

# Rabbit Poster

Level 3 (Grades 9-12)

# Abraham Huber Rabbit Club



These two rabbits are breeding, the one on the bottom is the doe and the buck is on top. If the buck falls off it is okay and that is normal. If you have a talented buck he will not fall off expect kits in 28-33 days.  
Male and female kits must be separated when they are 8 weeks old. By 10 weeks old for bucks and 3-4 months old for does, rabbits need their own private cage.

## Rabbit breeding

References:  
The Rabbit Raising Problem Solver By Karen Patry



These are newborn rabbit kits, they are in the nesting box after being born they will have no hair for 2-3 weeks and they will be blind for three weeks before they can see they will also start to eat solids. They should have a coat of fur also.



The dewlap is the white mustache like thing under her chin. It gets bigger as she is pregnant.



This is a nesting box that you can use to put the nest in. You will need to put fine sawdust or bedding in it but the mother will help by putting her fur in from the dewlap.



### Hair Pulling

It is perfectly normal to see a female bunny pulling hair from her dewlap when she is nesting. With that said, your bunny should not pull all the hair out of her dewlap or does significant damage to the skin underneath. If this behavior occurs, then you need to take your rabbit to the veterinarian.



After all the hard work the best part is the cute kits afterwards.

Lauren Mikel

Rabbit Club

# 5 interesting facts about BUNNIES



## Rabbits are prey animals

- Bunnies will do anything to show their are not weak, like to eat them.

## Rabbits are "crepuscular"

- This means that rabbits are most active at dusk and dawn.

## Rabbits purr when they are content!

- A bunny purr sounds like teeth chattering, sneezing or light chomping.

## Rabbits nails and teeth NEVER stop growing!

- Because of this they need to be trimmed regularly... about once every six weeks.

## Rabbits eat their droppings.

- Bunnies need to digest some of their food twice.

# Megan Mikel

## Rabbit Club

# 7 Facts about Rabbits



Rabbits have 28 teeth & their teeth will just keep growing!

Rabbits can sleep with their eyes open

Rabbits have 3 eyelids!

Rabbits have 18 toes

Rabbits can run between 25-45 miles per hour!

Rabbits have 24 ribs!

Baby bunnies are called "kittens"

# Ryan Mikel

## Rabbit Club

# Interesting Facts About Rabbits

1. Rabbits like to eat greens like weeds, grasses, and clovers.

2. Flemish giant Rabbit is the worlds largest, reaching 2.5 feet in length and weighing up to 22 pounds.

3. Baby Rabbits are called kittens.



4. When a Rabbit is done eating sometimes they will eat their own poop.

5. Rabbits keep their selves clean by licking their fur.

6. A Rabbit cannot vomit because their digestive system is incapable of it.

# Benjamin Mullet Rabbit Club

## NATURES OF THE BEAST

Outgoing Rabbits often adapt to their environment very easily, almost as if they have been there their whole life. They are very content with just a few toys and will often come to their owner when they enter the room with trust.

### OUTGOING RABBIT



### SCARED RABBIT



Scared Rabbits will always run away from their owners whether inside the pen or outside. A sign of a scared rabbit is if it lets out a high pitched scream. This means that it sees you as a predator over a friend. There are ways to have the rabbit adapt to you, but that takes lots of time.

## NATURES OF THE BEAST



Rabbits that have a more funny or comical personality love to just be the center of attention. They will be more willing to play with you to get the attention or follow you around or hang around you. They also get your attention by sitting in front of you and stare, make noise with their toys, or headbutt your leg.

### FUNNY RABBIT

### WITHDRAWN RABBIT



Withdrawn rabbits could mean different things. It could mean that your rabbit is ill from a previous owner, or your rabbit could have gone into a gastrointestinal (GI) stasis. This can happen from multiple things: bad diet, illness, or a lot of stress.



Shy rabbits like to do their own thing without anyone messing with them. They will often sit in the corner of the kennel or room and when you approach will allow petting, but usually don't like it.

### SHY RABBIT

### AGGRESSIVE RABBIT

Most of the time if a rabbit is very aggressive it isn't neutered and is hormonal from being in a small pen or cage. A rabbit that isn't neutered will be very protective of his cage and will often bite or scratch if you enter the cage. To calm a rabbit you can either neuter them or get them a larger living quarters both will help with aggressiveness. Also don't talk loudly or scold your rabbit as it will only make it more aggressive.



Benjamin Mullet  
Grade 12  
Rabbit Club Poster

# Leah Shearer Rabbit Club

## RABBIT BEHAVIOR & BODY LANGUAGE



### WHAT IS YOUR RABBIT FEELING?

#### Curling

When rabbits curl their ears, it means they are curious, excited about something, or they are trying to get a better look. They will usually wiggle their ears back instead of flapping.

#### Relaxed

A relaxed rabbit will rest their ears back down, but not too far back, and wobble with a steady beat when resting. The more relaxed the position is, the up to front the more relaxed they are.

#### Aggressive

A rabbit starts to shake all over, sometimes when cornered by a human. Their body will vibrate and their ears will be pinned back. Rabbits may also hiss or growl when they are agitated.

#### Alert

An alert rabbit will stand straight up, ears perked up, and their body will vibrate. They will usually be looking at something that has caught their attention. Their ears will be pinned back and they will be looking at the object of their interest.

#### Sleepy

When rabbits are sleepy, they will droop their ears and their body will be relaxed. They will usually be looking at something that has caught their attention. Their ears will be pinned back and they will be looking at the object of their interest.

#### Nervous

A nervous rabbit will look at you, but they will usually be looking at something that has caught their attention. Their ears will be pinned back and they will be looking at the object of their interest.

### WHY IS MY RABBIT DOING THAT?

### PAY ATTENTION TO

#### Ear Direction

Rabbits have great hearing and can rotate their ears independently. Their ears are also a good guide to how they feel.

- Forward - curious
- Back - alert
- Flapping - excited or aggressive
- Flopped - relaxed
- Flapping - nervous

#### Body Posture

The way they sit or stand is a big clue to what they are feeling. Rabbits lean forward to look at things, but lean away from scary things.

#### Locomotion

Look for changes in normal hopping, walking, they go faster when "bouncing" or skipping. Rabbits also show when they are being bothered.

**When they are happy**  
When rabbits are happy, they will usually be looking at something that has caught their attention. Their ears will be pinned back and they will be looking at the object of their interest.

**When they are nervous**  
A nervous rabbit will look at you, but they will usually be looking at something that has caught their attention. Their ears will be pinned back and they will be looking at the object of their interest.

**When they are alert**  
An alert rabbit will stand straight up, ears perked up, and their body will vibrate. They will usually be looking at something that has caught their attention. Their ears will be pinned back and they will be looking at the object of their interest.

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**When they are relaxed**  
A relaxed rabbit will rest their ears back down, but not too far back, and wobble with a steady beat when resting. The more relaxed the position is, the up to front the more relaxed they are.

### WHERE DO RABBITS LIKE TO BE PET?

- Good
- Probably
- Maybe
- Not here



# RABBIT DISEASE AND CURES

## Malocclusion

A rabbit that has Malocclusion does not have normal wearing action and suffers from overgrown teeth, also known as malocclusion. A rabbit's teeth grow continuously throughout their lives. Normal chewing action can prevent malocclusion; this is one of the main reasons to feed your rabbit a high fiber diet. Malocclusion can affect a rabbit's ability to eat.



## Cure

The teeth that are overgrown can be trimmed or ground down. This can be done by a veterinarian. In less severe cases of Malocclusion, you can put wood blocks in the rabbit's cage for them to chew on.

## Ear Mites

Ear mite infestation in rabbits is caused by a parasite. The main symptom is a scaly appearance on the rabbit's inner ear, which turns into larger thicker crusted lesions with surrounding hair loss. If left untreated, the lesions can become infected putting the inner ear at risk of infection and possibly hearing loss.



## Cure

There are two treatment options for ear mites. Systemic treatment uses oral, injectable or dermal absorbed antiparasitic drugs. Topical treatments apply anti-parasitic medications directly to the infected areas as drops, powder, or oils. Systemic treatments are usually preferred because they require fewer repeat doses, ease of giving and better results.

## Wry Neck

Wry Neck is a condition that causes the rabbit's head to tilt to one side. The condition can be referred to as Wry Neck or Torticollis. The head tilt can be caused by a variety of factors. One of the most common causes of Wry Neck is inner ear disease caused by a parasite or bacterial infection.



## Cure

The most common form of treatment for Wry Neck is an antibiotic called Baytril, which should be given twice daily for 10 weeks. If your rabbit is a pet and not used as a show rabbit, then a steroid may be prescribed by your veterinarian.

## Snuffles

Snuffles is a very contagious disease that can affect the eyes, ears and other areas of the body. This disease can be fatal if left untreated. Signs of snuffles are; watery nasal discharge followed by sneezing and a thick whitish to yellow discharge.



## Cure

Snuffles can be treated with antibiotics for 14-30 days. The antibiotics should be used under strict veterinary guidance. In severe cases, additional treatment consisting of fluids and supplemental nutrition may need to be given.

## Uterine Tumors

Uterine tumors are the most common cancer affecting female rabbits. In general, this slow developing cancer can affect intact or unsprayed rabbits. Rabbits older than 4 years of age have a 50% to 80% chance of this disease.



## Cure

The rabbit must be spayed to remove the tumor. Depending on how involved the procedure is, aftercare is generally the same as a standard spay. Pain medication is prescribed, but often times rabbits will not need them and will be up and around within hours.

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