The most common color you would see a Holland in is tort. The black tort being the most common and know simply as tort. Shown below is also a broken tort Fuzzy.

Surface color: black, or charcoal-gray mask, ears, feet, tail and shading on the lower rump and haunches. Which blends in to the body color of bright orange on the saddle(back).

Eyes: Brown

Color at birth: Dark golden pink that turns orange tan on back. The head, feet, tail and sides will be dark



Blue Tortoise

aka: Isabella, Blue Cream, Blue fawn, Beige

Blue tort is the dilute version of the black tort.

Surface color: blue mask, ears, feet, tail and shading on the lower rump and haunches. Which blends in to the body color of bright fawn on the saddle(back).

Eyes: Blue-Gray

Color at birth: Dark pink that turns fawn on back. The head, feet, tail and sides will be gray turning blue.



Chocolate Tort

Surface color: Dark Chocolate to milk chocolate mask, ears, feet, tail and shading on the lower rump and haunches. Which blends in to the body color of bright orange on the saddle(back).

Eyes: Brown

Color at birth: Dark golden pink that turns orange tan on back. The head, feet, tail and sides will be brown.



Lilac Tort

Lilac tort is the dilute version of the chocolate tort. It is not recognized in the Fuzzy.

Surface color: lilac or dove gray with a pinkish tint mask, ears, feet, tail and shading on the lower rump and haunches. Which blends in to the body color of bright fawn on the saddle(back).

Eyes: Blue-Gray



Sable Point

aka: sable point Siamese, or seal point

Surface color: Cream body with a sepia brown mask, ears, feet, tail and shading on the lower rump and haunches. Which blends in to the body color of Cream on the saddle(back).

Sable point can come in a variety of different shades, from light correct color to the not so desirable smutty version. When sunburned they get an orange cast to their coats. Along with the standard, a darker and lighter version of sable point is shown below. It can take on almost a pink color with gray or silver shading on the nose, ears, flanks and tail.

Eyes-Brown. Toenails are dark.

Color at birth: Will appear pink with gray nose, feet, ears and tail. Will appear silver to brown on points with pale gray to crème body by day 4.



Siamese Sable

aka: Siamese or Sable

Surface color: Body color is dark brown, but some may have a silver-gray look at birth. Different shades of brown can be appreciated at different stages in the coats' life. The face will be the darkest brown.

Dark sepia mask, ears, feet, tail and shading on the lower rump and haunches. Which blends in to the body color of lighter sepia on the sides, chest and belly.

Under color: Slightly lighter then surface color.

Eyes-Brown - toenails are dark.

Color at birth: Kits are almost black when born, have faint shading and ticked appearance that fades away with age.



Smoke Pearl

aka: Siamese Smoke Pearl (Fuzzy lop)

Surface color: Rich smoke gray on head, ears, back, legs, and top of tail. Which blends in to the body color pearl gray on the sides, chest and belly. Similar to the sable points the smoke pearl can come in a very dark version to a light version.

Under color: Slightly lighter then surface color.

Eyes-Blue Gray



Seal

Surface color: Rich dark sepia (almost black) that runs down the length of the back fading to a slightly lighter sepia on the sides, belly and chest. Seal is not recognized in Fuzzies.

Under color: Undercolor to match surface color.

Eyes-Brown

Black or Seal? On a Seal the under color will be more of a brown. On a black the undercolor is blue.

Color at birth: Appear as funny colored black, slight brown tinge.



Wide Band Group

Bunnies in the wide band group look similar to those in the Agouti group, with the white belly, eye circles, jowls, bottom of tail, and lacing of ears. the difference is the hair shaft. Instead of multiple bands of color on the shaft a wide band consists of two colors, the top and under color. Sometimes there is a third band when unwanted smut occurs on the tips of the hair.

Genetics: Most people have a hard time distinguishing fawns from oranges and Oranges from reds. Their genotype is the same on the scale we are looking at, however there are different modifiers that change the intensity of the rufus coloring. A fawn has less rufus modifiers than an orange and a red has more than an orange.

Red

Surface color:

Undercolor:

Eyes:

Other markings:

Color at birth: Dark reddish pink at birth, till 4 days old when they start looking red.



Orange

Surface color: Bright Orange fading to a lighter orange on sides and chest.

Undercolor: Off White

Eyes: Brown

Other markings: The belly(except orange lap spots), back of forelegs, inside and top of hind feet and underside of lower jaw are to be white with an off white under color. Eye circles, nostrils and inside of ears are to be creamy white.

Color at birth: Dark pink at birth, till 4 days old when they start looking orange.



Fawn

Surface color: Bright straw coloring that fades to a creme on the sides.

Undercolor: Off White

Eyes: Brown

Other markings: The belly(except fawn lap spots), back of forelegs, inside and top of hind feet and underside of lower jaw are to be white with an off white undercolor. Eye circles, nostrils and inside of ears are to be creamy white.

Color at birth: Looks pink at birth, till 4 days old when they start looking fawn.



Cream

Surface color:

Undercolor:

Eyes:



Cream - Mini Lop - Donated by Maple Buns Rabbitry 07/20

The Rabbit Hole's Kiwi

Frosty

aka: Frosted Pearl, Ermine

Surface color:

Undercolor:

Eyes:

Other markings:

Color at birth: Pink at birth, till smutty white fur comes in. White triange behind head. Top of tail slightly gray.



Pointed Group

Pointed also know as Himalayans or Pointed White. Pointed come in 4 different colors, black, blue, chocolate and lilac. In both Holland's and Fuzzies the body color is to be pure white. The colored points are the nose, ears, feet and both sides of the tail. The whole tail should be one solid color. The points are to be clean cut and distinct, with rich color. Toenails are to be dark. Eyes- ruby red with pink iris. Juniors points can be lighter. This variety is cold sensitive. The colder it is, the darker the points. Being too cold can cause smut(black ticking) on the white part of the rabbit.

Black Pointed

Color at birth: Kit appears all pink with possible hint of dark on nose, tail, ears or/and feet. Pink area turns white and rest start to show some dark coloring. Back side of tail best place to look.



Blue Pointed

Dilute version of a black pointed

Color at birth: Kit appears all pink with possible hint of blue on nose, tail, ears or/and feet. Pink area turns white and rest start to show some darker blue coloring. Back side of tail best place to look.



Chocolate Pointed

Color at birth: Kit appears all pink with possible hint of brown on nose, tail, ears or/and feet. Pink area turns white and rest start to show some chocolate coloring. Back side of tail best place to look.



Lilac Pointed

Dilute version of a chocolate pointed

Color at birth: Kit appears all pink with possible hint of very pale gray on nose, tail, ears or/and feet. Pink area turns white and rest starts to show some light lilac coloring depending on temperature. Back side of tail best place to look.



Other Variety's

Most of these varieties listed below are colors that are in the process of being approved for the show table.

Black Otter

Surface color: Black

Undercolor: Belly- Gray

Eyes: Brown

Other markings: The belly, nostrils, eye circles, back of forelegs, inside and top of hind feet and underside of lower jaw are to be creamy white with highlighted by orange as it meets the black. The triangle and color behind the head are to be orange. The ticking (tip of the hair shaft) should be orange and scattered thru out the chest, sides and lowe hindquarters.

