

PURDUE EXTENSION STEUBEN COUNTY

4-H Rabbit WORKSHEETS

Grade 9-A



Name: _____

4-H Club: _____

Processing Meat Rabbits: Number the steps for processing a rabbit.

- Step ____ By cutting from the sternum to the neck, remove the heart and lungs.
- Step ____ Carefully separate the edges of the skin from the carcass, and pull the skin down over the animal.
- Step ____ Refrigerate carcass for 24 hours prior to cutting into usable cuts.
- Step ____ Remove rear legs by snapping the leg bone with your fingers just below the hock .
- Step ____ Remove the bladder whole and take out the entrails.
- Step ____ Remove the front feet.
- Step ____ Remove the head at the atlas joint.
- Step ____ Remove the tail with your knife.
- Step ____ Render the rabbit unconscious.
- Step ____ Rinse the carcass with cool water and remove all blood clots after skinning.
- Step ____ Slit the abdominal wall of the carcass along the midline of the belly.
- Step ____ Slit the skin just below the hock of the suspended leg.
- Step ____ Soak in ice water no longer than 10 minutes after you rinse it with cold water.
- Step ____ Suspend the rabbit upside down.
- Step ____ The heart, liver and kidneys are edible by-products and can be saved at this time.

Have you ever eaten rabbit? _____ If yes, did you like it? _____

How was it prepared? (i.e. stewed, fried) _____

If yes, what did you think it tasted like? _____

Answers can be found in the OSU Rabbit Resource Handbook – 4-H 228R.

Record Keeping

Place the **LETTER** of the correct definition in the space provided.

___ Profit or Loss Statement

A. This shows if you have made a profit or experienced a loss with your rabbit project at the close of the project or end of the year.

___ Operating expenses

B. This includes all rabbits, buildings and equipment, and feed and supplies on hand at the close of the year.

___ Individual doe performance record

C. These records usually include the doe's age, when she was bred, any breeding problems, when she was palpated, when she kindled, the number she kindled, the number raised, litter weights, and when kits were weaned.

___ Beginning inventory

D. These records usually include the buck's age, the dates when the buck was used for service, the number of does bred, litter size, and growth records of offspring.

___ Marketing income

E. These include the value of all rabbits and equipment sold, as well as all show premiums received.

___ Individual buck performance record

F. These include the cost of buildings and equipment, feed and supplies, veterinary services and supplies, rabbits purchased, registration fees, exhibitor fees, show supplies, transportation, advertising, etc.

___ Closing inventory

G. This includes all rabbits, buildings and equipment. It also includes feed and supplies on hand at the start of the year.

Reproduction

Answer the following true or false.

1. Always take the buck to the doe's cage when breeding rabbits. _____
2. Female rabbits have regular estrus cycles. _____
3. A doe receptive to breeding will raise her back and lower her tail so that the buck can easily mount her for breeding. _____
4. The buck will squeal and fall either to the side or backward when a successful mating has occurred. _____
5. Rabbits should not be bred until they reach sexual maturity which can be anywhere from 4-11 months depending on their size. _____

Completed (40 possible)	_____
Accuracy of answers (30 possible)	_____
Appropriate grammar (15 possible)	_____
Neatness of record (15 possible)	_____
Total	_____
A = 86-100 points	
B = 71-85 points	
C = 70 points or less	