

Northwest Livestock Expo

2017 RABBIT STUDY GUIDE

Uses of Rabbit Breeds:

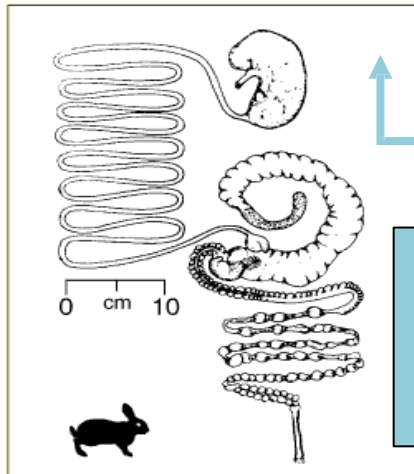
- Breeding Stock
- Meat Production
- Fur
- Wool
- Laboratory Use
- Pets

Name the different types of hair:

DID YOU KNOW:
Rabbits cannot live on lettuce and carrots alone! Too much lettuce will cause fatal diarrhea in rabbits.



Rabbit Digestive Tract



A doe and her litter will drink about a gallon of water a day!

- 6 essential nutrients for rabbits
- Protein
 - Fat
 - Carbohydrates
 - Vitamins
 - Minerals
 - WATER

“What one do you think is the most important?”

A rabbit has 5 toes on the front feet and 4 on the back feet.

Rabbit Class Systems

Small: 2-6 pounds mature size. These compact size rabbits make good pets or show rabbits

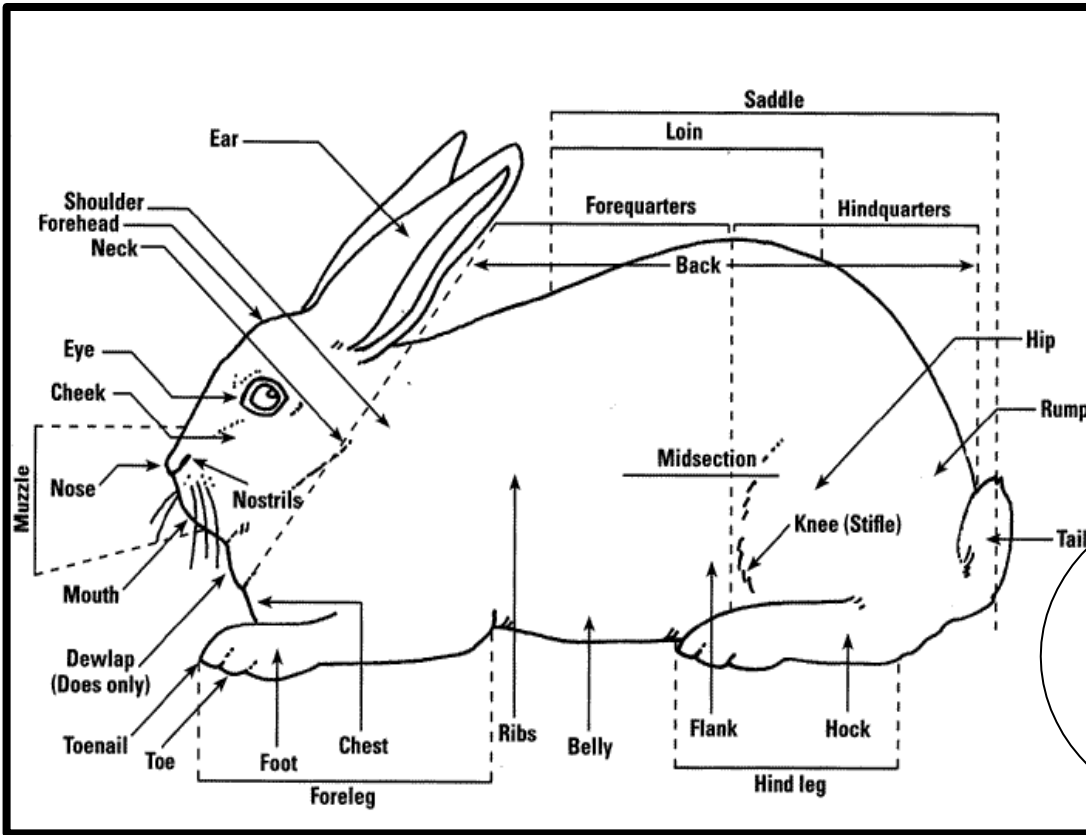
Medium: 6-9 pounds mature size. These are often multipurpose breeds used for showing, wool production and as pets.

Large: 9-11 pounds mature size. This class includes many commercial meat production breeds used for marketing and show purposes.

Giant: Over 11 pounds. These giant rabbits require more space.

Parts of a Rabbit

It is important to be able to identify the parts of your 4-H animals. Study this picture and practice identifying the parts.



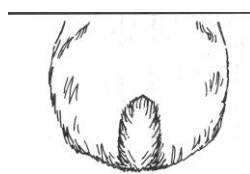
DID YOU KNOW:
A rabbit is the only animal that will produce 10 times its own weight in one year.



Rabbit Conformation



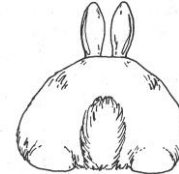
Ideal Ears



Ideal Tail



Ideal Legs



Ideal Hips



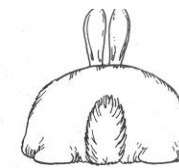
Belled Ears



Side Carried Tail



Inward-Bowed Legs



Rough Hips



Open Carried Ears



Screw Tail



Outward-Bowed Legs



Not Enough Rise

Breeds of Rabbits

Knowing the names and a few characteristic of different breeds of rabbits are important.

Match the breeds of rabbits with the pictures.



California: This large, commercial breed originated in the United States. Coat color is white with colored ears, feet, tail and nose. Point color is chocolate or black. Mature weight ranges from 8-10 ½ pounds. It has good fur quality, is popular for show and bred for meat.

English Lop: This large, English breed has a semi-arch type profile. Ears are carried low on head with no noticeable crown. They are at least 21 inches from tip to tip. Fur is medium length, fine and silky. Mature weight is 9 pounds and over.

Mini Lop: This small, compact breed originated in Germany as a sub-breed of English Lop. Body is massive and thick set. Fur is glossy, medium length, thick and dense. Mature weight ranges from 4 ½ to 6 ½ pounds. It has a good meat and fur quality and is popular for show.

New Zealand: This large, commercial breed originated in the United States. Varieties include black, red and white. Fur is fly back. Mature weight ranges from 10-11 pounds. This breed exemplifies meat production.

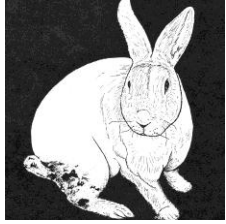
English Angora: This is a medium wool breed, with a compact type profile. It originated in England. Coat is a silky texture with guard hairs protecting the undercoat. Coat color is rich with many varieties. Mature weight ranges from 5 to 7 ½ pounds.

American Fuzzy Lop: This small, compact breed originated in the United States. Wool is dense, slightly coarse, appears in a variety of colors and is evenly covered with guard hairs. Mature weight is 3-4 pounds.

THINGS TO KNOW!

Temperature: 101-103
Gestation Length: 31 days

Rabbit Ailments & Disorders



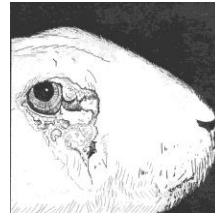
Coccidiosis



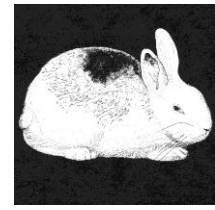
Ear Canker



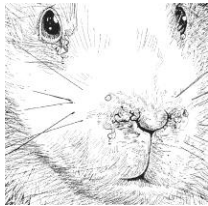
Malocclusion



Weepy Eye



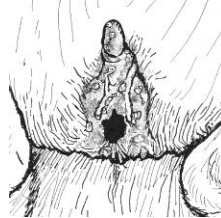
Mange



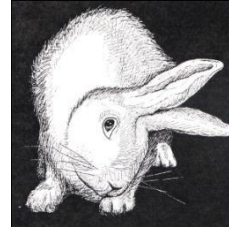
Snuffles



Sore Hocks



Vent Disease



Wry Neck

Medication Label

Name of Drug _____		OMNIBIOTIC		Active Ingredients _____	
		(hydrocillin) _____			
Directions for use: See package insert					
Cautions and Warnings	}	Warning: The use of this drug must be discontinued for 30 days before treated animals are slaughtered for food. Exceeding the highest recommended dosage level may result in antibiotic residues in meat or milk beyond the withdrawal time.		Withholding Times _____	
		Store between 2° and 8° C (36° and 46° F)		Storage _____	
Quantity of Contents _____		Net Contents: 100 ml			
TAKE TIME		Distributed by		Name of Distributor _____	
OBSERVE LABEL DIRECTIONS		USA Animal Health, Inc.			

Animal Health

It is very important to be able to monitor the health of your animal, know your vet and be able to properly treat the animal as needed.

- Never give medication to your animal without a vet, parent or 4-H leader.
- To properly give medication to animals you must be able to understand the medication label.

Be able to identify:

- Name of drug
- Name of distributor
- Storage information
- Withdrawal times
- Quantity of content
- Active ingredients
- Cautions and Warnings

Definitions:

Roughage: High fiber low energy feeds (example: hay)

Concentrates: High energy low fiber feeds (example: corn)

Conformation: The shape and design of an animal

Junior Doe: A female that has not had a litter

Buck: Male animal

Doe: Female animal

Kit: A new baby rabbit

Kindling: A female rabbit giving birth to a litter of kits

Gestation: The length of time a mother carries her litter

Molt: Act of shedding or changing fur

Colostrum: the first milk that a calf gets from its mother. It is rich in nutrients and antibodies

Fattening: the process of depositing energy in the form of fat within the body tissue

Dressing Percent: the amount of lean meat on a carcass. The more meat the higher the cutability

Breakeven price: the price per pound you need to cover your total expenses

Pedigree Record- The family tree of each individual rabbit that shows sires and dams.

Immunity: the ability to resist infection.