

4-H INTERMEDIATE RABBIT STUDY ITEMS

- Int0 Jessica Kramme is the current Snohomish County 4-H Rabbit Program Leader?
- Int1 The parts of the rabbit's digestive system are: Stomach, Small Intestine, Cecum, Large Intestine, Mouth, & Esophagus.
- Int2 Most of the fancy breeds of rabbits have been developed within the last 120 years?
- Int3 During the summer, you can reduce feed intake to keep energy levels low to help prevent heat exhaustion.
- Int4 The first thing a breeder looks for when culling a commercial breed litter is Body type
- Int5 When setting up a ventilation system for your rabbitry, you should try to avoid direct drafts on the rabbits
- Int6 To keep bacteria out of your water system, disinfect periodically
- Int7 Your rabbitry should stay under 85° F to prevent serious health & breeding problems. (You can lose animals due to "heat stress", bucks are not effective for breeding, and "fryers" won't gain weight efficiently).
- Int8 Himalayan rabbits may not have a dewlap.
- Int9 The 3 sources of energy for your rabbit are Fat, Carbohydrates, excess protein.
- Int10 Good ventilation is important in a rabbitry as it reduces respiratory infections.
- Int11 Rabbit meat is nutritionally sound meat because it is highest in protein, lowest in fat, lowest in calories, and lowest in cholesterol.
- Int12 The nest box should be removed 3 weeks after Kindling
- Int13 One buck can produce over 500 offspring annually.
- Int14 To reduce the stress of weaning, a litter should be kept together for at least 1 week after the weaning.
- Int15 Too much energy (protein) in the rabbit's diet may cause diarrhea and enteritis.
- Int16 To help increase your litter size, breed the same pair twice, waiting 8-12 hours between matings.
- Int17 The definitions for a "fryer" are:
- 1) A rabbit not over 10 weeks of age, weighing between 3 1/2 and 5 1/2 lbs.
 - 2) A young rabbit ready for market
- Int18 During gestation, the doe's feed requirements change. They need more Protein & Energy.
- Int19 The differences between new born Rabbits & Hares are:
- | <u>HARES</u> | <u>RABBITS</u> |
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| Eyes Open | Eyes Closed |
| Already Furred | No Fur |
| Able to Run | Helpless |
- Int20 The bottoms of wire cages should be brushed daily to remove stuck droppings.
- Int21 In general, the nestbox should be 2" longer & wider than the doe in a sitting position
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| OR Large | 22" x 14" x 12" |
| Medium | 18" x 10" x 9" |
| Small | 12" x 7" x 6" |
- Int22 The 3 breeds that receive points for silvering are: Silver, Silver Fox, and Silver Marten
- Int23 Rabbit meat can be prepared in more than 300 ways.
- Int24 A crossbred rabbit is one produced by mating two different purebreeds.
- Int25 To prevent heat exhaustion, keep energy intake as low as possible in the summer.
- Int26 Feed scattered on the ground under cages is not a good management practice because it attracts mice, insects, rats, & birds - all of which can carry disease. It also is a waste of money.
- Int27 The Dutch breed has a Hair Line
- Int28 The Himalayan variety of Netherland Dwarf is shown in Group 5 -- Any Other Variety (AOV)
- Int29 The ages of 4-H Seniors are 14 to less than 19 years of age (as of October 1st of the current 4-H year).
- Int30 A doe nurse her kits once or twice a day (and sometimes more depending on how much milk she produces.)
- Int31 Coccidiosis is caused by parasites which infect the lining of the liver or intestines.
- Int32 When you buy new stock or bring existing stock home from a rabbit show, they should be quarantined from the herd for 2 weeks to prevent the spread of disease?
- Int33 The Satin Angora breed of rabbit originated in Canada.

- Int34 The 5 reasons people raise rabbits are for:
 1) Pets
 2) Fancy (or showing)
 3) Meat
 4) Fur (or Wool)
 5) Research
- Int35 Pot Belly is a distended condition of the abdominal cavity, usually found in young rabbits.
- Int36 The Breeds where the markings receive more points than the body type are:
 Dutch 48 points for markings 27 points for type
 English Spot 44 points for markings 35 points for type
 Harlequin 60 points for markings 10 points for type
- Int37 The best way to prevent disease is by Good sanitation
- Int38 The Havana breed is a mutation of the Dutch breed.
- Int39 Enteritis can be prevented by providing adequate fiber in the diet.
- Int40 A rabbit has to be registered to earn a grand champion certificate.
- Int41 Exposure to warm temperatures will affect the fertility of male rabbits
- Int42 Things to look for in selecting a breeding doe are:
 1) History of several litters showing fast development or growth
 2) Good Reproduction
 3) High survival rate of litters
 4) Free from disease
 5) Good litter size
 6) No serious defects
- Int43 Rabbits and hares can NOT be interbred, they are members of different species.
- Int44 Rex fur has guard hairs the same length as the undercoat (found on Rex & Mini Rex).
- Int45 It is important to have a water system that is free of Bacterial growth.
- Int46 A Buck can give in excess of 500 off-spring annually.
- Int47 The bedding on a solid floor cage for a giant breed of rabbit should be changed every day.
- Int48 The 3 spotted breeds are: Rhinelander, English Spot, and Checkered Giant.
- Int49 You should not leave the nest box in the cage longer than necessary in order to reduce the possibility of bacterial disease.
- Int50 The characteristics of a good nest box are: warmth, ventilation, drainage, and it will keep the kits in it until they are large enough to get back in by themselves.
- Int51 The Silver breed originated in India.
- Int52 A rabbit has 360 degrees of vision
- Int53 White rabbits pelts are the most popular rabbits skins because they can be easily dyed (to match wild animal fur).
- Int54 It is only necessary to provide a salt spool for your rabbit when the rabbit is not fed commercial ration. (feed).
- Int55 The feed conversion ratio refer to the number of pounds of grain necessary to produce one pound of meat.
- Int56 A doe can produce 160 pounds of live weight meat in a year.
- Int57 Rabbit's get their B-Complex vitamins by the act of coprophagy, which is synthesized in the cecum and colon of the rabbit. Coprophagy is the eating of the soft "night feces" or "night stool" which is produced in the cecum.
- Int58 Inbreeding is a breeding system involving very close mating of rabbit stock such as brother and sister, or parent and offspring.
- Int59 Ear Lacing is a colored line of fur which outlines the sides and tips of the ear.
- Int60 Palpate mean to feel through the abdominal wall of a doe for developing young in the uterus (checking to see if doe is pregnant).
- Int61 A medium size doe and litter can drink approximately one gallon of water in a 24 hour period
- Int62 A "Charlie" is an extremely lightly marked animal in marked breeds or Broken Groups. A Charlie usually has colored ears, light eye circles, and a "Charlie Chaplin" mustache-like marking. It is usually devoid of back and side markings.
- Int63 4 pounds of feed are required to produce one pound of rabbit meat.
- Int64 If the rabbit is fed extra fat it will add luster to their fur.

- Int65 To treat for Coccidiosis, add Sulfa to the rabbit's water accompanied by strict sanitary practices (can also use sulfaquinoxaline or amprolium).
- Int66 Nitrogen is present in rabbit manure, making it a good fertilizer?
- Int67 A rabbit must win three "legs" to be awarded a grand champion certificate.
- Int68 Feed weaned babies extra fiber to reduce the chance of enteritis.
- Int69 The ages of 4-H Intermediates are 11 to 13 years of age (as of October 1st of the current 4-H year).
- Int70 A doe should be on restricted feed immediately after weaning a litter to help her dry up her milk supply.
- Int71 The only rabbit that is going to produce a profit is a Healthy One
- Int72 The breeds which have "standup" or "upright" fur are:
Rex , Mini Rex, & Silver Fox (only if stroked from tail to head. Stroke the Silver Fox from head to tail to return the fur to its natural position).
- Int73 The breeds that are judged (or shown) in groups, rather than variety are:
English Lop French Lop Mini Lop
Holland Lop American Fuzzy Lop Harlequin
Jersey Wooly English Angora French Angora
Satin Angora Netherland Dwarf.
- Int74 the 6 wool breeds of rabbits recognized by the ARBA are:
English Angora French Angora Giant Angora
Satin Angora American Fuzzy Lop Jersey Wooly.
- Int75 The New Zealand rabbit was developed in the United States.
- Int76 "wall eye" or "moon eye" is a disqualification.
- Int77 The 5 Netherland Dwarf breed groups are:
1) Self
2) Shaded
3) Agouti
4) Tan Pattern
5) Any Other Variety (AOV).
- Int78 A purebreed rabbit is one produced by successive matings of the same breed of rabbit.
- Int79 You should wait 30 days after giving a rabbit any drugs before slaughtering it.
- Int80 A doe can produce 10 times her own body weight in edible meat in a year?
- Int81 A rabbit's incisor teeth (front teeth) grow 1/4" to 1" each month.
- Int82 The most likely cause of failure to conceive is excess fat.
- Int83 The Satin mutation was first discovered in the Havana breed of rabbits.
- Int84 The average weight of a rabbit at birth is Two to Three ounces
- Int85 The third week in July is special to rabbit raisers because it is National Rabbit Week.
- Int86. The breeds of rabbits that would be disqualified for a dewlap are:
Britannia Petite Dwarf Hotot Himalayan Tan
Netherland Dwarf Polish Silver
- Int87 The ARBA's *Standard of Perfection* is revised every 5 years.
- Int88 CONDITION mean the overall physical state of a rabbit in relation to its health, cleanliness, fur, and grooming. (The animal is to have a definite appearance of health and vigor).
- Int89 When a rabbit is pulling her fur and carrying hay around in her mouth this usually indicates that she's getting ready to build her nest to have kits.
- Int90 When you handle a rabbit and the rabbit sounds like a water bottle sloshing, it is most likely Muccoid Enteritis.
- Int91 Lighting is very important to rabbits in the winter because it is essential for reproduction in the winter months because of the length of the days. A rabbit needs 14 to 16 hours of light each day.
- Int92 Torching an all welded wire rabbit hutch means you use a torch to burn off all debris and fur and sanitize the hutch.
- Int93 The benefit of an "all welded wire" rabbit cage is it allows the manure to fall through thus making it easier to clean.
- Int94 Young rabbits must be separated from one another before 3 months because after that the bucks will breed the does.
- Int95 The liver of a rabbit with liver coccidiosis is covered with white spots.

- Int96 When buying a rabbit, you should look for the following: Type is most important but also look for any disqualifications, teeth, parasites, spots that shouldn't be there, all points considered for a good broken color, feet, ruptures, abscesses, the whole rabbit and its pedigree, is it compatible with what you have in your line. Don't buy for cute.
- Int97 You should NOT loan your "breeder buck" to someone else for breeding for a period of time and because the buck may not appear sick but could bring back a disease not found in your barn and spread it to your does.
- Int98 The Flemish Giant is not a good commercial meat breed. The breed grows too slow and it's too big boned.
- Int99 It is not a good idea to breed a rabbit that is suffering from "Sore Hocks" because:
 1) the rabbit will pass on the genes of thin pads, which is not good.
 2) she may sit in the box and kill the kits.
- Int100 Good reasons for culling a breeder doe out of your herd of rabbits are: Wolf Teeth, Sore Hocks, Snuffles, Biter. All of these are traits you don't really want to pass on to the babies.
- Int101 If you buy used rabbit equipment, you should torch and disinfect it before you put it in your rabbitry.
- Int102 Sources of income that a rabbit raiser can take advantage of are:
 1) sale of breeding stock
 2) rabbit manure sold as fertilizer
 3) building rabbit hutches to sell
 4) selling earthworms to fisherman or bait shops
 5) selling fryers for meat
 6) selling wool
 7) selling pelts
- Int103 If you let rabbit manure build up in the cage the rabbit may get liver coccidiosis from being in contact with its manure.
- Int104 "Burnout" in commercial rabbits is the result of being bred too many times without any rest between litters.
- Int105 When a mother rabbit kindles out of the nest box you should build a make shift nest in the nest box for the kits and put them in the nest you built.
- Int106 All breeds of rabbits cannot be breed at the same age. All breeds mature at different ages. Larger breeds, 8 to 11 months; medium to small breeds 5 to 7 months of age.
- Int107 You should wait 30 days before selling a rabbit for meat after giving it medication so the medication contamination of the rabbit's meat is gone.
- Int108 A rabbit's front teeth will never stop growing as long as the rabbit lives.
- Int109 For showing, a rabbit between 6 and 8 months of age is considered an "intermediate" rabbit.
- Int110 A disqualification is one or more defects, deformities, or blemishes that render a rabbit ineligible for competition or registration.
- Int111 15 recognized breeds come in only one color variety. They are Argente Brun, American Sable, Giant Angora, Californian, Champagne d'Argent, Cinnamon, Creme d'Argent, American Chinchilla, Giant Chinchilla, Standard Chinchilla, Blanc de Hotot, Florida White, Lilac, Silver Fox, & Thrianta.
- Int112 Young Champagne d'Argent are black in color. They change color as they get older.
- Int113 Characteristics of a good hutch are:
 1) Easy to clean
 2) Convenient to water and feed
 3) Dry
 4) Airy, cool and protected from the sun, drafts, and predators
 5) One square foot living space per pound of rabbit.
- Int114 Roughage is food high in fiber like Hay, Alfalfa, Grass, Straw, etc.
- Int115 The 3 true native American rabbits species are the Brush Rabbit, Mountain Cottontail, and Pygmy Rabbit.
- Int116 Four does and a buck can produce more meat annually than the average cow.
- Int117 A "Strain" is a genetically related bloodline possessing distinguishable characteristics such as type, color, coat, and the ability to pass the characteristics to the offspring.
- Int118 A defect in a rabbit that makes it ineligible for competition is called a "Disqualification from

- Competition"
- Int119 Some "disqualifications from competition" that may be correctable are: Weight, illegible tattoo, Pot Belly, Sore Hocks, Abscesses, Runny Eyes, Parasites, body smut on Himalayans, Conjunctivitis, incorrectly entered (wrong sex, group, variety).
- Int120 To be eligible for a Grand Champion certificate from the ARBA, a rabbit must win three legs from at least 2 different judges with at least one won as an intermediate or senior.
- Int121 BOSG stand for Best Opposite Sex of Group.
- Int122 The disqualification that is specific to the feet of the English Angora is Normal fur on any of the four feet.
- Int123 The disqualifications that are specific to the Giant Angora head are Complete lack of Fringes and Tassels.
- Int124 The Giant Angora was developed in the United States.
- Int125 The breeds of rabbits where a senior will be disqualified if the ears are under 5 and 3/4 inches are: Checkered Giant, Flemish Giant, & English Lop (under 21").
- Int126 The colored markings on the rear feet of "Himalayan" marked rabbits are called Boots.
- Int127 The Blanc de Hotot originate in France.
- Int128 The six groups that French Lop colors fall into are: Agouti, Broken, Self, Shaded, Ticked, Wide Band.
- Int129 The English Lop is the only lop breed that doesn't have a crown.
- Int130 The Netherland Dwarf originate in Holland
- Int131 The Holland Lop accepted into the ARBA Standard in 1980.
- Int132 The two patterns that French Lops are shown in are Broken and Solid
- Int133 The five varieties of the New Zealand Breed are White, Red, Black, Blue, and Broken.
- Int134 Mr. Young of Coulee Dam, Washington developed the Palomino breed of rabbit.
- Int135 The Mini Lop originates in Germany.
- Int136 The four classes for the Polish are Junior and Senior Bucks & Junior and Senior Does.
- Int137 The Chinchilla color pattern was first developed in France
- Int138 The 2 white breeds of rabbits that have points are Californian and Himalayan (others are only varieties of breeds).
- Int139 At about four to five months of age rabbits start showing their adult fur color and characteristics.
- Int140 Small particles of tangled or matted fur or wool in Angora rabbits is called Cots.
- Int141 The Holland lop fur is rollback fur that is glossy, dense, fine in texture, and a uniform length of approximately 1 inch.
- Int142 A coat that is shedding or molting badly is called a Slipping coat.
- Int143 The Snowshoe Hare is Brown in summer and White in winter.
- Int144 The 5 rabbit body types are: Full Arch, Semi-Arch, Compact, Commercial, and Cylindrical
- Int145 A coat has flyback if the coat of fur quickly returns to its smooth normal position when stroked from the hindquarters to the shoulders.
- Int146 The undercoat is the growth of short fur partly concealed by longer and coarser guard hairs.
- Int147 The lack of sheen in a Satin fur will disqualify the animal.
- Int148 A Silver may not have a dewlap
- Int149 The Silver Fox originated in the United States
- Int150 A Silver Fox has normal length fur and upright fur when stroked from tail to head.
- Int151 The disqualification on Polish fur is if its rollback.
- Int152 Slight underfeeding is better than over feeding because the animals show better, have less health problems, and have less reproductive problems.
- Int153 You can prevent or cure "fur chewing" by feeding a handful of grass hay or yellow straw 2 or 3 times a week.
- Int154 A rabbit normally file down its teeth by chewing.
- Int155 Rabbits synthesize vitamin C from their feed.
- Int156 Coprophagy provides adequate amounts of the "B" vitamins.
- Int157 Vent Disease is another term for Venereal Disease in male and female rabbits.
- Int158 Treatment for Coccidiosis would be to use sulfaquinoxaline or amprolium.
- Int159 Non-infectious diarrhea can be caused by Incorrect feeding, too many greens, and or weaning too early.
- Int160 Hutch burn is often confused with rabbit syphilis because both affect the genital area.
- Int161 The 4 types of fur are Normal, Rex, Satin, & Wool

- Int162 Kits born to does fed a diet deficient in vitamin A may have "hydrocephalus" or "water on the brain".
- Int163 Hair ball problems can be prevented by feeding small amounts of roughage daily with regular feed, weekly feeding of mineral oil, papaya pills, or fresh pineapple juice.
- Int164 The "BOTFLY" is the kind of fly grub that burrows under the rabbit's skin:
- Int165 The terms undercut, checks, and stops are used in describing the Dutch Breed.
- Int166 A rabbit's temperature is regulated through its ears.
- Int167 The five breeds of "lop ear" rabbits are the Holland Lop, English Lop, French Lop, Mini Lop, and the American Fuzzy Lop.
- Int168 Rabbits can synthesize Vitamin C and B complex from their feed.
- Int169 The 3 breeds having Chinchilla as part of their name are the Standard Chinchilla, the American Chinchilla, and the Giant Chinchilla
- Int170 The breeds that have the Chinchilla variety are:
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| American Fuzzy Lop | English Angora | French Angora |
| Satin Angora | Holland Lop | Jersey Wooly |
| English Lop | French lop | Mini Lop |
| Mini Rex | Netherland Dwarf | Rex |
| Satin | Dutch | |
- Int171 The three parts of a rabbit that make up the hindquarter are the hips, loins, and the rump
- Int172 "Carriage" means the manner in which a rabbit carries itself. The style or characteristic pose of a rabbit. Also the style in which a rabbit carries its ears.
- Int173 The brightness and brilliance of fur is called "Luster"
- Int174 A doe weans her young at six to eight weeks of age.
- Int175 A rabbit molts twice a year and sometimes three times a year.
- Int176 The 4-H Motto is "To make the best better"
- Int177 The 2 colored breeds that have points are Cinnamon and American Sable (others are only varieties of breeds).
- Int178 The following requirements must be met before you can register a rabbit:
- 1) It must be 6 months of age or older.
 - 2) Have a full 3 generation pedigree
 - 3) No disqualifications
 - 4) You must be a member of the ARBA (membership number required)
- Then you find an ARBA Registrar. He or She will register your rabbit if the rabbit meets all the requirements and for a fee of \$6.00
- Int179 Reasons for fostering a litter of kits are:
- 1) The dam dies.
 - 2) Too large a litter for the doe
 - 3) Milk does not come in fast enough.
 - 4) Bad "mothering" instincts. (She bites off a toe or an ear of one of the kits.)
- Int180 "yellow fat" is body fat that is yellow in color. The fat is not harmful but undesirable from a sales standpoint.
- Int181 "Spraddle-Legged" is a condition where the rabbit cannot hold the front or back legs under the body. The legs spread out from the body. Also called "Splayed".
- Int182 An intermediate coat is the coat of fur a young rabbit gets after it sheds at 8 weeks of age. (Then at 5 to 6 months of age this intermediate coat will shed and be replaced by an adult coat of fur).
- Int183 Absorption in pregnant does is when the pregnant doe absorbs the embryos between 11 to 15 days of pregnancy. The cause of this is from stress. Stress may result from bad housing, poor feeding, or the strain of many litters in quick succession.
- Int184 "blue fur" disease is moist skin, usually on the dewlap, infected with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; causes blue-green pigmentation of the fur. Often caused by dragging the dewlap through a water bowl if a water bottle is not used. A severe case will have sores.
- Int185 Hydrocephalus, known as "water on the brain", is a genetic disorder, and is linked to vitamin A deficiency.

- Int186 Vitamin "D" is required in moderate amounts. It promotes the retention of calcium and phosphorus and maintains a concentration of these elements in the blood that will permit calcium and phosphorus deposition in the formation of the bone. Lack of vitamin "D" will cause rickets. A rabbit will get sufficient amounts of vitamin "D" if fed a commercial rabbit feed.
- Int187 Vitamin "E" functions as an antioxidant - prevents formation of peroxides. Peroxides break down muscle tissue (nutritional muscular dystrophy).
- Int188 Vitamin "K" is essential for blood clotting. Vitamin "K" activates the blood protein Prothrombin which together are essential in the clotting process.
- Int189 The definition of "PHENOTYPE" is:
 !) The outward appearance of an individual.
 OR
 2) The observable physical or biochemical characteristics of an organism, as determined by both genetic makeup and environmental influences.
- Int190 The definition of "GENOTYPE" is :
 The genetic makeup of an individual which may include genes that are not seen on the outward appearance of the animal.
- Int191 Line Breeding is the selective inbreeding of related animals, to perpetuate certain desired qualities or characteristics in the line.
- Int192 "Outcrossing" is the mating of two individuals with no close relationship.
- Int193 Enteritis is often confused with Coccidiosis.
- Int194 "Crude protein" is the approximate amount of protein (Amino Acids) in feed.
 [It is calculated from the determined nitrogen content multiplied by 6.25, which is the multiplying factor derived from the average nitrogen content of proteins (about 16%)].
- Int195 The purpose of "enzymes" is to break down the food in the digestion process and they are produced in the stomach walls.
- Int196 Most rabbit feed contains 2 to 3 percent "crude fat".
- Int197 A "sport" is a rabbit not true to the characteristic color of its breed.
- Int198. "Warbles" is the results from the adult Botfly depositing eggs in the hair of the rabbit. The larvae penetrate the skin upon hatching causing a small hole and continue to develop. This causes localized swelling and irritation with loss of hair. (To treat, lance the skin and remove the larvae, and then put a medicated ointment on the wound.)
- Int199 Rabbit papilloma is a wart like growth on the rabbit, generally on the ears. Oral papillomas are wart like growths on the mouth. These growths eventually fall off.
- Int200 Signs of "Vent Disease" are small vesicles or ulcers which become covered with a heavy scab in the genitalia area.
- Int201 The difference between "Fly Back" and "Roll Back" fur are:
 "Fly Back" - quickly returns to the normal position when stroked from hindquarter to the shoulder
 "Roll Back" - gradually returns to the normal position when stroked from hindquarter to the shoulder
- Int202 The two patterns of the broken variety are called Spotted and Blanket.
- Int203 A "meat pen" is a group of three rabbits of the same breed and variety under the age of 10 weeks, each weighing between 3 1/2 and 5 1/2 pounds.
- Int204 The 4 factors, in order of their importance, for judging meat pens are as follows:
 1) Meat type, 2) Condition, 3) Uniformity, 4) Fur.
- Int205 The 3 types of ear carriage are called:
 1) Upright Ear (of the New Zealand).
 2) Lop Ear (of the American Fuzzy Lop).
 3) "Vee" carriage of the English Angora.
- Int206 The five recognized eye colors are: Blue, Blue Gray, Brown, Pink, and Marbled.
- Int207 Three ways to keep good health in your rabbitry are:
 OBSERVATION, SANITATION, AND VENTILATION
- Int208 The colored markings on the front feet of "Himalayan" marked rabbits are called Stockings
- Int209 Qualities that you look for in judging pelts are:
 Texture, Density, Balance, Condition, Color, Leather, & Size
 Ref: Judging Rabbit Pelts #EM4353

- Int210 "Disease" is defined as illness in general, a particular destructive process in a organism.
Ref: Webster's Dictionary
- Int211 A Novice in the 4-H Rabbit Project? Is a first year member.
- Int212 The groups of Jersey Wooly and Netherland Dwarf are NOT the same. Only the Jersey Wooly has a Broken group. The broken Netherland Dwarf is a variety in the AOV group.
Common groups are Agouti, Self, Shaded, Tan Pattern, and AOV (Any Other Variety).
- Int213 BOB stand for Best of Breed.
- Int214 BOS stand for Best Opposite Sex (of Breed).
- Int215 BIS stand for Best In Show.
- Int216 BOG stand for Best of Group.
- Int217 BOV stand for Best of Variety.
- Int218 BOSV stand for Best Opposite Sex of Variety.
- Int219 The 6 classes for the French Lop are Junior, Intermediate, and Senior Bucks & Junior, Intermediate, and Senior Does.
- Int220 Agouti Pattern is a term referring to a hair shaft that has three or more bands of color, with a definite break between each color. It usually has dark slate at the base, with two or more alternating light or dark bands of color, which is further interspersed with contrasting guard hairs. The head, feet, and ears usually have ticking. Eye circles, belly, under jaws, underside of tail, and triangle are much lighter (May be white in some cases.) and do not carry ticking.
- Int221 Bowed Legs is a term that may be applied to the fore or hind legs. Bent like a bow - Legs that are curved outwardly or inwardly from the middle. A disqualification from competition
- Int222 A Breeding Certificate is a written certificate, issued by the owner of a stud buck, showing its pedigree and the date of breeding to a particular doe. It is issued as proof of the ancestry of the anticipated litter.
- Int223 Cobby is a term referring to a short and stocky body type which is close coupled and very compact.
- Int224 "Dead Hairs" is fur which lacks life. Caused by molting or dead coat.
- Int225 Cots, or dotted Fur, are small particles of tangled or matted fur or wool in Angora rabbits
- Int226 A dark, sooty appearing surface color, usually formed by a large number of dark guard hairs, found in many rabbits that carry the genetic factor of red, is called smut.
- Int227 The knee, also known as the stifle, is this joint connecting the thigh to the distal part of the leg.
- Int228 A Parasites is an organism that lives on, or within, the host animal. Examples are mites, lice, fleas, etc.
- Int229 The definition of Snipey is an elongated, narrow head, usually terminating in a pinched muzzle.
- Int230 The definition of Undercut is:
1) The belly marking on a Dutch rabbit. A continuation of the saddle marking to the underneath side of the rabbit.
2) Where the skeletal or muscular structure does not fill the lower hindquarter.
- Int231 the definition of "Salt and Pepper" is a flat appearance of black and white ticking, as found on Chinchilla, caused by the lack of contrast and desired waviness in the ticking. This is due to a weakness of color on the tips of the guard hairs.
- Int232 The definition of a Self Color rabbit is an Animal having the same color over the body, head, ears, feet, legs, and tail.
- Int233 The definition of Hog Fat is a rabbit that is obviously over-fattened and, consequently, out of proportion for the true type of the breed.
- Int234 Broken Ear is a term referring to a distinct break in the cartilage of the ear which prevents erect ear carriage. It is a Disqualification from Competition
- Int235 A 6 Class is a breed of rabbit that show under JUNIOR, INTERMEDIATE, and SENIOR classes for both bucks and does. (3 classes for bucks and 3 classes for does for a total of 6 classes).
- Int236 A 4 Class is a breed of rabbit that shows under JUNIOR and SENIOR classes for both bucks and does. (2 classes for bucks and 2 classes for does for a total of 4 classes).
- Int237 "Wall eye" or "moon eye" is an eye which is whitish on the surface (cornea); having a milky film over the eye. (It is a disqualification from competition)
- Int238 Rabbits in a "meat pen" do not have to come from the same litter. They can be any three rabbits of the same breed and variety under the age of 10 weeks, each weighing between 3 1/2 and 5 1/2 pounds.

- Int239 The recognized breeds that only come in one color variety are:
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| American Sable | Giant Angora | Blanc de Hotot | |
| Champagne d'Argent | Cinnamon | Creme d'Argent | Californian |
| American Chinchilla | Giant Chinchilla | Standard Chinchilla | Florida White |
| Lilac | Silver Fox | Thrianta | Argente Brun |
- Int240 The ages of 4-H Juniors are 8 to 10 years of age (as of October 1st of the current 4-H year)
- Int241 "Vent Disease" is caused by a spirochete organism.
- Int242 "Vent Disease" (or "Rabbit Syphilis") is a disease that produces small vesicles or ulcers in the genitalia area which become covered with a heavy scab.
- Int243 Rabbit Syphilis" is another name for "Vent Disease".
- Int244 The Jersey Woolly breed made its final presentation showing for acceptance by the ARBA in 1988, at the Convention in Madison, WI
- Int245 A rabbit cage should be 1 cubic foot per 1 pound of rabbit.
- Int246 The 7 varieties of the Dutch are:
- | | | | |
|-------|-------|------------|-----------|
| Black | Blue | Chinchilla | Chocolate |
| Gray | Steel | Tortoise | |
- Int247 The nose marking found on a Himalayan is sometimes referred to as the "Smut" (usually called the "egg")
- Int248 The ages of 4-H Cloverbuds are 5 to 7 years of age (as of October 1st of the current 4-H year)
- Int249 Sulfaquinoxaline is used to treat Coccidiosis
- Int250 Pelt stain found on Himalayans & Californians is called Smut
- Int251 The 7 varieties of the Flemish Giant are:
- | | | | |
|-------|------------|-------|------------|
| Black | Blue | Fawn | Light Gray |
| Sandy | Steel Gray | White | |
- Int252 Malocclusion, Yellow Fat, Glaucoma, Spradles or Splay Leg, and Ataxia are examples of genetically caused defects.
- Int253 The National 4-H Council is located in Chevy Chase, Maryland
- Int254 The Headquarters of the ARBA are located in **Knox, Pennsylvania**
- Int255 There are 49 breeds of rabbits currently recognized by the ARBA.
- Int256 The Broken Jersey Woolly made its final presentation showing for acceptance by the ARBA in 2003, at the Convention in Wichita, KS
- Int257 A local breeder, Jan Coffelt of Bothell, Washington, developed the Blue Eyed White variety of Mini Rex.
- Int258 The Blue Eyed White variety of Mini Rex made its final presentation showing for acceptance by the ARBA in 2004, at the Convention in Providence, RI
- Int259 The Thrianta breed made its final presentation showing for acceptance by the ARBA in 2005, at the Convention in Indianapolis, IN
- Int260 The Mini Satin breed made its final presentation showing for acceptance by the ARBA in 2005, at the Convention in Indianapolis, IN
- Int261 The Otter variety of Mini Rex made its final presentation showing for acceptance by the ARBA in 2005, at the Convention in Indianapolis, IN
- Int262 The Sable Point variety of Mini Rex made its final presentation showing for acceptance by the ARBA in 2006, at the Convention in Fort Worth, Texas
- Int263 The Chocolate variety of the Dwarf Hotot made its final presentation showing for acceptance by the ARBA in 2006, at the Convention in Fort Worth, Texas
- Int264 The Broken variety of Netherland Dwarf made its final presentation showing for acceptance by the ARBA in 2006, at the Convention in Fort Worth, Texas
- Int265 The Broken variety of New Zealand made its final presentation showing for acceptance by the ARBA in 2009, at the Convention in San Diego, California
- Int265 The Chin, Opal, Red, and Siamese varieties of Mini Satin made their final presentation showings for acceptance by the ARBA in 2009, at the Convention in San Diego, California
- Int266 The 12 recognized breeds that have a PRE-JUNIOR class are:
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|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Argente Brun | American Chinchilla | Beveren | Blanc de Hotot |
| Californian | Champagne D'Argent | Checkered Giant | Cinnamon |
| Creme D'Argent | Giant Chinchilla | New Zealand | Palomino |

- Int267 A Pre-Junior is an animal under 3 months of age that is showable only when the breed's showroom classes specifically allows pre-junior. They are to be shown separately by sex and variety. A pre-junior animal cannot compete in fur classes or be considered for BOV, BOSV, BOG, BOSG, BOB, or BOS.
- Int268 The symptoms of Warbles are localized swelling and irritation with loss of fur due to Botfly larvae penetrating the skin and developing.
- Int269 Warbles is treated by lancing the skin, removing the botfly larvae, and putting a medicated ointment on the wound
- Int270 Blue Fur Disease is the term referring to the blue-green pigmentation of the dewlap fur caused by moist skin from regularly dragging it through water.
- Int271 "Crude fat" is the term used to refer to the crude mixture of fat-soluble material present in a sample. (Crude fat content is estimated by extracting a ground feed sample with diethyl ether. The ether soluble components (ether extract) may include true fats and oils, fatty acid esters, compound lipids and fat-soluble vitamins or provitamins such as the carotenoids, all of which may have nutritional value. However, ether extract may also contain significant concentrations of indigestible waxes, resins and essential oils.)
- Int272 "Crude fiber" is a measure of the quantity of indigestible components present in foods. These components have little food value but provide the bulk necessary for proper intestinal tract function.
- Int273 "Protein" is a group name and refers to the sum of 23 nutrients known as Amino Acids.
- Int274 The Lionhead breed made its final presentation showing for acceptance by the ARBA in 2013, at the Convention in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
- Int275 The Chinchilla variety of Dutch made its final presentation showing for acceptance by the ARBA in 2013, at the Convention in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
- Int276 The Blue, Silver Marten, & Tortoise varieties of Mini Satin made their final presentation showings for acceptance by the ARBA in 2013, at the Convention in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
- Int277 A Lionhead should be posed with front feet resting lightly on the table. When viewed from the front, the stance is high enough to show full chest and mane. In order to correctly evaluate head mount and stance, the head should not be pushed or forced down.
- Int278 "Transition wool" is defined as significantly shorter wool on the hips or face of the Lionhead rabbit.
- Int279 Balance is the term which refers to equal distribution of corresponding markings on marked breeds
- Int280 A localized area of inflammation caused by an infection under the skin, in a gland, or in a hair follicle is called an Abscess or Boil
- Int281 A Broken Coat is fur with guard hairs missing or broken, exposing the undercoat.
- Int282 Classification is a system of arranging the judging within different breeds?
- Int283 Chopped is the term for a body type fault in which there is an abrupt and sharp vertical fall from the top of the hip to the tail; also meaning not well filled out and rounded?
- Int284 Clean is the term for well-formed markings without congestion or drags?
- Int285 Hind legs that turn inward at the hock, causing the toe portion to turn outward from the body are called Cow Hocks
- Int286 On marked breeds, Cheek Spots are centered below the eyes where the whisker emerges?
- Int287 A Cheek Spot is a single, round spot of color on the cheek of marked breeds. It should center where the whiskers emerges, below the eye.
- Int288 The circle of color that surrounds the pupil, also known as the iris, determines Eye Color.
- Int289 The Flank on a rabbit is on the side above the belly between the ribs and the hips.
- Int290 Foreign Color is any color of fur, nails, or eyes different from that called out in the Standard of Perfection for that breed or variety.
- Int291 Glossy refers to the reflection, luster, or brightness from a naturally healthy fur?
- Int292 An "Import" is a rabbit in the US or Canada that was born in a foreign country.
- Int293 Tassels are the longer wool on top of the ears of some wool breeds.
- Int294 Fringes are the wool on some breeds appearing on the ears and falling between the tassels and bangs.
- Int295 Muzzle refers to the lower part of the face and nose of the rabbit?

- Int296 Marked is the term referring to a rabbit which is broken up by an orderly placement of another color (includes Tan Pattern rabbits).
- Int297 Texture is the term describing the feel, or tactile surface characteristics of fur.
- Int298 Satin is the mutation causing a greater translucency of the outer hair shaft allowing the pigment granules to show through more clearly and reflect more light producing sheen.
- Int299 Stray Spot is the term which refers to a marking occurring in an area that should be devoid of markings?
- Int300 Racy describes a slim, trim, alert, harelike rabbit which is long and slender in body and limbs.
- Int301 A rabbit's Topline is the profile of the shoulders, back, and hindquarters when viewed from the side.
- Int302 Tufts is the term referring to wool and guard hair on the tips of the ears not so long or heavy as to be considered furnishings?
- Int303 Type is the physical characteristics of conformation or structure unique to each recognized breed.
- Int304 Webbed is the term for wool fibers that are beginning to felt or mat. They can usually be removed by grooming.
- Int305 Bangs is the term referring to the longer wool appearing at the front base of the ears and top of the head in some wool breeds?
- Int306 Theresa Mueller of Ravensdale, Washington developed the Lionhead breed of rabbit.
- Int307 The 2 Breeds that have equal points for the markings and the body type are:
- | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Himalayan | 41 points for markings | 41 points for type |
| Tan | 30 points for markings | 30 points for type |
- Int308 The Argente Brun breed made its final presentation showing for acceptance by the ARBA in 2015 at the Convention in Portland, OR
- Int309 The Blue variety of New Zealand made its final presentation showing for acceptance by the ARBA in 2016, at the Convention in San Diego, California
- Int310 The Himalayan and Squirrel varieties of Mini Satin made their final presentation showings for acceptance by the ARBA in 2016, at the Convention in San Diego, California
- Int311 The Chocolate and Seal varieties of Lionhead made their final presentation showings for acceptance by the ARBA in 2016, at the Convention in San Diego, California
- Int312 The Lilac variety of Havana made its final presentation showings for acceptance by the ARBA in 2016, at the Convention in San Diego, California
- Int313 Charmaine Wardrop of Bellevue, Washington developed the Argente Brun breed of rabbit.