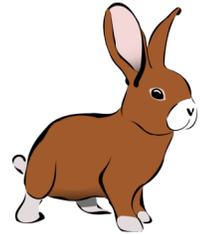




# Rabbit

## Activity Page #1—Breeds & Nutrition



Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Club: \_\_\_\_\_

Age: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Below is a list of rabbit breeds. Please circle all of the **fiber** breeds:

**Belgian Hare   Florida White   French Angora   Jersey Wooly   New Zealand   American Fuzzy Lop   Mini Lop**

Identify the following breeds of rabbit.

- \_\_\_\_\_ This rabbit is believed to be one of the oldest known breeds. This rabbit is easily recognizable by its extraordinary ears, which should be a minimum of 21 inches (53 cm) in length from tip to tip. It should have a smooth mandolin-shaped body. Colour varieties include agouti, broken, self, shaded, ticked, and wide band.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Perhaps the most recognizable breed, this rabbit was developed in England during the 1830s. They have a white blaze, a white stripe around the front torso (including front legs), and white on the ends of the hind feet. The rest of the body should be black, blue, chinchilla, chocolate, grey, steel, or tortoise.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Developed in Southern California in the 1920s by George West, this rabbit is one of the most popular breeds of rabbits in the ARBA. Prized for its meat producing qualities as well as its pelt. It has a white body and pink eyes as well as a coloured nose, tail, ears, and feet. The colour should be as near black as possible.
- \_\_\_\_\_ This small rabbit is also known as the “Eyes of the Fancy” and was developed in Germany. Though they are mostly all white, the thin band of black fur around their eyes give them a distinct, unique appearance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ This rabbit was developed in England in the 19th century. It has distinctive colored markings on its body, including a butterfly nose marking, eye circles, cheek spots, herringbone, colored ears, and a chain of spots. It has a full arch type so it should carry its body well up off the ground.
- \_\_\_\_\_ These rabbits are differentiated from normal-furred breeds by their unique fur coat. The fur is very dense. The guard hairs are nearly the same length as the undercoat giving a plush, velvet-like feeling. The fur is very short, and should have a springy resistance to the touch. Colour varieties include amber, black, blue, broken group, Californian, castor, chinchilla, chocolate, lilac, lynx, opal, otter, red, sable, seal, and white.

**Nutrition** is a process by which a plant or animal obtains food and uses it. The term “nutrient” is applied to any chemical compound that aids in the support of animal life. The primary food nutrients required by all animals are: **Proteins, Carbohydrates (starch), Fats, Minerals, Vitamins, and Water**. Fill in the blanks below using these six nutrients:

- \_\_\_\_\_ participates in nearly all body functions and is the most important nutrient, although oftentimes the most neglected aspect of feeding animals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ can be considered regulators of an animal’s diet. Within an animal’s body, they turn things on and off as needed, adjust body temperature, and help process information.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are necessary for growth, development of glands, muscles, hide, and hair.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are the main source of energy in a ration. They are used to produce heat, energy, and fat in an animal’s body. However \_\_\_\_\_ furnish 2.25 times more heat and energy per kilogram.

Which Vitamins are needed for the following :

- \_\_\_\_\_ Needed for vision, healthy skin, digestion, and reproduction.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Needed, along with minerals calcium and phosphorus, for healthy bones. It is known as the sunshine vitamin.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Needed, along with the mineral selenium, for muscle function.

Feeds can be classified into the following three main groups. Please give a couple examples of each:

- 1. Concentrate Feeds:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Dry Roughage Feeds:** \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Succulent Feed:** \_\_\_\_\_