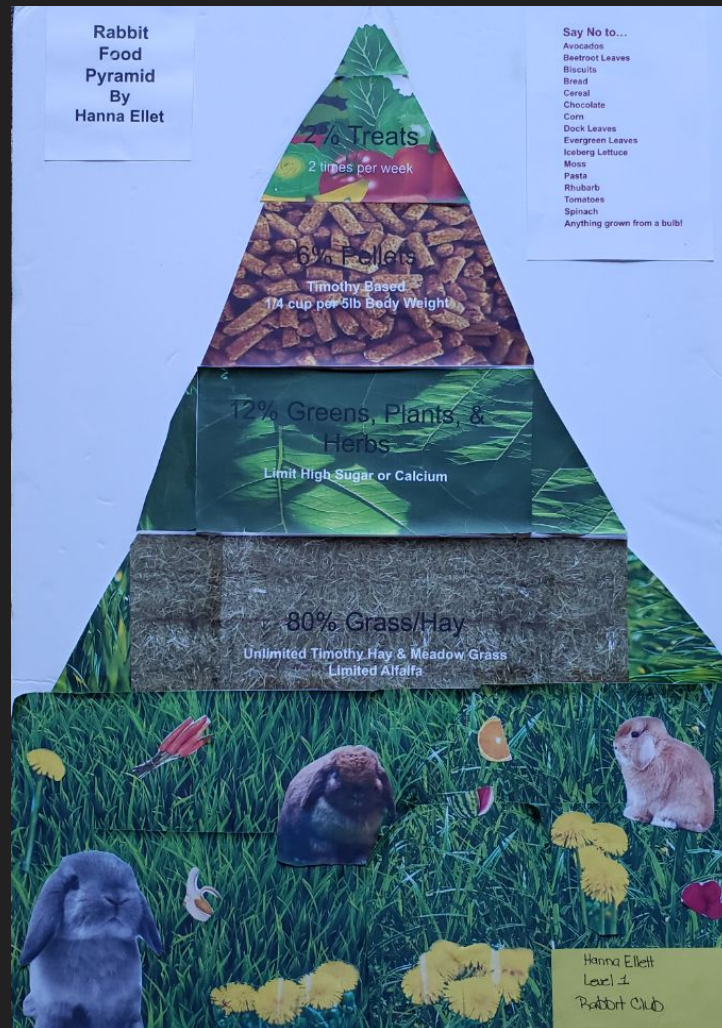


Rabbit Poster

Level 1 (Grades 3-5)

Hanna Ellett Rabbit Club



Jaiel Huber Rabbit Club



What to Feed

Your Rabbits

References:
The Rabbit Raising Problem Solver by Karen Patry
Rabbits, Rabbits & More Rabbits by Gail Gibbons



Do you ever wonder what you should give your rabbit to eat? In addition to rabbit pellets and plenty of water you can give your rabbit some fresh or dried plants and vegetables. Most additional foods should be given in small amounts, especially sweet ones as that can cause digestive problems.



Your rabbit also needs roughage and wood to help with digestion and controlled tooth growth.

- Fruits**
- Apple (small slice)
 - Banana (small slice)
 - Blackberry (1-2)
 - Blueberry (1-2)
 - Melon (small chunks)
 - Orange (small slice)
 - Raisin (1-2)
 - Raspberry (1-2)



- Veggies**
- Alfalfa Sprouts
 - Asparagus
 - Bell Peppers
 - Bok Choy
 - Broccoli
 - Carrots and Carrot Greens



- Miscellaneous**
- Dandelion
 - Dill
 - Grass
 - Hay
 - Oats
 - Purple bull thistle weed
 - Shepherd's purse
 - Stinging nettle
 - Sunflower seeds
 - Walnuts

- Branches and Leaves**
- Alder
 - Apple
 - Ash
 - Birch
 - Douglas Fir
 - Hazel



- Celery
- Cucumbers
- Dark leafy lettuce
- Shelled peas, pods leaves and vines
- Summer and Winter squashes (no seeds)
- Wheat grass



- Lilac
- Maple
- Mulberry
- Pear
- Poplar
- Spruce

Anna Yutzy Rabbit Club



Grooming Lionhead Rabbits

Grooming a rabbit includes brushing their fur, fur trimming as needed, mat removal, and removal of anything caught in the rabbit's fur. Grooming also includes cleaning the eye areas, ears, the bottom side of your rabbit and nail trims.



Recommended Tools for Grooming

- Wire – pin brush
- Wide-toothed comb
- Small, round nose sharp scissors
 - for cutting tangles out of fur
- Nail Clippers
- Cotton Balls
- Mild antiseptic Solution



Haircare

Lionheads need to be groomed regularly or else their wavy fur can become matted. When matted, they need daily brushing. Also, they can swallow their own fur which will cause wool blocks in their intestines. You can reduce this risk by brushing at least once a week to remove loose hair.

While brushing your rabbit is recommended, bathing is **NOT**. Rabbits do not like getting wet and it can be extremely stressful for

them. They can even go into shock.

If your rabbit's fur becomes matted or tangled you may need to cut out the knots. Use round nose scissors to carefully remove the knots. Avoid sharp tipped scissors to prevent injuries.



Trimming Your Rabbit's Nails

Rabbits need to have their nails trimmed monthly. When trimming your rabbit's nails you need to be very careful not to cut them too close to the quick. The quick contains the blood vessel and nerves for the nail and if cut is painful to your rabbit and the nail will bleed. Use the **Hygie** Power on the nail to stop bleeding.



Cleaning Your Rabbit's Ears

Since Lionhead rabbits have ears that stand up, they are not usually prone to ear infections like other breeds that have flopping ears. If their ears need cleaned use a cotton ball dipped in a mild antiseptic solution, squeeze out any excess liquid and wipe the dirt and wax from the ears.



Habitat/Nutrition



Grooming your Lionhead rabbit is part of keeping it clean and healthy. Keeping their enclosures clean and well maintained is important to keeping your rabbit clean too. Feed your Lionhead a good, nutritional diet and healthy treats to keep your pet looking good.



David Yutzy

Dairy Feeder Calf



Another good addition to a hutch is a woven grass bed. It provides another hide-a-way and it is safe to chew. It also helps protect paws from wire cages. The bed can be used inside or outside of the cage.

Supplies

- Rag
- Water
- A disinfectant soap
- Sponge
- Vinegar
- Clean hay or sand
- Shovel and a small brush to pick up waste
- Gloves

A Rabbit Den is a hide-out that fits inside a hutch or cage. It makes a good hideout and also a good nesting area.



Weekly Rabbit Hutch Cleaning

1. It's important to clean your rabbit's hutch on a regular basis, particularly in the summer. As for the rest of the hutch, it's best to change the lining and bedding once or twice a week if you have two rabbits.
2. First, you need to remove your rabbit and put it in a safe temporary pen.
3. Remove all accessories from the hutch. These should be washed using the sponge with some water and detergent or disinfectant.
4. Remove all the hay and any uneaten food or water.
5. Wipe down the hutch with hot water and use vinegar to help remove stubborn urine deposits.
6. Every month, Disinfect your hutch, but any disinfectant needs to be rinsed very well.
7. Let the hutch sun dry.
8. If you use a rabbit litter box it is important to keep it clean. That may be something you need to do every day or every few days.
9. Keeping the rabbit hutch clean is for the health of your rabbit and to keep the odor out.
10. Disinfect the cleaning supplies, let these dry in the sun.



It's good to have one small corner scratched. Rabbits mark their territories with scents.

They are easily stressed when placed inside a hutch that they are not familiar with, or no longer has their scent.

It's important to choose the right size and type of hutch for your rabbit(s). Be sure to watch your rabbit's behavior with a new home, so they feel safe and comfortable. Remove and replace the home if it becomes damaged.

There are many types of rabbit hutches. Some are built for indoor use and others for use outdoors. Some are for single rabbits and others for multiple rabbits. They can be made of many different types of materials in various price ranges. Generally, they are made of wood or metal.

The best hutches are made of plastic or metal. These kinds of hutches are the easiest to clean, while wood hutches carry the risk of infection.

Leah Yutzy Rabbit Club

French Lops

Alert
When a rabbit's ears are upright and pointing forward, it is alert and listening to its surroundings. This is a good sign of a healthy rabbit.

Relaxed
When a rabbit's ears are relaxed and pointing back, it is relaxed and comfortable. This is a good sign of a happy rabbit.

Curious
When a rabbit's ears are upright and pointing in a specific direction, it is curious about something. This is a good sign of an intelligent rabbit.

Warning/Aggressive
When a rabbit's ears are upright and pointing back, it is warning or aggressive. This is a bad sign of a stressed rabbit.

Do you know what your bunny's ears are saying?

When your rabbit's ears change positions it means different things. Get to know your rabbit. What is he trying to tell you?

Your French Lop needs a balanced diet. Here is a good example of one.



French Lop Rabbit | Breed Profile

Breed Name	French Lop
Other Name	None
Breed Purpose	Raised as a meat breed. But also suitable for raising as pets and as show animal.
Breed Size	Large
Weight	Average body weight is between 20 and 25 lbs
Good as Pets	Yes
Climate Tolerant	All Climates
Color Varieties	Many color varieties available which include: Black, White, Brown, Blue, Agouti, Chinchilla, Opal, Sooty Fawn, Siamese Sable, Orange, Fawn, Red and Buttery.
Rarity	Common
Country	France



How To Clean A Rabbit's Ears

Although your rabbit will clean from over most of the time, you should check them regularly to make sure that there are no medical problems. Use ear mites, or mite-like bugs occurring there. There shouldn't be any discharge from the ears, nor an intense redness or itchy.

If you are sure that your rabbit is just a bit dirty rather than having any health problems, there are a few ways to clean your rabbit's ears. Use a rag you're happy to throw away afterwards so you don't spread any potential germs. Soak the rag with lukewarm water and make sure that it's not actually dripping wet. When it makes contact with your rabbit's ear, you don't want water to splash off at all so the rabbit really has to be very still and calm.

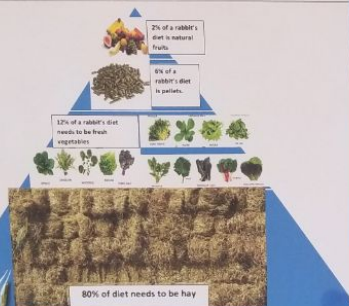
Clean the rag in warm, gentle water. If the rag has the ear, and right put it with a new rag. Use a separate rag to be the other ear, to keep you from any infection.



Haley Sigman Rabbit Club

Flemish Giant

Flemish Giant Food Pyramid



Flemish growth chart from 6 to 18 weeks

AGE	TARGET WEIGHT POUNDS	EAR LENGTH
2 WEEKS	6.0Z - 3.0 LB	
3 MONTHS	11.5 - 12.0 LB	
1 MONTH 1 WEEK	1.75 - 2.0 LB	4"
1 MONTH 2 WEEKS	2.5 - 2.75 LB	
1 MONTH 3 WEEKS	3.4 - 4.1 LB	
2 MONTHS	4.0 - 4.5 LB	5"
2 MONTHS 1 WEEK	5.0 - 5.5 LB	
2 MONTHS 2 WEEKS	5.50 - 5.75 LB	
2 MONTHS 3 WEEKS	6.00 - 6.50 LB	5.5"
3 MONTHS 1 WEEK	6.07 - 6.85	
3 MONTHS 2 WEEKS	7.75 - 8.25 LB	
3 MONTHS 3 WEEKS	8.0 - 9.0 LB	5.5"
4 MONTHS 1 WEEK	8.0 - 9.0 LB	5.5"
4 MONTHS 2 WEEKS	10.0 - 10.75 LB	
4 MONTHS 3 WEEKS	10.75 - 11.00 LB	5.5"
5 MONTHS 1 WEEK	10.0 - 11.00 LB	5.5"
5 MONTHS 2 WEEKS	11.00 - 12.25 LB	5.5"
6 MONTHS	11.0 - 13.00 LB	

Flemish Giants are the largest ARBA recognized breed of rabbits in the US. They are a 6 class rabbit that has a semi-arch type body. Their semi-arch starts behind the shoulders and carries down the base of the tail. ARBA (The American Rabbit Breed Association) recognizes seven different colors of Flemish Giants and they are Black, Blue, Light Gray, Steel Gray, and White. They are the second oldest domesticated rabbit breed in the US.

A Flemish Giant has many nicknames like "Gentle Giant" because they are great pets and they have a very calm personality. Another nickname for a Flemish Giant is "universal rabbit" because it has many purposes like pets, show rabbits, breeding, meat and their fur.

A Flemish Giant will grow until it's about two years old and can get up to 25 lbs. and about 30 inches long. Bucks are wider than the does and they have a bigger head, but does have a very hard dewlap (that is, folds of skin under their chin). They can live up to 8 years old

Because of the massive size of a Flemish Giant, they eat a lot more food than other rabbits. They need to always have hay, and while they are growing, they also need unlimited amount of pellets. Flemish Giants also need fresh vegetables at least twice a day. In our home, we call this her daily salad. Our Flemish, Cuddles, gets fresh fruit a couple times a week as a treat. She loves bananas! You do have to be careful what you feed your Flemish Giant though because too many minerals, like salt and calcium, can cause kidney stones.

What rabbits can't eat:

- Corn
- Sago that are not natural
- Flax
- Leafy toppings that can have anything on it
- Nuts
- Citrus fruits
- Chocolate
- Potatoes
- Mushrooms
- Milkshakes
- Anything with iron
- Antacids
- Cauliflower
- Rabbits
- Apples
- Apple seeds

Fruits and Vegetables safe for rabbits:

- Spinach
- Broccoli florets
- Carrots
- Kale
- Kale
- Kale
- Bell peppers
- Cucumber
- Pumpkin
- Sweet potatoes
- Carrots
- Beet tops
- Cucumbers
- Spring mix
- Apples (seedless)
- Bananas
- Blueberries
- Wild meadow grass
- Pineapples

**HALEY
SIGMAN**

Brayla Yoder
Rabbit Club

BUNNY DIET

The rabbits should have endless water. it should be changed often so that its fresh.



rabbits should have limited pellets. too many pellets in the diet can cause obesity.



Rabbits should eat plenty of timothy hay. Hay helps the teeth and digestive tract of rabbits.



Zach Shearer

Rabbit Club

