



4-H Rabbit

Jasper County
Record Sheet A
Grade 7

Name: _____ 4-H Club _____

Processing of Rabbits: Fill in the blanks using the words provided. Not all of the words will be used.

1. Render the rabbit _____.
2. Suspend the rabbit _____ down.
3. Slit the skin just below the _____ of the suspended leg.
4. Carefully separate the edges of the _____ from the carcass, and pull the skin down over the animal.
5. Using your _____, remove the tail.
6. Remove the _____ at the atlas joint.
7. Remove the _____ feet.
8. Rinse the carcass with cool _____ and remove all _____ clots.
9. Slit the _____ wall of the carcass along the midline of the belly.
10. Remove the _____ whole and take out the entrails.
11. The _____, liver and _____ are edible by-products of the carcass and can be saved.
12. Remove the heart and lungs by cutting from _____ to neck.
13. Rinse carcass with _____ water and soak in ice water no longer than 10 _____ to remove hairs and blood.
14. Remove rear _____ by snapping the leg bone with your _____ just below the hock and cutting off with a knife.
15. Refrigerate carcass for 24 _____ prior to cutting into usable cuts.

Word Bank

Abdominal
Back
Blood
Cold
Conscious
Days
Fingers
Fork
Front
Head
Heart
Hock
Hot
Hours
Kidneys
Knife
Legs
Minutes
Neck
Rightside
Skin
Sternum
Toes
Unconscious
Upside
Water
Bladder

Diseases and Health Conditions: Write the correct word for each definition.

_____ Advanced form of this disease can cause blocked tear ducts.

_____ A tail that is carried, bent, or twisted permanently to one side.

_____ A hard swelling or isolated collection of pus or purulent matter occurring in the rabbit's skin. Accompanied by localized fever and heat.

_____ Fur mites live in the fur causing hair loss.

_____ Incisors in either the upper and/or lower jaw that are elongated or protruding.

_____ Hind legs that turn inward at the hock, causing the toes to turn outward.

_____ Intestinal disorder resulting in diarrhea. Caused by parasites in the intestines.

Nutrients: Name the nutrient group for each of the following:

1. _____ It is often called the most important nutrient. They should have as much of this as they would like. It is essential for normal body processes.
2. _____ Major component of animal tissue. Contains Amino Acids.
3. _____ There are many of these that are needed for your rabbit. There are “macro” and “micro” types of these.
4. _____ Also a source of energy. It also helps promote a shiny, lustrous coat. It also helps in the pelleting process.
5. _____ A – proper reproduction. D – proper absorption of calcium. E – helps prevent muscle and reproductive problems. K – increased quantities required during reproduction. Most are contained in commercial rabbit feeds.
6. _____ Provides energy for the rabbit. Starch and cellulose are two types of this.

Use of rabbits:

Please indicate the primary use of each of the following breeds of rabbits. Place MEAT on the line next to the meat breeds, FUR on the ones that are best known for their fur, WOOL on the ones best known for their wool production and OTHER for those used for exhibition, pets, or laboratory use. Again, this is their major use. Most are used for more than one area.

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|---------------------------|------------------------|
| American _____ | French Angora _____ |
| American Chinchilla _____ | Giant Angora _____ |
| American Fuzzy Lop _____ | Havana _____ |
| American Sable _____ | Himalayan _____ |
| Beveren _____ | Jersey Woolly _____ |
| Californian _____ | Lilac _____ |
| Cinnamon _____ | Netherland Dwarf _____ |
| Dutch _____ | New Zealand _____ |
| English Angora _____ | Satin _____ |
| Flemish Giant _____ | Satin Angora _____ |