

Sand & Sage Round-Up Jr. Rabbit Study Guide

Study the Rabbit Resource Handbook 4-H 228R and the Sand & Sage Round-Up Fair Book

American Rabbit Breeders Association-(A.R.B.A.) The governing body for registering and showing rabbits in the United States

Breeder-A person who raises a special breed or variety of rabbits that complies with the ARBA Standard of Perfection

Buck-A male rabbit that has not been neutered

Cage-A structure to house one or more rabbits constructed of wire and used only indoors

Doe-A female rabbit that has not been spayed

Ear Canker-An infection of the ear canal caused by ear mites

Grooming-Using a brush or hands to remove foreign materials, mats, or loose fibers from a rabbit's fur

Herd-A number of rabbits kept together in one area

Kindling-The process of the doe giving birth

Kit-A young rabbit not yet weaned

Molt-The process of shedding or changing fur

Quick-The pink area inside each toenail that contains blood vessels and nerves

Wean-To permanently remove the kits from their mother's cage and care, and housing them separately

Breeds:

Californian-Large breed, started in the United States. Bred for meat production. Coat color is white, with ears, nose, feet, and tail (points) black. Eyes are bold, bright, and pink. Popular for shows

English Angora-Medium wool-breed, started in England used for wool production, wool color is rich and appears in many varieties

Holland Lop-Small breed, started in Holland, 1 inch in length fur, ears lopped

New Zealand-Large breed, started in the United States, Bred for meat production. Eyes are pink, dark brown or brown

Rex-All-purpose medium breed, started in France, variety of colors, distinctive coat qualities, ears erect, fur smooth to touch, short feet and legs

Nutrients for rabbits can be grouped into six categories:

1. Water-the most important nutrient. Rabbits should have unlimited access to fresh, clean water. It is essential for the functioning of normal body processes and for proper utilization and absorption of nutrients
2. Protein-major component of animal tissue such as muscle, cell membranes, some hormones, and all enzymes. The building blocks that make p proteins are called amino acids
3. Carbohydrates-provide energy in rabbit diets
4. Fats-also a source of energy. Adding it to feed can enhance the feed taste
5. Minerals-can supplement the diet
6. Vitamins-essential for growth, tissue maintenance and metabolism

Know how to care for your rabbit

Know the Parts of Rabbits

Sand & Sage Round-Up Int. Rabbit Study Guide

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American Rabbit Breeders Association-(A.R.B.A.)The governing body for registering and showing rabbits in the United States

Blemish-A fault or defect detracting from the rabbit's appearance

Breeder-A person who raises a special breed or variety of rabbits that complies with the ARBA Standard of Perfection

Buck-A male rabbit that has not been neutered

Cage-A structure to house one or more rabbits constructed of wire and used only indoors

Coccidiosis-An intestinal disorder resulting in diarrhea

Doe-A female rabbit that has not been spayed

Ear Canker-An infection of the ear canal caused by ear mites

Grooming-Using a brush or hands to remove foreign materials, mats, or loose fibers from a rabbit's fur

Herd-A number of rabbits kept together in one area

Kindling-The process of the doe giving birth

Kit-A young rabbit not yet weaned

Luster-The brightness and shine of the fur

Molt-The process of shedding or changing fur

Pinworms-Common internal parasites found in the cecum

Posing-Positioning a rabbit in the most advantageous posture for show

Quick-The pink area inside each toenail that contains blood vessels and nerves

Ringworm-A highly contagious fungal infection caused by fungus

Surface Color-The top color of the fur as it lies in its normal position

Wean-To permanently remove the kits from their mother's cage and care, and housing them separately

Weepy Eyes-A discharge from the eyes that worsens if left untreated. Usually caused by bacteria

Breeds:

Californian-Large breed, started in the United States. Bred for meat production. Coat color is white, with ears, nose, feet, and tail (points) black. Eyes are bold, bright, and pink. Popular for shows

English Angora-Medium wool-breed, started in England used for wool production, wool color is rich and appears in many varieties

English Spot-Oldest of the medium breeds, started in England. Very docile, produces a good carcass, serves as foster does, butterfly cheek spots, circle around eyes and small spots on body

Holland Lop-Small breed, started in Holland, 1 inch in length fur, ears lopped

New Zealand-Large breed, started in the United States, Bred for meat production. Eyes are pink, dark brown or brown

Rex-All-purpose medium breed, started in France, variety of colors, distinctive coat qualities, ears erect, fur smooth to touch, short feet and legs

Nutrients for rabbits can be grouped into six categories:

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3. Carbohydrates-provide energy in rabbit diets
4. Fats-also a source of energy. Adding it to feed can enhance the feed taste
5. Minerals-can supplement the diet
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Know how to care for your rabbit

Know how to figure profit/loss

Know the Parts of Rabbits

Sand & Sage Round-Up Sr. Rabbit Study Guide

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Blemish-A fault or defect detracting from the rabbit's appearance

Breeder-A person who raises a special breed or variety of rabbits that complies with the ARBA Standard of Perfection

Buck-A male rabbit that has not been neutered

Cage-A structure to house one or more rabbits constructed of wire and used only indoors

Coccidiosis-An intestinal disorder resulting in diarrhea

Doe-A female rabbit that has not been spayed

Ear Canker-An infection of the ear canal caused by ear mites

Finish-A rabbit that is fully prime in coat, color, and flesh

Grooming-Using a brush or hands to remove foreign materials, mats, or loose fibers from a rabbit's fur

Herd-A number of rabbits kept together in one area

Kindling-The process of the doe giving birth

Kit-A young rabbit not yet weaned

Luster-The brightness and shine of the fur

Mange-Mites causing patches of fur loss, especially on neck

Molt-The process of shedding or changing fur

Pinworms-Common internal parasites found in the cecum

Pneumonia-Caused by bacterial infection where lungs are inflamed

Posing-Positioning a rabbit in the most advantageous posture for show

Quick-The pink area inside each toenail that contains blood vessels and nerves

Ringworm-A highly contagious fungal infection caused by fungus

Snuffles-Discharge from nose and often sneezing

Surface Color-The top color of the fur as it lies in its normal position

Wean-To permanently remove the kits from their mother's cage and care, and housing them separately

Weepy Eyes-A discharge from the eyes that worsens if left untreated. Usually caused by bacteria

Breeds:

Californian-Large breed, started in the United States. Bred for meat production. Coat color is white, with ears, nose, feet, and tail (points) black. Eyes are bold, bright, and pink. Popular for shows

Cinnamon-Large breed, good meat qualities, coat color is red or rust with gray across back

English Angora-Medium wool-breed, started in England used for wool production, wool color is rich and appears in many varieties

English Spot-Oldest of the medium breeds, started in England. Very docile, produces a good carcass, serves as foster does, butterfly cheek spots, circle around eyes and small spots on body

Holland Lop-Small breed, started in Holland, 1 inch in length fur, ears lopped

New Zealand-Large breed, started in the United States, Bred for meat production. Eyes are pink, dark brown or brown

Rex-All-purpose medium breed, started in France, variety of colors, distinctive coat qualities, ears erect, fur smooth to touch, short feet and legs

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Know how to care for your rabbit

Know how animals are marketed

Know how to figure profit/loss

Know the parts of rabbits



