Exhibitor Name: ____________________________________________

Years in Rabbit Project__________ Age as of 01/01/2010 _______

4-H Club Name ________________________________________________

Entry division based on exhibitor’s age, not the years in rabbit project.
[ ] Novice: Age 9-12     [ ] Intermediate: Age 13-15     [ ] Senior: Age 16—19

The Rabbit Project Record Book is required of all exhibitors in order to show/sell and
must be turned in to the Fair office by July 1st along with all entry forms and cage
registrations.

Additional pages can be added to complete questions. Judging will be based on accuracy and how
closely directions are followed. Coloring and enhancing of book is allowed & encouraged.
A– B – C ratings will only be given. No placing ribbons.

Member’s signature ____________________________ Date: __________

Parent/Guardian signature: ____________________________ Date: __________

4-H Leader’s signature ____________________________ Date: __________

Other 4-H project areas that you are involved in:
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
How many rabbits do you own? __________

What breed(s) of rabbits do you raise? ________________________________

Place photo of project animal and/or member here.
Share with us a memorable rabbit moment.
Use your creativity to express yourself.
Words, pictures, drawings, sketches, etc. welcomed.
Limited to one page only.
All ages.
Rabbit Breeds
Identify both of the following breeds.
Novice(1-2) Intermediate(1-4) Senior(1-6)
Found in A.R.B.A. Standard of Perfection

This running breed's side markings are judged by their sweep and graduation.

1) Breed ____________________
2) Body Type ____________________
3) Am I a 4 or 6 class breed? ____
4) Senior weight range
   Buck ____________________
   Doe ____________________
5) Color around the eyes is called: ____________________
6) Which face marking has wings and shares its name with an insect? ____________________

This is the “Long Haired” cavy. It is displayed on a grooming board. The standard uses this breed as a reference for the other long-haired breeds. Who am I?

1) Breed ____________________
2) List the Groups _______________
   _______________
   _______________
3) List the six judging classifications. _______________
   _______________
   _______________
Rabbit Parts
Identify rabbit parts. Fill in the blanks with the correct name.
Novice (Only) Intermediate and Senior (Skip to Internal Anatomy)
Found in Rabbit Learning Lab Kit

1) ___________________________________ 2)_______________________________________
3) ___________________________________ 4)_______________________________________
5) ___________________________________ 6)_______________________________________
7) ___________________________________ 8)_______________________________________
9) ___________________________________ 10)_____________________________________
11) __________________________________ 12)______________________________________
13) __________________________________ 14)______________________________________
15) __________________________________ 16)______________________________________
17) __________________________________ 18)______________________________________
19) __________________________________ 20)______________________________________
21) __________________________________ 22)______________________________________
**Internal Anatomy**

Everyone – Labels the parts of the digestive system.
Seniors – Write the number of the function in the box by the correct part.

**Skills for Life**

**Functions:**

1. Emits fecal pellets
2. Digestion begins
3. Fecal pellets are stored
4. Tube for food passage from mouth to stomach
5. Holding area for bacteria digestion
6. Absorption of most food nutrients
7. Absorption of water and minerals
### Ailments and Disorders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ailment or Disorder</th>
<th>Cause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hair Block</td>
<td>A bacterial infection of the eyelid caused by dust, fumes or other irritations to the eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinworm</td>
<td>Animal will often grit teeth and often have diarrhea with this ailment. Clear, jelly-like droppings are excreted from the body. Primarily occurs in young rabbits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conjunctivitis</td>
<td>Caused when a rabbit ingests a large amount of fur in a short period of time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat Prostration</td>
<td>Small ½” white worms that can be seen in rabbits droppings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mucoid Enteritis</td>
<td>This is caused by high temperatures in the rabbit’s environment. Good housing, ventilation and protection against high temperatures will prevent this often fatal problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spradelle Legs</td>
<td>Often caused by young rabbits walking on slippery nest box floors. Involves strained or weak muscles, tendons and bones. Legs are bent out at an awkward angle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warbles</td>
<td>A digestive tract ailment caused by lack of exercise and does that are out of condition prior to kindling. Does will go off feed a few days before kindling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metritis</td>
<td>Symptoms include a strong odor, yellowish and brown crust along with cracking and swelling in the external genital area of the rabbit. Typically this is the result of poor sanitation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spradelle Legs</td>
<td>This is a severe bacterial infection that generally causes death within 24-36 hours. Symptoms include loss of appetite and severe diarrhea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannibalism</td>
<td>This is caused by the larvae of a bot fly. There will be swelling and irritation under the skin. Close examination will reveal a small skin opening where the larvae has gotten under the skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchitis</td>
<td>Can occur from a poor diet or when a doe becomes upset or scared by things such as dogs barking. Does from lines with good maternal instincts will usually not practice this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastitis</td>
<td>This is a disease effecting the reproductive tract of males. The disease can be passed to females during breeding causing metritis in the female.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breasts become swollen</td>
<td>Breasts become swollen, feverish to the touch and will often turn blue. Usually occurs in nursing mothers. Typically caused by an injury to the breast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease caused by</td>
<td>Disease caused by a bacterial infection of the uterus. Symptoms include white, thick purulent discharge from the vent area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Found in Rabbit Diseases – Cause..Prevention…Treatment.**

**Novice (1-5) Intermediate (1-10) Senior (All)**
1. Name the six uses of rabbits ___________________   _________________   __________________
   ______________________  _________________   __________________

2. The most certain sign of disease that indicates respiratory infection is a __________________

3. The longer, coarser projecting hair of a rabbits coat are called the __________________________

4. To prevent caked mammary glands, reduce the amount of feed given to a doe _____ to _____ hours
   before she kindles.

5. A doe and her litter will drink about a ____________ of water a day.

6. Signs of poor ventilation in a rabbitry are ____________________ and a smell of _______________

7. Rabbit meat is high in _________________ and low in ______________________

8. Rabbits need _____ to _____ hours of daylight.

**Tattooing**
My private tattoo number is “007EB”
My registration number is “F732X”
Please write my identification numbers in the correct ear(s).
Found in Rabbit Learning Lab Kit.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>An orderly and pleasing appearance of physical characteristics, so as to present a harmonious appearance.</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Coat lacking the ability to return to its natural position when stroked towards the head.</td>
<td>Chopped</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Any dying, plucking, trimming, or clipping so as to alter appearance.</td>
<td>Density</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Body type where there is an abrupt and sharp vertical fall from the top of the hip to the tail.</td>
<td>Open Coat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The property or quality of a thick coat of fur. The number of fur fibers in a given area.</td>
<td>Faking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Brightness and brilliance of fur.</td>
<td>Agouti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>A short, broad, bold head, with a definite masculine appearance.</td>
<td>Bulldog Head</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>A hair shaft that has three or more bands of color, with a definite break between each color.</td>
<td>Shaded</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The profile of the shoulders, back, and hindquarters, when viewed from the side.</td>
<td>Topline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Pattern shows a gradual and discernible transition of a basic color, usually from dark to light. Darker color most often appears on the back, head,</td>
<td>Luster</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ears, tail and feet. Lighter color on the sides and belly.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Hindquarters tapering towards the tail, giving a pinched appearance.</td>
<td>Boots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The colored markings on the feet and legs of the Himalayan marked rabbits.</td>
<td>Deviated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Connecting tissue of the ribs and/or breastbone fuse together forming an irregular sternum. Characterized by a lump or cone shaped bony protrusion.</td>
<td>Sternum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Small colored drag off the top of the eye circle.</td>
<td>Furnishings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>The tassels, fringes on the ears, the bangs, and head side trimmings on some woolled breeds.</td>
<td>Pinched</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hindquarters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Feathering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. __________________________  This small 4 class breed is the only breed that is first shown in varieties and then shown in groups.

2. __________________________  This commercial breed has both bars and bands.

3. __________________________  The ideal size for this rabbit is 6 pounds. Although its name is a color, none of the three varieties are the same color as its breed name.

4. __________________________  This breed of cavy is described as a breed that likes to move, and can be difficult to judge. It is one of the cavy breeds with rosettes and ridges. The ridge should stand erect.

5. __________________________  This is one of the smallest rabbit breeds, with an ideal weight of 2 ½ pounds. It has eye bands.

6. __________________________  This angora breed has 57 points for wool, and is shown in two classifications: white and colored.

7. __________________________  This breed is the largest of the lop breeds.

8. __________________________  This breed of cavy has a different point schedule for most of its groups. The coat should not be rubbed towards the head.

9. __________________________  This is the smallest of the full arched breeds.

10. __________________________  This breed is shown in 17 different varieties. Its fur is worth 35 points.

11. __________________________  This breed is the only breed of rabbit without breed specific disqualifications and has 55 points on body type.

12. __________________________  This breed of cavy should have head furnishings that are to fall well over the face and should be disqualified for no sheen.

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**Breed Identification**

Using the clues provided, identify the breeds.

Novice (1-4), Intermediate (1-8), Seniors (All).

Some breeds may be used more than once.

Found in “A.R.B.A. Standard of Perfection.”
Circle all that apply:

1. When checking a rabbit’s ears you are checking for the following:

2. When you are judged on showmanship each of the following are scored by the judge:
   a. handling the rabbit   b. posing the rabbit   c. spectator appeal
   d. your appearance & attitude   e. examination of rabbit   f. condition of rabbit

3. When checking the fur you are looking for the following:
   a. Texture   b. Density   c. Staple (Wool Breeds)   d. fur quality

For each statement, mark in the blank whether the statement is True or False:

__________  1. You should not smile during rabbit showmanship, but rather you should be serious as examining rabbits is a serious process.

__________  2. You should not speak during the showmanship contest.

__________  3. Commercial breeds and fancy breeds can be handled differently during the showmanship competition.

__________  4. Checking the teeth can be done by approaching from the top or the bottom.

__________  5. Small jewelry that does not obstruct your examination may be worn.

__________  6. The rabbit you choose for showmanship should be carefully selected.

__________  7. Your rabbit should not kick or struggle when being turned unto its back

__________  8. When checking the throat you are looking for tumors.

__________  9. When looking at the toenails, you are checking how sharp they are.

__________  10. When checking the eye, you are checking to see if the rabbit is blind.
Rabbit Feeding Record
(To be answered by all groups)

1. What brand of feed do you use? ______________________________

2. What percent of protein does your brand of food have? ______________

3. What percent of fiber does your brand of food have? __________________

4. What is your feeding schedule? ________________________________

5. What is your watering schedule? ________________________________

6. Do you feed anything other than pellets? ______________
   If yes what do you feed and why? ________________________________

List the 1st 10 ingredients as they appear on your brand of feed in the following box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List Month &amp; the Number of Rabbits in Rabbitry that Month</th>
<th>Cost of Feed for the Month</th>
<th>Pounds of Feed Used During the Month</th>
<th>Hours Spent Caring For and Working With Your Rabbit(s) During the Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td></td>
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