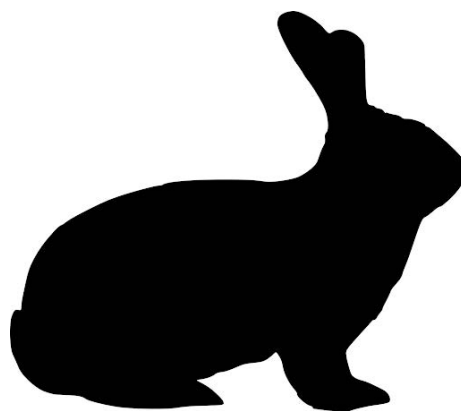


2023 Rabbit Skillathon Materials



Novice Skillathon 2023 Rabbit (anyone doing the any rabbit project for the first time)

Station 1 Anatomy poster in skillathon

4H'r will label 15 parts.

Labels will be laid out for them to choose from.

Station 2 Confirmation 2 posters in skillathon

Must label all 12 parts.

Station 3 Breed Identification

Breed cards will be laid out. Must pick 10 and name the breed.

Station 4 Rabbit Sanitation Poster

Poster ID 10 items wrong

Station 5 Books

Must be complete. See attached sheets for all pages required for appropriate ages.

Station 6 Questions

1. What is a buck?
2. What is a doe?
3. Where is the tattoo located?
4. What is harder on rabbits' heat or cold?
5. What is the 4H motto?
6. What is a pedigree?
7. What are the 4H colors?
8. What is the name of the county 4H started?
9. Who is the founder of 4h?
10. What is the 4H pledge?

Junior Skillathon 2023 Rabbit (all participants are age 8-12 4H years)

Station 1 Anatomy poster

4H'r will label 20 parts

Station 2 Confirmation 2 posters

4H'r will label all 12 parts

Station 3 Breed Identification

Breed cards will be laid out. 4H'r must ID 15 breeds

Station 4 (junior continued) Aliments and Disorders poster

4H'r will ID 7 ailments and disorders

Station 5 Books

Must be complete. See attached sheets for all pages required for appropriate ages.

Station 6 Questions

1. Name three reasons water is important.
2. Should you use cedar chips with rabbits and one reason why or why not?
3. How many teeth does a rabbit have?
4. What are the Four H's stand for?
5. What is the 4H motto?
6. Who is the founder of 4H?
7. How many nails are on the front paw?
8. What time must your rabbit be at the fairgrounds? Day and time.
9. What time is animal release from the fair?
10. Malocclusion is a fault or DQ?

Intermediate Skillathon 2023 Rabbit (all participants are age 13-14 4H years)

Station 1 Breeds

Identify 25 breeds and their body type. Breed pictures will be laid out.

Station 2 page 35-38 Skillathon manual

Set up in a 3x3 area a rabbit cage for kindling

Station 3 Feed Tag Poster

Poster of a feed tag and label

Station 4 Ailments and Disorders Poster

Labels as Faults and/or DQ

Station 5 Books

Must be complete. See attached sheets for all pages required for appropriate age group.

Station 6 Questions (intermediate)

1. What is the normal gestation period of a rabbit?
2. What is biosecurity?
3. How many nails are on the rabbits back foot?
4. Who is the founder of 4H?
5. What county was 4H founded in Ohio?
6. Who do you report a dead rabbit showing symptoms of RHDV2?
7. What is 4H Slogan?
8. What is cross breeding?
9. What time must your rabbit be at the fair?
10. What is the release day and time from fair?

Senior Skillathon 2023 Rabbit (all participants 16-18 4h age years)

Station 1 Breeds

ID 25 breeds and 1 characteristic of each breed picked.

Station 2 Stage a kindling Cage

Use cut outs from skillathon manual/ or real equipment

Station 3 Skillathon manual page 104 Gender Determination

Label male or female

Station 4 Ailment and Disorder Poster

Label faults or DQ

Station 5 Books

Must be complete. See attached sheets for all pages required for appropriate ages.

Station 6 Questions

1. What is cecotrops?
2. Name the two show classes of rabbits.
3. What is the ideal temperature of rabbitry?
4. What is the 4H slogan?
5. Say the 4H pledge.
6. What is line breeding?
7. What vaccine is approved for rabbits?
8. What is RHDV2?
9. Why should you move the breeding doe into the buck's cage?
10. How do you know if mating has taken place?

Skillathon Question Answers 2023

NOVICE

1. A buck is a male rabbit.
2. A doe is a female rabbit.
3. The tattoo is in the left ear.
4. Heat is harder on rabbits.
5. The 4H motto is "to make the best better".
6. A pedigree is a written record of a rabbit's ancestors, going back at least three generations on both the mother's and father's sides.
7. The 4H colors are green and white.
8. The name of the county 4H was started in Ohio is Clark County.
9. The founder of 4H is A.B. Graham.
10. The 4H pledge is:

I pledge, My Head to clearer thinking, My Heart to greater loyalty, My hands to larger service, and My Health to better living, for My Club, My Community, My Country, and My World.

JUNIOR

1. Three or more reasons water is important are: aid digestion; hydration to prevent illness; regulates body temperature; and reproductivity/fertility.
2. No; the smell, burns, or can cause respiratory problems.
3. 28 teeth
4. The 4H's stand for Head, Heart, Hands, and Health.
5. The motto is "to make the best better"
6. The founder is A.B. Graham.
7. There are 5 nails on the front paw: 4 nails and a dewclaw.
8. Your rabbit must be in place on Monday night at 11:59 PM
9. Release is Sunday at 7PM.
10. Malocclusion is a DQ.

INTERMEDIATE

1. The normal gestation for a rabbit is 28-32 days (about 1 month).
2. Biosecurity is measures aid at preventing spread of disease.
3. There are 4 nails on the back foot.
4. The founder of 4H is A.B. Graham.
5. \$H was founded in the county of Clark in Ohio.
6. You would report to the ODNR (Ohio Department of Natural Resources)
7. The 4H slogan is "Learning by Doing"
8. Cross breeding is breeding 2 different breeds together.
9. Rabbits must be in place by Monday at 11:59 PM.
10. Release time is Sunday at 7PM.

SENIOR

1. Cecotrops is night poop; poop rabbits need to eat full of nutrients.
2. The two show classes are: 2 and 4 class.
3. The ideal temperature of a rabbitry 68-70 degrees F.
4. The slogan is: "Learning by Doing".
5. Say the 4H pledge.
6. Line breeding is the mating of rabbits that are descendants of the same rabbit but are related several generations back.
7. The vaccine approved to use in rabbits is the RHDV2 vaccine.
8. RHDV2 is Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease Virus Type 2.
9. You should move the doe to the buck's cage because rabbits are territorial, and the doe may be more interested in defending her cage than in mating with the buck.
10. Mating has taken place if the male mounts the female and then falls to one side.

PET RABBIT PROJECT BOOK

First Year Assignments Fill in these pages in project book

Cover Page

Page 2

Page 3 Read 2 Chapters in Resource Book and Write summary.

Page 5-8 Pick 8 activities and do Species activities

Page 9-11

Page 28 Do at least 2 activities

Page 29-30 Do at least 2 activities

Pages 31-56

Second Year Assignments Fill in these pages in project book

Update the first-year assignments plus intermediate section activities.

Add pages for each new year

Third Year Assignments Fill in these pages in project book

Do first, second year with new data plus advanced

Add pages for each year to show completion

BREEDING PROJECT RABBIT BOOK

First Year assignments Fill in these pages in project book

Cover Page

Page 2

Page 3 Read 2 chapters in resource book and write a summary

Page 5-8 Pick 5 different activities

Page 9-12

Page 35 Do at least two activities

Page 36-37 Do at least two activities

Read page 38

Page

39, 40, Read page 41, Fill in page 42,

Complete page 43-66

Second Year assignments for (breeding Project)

Do first year assignments plus intermediate

Add pages for each year

Third Year Assignments

Do first and second year assignments plus advanced

Add pages each year to show completion

MARKET RABBIT PROJECT

First Year Assignments

Cover Page

Page 2

Page 3 Pick 2 Chapters to read from Resource Book and write Summary

Pages 5-8 Pick 5 topics at least

Page 9-10

Page 23 Do at least two activities

Page 24-25 Do at least 2 activities

Read page 26

Page 27-58 Complete

Second Year Assignments

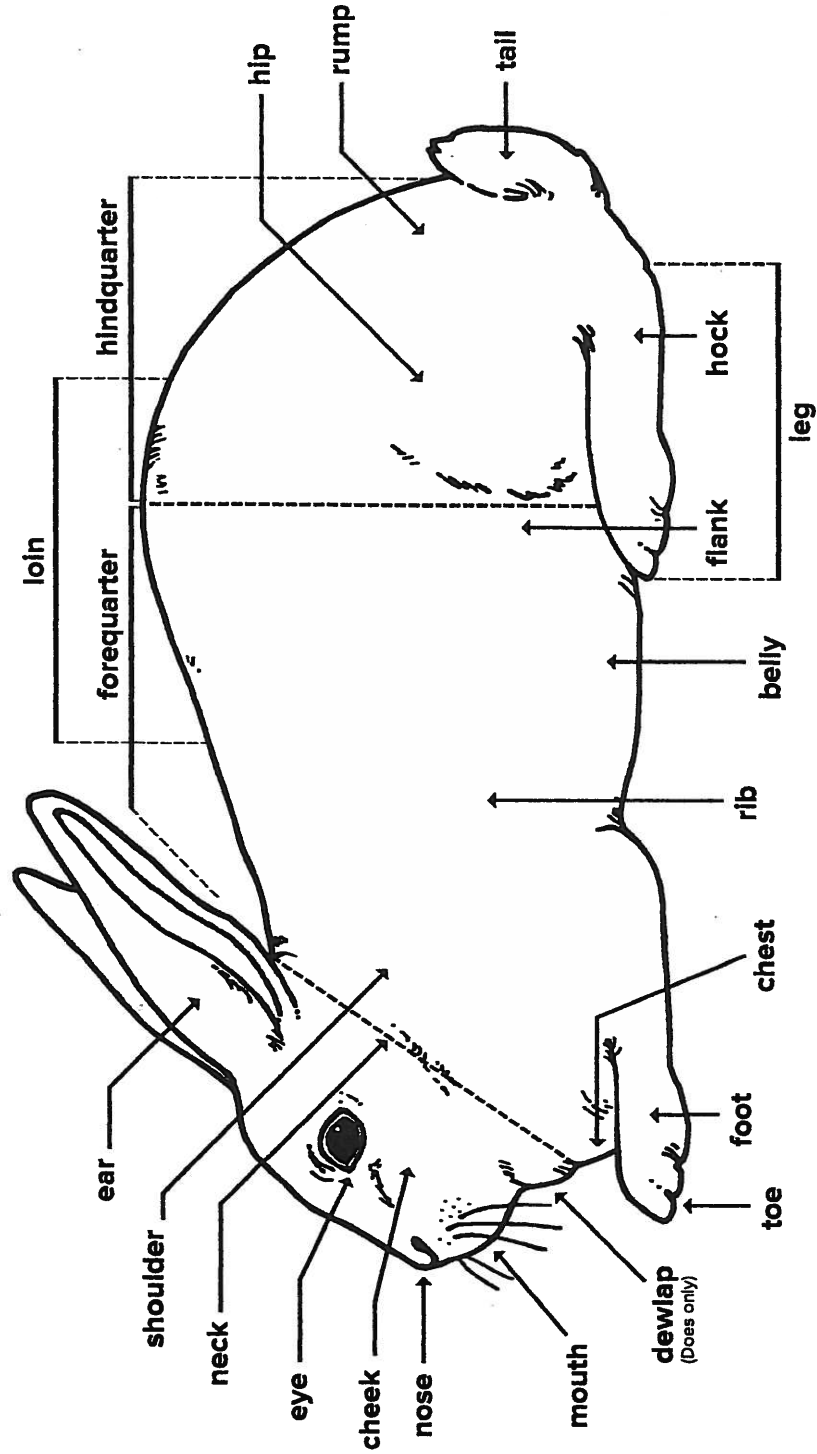
Do First year pages plus intermediate

Third Year Assignments

Do first and second year pages plus Advanced

Use this POSTER with the
Match the Names to the Correct Parts of the Rabbit situation/task card and ID tags.

Parts of a Rabbit



0001 INT LUK 151 ANT

Exploring Learning: The Rabbit Program
This program is designed to help students learn about the anatomy of a rabbit.
It includes a series of activities that will help students understand the different parts of a rabbit and how they function.



RABBIT
LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

O The Ohio State University
College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences
The Ohio State University Extension

Use this SITUATION/TASK CARD with the
Parts of a Rabbit poster and ID tags.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION


Situation

You decide to participate in a rabbit judging contest. To prepare, your advisor suggests studying the parts of a rabbit.

Task

Match the rabbit part names to the correct locations on the poster.

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 THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

 RABBIT
LEARNING LABORATORY KIT



Exploratory Learning: Educational Program
Produced and distributed by Ohio 4-H Youth Development

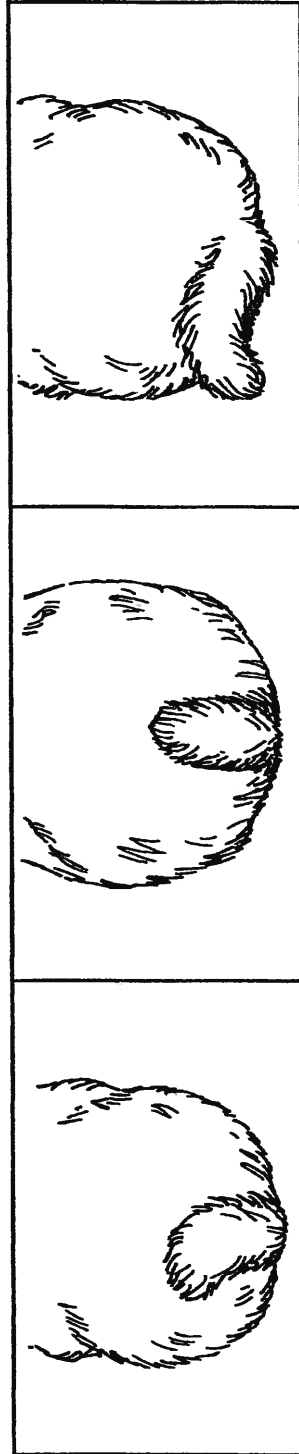
Use these ID TAGS with the
Parts of a Rabbit poster and situation/task card.

PARTS OF A RABBIT

eye	shoulder	neck
nose	ear	cheek
dewlap (does only)	chest	foot
rib	loin	belly
flank	tail	leg
forequarter	hock	hindquarter
hip	rump	mouth
	toe	

Use this POSTER with the
Match the Conformation Description to the
Correct Diagram situation/task card and ID tags.

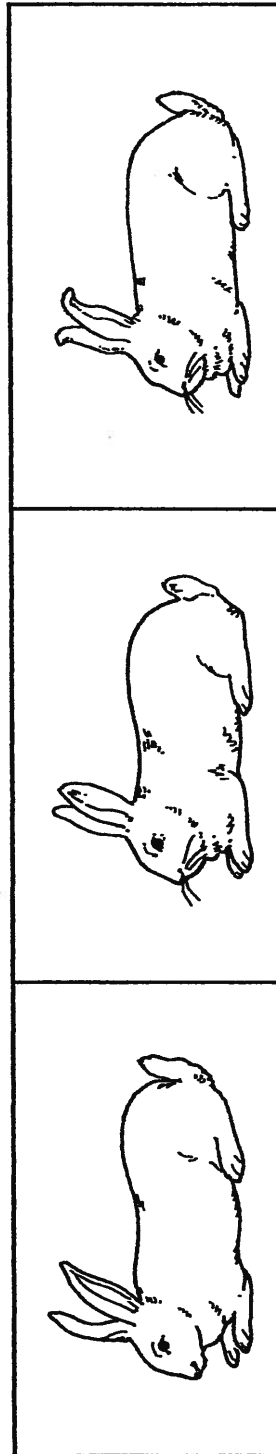
Rabbit Conformation (Tails/Ears)



side-carried tail

IDEAL tail

screw tail



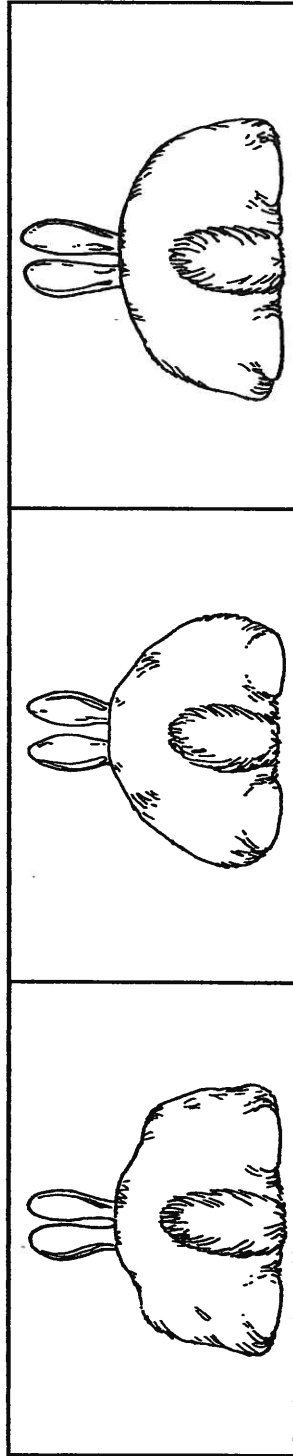
open-carried ears

IDEAL ears

belled ears

Use this POSTER with the
Match the Conformation Description to the
Correct Diagram situation/task card and ID tags.

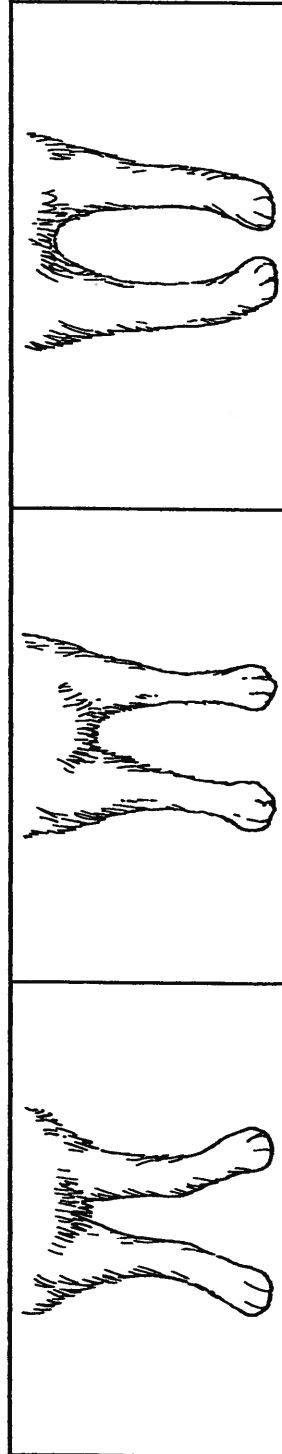
Rabbit Conformation (Hips/Legs)



rough hips

IDEAL hips

not enough rise



outward-bowed legs

IDEAL legs

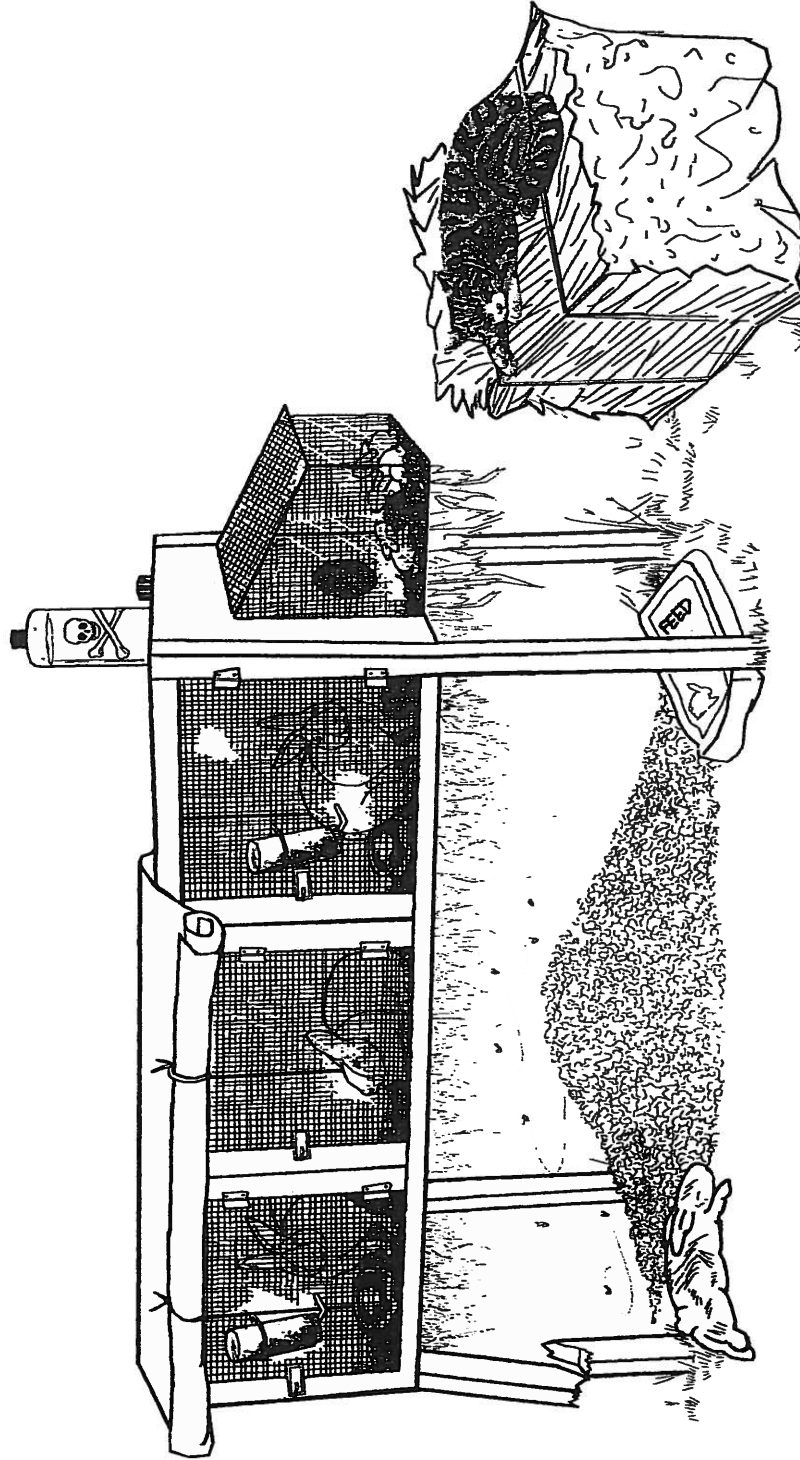
inward-bowed legs

0000_RBT_LIN_PST_CNF

Use this POSTER with
Rabbitry Sanitation is Critical task and answer card,
Circle the Sanitation Issues situation/task card, and a dry erase marker (not included).

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Rabbitry Sanitation Is Critical



Experiential Learning! Educational Program
Produced and distributed by Ohio 4-H Youth Development.

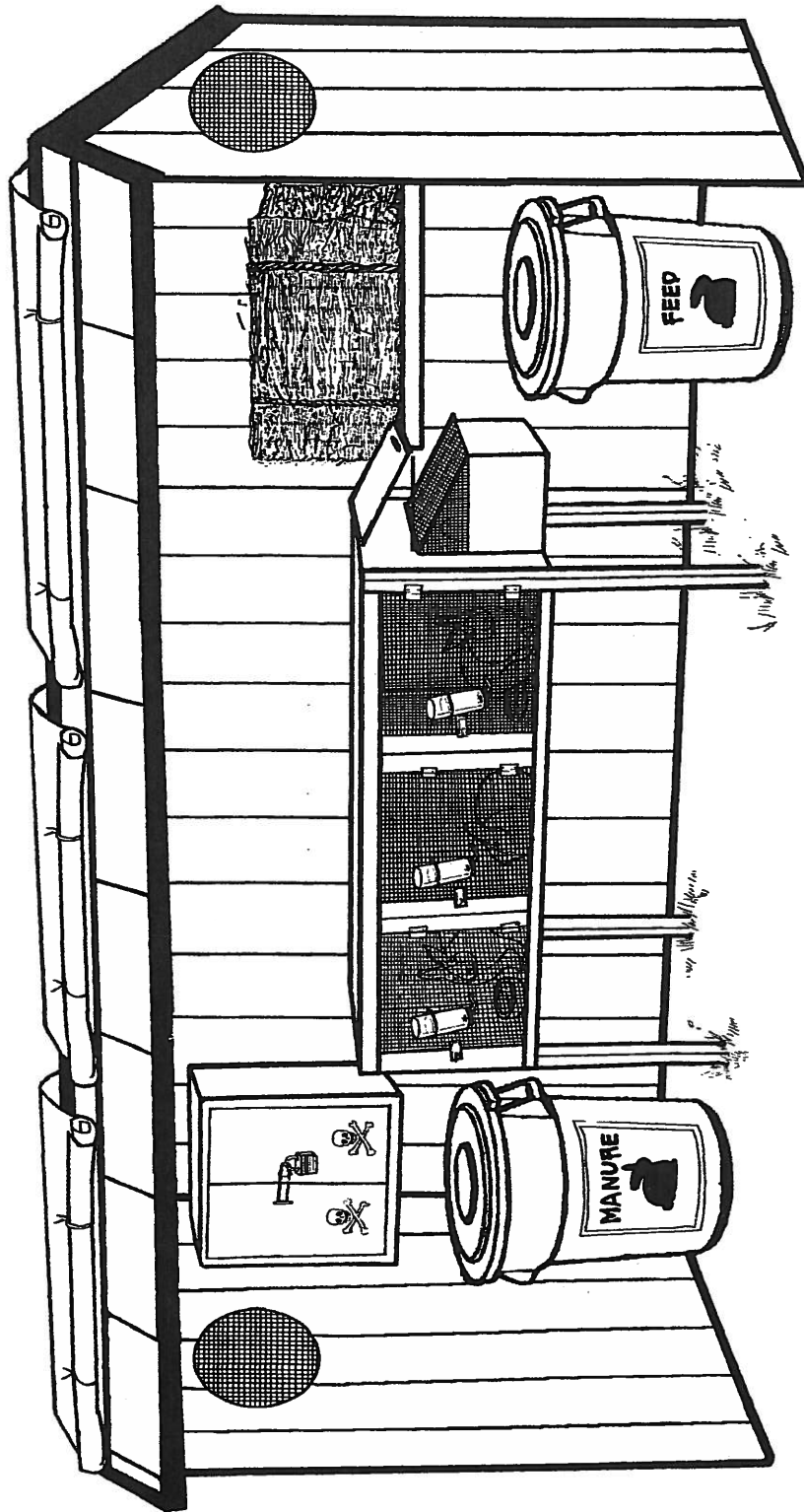


RABBIT
LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

O THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Use this POSTER with
Rabbitry Sanitation is Critical task and answer card,
Circle the Sanitation Issues situation/task card, and a dry erase marker (not included).

Rabbitry Sanitation Is Critical



OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

0007_MF_LLC_MF_ACH

Exploratory Learning: Educational Program
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RABBIT
LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

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AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Use this POSTER with the
Ailments and Disorders diagram cards, Match Symptom with Name
situation/task card, and ID/description tags.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Ailments and Disorders

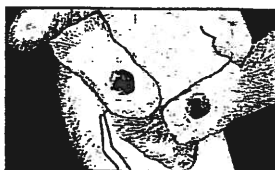


Sore Hocks (Ulcerative Pododermatitis)

Cause: Damage initially to the pad of the foot, usually followed by a bacterial infection.

Prevention:

- House rabbits in clean cages on soft, clean, dry bedding.
- Eliminate environmentally stressful conditions.
- Use resting boards.
- Cull affected animals and do not use for breeding.
- Common treatment: Preparation H
- Clean sores/lesions, trim toenails, and apply topical antiseptic or protective coating.
- Healing is often prolonged/complicated by secondary bacterial infections.



Ear Canker (Acariasis)

Cause: Ear mites—*Otodectes cynotis* and/or *Cheyletiella* mites—transmitted from infected animals or environment to noninfected rabbits.

Prevention:

- Carefully examine the ears of all stock every 14 days.
- Quarantine all new animals and treat before placing in clean herds/cages.
- Common treatment: Mineral or Vegetable Oil
- Treat (possibly) with oil-based insecticide preparation.
- Clean off exudate and massage 1 to 2 ml of liquid into each ear canal with a cotton swab.
- Repeat treatment in 7 days to eliminate newly hatched mites.
- Oil treat with injectable insecticide.

Wry Neck (Torticollis)

Cause: Bacterial infection—an otitis interna caused by *Pseudomonas multocida*—frequently no specific ear lesions are detected, with the cause remaining unknown.

Prevention:

- Cull affected individuals immediately.
- Quarantine new animals prior to herd/cage entry.
- Do not allow affected animals to reproduce.

Common treatment: Treatment is NOT effective. There is NO satisfactory treatment for this condition.



Weepy Eye (Gonophthalmia)

Cause: Bacterial infection—*Staphylococcus aureus* and/or *Pseudomonas multocida*—spread by humans and contaminated food, feces, cages, and/or bedding.

Prevention:

- Apply rigid sanitation methods.
- Eliminate sharp or abrasive surfaces.
- Use clean feed and bedding.
- Reduce animal stress.
- Monitor animals.

Common treatment: Tetracycline

- Clean, drain, and occlude lesion.
- If detected early, treat beginning cases with ophthalmic antibiotic ointment. Treat advanced cases with antibiotics via injection or drinking water.

Snuffles (Infectious Respiratory Disease)

Cause: Bacterial infection—*Pseudomonas multocida*—transmitted by direct contact between cages/cages, doe and doe, and/or breeding pair. Leaving this condition untreated may result in pneumonia.

Prevention:

- Adhere to strict sanitation and husbandry standards.
- Insure good ventilation.
- Follow strict culling procedures.
- Common treatment: Tetracycline, Bland's ointment, or Baytril
- Treat at first symptoms of ailment.
- Treat with antibiotics via drinking water or injection.



Mange (Sarcoptic Mange or Acariasis)

Cause: Mites—common for mites *Cheyletiella parasitivorax* and/or *Lispeleporus gibbus*, or burrowing mites *Sarcoptes scabiei* and/or *Blasiphysa casti*. Spread by direct contact with infected host.

Prevention:

- Introduce only clean stock into clean premises.
- Quarantine, quarantine, and treat infected animals until free of infestation.
- Common treatment: Ectoparas or Sevin
- Minor infestations—dust animals with insecticide.
- Major infestations—clip all animals in the colony in a maximum clip.
- Caution: perform clipping only if animals are able to dry in a warm and noninfected environment.

Vent Disease

(Venereal Spirochetosis or Treponematoses)
Cause: Bacterial infection—*Treponema cuniculi*—transmitted by direct contact, especially during mating.

Prevention:

- Examine breeding bucks and does routinely for lesions—swat affected individuals at once.
- Cull carriers.
- Maintain a closed breeding herd.
- Treat and quarantine new stock.
- Common treatment: Penicillin G
- Treat with injectable antibiotic.
- Increased possibility of enteritis/colitis from penicillin exposure must be considered.



Wound (Lacerations and/or Abrasions)

Cause: Injuries, bites, and scratches—bites/scratches from other animals and injuries due to poor housing and environmental conditions.

Prevention:

- Maintain rabbitry equipment and facilities.
- Adhere to strict sanitation and husbandry standards to prevent risk of infection.

Common treatment: Blood-Stop

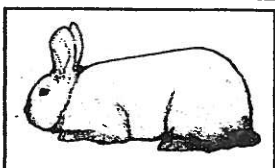
- Minor injury—use styptic powder to stop bleeding.
- Major injury—clean, disinfect, dress, and apply pressure to laceration or abrasion to help stop bleeding.

Enterotoxemia (Clostridial Enterotoxemia)

Cause: Bacterial infection—*Clostridium sporobes* and/or *C. perfringens*—transmission is primarily via the fecal-oral route.

Prevention:

- Implement rigid sanitation and husbandry standards.
- Use copper sulfate or Lactobacillus preparations.
- Change diet slowly.
- Feed sufficient fiber.
- Common treatment: Blood-Stop
- Change the diet increase fiber and decrease protein.
- Maintain hydration.
- Maintain body temperature.
- Neomycin treatments have uncertain benefits.



Myxomatosis

Cause: Virus—Myxoma virus—a DNA virus of the pox virus family. Transmitted by mosquitoes, flies, bees, fleas, blebs (pimpling), and plant materials.

Prevention:

- Control vectors (mosquitoes, flies, and fleas) by spraying and screening.
- Keep wild rabbits away from facilities.
- Adhere to strict husbandry standards.

Common treatment: NO treatment exists

- There is NO treatment for this ailment/disorder.
- Eliminate all biting insects from rabbitry.
- Immediately remove affected animals.

Ringworm (Dermatophytosis)

Cause: Fungal infection—*Trichophyton mentagrophytes* and/or *Micromonospora canis*—transmitted easily by direct contact with spores on hair, coat, bedding, or soil.

Prevention:

- Maintain high standards of animal husbandry.
- Examine animals routinely.
- Cull carriers.
- Sterilize contaminated facilities and equipment.
- Common treatment: Antifungal
- Individual outbreaks: apply medication to skin—ordinary iodine or ointment containing bacitracin.
- Herd outbreaks: use griseofulvin as a feed additive or in water-soluble form.



VHD (Viral Hemorrhagic Disease)

Cause: Virus—peracute infection of *Oryctolagus cuniculus*—transmitted by direct contact with secretions or excretions of infected rabbits, or indirect contact via aerosol exposure to contaminated rabbit products.

Prevention:

- Select VHD-free stock.
- Adhere to strict husbandry practices.
- Quarantine new animals prior to herd/cage entry.
- Conduct serologic screening.

Common treatment: NO satisfactory treatment

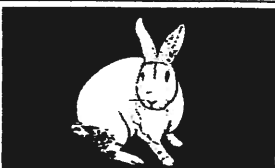
- Provide short-term protection with available vaccine (acts only 6 to 8 months).
- Vaccinate biyearly in epidemic areas.

Coccidiosis (intestinal Coccidiosis)

Cause: Protozoan—*Eimeria* spp.—transmitted by ingestion of sporulated oocysts passed in feces and viable on humans, cages, tunnels, soil, and feed for several months.

Prevention:

- Employ strict sanitation and husbandry standards.
- Cull infected animals.
- Prevent contact with infected feces or contaminated food and water carriers.
- Common treatment: Sulfis G
- Best prevented and/or controlled through rigid sanitation practices.
- Treat infected animals with medication containing sulfadiazine or monensin as a feed additive or in water-soluble form.



Malocclusion (Mandibular Prognathism)

Cause: Inherited abnormally—abnormal condition in which the incisors fail to meet and grow to extreme lengths; may also result from poor diet, infection (poor teeth), or trauma.

Prevention:

- Do not allow animals affected with this ailment/disorder to reproduce.

Treatment:

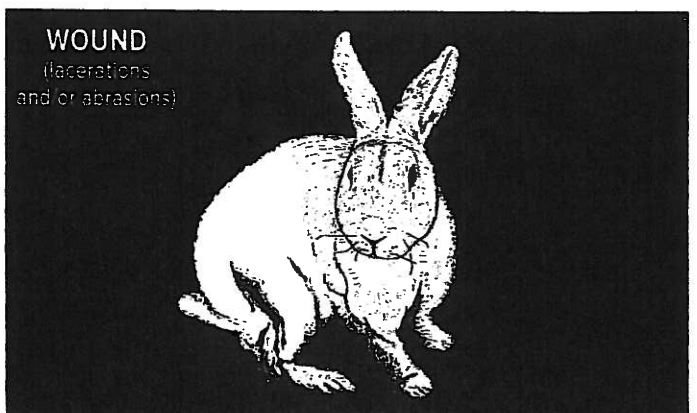
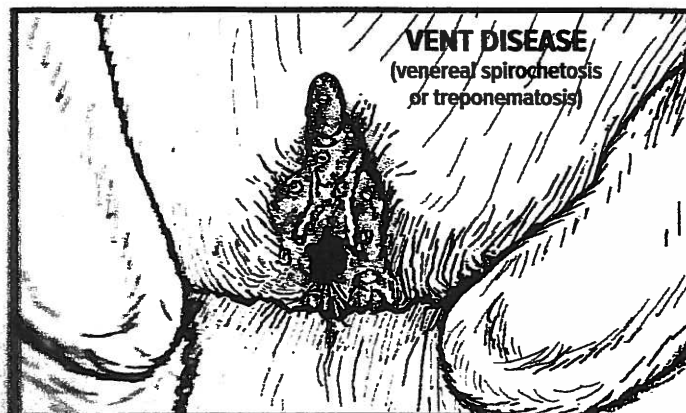
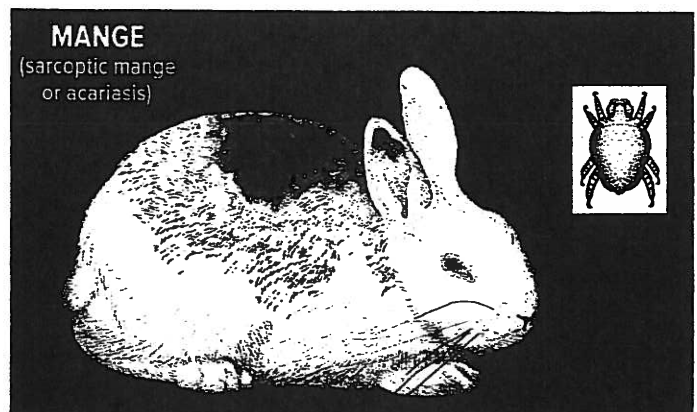
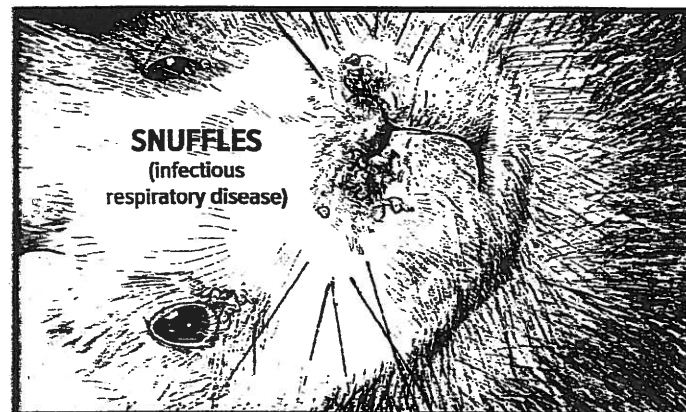
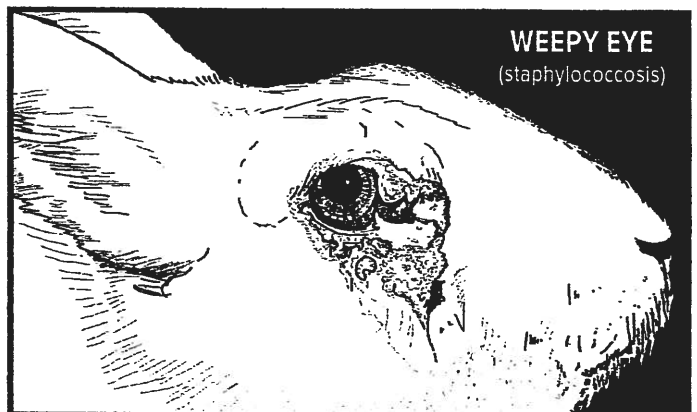
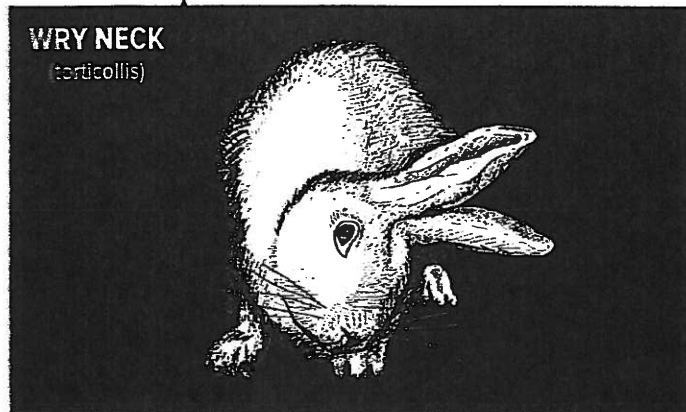
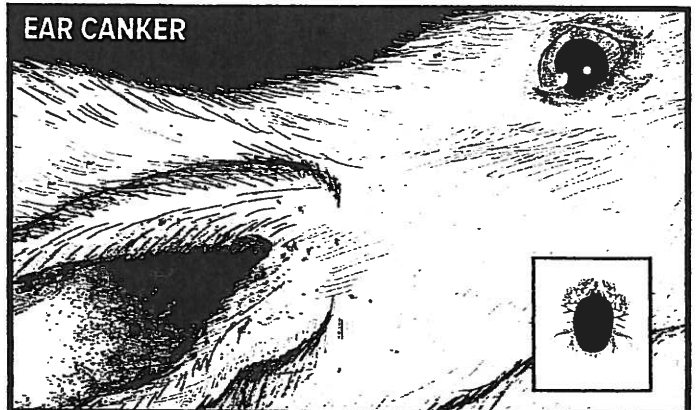
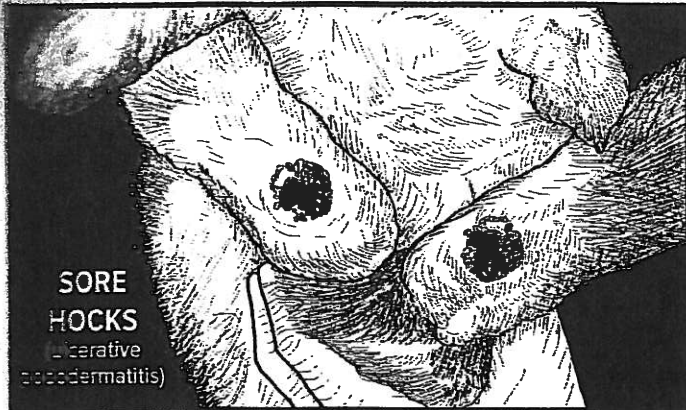
- Repeatedly file or saw affected teeth with a sharp clipper or dental burr.
- Remove affected teeth.

WARNING

Before any condition is treated, medications not approved (labeled) for use in rabbits or caviae must be prescribed by a licensed veterinarian familiar with the care and treatment of rabbits and caviae.

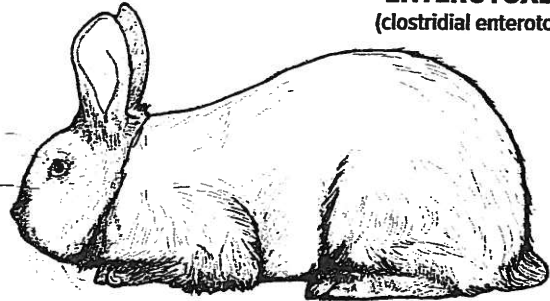
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Use these **DIAGRAM CARDS** with the
Ailments and Disorders poster, Match Symptom with Name
situation/task card, and ID/description tags.

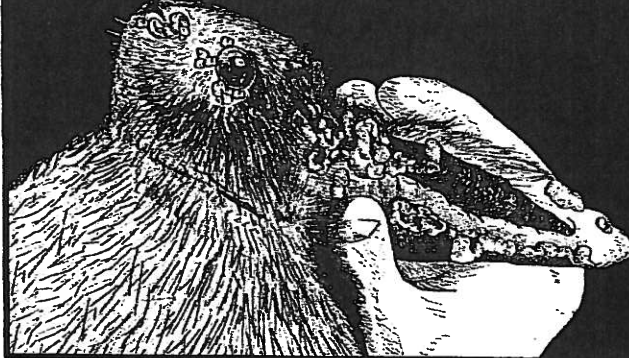


Use these DIAGRAM CARDS with the
Ailments and Disorders poster, Match Symptom with Name
situation/task card and ID/description tags.

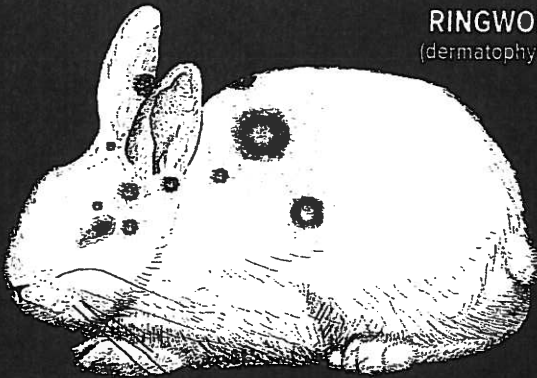
ENTEROTOXEMIA
(clostridial enterotoxemia)



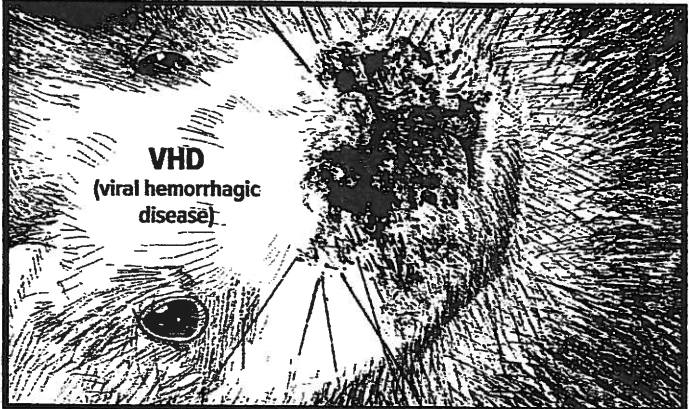
MYXOMATOSIS



RINGWORM
(dermatophytosis)



VHD
(viral hemorrhagic disease)



COCCIDIOSIS
(intestinal coccidiosis)

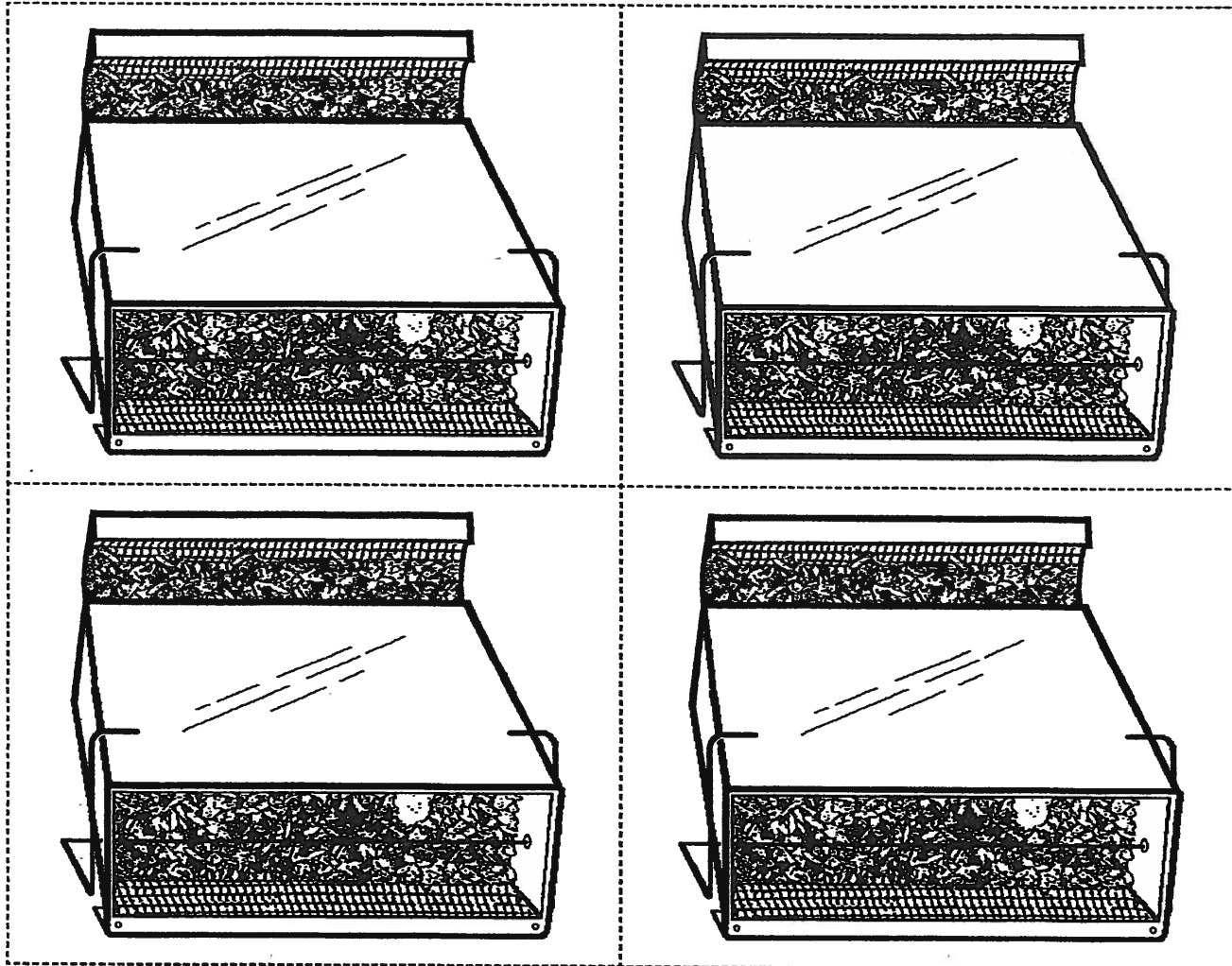


MALOCCLUSION
(mandibular prognathism)

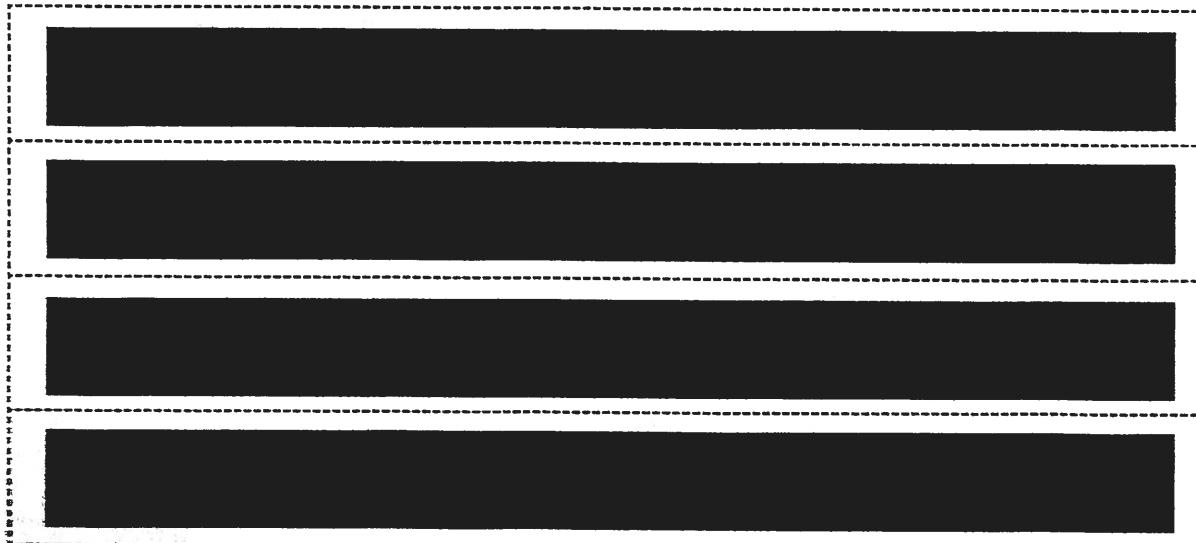


Use these MANIPULATIVES with the
Handling and Caging Rabbits Safely poster, task and answer card, and situation/task card.

SELF-FEEDERS

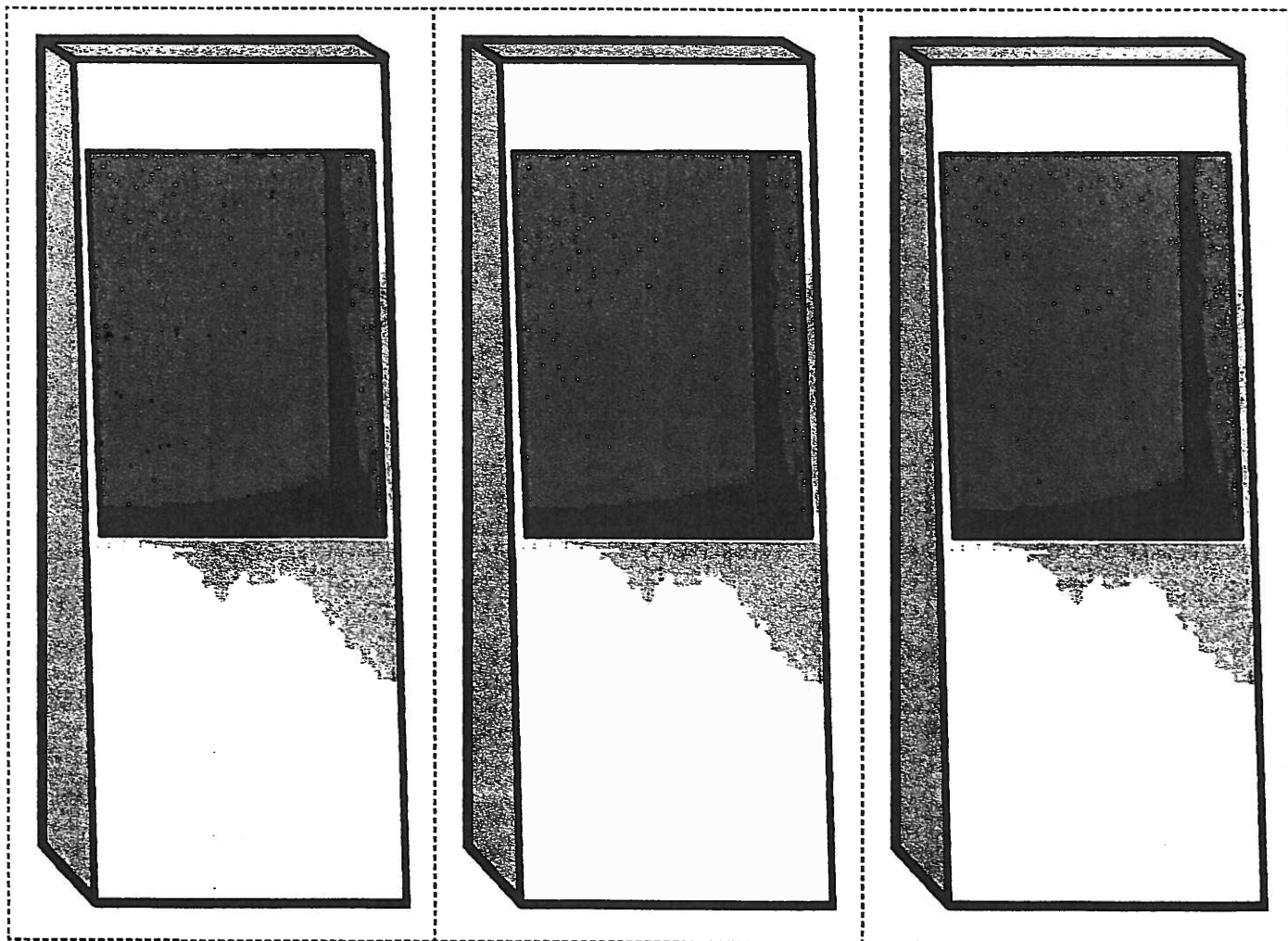


SOLID HUTCH DIVIDERS

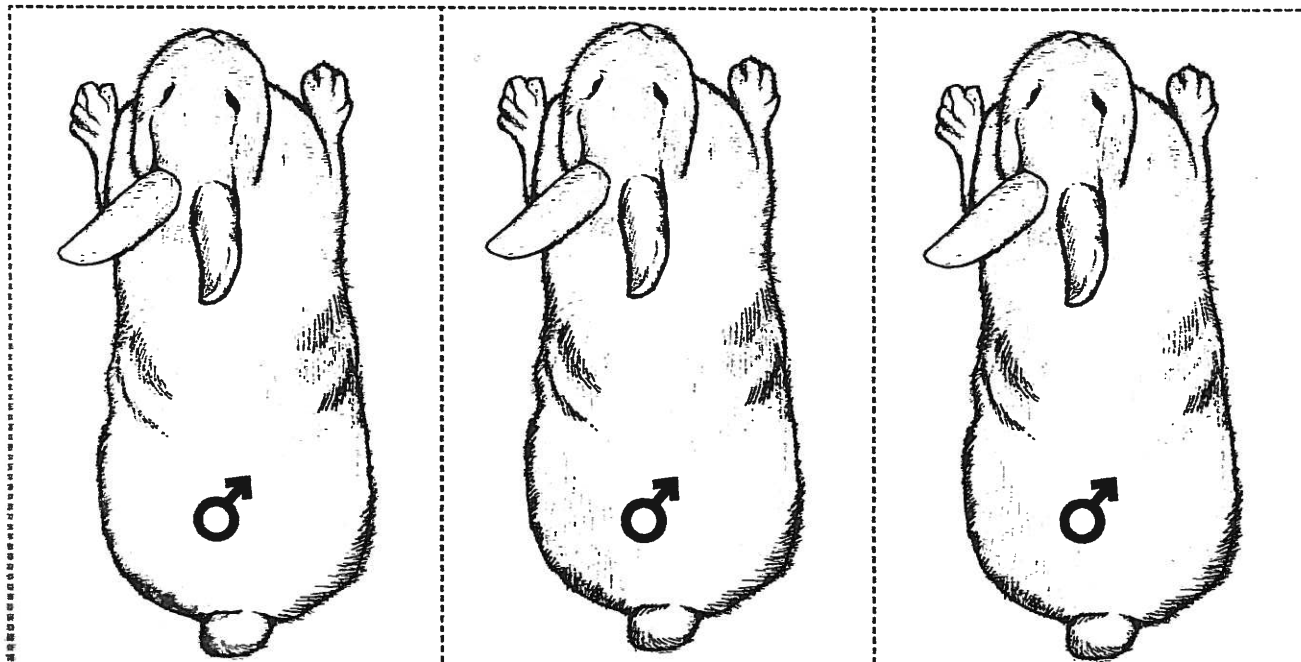


Use these MANIPULATIVES with the
Handling and Caging Rabbits Safely poster, task and answer card, and situation/task card.

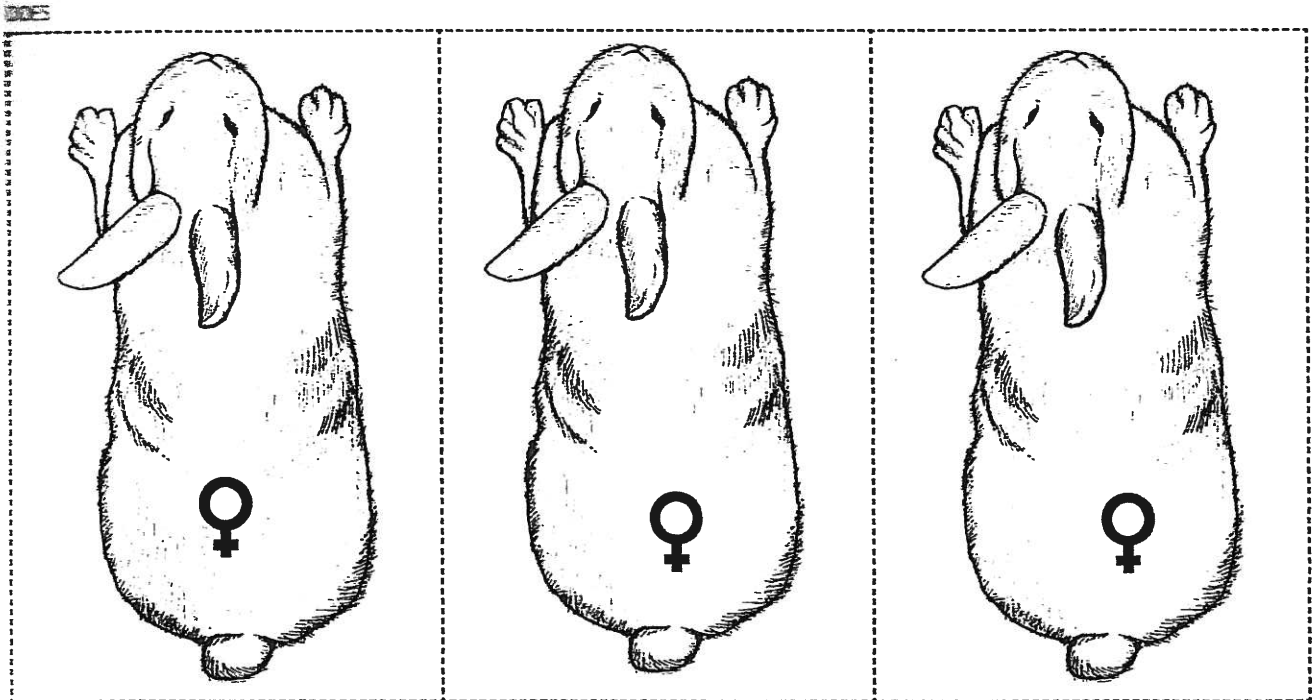
NEST BOXES



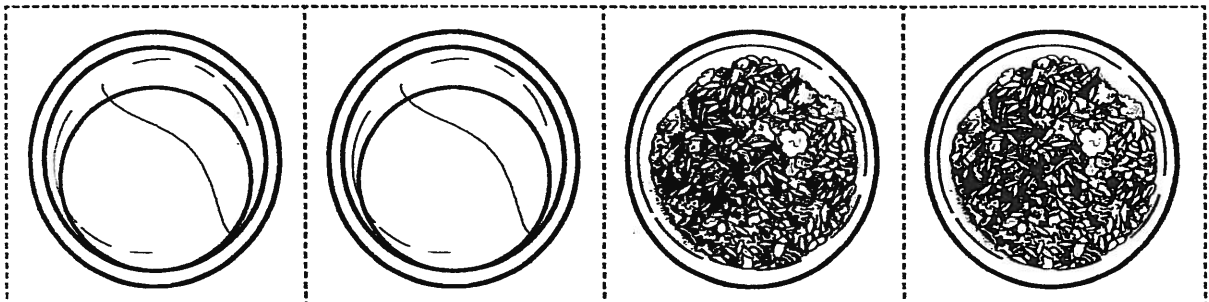
BUCKS



Use these MANIPULATIVES with the
Handling and Caging Rabbits Safely poster, task and answer card, and situation/task card.



WATERING CROCKS

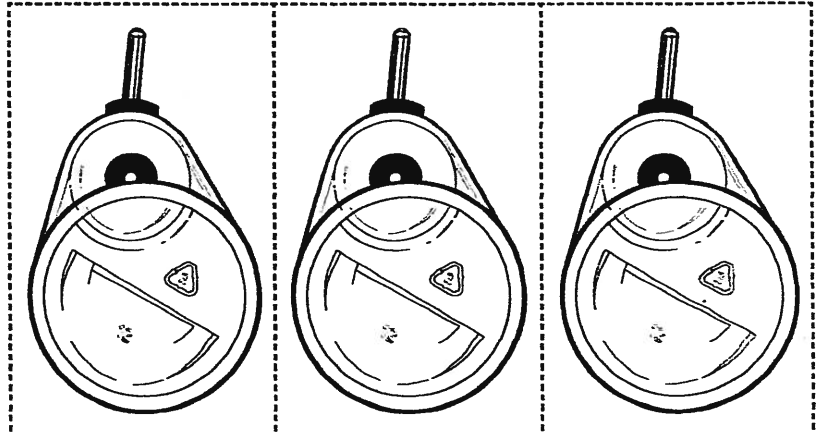


FEEDING CROCKS

ONE PANS

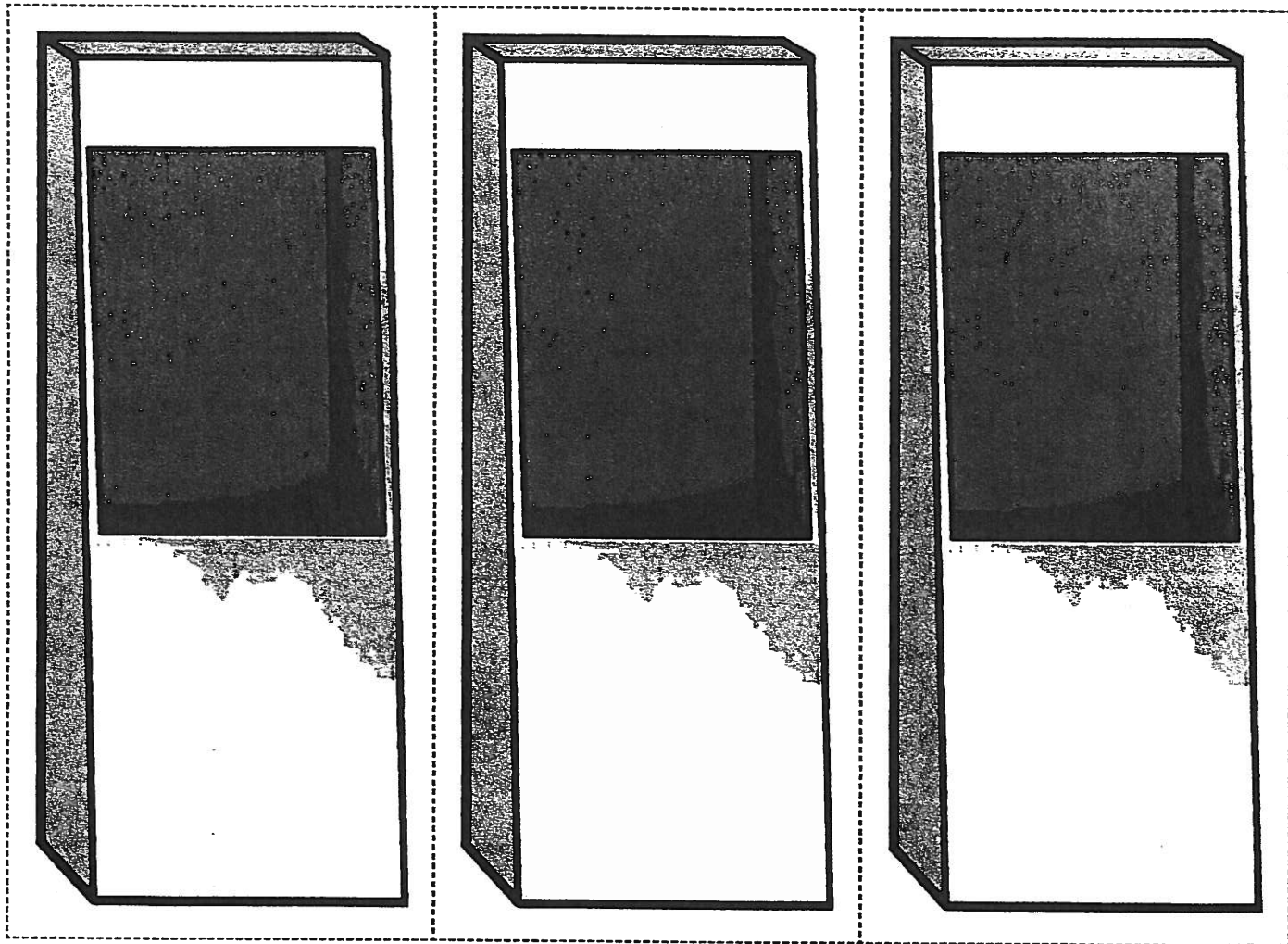


WATER BOTTLES

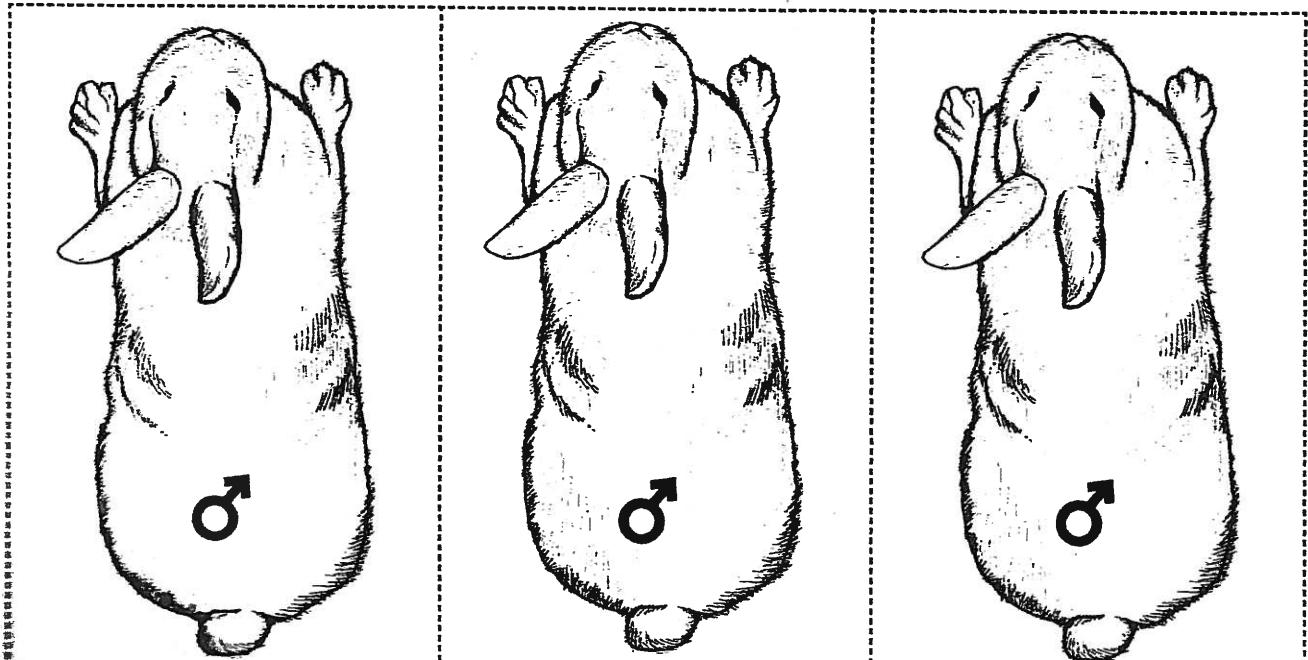


Use these MANIPULATIVES with the
Handling and Caging Rabbits Safely poster, task and answer card, and situation/task card.

NEST BOXES



BUCKS



Use this SITUATION/TASK CARD with the Handling and Caging Rabbits Safely poster, Safe Handling and Caging task and answer card, and poly manipulatives.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Situation

You have two does and one buck rabbit which you plan to use in a breeding project. One doe is preparing to kindle and you want to breed the other doe. The cage units you purchased are three units wide. Now you must determine the most efficient cage set-up for your situation.

Task

Set up the cages for maximum efficiency.
Place the rabbits in their correct cages.

0076_RBT_LIK_STS_ACM

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AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

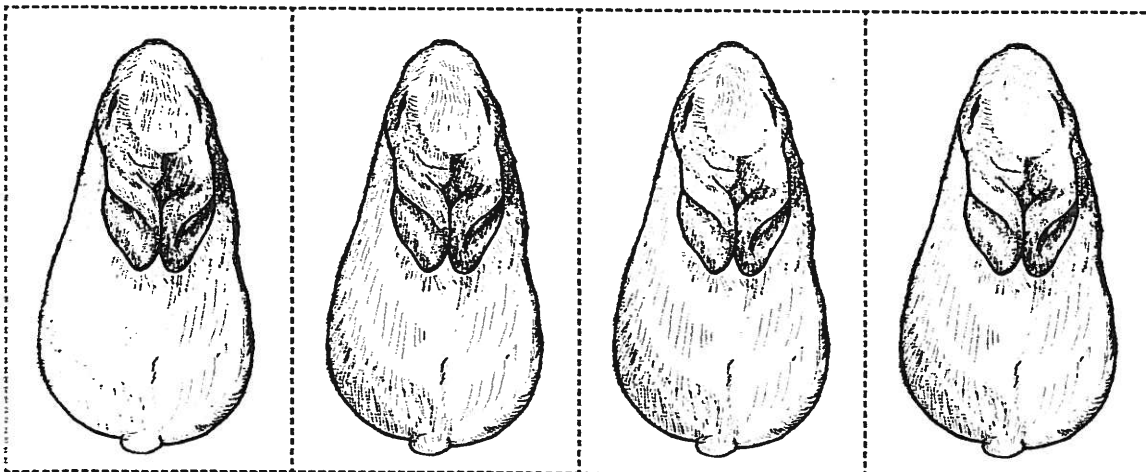
RABBIT
LEARNING LABORATORY KIT



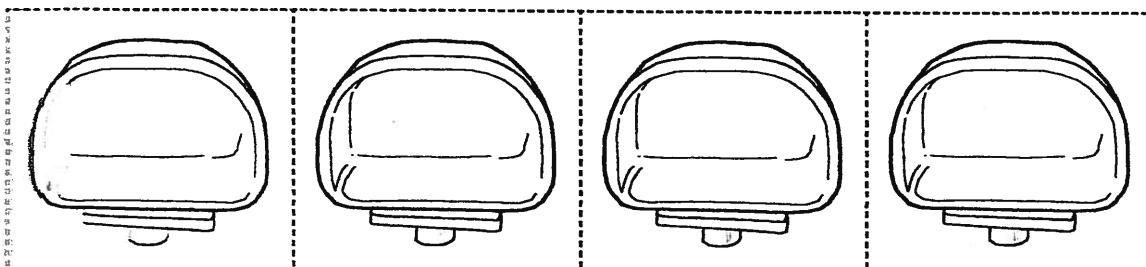
Exploratory Learning: Educational Program
Produced and distributed by Ohio 4-H Youth Development

Use these MANIPULATIVES with the Handling and Caging Rabbits Safely poster, task and answer card, and situation/task card.

KITS



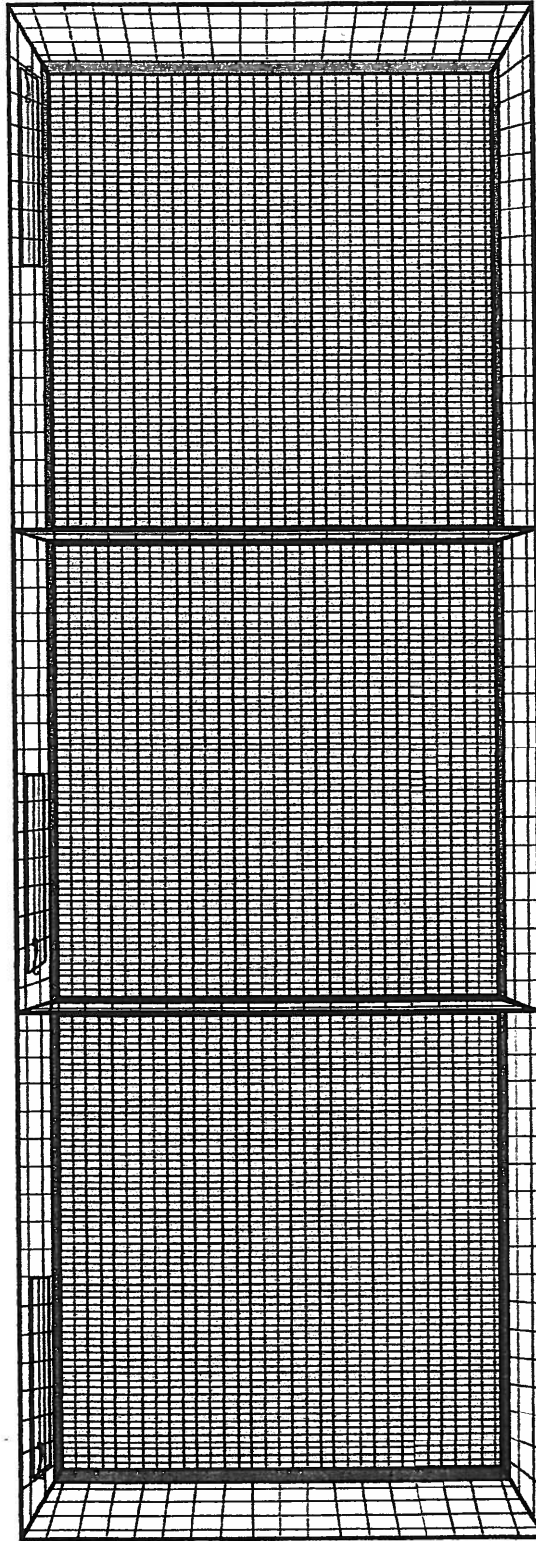
STEPPING PANS



Use this POSTER with the
Safe Handling and Caging task and answer card,
Correct Cage Placement situation/task card, and poly manipulatives.

Handling and Caging Rabbits Safely

(Hutch Aerial View Activity Mat)



OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION



Use these IMAGE CARDS with the
Gender Determination in Rabbits chart, situation/task card, and ID tags.



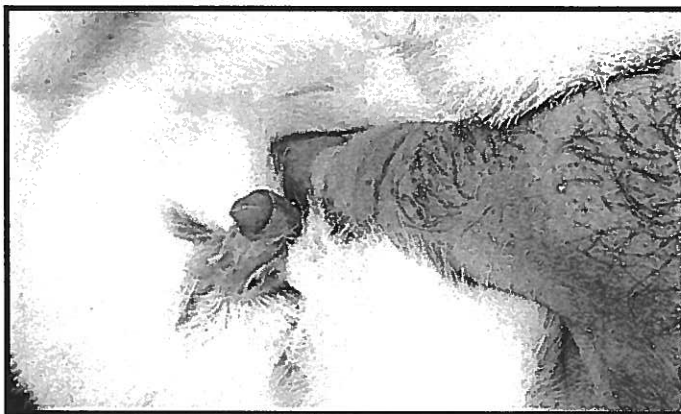
female

(mature adult – 6 months and older)



female

(mature adult – 6 months and older)



male

(mature adult – 6 months and older)



male

(mature adult – 6 months and older)