

Rabbit Activity Sheet -2024

Level 1 - Grades 3-4-5

Complete Packet due to the Extension Office May 24, 2024

\$1.00



Allen County 4-H
Skills for Life

- county, please contact your County

Extension Office. More information about YQCA is

What you will do in this project:

- Enroll in the 4-H program by **January 15** in **v2.4HOnline**.
- Enter rabbits to be shown at the County Fair online by May 24 on the Fair Entry website at <https://allencountyindiana.fairentry.com>. You will need to use Firefox or Google Chrome to make the entries. It is helpful to fill out the Rabbit Identification Guide first.
- Complete the 2 activities in the Rabbit Activity Worksheet and turn it into the Extension Office on or before **May 31**. The form is at <https://extension.purdue.edu/county/allen/allen-4h.html>
- The Rabbit ID Guide must to be turned into the Extension Office on or before May 31. It is to be attached to the Rabbit Activity Worksheets.
- Members showing meat pens and single fryers must contact person on Rabbit ID Guide to get an assigned tattoo letter. The assigned letter must to be on the ID Guide when it is turned in. Check the rule book for age and weight requirements of rabbits.
- It is recommended that exhibitor attends two County 4-H Rabbit workshops when offered.
- It is recommended that each family purchase a Rabbit Resource Handbook. The handbook is a good source of information and can be used as a reference when answering questions in the activity sheet.
- All new rabbits in your rabbitry need to be purchased before March 10. This includes the does that are bred for your meat pens and single fryers.
- Refer to the Allen County 4-H Rules Book for a complete listing of all regulations concerning this rabbit project. The rule book can be viewed online at website <https://extension.purdue.edu/county/allen>
- To exhibit beef cattle, dairy cattle, swine, sheep, meat goats, dairy goats, poultry and rabbits, 4-H members must be certified either through the Youth for the Quality Care of Animals program or Indiana's Quality Livestock Care program. These are annual programs that can be completed via online modules or in-person trainings. For more information about in-person trainings in your

about YQCA is available at <http://yqca.org/>. If completing online, please email a copy to your county extension educator.

Management Tips:

- Rabbits should be provided with plenty of fresh water daily. It is best to change their water twice a day, especially on hot days or in the winter when the water dishes freeze.
- Use a good quality commercial food pellet. Ask other rabbit breeders what feed they give their rabbits and find one that works for your rabbits. The package should give a suggested amount of feed to give daily and then adjust to each rabbit's needs.
- Get in the habit of watching your rabbit's behavior. Make sure they are acting, eating and drinking normally.
- Purchase rabbits from a reputable breeder. The breeder that you purchase your rabbits from will be able to answer questions on feeding, health, housing, and breeding.
- Provide rabbits with an appropriate size cage for their size and weight. The cage should also protect them from predators as well as shelter them from cold drafts, rain, sun and heat.
- Regularly handle your rabbits. A rabbit that is handled often is easier to work with. Practice poising them for show, groom and trim nails if needed, check their teeth and overall condition.
- Be responsible. Your rabbits depend on you to feed, water and care for them.
- A good source of information is The American Rabbit Breeders Association. Their web page is: <http://arba.net>.

4-H Member: _____ 4-H Club: _____

Grade in School (January 1, 2024) _____ Years in this project _____

Signature of 4-H Member verifying that you have completed these activities:

Signature of Parent that you have reviewed this information:

(260) 481-6826 · FAX: (260) 481-6439

Purdue University, Indiana Counties and U.S Department of Agriculture Cooperating

4-H Animal Care:

The Indiana 4-H program strongly supports positive animal care and strongly opposes animal abuse. 4-H is also dedicated to the mission of developing youth and volunteers through “Learning by Doing” programs. 4-H livestock projects teach life skills such as acquiring knowledge, making decisions, and applying leadership skills.

- When working and caring for animals, it is important to insure that appropriate safety measures are in place for both the animals and the persons who care for them. Therefore, there is no substitute for knowledge, common sense, and experience.
- Animal handlers should study and learn to anticipate an animal's reaction and try and avoid problem situations. It is most important that 4-H members understand an animal's behavior so one can “outsmart” not “out-muscle” an animal. Foremost in the 4-H'ers mind should always be safety of the handler and the animal. Moving animals is more of an art than a science. Movement of animals requires planning and knowledge to accomplish it with the least amount of time, effort and stress to the animal.
- An animal's good health is often directly related to the environmental factors associated with its living space. The presence of predators, dust, odors, pests, temperature, and humidity has a direct effect on an animal's well-being.
- Animals react favorably to daily care and comfortable housing. Consideration should also be given to specific animal needs such as size of their housing space, lighting, and ventilation. The best facilities and equipment cannot and should not be a substitute for daily observation and careful attention to signs of illness, injury, and/or unusual behavior.
- Frequent consultation with your veterinarian is a must. Reasonable attention must always be given to the use of drugs and their approved withdrawal times.

Activity 1

Rabbitry and Rabbit Husbandry

To complete this worksheet, refer to both Chapter 4 – Housing and Equipment on pages 35-40, Chapter 7 – Health on pages 53-63 in the Rabbit Resource Handbook.

One of the most important aspects of raising rabbits is the rabbitry. Look up the definition for rabbitry in a dictionary, online, or in the glossary in the back of the book. What does the word rabbitry mean?

A rabbitry should be designed for ease of cleaning, have good ventilation and light, give easy access for feeding, handling, grooming and breeding rabbits. The cages should be large enough for the size of the rabbits being raised. Extra space and cages maybe needed as the rabbitry grows to avoid overcrowding. The safety and well-being of the rabbits are a main concern. Housing should provide rabbits with protection from what two things? Hint: The answers are in the second paragraph on page 35.

1. _____

2. _____

Chapter 4 addresses subjects to consider before setting up a rabbitry. Feed storage is should also be included in your plans. Feed should be stored in a clean dry place, out of the direct sunlight and away from rodents. A grooming and or breeding table will also be very useful.

Next to each topic, give a description of what is in your rabbitry. For example: Hutches and Cages – My rabbitry has wooden hutches that stand on legs or for Ventilation – I use exhaust fans.

Hutches and Cages:

Location and Weather:

Security:

Ventilation:

Lighting:

Feeders:

Waterers:

Nest Boxes:

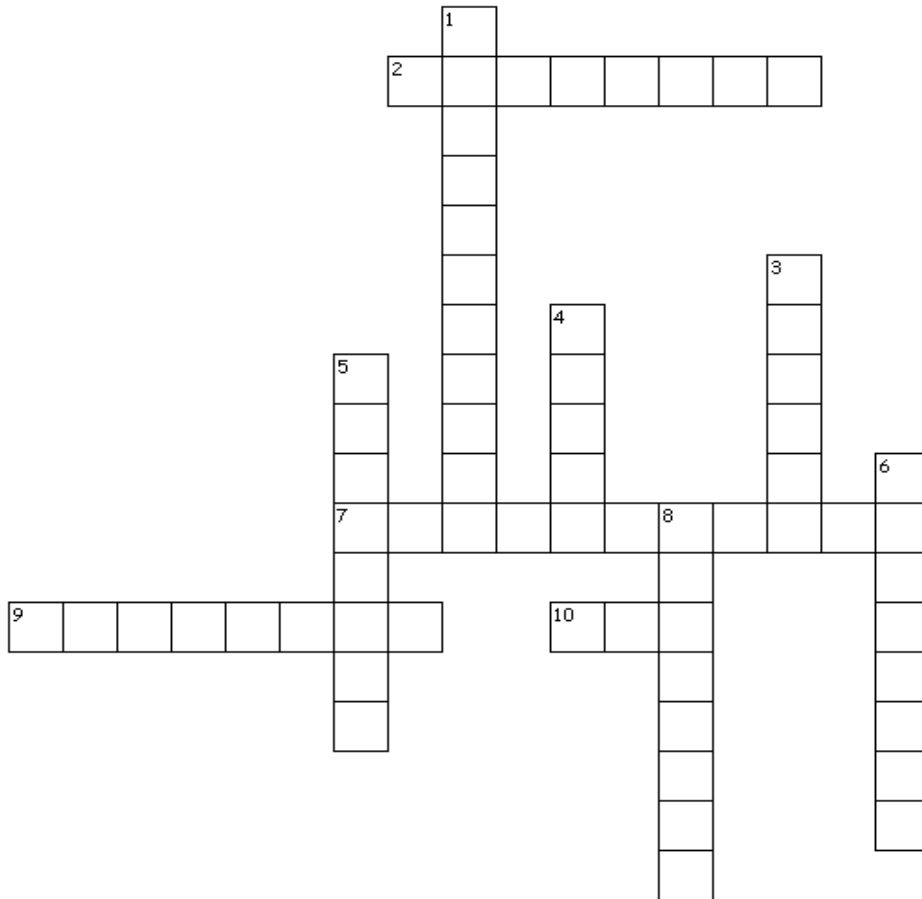
Feed Storage:

Attach a sketch or take a picture of your rabbitry. Label areas of your set up.

Activity 2

Rabbit Diseases

Use Chapter 7 and the word bank to find the answers to the crossword puzzle below. Write the answer next to each clue and then write the word in crossword puzzle.



Across

- malocclusion is a disorder when these teeth are overgrown
- snuffles is a result of this bacterial infection
- the common name for the parasite that causes ear canker
- the initials for Viral Hemorrhagic Disease

Down

- vent disease, also called rabbit syphilis, can be treated with this medication
- this type of infection causes ringworm
- fur mites cause this
- advanced cases may result in blocked tear duct
- this causes a pus-filled sack under the skin
- caused by large amounts of calcium oxalate or calcium carbonate in the feed

Word Bank:

Antibiotic	Bacteria	Ear mites	Fungal	Incisors
Mange	Pasteurella	Red Urine	Weepy eye	VHD

Activity 3

Healthy Rabbits

A well-planned rabbitry will result in healthy rabbits. A healthy rabbit will produce more efficiently, grow faster, and will show better.

High humidity, high ammonia, and poor air quality will lead to respiratory diseases like pneumonia and snuffles. Proper ventilation is just as important in the winter months as it is in the summer. Rabbits cannot tolerate high temperatures with high humidity. Ventilation keeps the air circulating, reduces the humidity, and the heat build-up in the barn. Ventilation also reduces ammonia build-up from the manure. (Chapter 4, page 37)

1. A minimum of _____ air exchanges per hour will provide the rabbits with fresh air.
2. What is the ideal temperature range for rabbits?

Disinfecting hutches or cages, and equipment regularly will reduce health problems like abscesses, enterotoxemia, and coccidiosis. Remember to remove all debris and fur from the surfaces before disinfecting. A wire brush and or a power sprayer will work well. White vinegar will break down the off-white urine deposits in the trays and on the cage wires. Pour undiluted vinegar on the urine deposits and let it soak, and then scrub with a wire brush. Rinse thoroughly with water. More than one application of vinegar may be needed for heavier deposits. A disinfecting solution of chlorine bleach and water is an inexpensive disinfectant and used most often. Apply the solution with a brush, sponge or spray bottle and allow it to soak for two minutes. Remember bleach is corrosive to metal surfaces, so cages and equipment should be thoroughly rinsed with water to help increase the life of your cages. Drying the cages in the sun will help to reduce disease-causing organisms. (Chapter 7, page 53)

1. How often should hutches or cages be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected?
2. How often do you clean and disinfect your hutches or cages?

Below is a handy guide for mixing a 1-gallon disinfecting solution of bleach and water. In the Rabbit Resource Handbook on page 52 is a blank page. Write this information on the blank page for future reference.

Disinfecting Solution

1 ounce = 2 Tablespoons

8 Tablespoons = $\frac{1}{2}$ cup

4 quarts = 1 gallon

1-ounce bleach to 1-quart water

Add $\frac{1}{2}$ -cup bleach to 1 gallon of water to make a disinfecting solution

*Note: New solution should be mixed daily

It is important to remove the manure from pull out trays and the ground under hanging cages to reduce ammonia. A clean environment will decrease fly infestation and rodents

that can carry or spread diseases. Feeder, crocks, and water bottles should be cleaned out regularly too, and disinfected with a bleach and water solution. Fresh clean water is important to a rabbit's health. A rabbit that does not drink an adequate amount of water will not eat well, and therefore will not gain weight properly and will not have quality fur. (Chapter 7, page 53)

1. How often do you clean the manure from your cage trays or under the floors of hanging cages?
2. How often do you clean feeders, water bowls, and water bottles?

Rabbits should be checked every day for signs of illness or injury. Look to see if they are drinking and eating their normal amount. Watch how the rabbit responds when you approach the cage. Get to know each of your rabbits. Some rabbits are very friendly and come to the front of the cage when it is open, while others are more reserved, and will sit back in the cage. When manure is removed regularly, it is easier to see if there is a normal amount of droppings and urine in the tray or on the ground. A grooming table is very useful when you want to examine an individual rabbit. Be sure to check not only the top of the rabbit, but underneath it as well. Learn to turn your rabbits over and check their teeth, abdomen, legs, feet, tail, toenails, and their sex.

Answer these questions the best that you can. There is not just one right answer to these questions.

1. Why is it good to check your rabbits every day for signs of illness or injury?
2. How can you tell if a rabbit is ill?

Chapter 7 on pages 54-63 explains how to safely remove a rabbit from a cage. This is a good technique to learn and practice. Chapter 10 on pages 84-88 explains how to do a rabbit showmanship. Look over the showmanship guidelines. The objective of the showmanship is to evaluate your rabbit's condition. There should not be any faults or disqualification in a show rabbit. Under each category is a list of physical disorders, signs of illnesses, or other general disqualifications. Showmanship is a good method to learn, not only for competition, but also to use when you are buying a rabbit or just checking the overall health and condition of one of your own rabbits.

1. How will the showmanship outline help when checking the overall general health of your rabbits?
2. What is a disqualification?

ALLEN COUNTY 4-H PRODUCTION RABBIT RECORD



Records serve as a way to measure your own success with a project. When answering these questions, you should be able to see where improvements can be made for next year and if you wish to continue with this project for another year.

1. List types of feeds, hay, and conditioners that you feed to your rabbits.

Breed of Rabbit	Brand name of Feed	% of protein	Amount fed & frequency	Weight & cost of bag

Breed of Rabbit	Supplement	Amount fed & frequency	Cost

2. How many rabbits do you take care of in a year? _____

3. How many breeding animals do you have? _____

4. Do you sell your rabbits? _____

5. Who buys your rabbits and for what purpose? _____

6. How do you care for your animals in both hot and cold weather? Tell about housing, feeding and watering.

7. How often do you clean your cage trays? How often do you sanitize cages, feed and water dishes, and equipment?

8. List any tours, workshops, clinics, shows or contests that you may have participated in during the last year that pertained to rabbits.

9. What resources do you use to help you have a successful rabbitry? (List people, magazines, websites, etc.

10. List two new things that you have learned about rabbits this year?

11. Did you get a new breed of rabbit this year? If so, what breed and what have you learned about them?

_____ Complete v2.4online enrollment by January 15, 2024

_____ Completed Fair Entry on line by May 24, 2024

_____ Turn in Completed Activity Sheets & 2024 Allen County 4-H Rabbit ID Guide by May 24, 2024, to the Extension Office

This Form DUE MAY 31, 2024–To the Allen County Extension Office

Exhibitor's Name _____ Grade in School (1/1/2024) _____ 4-H Club _____

Emergency Contact Number for Fair – Home Phone _____ Cell Number _____ Parent(s) Name(s) _____

Members must list on this Rabbit Identification Guide the breed, variety, class, sex, and tattoos of all potential rabbits to be exhibited at the County Fair. Exhibitors can pre-enter up to 20 rabbits on the Rabbit online Fair Entry and exhibit up to 14. Exhibitor may show only one animal per class and may exhibit up to 3 breeds of rabbits, but more than 3 breeds can be listed. Write the tattoo down for the rabbit you intend to show. Only the tattoo can be changed at check in, providing the breed, variety, class and sex all stay the same. Meat Classes do not count as a breed. Meat Classes are listed separately from breeds on second page. 4-H member can only exhibit in two of the four meat classes. Meat pens and Single Fryers must get an assigned letter from leader listed on this form. The assigned letter **MUST** appear on this ID form. All new rabbits in your rabbitry need to be purchased by May 10. This includes the doe used for your meat pen. Refer to Rule Book for more information. Only rabbits listed on this rabbit identification form may be exhibited. Remember to enter your rabbits on this form for the Breeders Class, because the Breeders Class it is not on the online entry. Breeders Class entry on page 2 of this ID form.

Breed	Variety Variety – Color	Class Junior, 6/8, or Senior	Sex Buck or Doe	Tattoo Use capital letters and numbers. Print clearly.	Fair Use	Fair Use
<i>Example: Mini Rex</i>	<i>black</i>	<i>Junior</i>	<i>Buck</i>	<i>CJ587</i>		
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
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7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						

Breed	Variety Variety – Color	Class Junior, 6/8, or Senior	Sex Buck or Doe	Tattoo Use capital letters and numbers. Print clearly.	Fair Use	Fair Use
<i>Example: Mini Rex</i>	<i>black</i>	<i>Junior</i>	<i>Buck</i>	<i>CJ587</i>		
13.						
14.						
15.						# of Rabbits to be shown
16.						\$ Collected
17.						4H Member's Initials
18.						4H Leader's Initials
19.						
20.						
Breeder Class Rabbit – What Breed are you Showing?						

Single Fryers and Meat Pens **MUST** have an assigned tattoo letter on this form. ** To obtain your assigned tattoo letter for the meat pen and single fryer contact:

Cheryl Smith
260-637-5502 or 260-409-9077
cmilhoppers@msn.com

I hereby certify that I own these rabbits and they are in my personal possession and under my daily care.

Signature of 4-H member verifying that the information above is accurate. Date

Signature of parent/guardian verifying that the information above is accurate. Date

Meat Classes	Breed	**Assigned Tattoo Letter <i>and</i> Tattoo of Roaster and Stewer	Fair Use Check rabbits entered to be shown
Single Fryer**		**	
Meat Pen**		**	
Roaster		**	
Stewer		**	

ALLEN COUNTY 2024 RABBIT IDENTIFICATION FORM