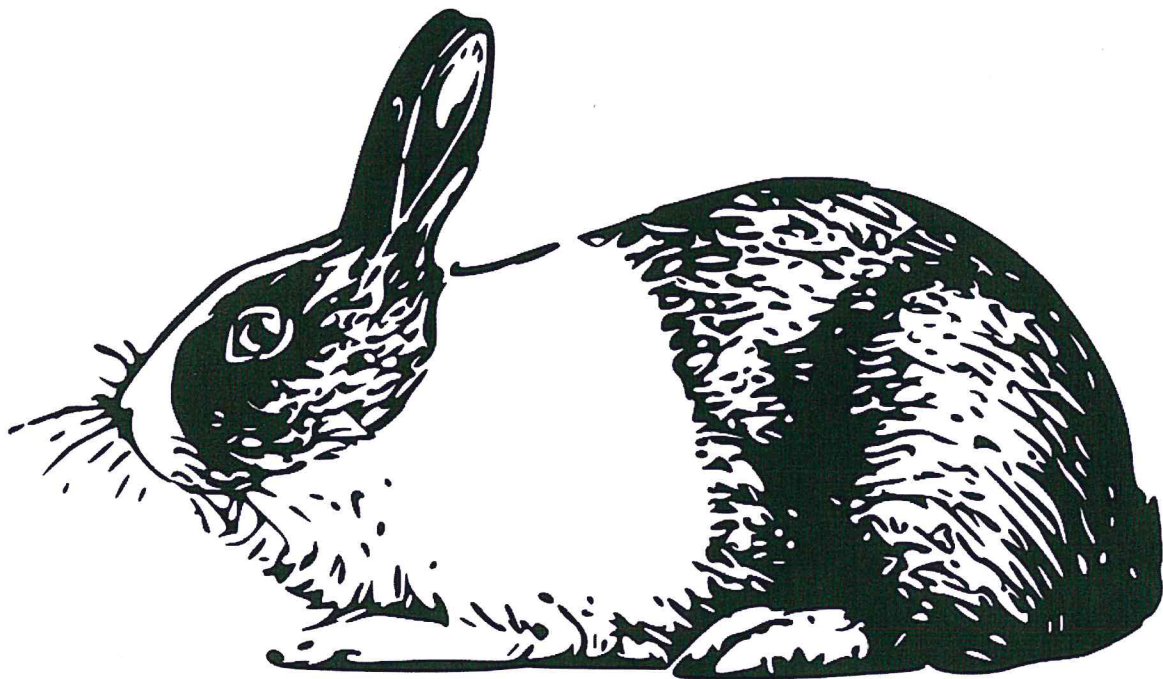


Golden Valley FFA Rabbit Exhibitors Handbook

Advisor: Mrs. Dompe
AG Office: 209-325-1869



Welcome to the Rabbit Project.

Before you get a rabbit:

1. You will need to decide what breed of rabbit you will raise.
2. Purchase or make the proper size cage, complete with water bottle or crock and feeder.
3. You will need to make sure your rabbit is in a dry, cool area. Rabbits should not be in a draft; they should not be in direct sunlight, or in a place where they can get wet.
4. Decide on what type of feed you will be using, and stick to it. DO NOT change feeds, it will effect the growth and development of your rabbit.
5. Decide if you will begin a breeding project, or you will be raising one or two rabbits. This will determine the amount of space and money you will need to continue your project.
6. Determine the number of shows you would like to attend. You can participate in your local and County Fairs, as well as numerous ARBA Sanctioned youth and open shows.

GETTING STARTED

BUYING A RABBIT

Before you decide on a breed of rabbit, be sure to visit several rabbitrys or attend several open ARBA shows so that you can see all of the different breeds of rabbits readily available in your area. Don't make your first breed, a breed of rabbit that is not common in your area. This will make it hard to find replacement stock, or breeding stock.

No matter how much you think you know, or have learned about rabbits, be sure someone who is experienced in "rabbit production" is with you when you buy your first rabbit.

Do not expect to pay \$5.00 for a rabbit. A good purebred, pedigreed rabbit will cost from \$25.00 to \$60.00 depending on the breed of rabbit you are looking for. Many breeders will give 4-H and FFA members discounts.

When you are buying a rabbit, be sure to ask to see the pedigree. It is very important that you have a complete "three generation pedigree." You might want to see the breeding records on the rabbit's parents. This will tell you litter size, buck - doe ratio, and the number of litters they have had. It is important to know if the parent doe is a good mother. Good "lines" are very important, but Grand Champion rabbits do not necessarily make good parents. The more "Grand Champions" listed on the pedigree, the more the offspring will usually cost.

The older the rabbit, the more it will cost. Younger rabbits are a good buy if you are looking for a first show rabbit, or a rabbit for a specific show or fair. If you want proven stock (these are rabbits who have already obtained senior weight, and have produced offspring), don't expect them (especially does) to be beautiful to look at. Show rabbits haven't been nursing a litter of rabbits for 6 to 8 weeks, and they didn't have to strip half their body fur to make a warm nest to kindle in. Older proven bucks will be more eye appealing than an older doe, but they may have a few "battle scars" from an aggressive doe at breeding time.

Before you decide on a rabbit, be sure to examine it completely, and carefully. Examine the rabbit in the same manner you examine a rabbit in showmanship. Do not be in a hurry to buy a rabbit, you may end up with something you will regret.

If you buy a rabbit, and something is genetically wrong with it, a good breeder will usually replace it, or give you your money back. If you do run into problems, or you have questions, most often the seller will be happy to help you. **Do Not** buy a rabbit, take it home, neglect it, and 2 weeks later it is ill, or it dies, and expect to get your money back, or the rabbit replaced. It is the buyers job to keep the rabbit healthy.

Know what is "normal" for your rabbit. If you notice your rabbit "acting funny", or it is "off feed", act immediately. Two days from now will more than likely be too late!

REMEMBER, a \$40.00 show rabbit will die as quickly as a \$5.00 pet rabbit, if it's not taken care of properly!

GOOD LUCK!! AND WELCOME TO THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF RABBITS

RABBIT PROJECT COSTS

RABBIT

Prices will vary from as low as \$25.00 to \$65.00 or more, for each rabbit. The price will depend on the breed, age, and pedigree of the rabbit you choose. Some breeds are much more expensive than others.

Always check with your rabbit club first, they may have rabbits for sale. It is best to buy from a 4-H or FFA member, or a reputable breeder.

FEED

There are several good brands of rabbit feed available. Look for a feed that is 16% to 18% protein. Nutrena, Nutrena Ring Master, Manna Pro, and Templeton Feeds are all good quality, and readily available in this area.

A 50# bag of rabbit feed will cost from \$7.00 to \$14.00, depending on the feed.

CAGES

There are various types of rabbit cages. Contact your project leader for a local feed store, or cage manufacturer in your area.

TRANSPORT/CARRYING CAGES

There are several cage manufacturers, and the prices will vary.

SINGLE: \$15.00

DOUBLE: \$22.00

TRIPLE: \$28.00

*Prices will vary. These prices are an average, and do not include sales tax, and shipping, (if ordered from a supply catalog).

FEEDERS / WATER BOTTLES

Crocks or bottles can be used for water. Hanging "J" Feeders, or crocks can be used for feed. These will vary in cost from \$5.00 to \$12.00

C
A
R
E

BASIC RABBIT CARE

HOUSING:

All rabbits must be protected from direct sunlight, wind, rain, and most importantly heat.

Wood and wire cages are fine for pet rabbits, but they require more maintenance, and cleaning. Remember, rabbits will chew on anything and wood is one of their favorite chew foods.

All wire cages are the most maintenance free. The wire can be purchased at local hardware stores. Use 1x1/2 in for the floor and 1x2 inch for the sides and top. Make sure there are no sharp ends. Ask for galvanized, welded cage wire. You can also purchase finished cages that are reasonably priced. Cages range in size from 24"x24", 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x36" and 36"x36". Sizes vary for each breed of rabbit.

Cage location is very important. the cage should be in the coolest spot possible in the summer and the driest and most draft free in the winter. Cages can be wrapped with clear plastic in the winter for warmth, and draped in burlap in the summer to keep direct sun off your rabbit. **REMEMBER**, heatstroke and pneumonia are the #1 killers of rabbits.

FEEDING:

Feed each breed accordingly. Small breed need only 2 to 3 ounces of feed daily. Medium breeds need 4 to 6 ounces and large breeds need 8 to 10 ounces. The only exception to this will be nursing does.

Rabbits need be fed only once a day, usually at night. They are also creatures of habit. Feed your rabbits at the same time each day.

NEVER keep feed in front of your rabbit all day long. Fat rabbits are prone to more disease, and shorter lives.

All rabbits need fresh, cool water, 24 hours a day. If a rabbit does not drink, it can not eat!

Supplemental feed is fine, in moderation. A piece of carrot, some oats or wheat are fine, two or three times a week. **NEVER** feed your rabbit lettuce. The water content is not good for the rabbits digestive system.

Salt spools are optional. A good balanced feed with 16 to 18 % protein content, also has all of the minerals and vitamins your rabbit needs, so a salt spool is not necessary.

When you purchase your rabbit, find out the amount and type of food that is being fed to the rabbit. It is not good to change foods.

A RABBITS DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

A rabbit goes to the feeder, takes food from the feeder, chews it's food, swallows the food, and then the stomach begins digesting the food, and turning the feed into nutrients that can be used by the body.

The lips, teeth and mouth are the first parts of the digestive system.

The **lips** pick up the food; the **teeth** chew the food and the mouth mixes the food with saliva to help prepare the food for swallowing.

On each side of the mouth, a rabbit has 2 upper and 1 lower incisor, 3 upper and 2 lower premolars and 3 upper and 3 lower molars. For a total of 28 teeth.

The food passes from the mouth, through the esophagus and into the stomach for further digestion to take place.

The **esophagus** starts at the back of the mouth and goes through the neck and chest to the stomach.

The purpose of the **stomach** is to store food for a short period of time. The digestive process continues in the stomach. The stomach of the rabbit holds about 36% of the total volume of the digestive tract.

The **small intestines** receive the ingested food particles and microbes from the stomach, and these nutrients are absorbed into the cell walls. The small intestines hold about 10% of the volume of the digestive system.

The **cecum** of the rabbit is very large, well developed and has very important and complicated function in the digestive process. In the cecum, most of the digestive process is done. In a very complicated manner, thousands of microorganisms separate the nutrients in the cecum to hard and soft matter. The hard matter is expelled to the large intestine and the soft matter remains in the cecum.

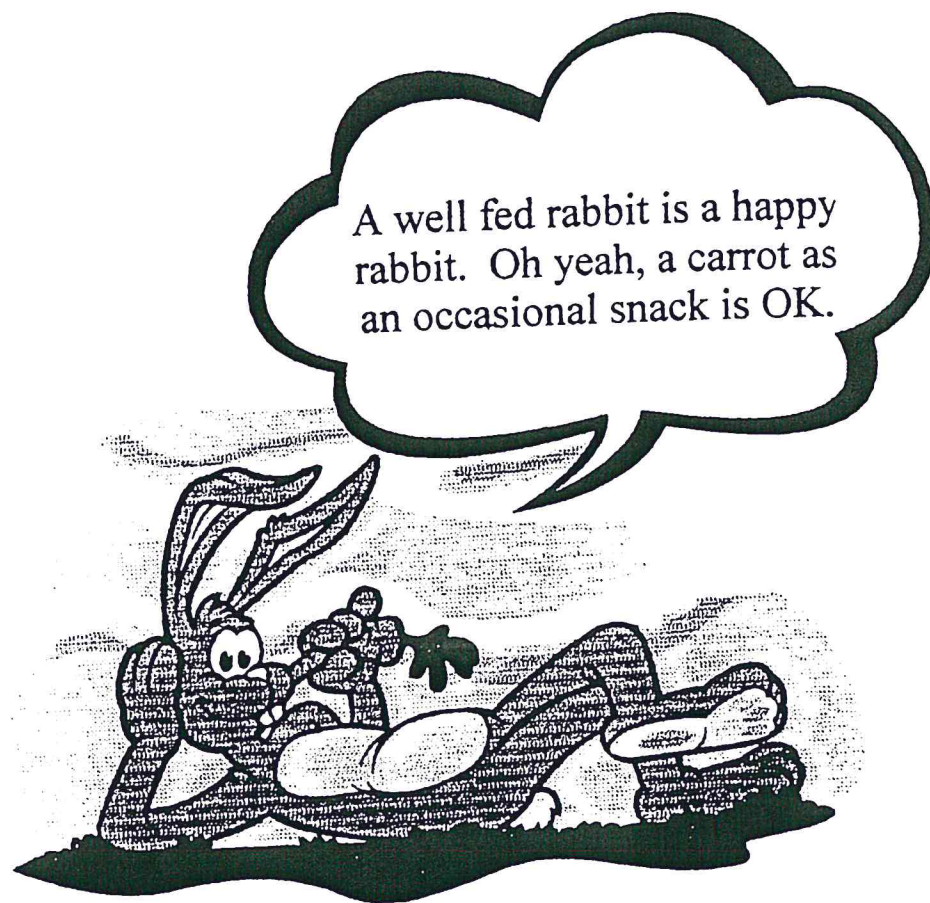
The function of the **large intestine** is to absorb the remaining liquid nutrients from the hard fecus. The hard fecus then passes through the **rectum**, and expelled from the body. The large intestines hold about 12% of the total digestive system.

The remaining nutrients in the **cecum** are still being processed by the digestive acids and microbes.

Rabbits use cecotrophy as a way to more efficiently use the nutrients from the foods they eat.

The soft fecus is ingested (eaten) by the rabbits in the late night or early morning times. The soft fecus or night fecus is very soft in texture, because of the extra moisture in the cecum. They are clustered together, like grapes and are bright green in color. The soft fecus is covered with a thin mucus membrane, and contains an abundance of micro-organisms from cecal fermentation.

If rabbits are fed a balanced, hard pellet feed form, with 16% to 18% protein, and fresh supply of water, they will grow and remain healthy. Rabbits that are fed irregularly, or are given lettuce, or other leafy greens, often are in danger of having too much liquid in their systems, and that makes them more likely to get digestive disorders.



COMMON RABBIT DISEASES

COCCIDIOSIS:

Symptoms: Listless, pot bellied, thin, loss of appetite, diarrhea. Necropsy will find spotted, enlarged liver, and mucus in the intestine.

Treatment: Sulfaquinoxaline in the drinking water is the most effective. Treatment should continue for two weeks. The drug can also be administered in the feed, if so, treat for three weeks.

NON-SPECIFIC ENTERITIS:

Symptoms: Scours, feces dark and poorly formed, dirty bottoms. Can effect rabbits at any age. Animals dehydrate quickly and die quickly.

Treatment: Medicate water with Neo-terramycin and electrolytes. Discontinue pellets, feed alfalfa until recovered.

MUCCOID ENTERITIS:

Symptoms: Most common in fryers. Listless, pot bellied, diarrhea, rapid breathing.

Treatment: Use combiotic injectable, according to label.

Do all of the above diseases sound the same?

While you wait for a pathology lab to get you the results you need, you are quickly loosing stock. Know what normal is, for each of your rabbits, and be aware of any changes in habit. Don't sit around and wait for the problems to go away, they won't. A neo-terramycin is the best medication on the market for intestinal problems. Use it!

PNEUMONIA:

Symptoms: Rapid breathing, head held high. Usually occurs in cases of untreated snuffles.

Treatment: A broad spectrum antibiotic may help. A veterinarians prescription will be needed.

EYE INFECTIONS:

Symptoms: Inflamed eye, may stay shut, and have discharge.

Treatment: Flush eye cleansing agent. Apply ophthalmic antibiotic ointment, until there is not longer an infection.

FUNGUS INFECTIONS:

Symptoms: Scaly skin, usually on shoulders or back. Loss of hair, dandruff-like

Treatment: Use Lysol Spray, every other day for one week. Remove scaly substances each time, so that you are treating a clean area.

FUR MITES:

Symptoms: Dry scaly skin. Skin may look like it has been scratched.

Treatment: Scrape the infected area and apply mineral oil. Do this three times a week. Do not use dips or sprays as rabbit groom themselves regularly.

EAR MITES:

Symptoms: Scaly, scabby layers in the ear. Advanced cases may have discharge.

Treatment: Carefully remove the scabs and scales. Apply mineral oil, or any "oily" cat mite treatment directly in ear, and rub ear to distribute oil. Treat for three days, wait three days, then treat again for three days.

Ivomec injectable has been recently successful in the treatment of parasites in rabbits. It is not labeled for such use, but from my own experiences, 1/10th of a cc injected SubQ, every three months works well .

KETOSIS:

Symptoms: Listless, loss of appetite and or diarrhea, just before or after kindling.

Treatment: Don't breed fat does. If ketosis occurs, treat water with vitamins and electrolytes. Find something that the rabbit will eat. *(carrot, banana, apple, whole wheat toast, shredded wheat, spinach, turnip or beet greens)

MASTITIS:

Symptoms: Caked mammary glands, tissues inflamed.

Treatment: Inject a broad spectrum antibiotic according to directions. A vet will be needed to get a prescription.

VENT DISEASE:

Symptoms: Blisters, scabs, and swelling on external genitals,

Treatment: Urine burn and dirty cage floors are the cause. Use antibiotic ointment on infected area. Clean the cage. Put in a square of "sheet rock" for the rabbit to sit on.

SORE HOCK:

Symptoms: Scabs on bottom feet. Front or hind feet, or both.

Treatment: Rex, and large hindquartered breeds are the most susceptible. Clean feet, drain any abscesses, apply antibiotic ointment (bag balm, or preparation H). Trim toenails, and supply a soft, firm floor for the rabbit to rest on. Sheet rock will do.

BUCK TEETH:

Symptoms: Difficulty eating, thin rabbit, protruding teeth.

Treatment: Can be hereditary, or can be from wire pulling. Start to check teeth on rabbit early, (about 6 weeks). If the rabbit is under 4 months of age, destroy the rabbit (fryer). At this age the problem is most likely inherited. If the rabbit is a possible wire puller, clip the teeth evenly with sharp wire cutters and give the rabbit a pine block to chew on.

HEAT STROKE:

Symptoms: Excessive panting, bloody noses. Can cause paralysis as well as death.

Treatment: Feed low protein feed, to prepare for Valley heat. Be sure to have adequate ventilation, fans, coolers, sprinklers, and frozen water bottle available. Wet burlap bags on the cages works great.

PLEASE, put up temperature gauges in your rabbitry. The valley summers are hard on rabbits, and temperatures need to be kept at or below 80°F.

Shade trees and green plants help the oxygen content of the air.

Keep rabbitry cooled with fans, misters, or swamp coolers. Fill empty 2 liter bottles with water, and freeze to use in cages on hot days. Rabbits will lay on or next to frozen bottles to reduce their body temperature. You can also use sprinklers to keep roof tops wet to reduce rabbitry temperature. Burlap sacks may be placed on cage sides and wet down periodically to reduce heat as well.

M



The incisors of the rabbit grow continually throughout the entire life of the animal. The exact angle of the "bite" of the animal is very important to insure that the incisors "wear off" evenly during the chewing process.

A

This picture shows the "normal bite" of the rabbit. The upper incisors slide over (in front of) the lower incisors. Any position of the incisors other than described is a malocclusion and a disqualification from the show table.

L

O



This picture shows a Malocclusion, often called "Buck Teeth" or "Wolf Teeth". This condition is easily found.

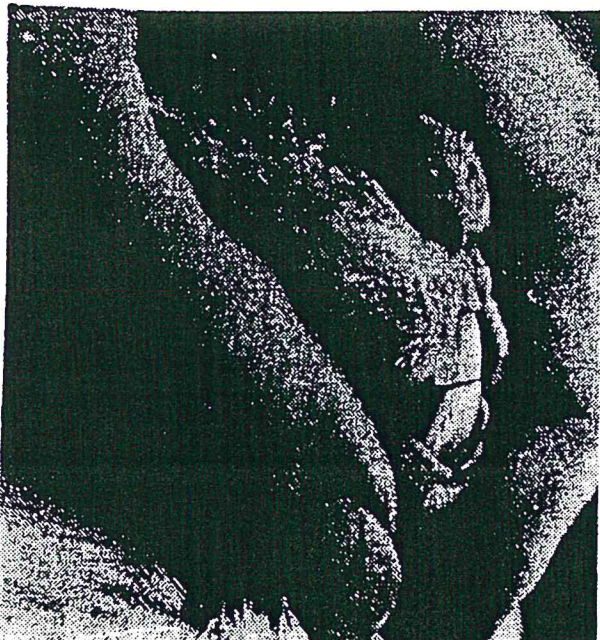
C

C

L

S

I



This picture shows a simpler form of Malocclusion, called "Butting" or "Trap Teeth". This is a condition where the upper and lower incisors are directly over each other.

O

N

These conditions can be found in any breed of rabbit, but are most often found in breeds with "extremely rounded" heads, such as Holland Lops, French Lops, Mini Lops, Dutch and Netherland Dwarfs.

BREEDING YOUR RABBITS

A good breeding program is very important to the success of your rabbit project. There is more than one way to hereditarily breed your rabbits. The most common, are "line-breeding" or "out-crossing".

"**Line-breeding**" is the mating of related animals. This type of breeding will intensify the blood of a single animal within a "line" or herd. The idea is to maintain a very small gene pool within a family, resulting in rabbits that are as identical as possible in appearance.

"**Out-crossing**" is the mating of totally unrelated stock. Very few serious rabbit breeders 'out-cross'; it is too hard to breed selectively for dominant trait. Some breeders may out-cross after several generations, and build another strong line to then continue line-breeding.

The actual age to use when breeding a rabbit, depends on the breed and the sex of the rabbit. The larger the rabbit breed, the longer you will wait to use your rabbit for breeding stock. Smaller breeds of rabbit mature sexually before larger breeds, and bucks will usually mature a month or so later than does.

AS A RULE.....

Giant Breeds (11 pounds or over at senior weight) should be at least 9 months old before breeding.

Large and Medium Breeds (6 to 11 pounds at senior weight) should be at least 6 months old before breeding.

Small and Dwarf Breeds (6 pounds and under) should be at least 4-1/2 months old before breeding.

One buck can be used several times in one day. If you have used a buck to breed several does, you might want to give him at least 4 days off, before you use him again.

Most does will produce young for as long as 5 years under normal breeding conditions.

Does are **Polyestrous**, this means that they do not have a regular "heat cycle", and their eggs are not shed on regular intervals. Instead, they ovulate when stimulated by mating. Some does are more receptive and easier to breed than others. You can tell a more receptive doe by her actions; she may rub her head or chin on the cage or feeder, or when examined, she may have a swollen, wet, or purplish colored vulva.

Before breeding your rabbits, always carefully examine both the buck and the doe. If there is any sign of illness, do not breed. Be very thorough when examining the sex organs. If you notice any abnormalities, such as discharge or blemishes, do not breed until you know what the problem is. It is very easy to transmit a disease. Both rabbits should be in good condition when breeding. Neither the buck nor doe should be used for breeding if they are badly molting in coat or are unusually thin or weak in flesh condition.

When breeding, always take the does to the bucks cage. Does become very possessive of their cage space, and they may injure the buck when it is put in the cage.

If the doe is receptive, it should take less than 3 minutes to breed your doe. Once you successfully breed your doe, you should return it to the bucks cage in about 12 hours.

and breed again. Many breeders feel this will increase the conception rate and litter size. If a doe is not receptive, try to breed her every 24 hours until you are successful.

Many does are not receptive in cold weather. There are many ways to encourage breeding. You can try to breed when the temperature rises, or you can increase heat and light with artificial light and a heat lamp; you can also put a rabbit near a window where the light will shine in.

Does are receptive to breeding 72 hours after kindling. You can use this time to breed does who have lost their litters at birth or shortly after birth.



KINDLING

Kindling is the "birth process" of rabbits.

Rabbits carry their young for 28 to 32 days after breeding. While rabbits are kindling, you should be sure to keep the area quiet, and try to prevent any unusual noises. A nervous doe can trample or eat the kits as they are born. Does also need more water than usual when they kindle. Check the water to be sure there is enough, and it is clean. Does that do not get enough water will often abandon their young soon after birth.

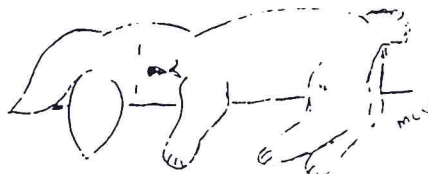
After the kits are born you should check the nest and remove any that are dead, or disfigured. You should also count the number of kits in the litter. Wait at least 24 hours before you do this, so that you do not add any further stress to the doe's life. As you breed more often, and get to know your does, you may be able to get into the nest boxes even earlier than 24 hours.

Kits are born without fur, and with their eyes closed. Does will 'pull' fur to make a nest with to protect their newborn kits, but it is a good idea to help with the nesting materials. A layer of wood shavings in a nest box, covered by a layer of straw or hay, makes a good nest. If a doe does not pull fur, you can do this after the kits are born, and put it on top of the kits. In the summer time, if there is too much fur in the nest box, you can pull some out to keep the kits cool. In the wintertime, be sure the kits are kept well covered, so that they do not freeze. When a doe 'pulls' a lot of extra fur, I put the extra fur in a zip lock bag and label the bag with the doe's tattoo number. I put the bag away and keep in case the doe does not pull enough fur for one of her later litters.

Young rabbits will open their eyes in 10 to 12 days after birth. Carefully check each young rabbit to be sure the eyes are not infected, or stuck closed. If the eyes are stuck closed use a warm water bath, to open them. If you notice swelling or pressure, or pus in either eye, use an ophthalmic antibiotic ointment to treat the eye. You can get the ointment from your local veterinarian or your local rabbit supply dealer. An untreated eye in most cases, will result in a blind rabbit.

It is a good idea to breed more than one doe at a time. If there is a problem, or a doe abandons her young, you can 'foster' the kits onto another litter of rabbits. Some breeders will 'foster' young just to make more uniform litter sizes. A doe can raise as many as 8 to 10 young kits. As you get to know your does, you will know how many kits they can raise successfully. Always be sure the kits are close in age (usually 2 to 4 days is still safe). Do not put too many rabbits in one litter. Be sure that the doe will be able to take care of her litter, plus the fostered young. If you will be using the rabbits for breeding or show stock, identify the fostered kits by putting a dot of tattoo ink on a tattoo needle, and marking the rabbit.

Keep your does well fed and be sure they have a good supply of water. This will insure a good supply of milk for the kits.



E
Q
U
I
P
M
E
N
T

EQUIPMENT:

GENERAL:

Cage or Hutch
Water Bottle or Crock
Hanging Feeder or Crock
Shelter safe from draft, rain and direct sunlight

GROOMING:

Slicker
Spray Bottle
Towel
Baby Wipes
Q-Tips
Mat
Nail Clippers

SHOW:

Mat
Spray Bottle
Towel
Slicker

MEDICAL:

Q-Tips
Mineral Oil
Teramicin Opthamalic Ointment
Teramicin Powder
Combiotic (injectable)
Disposable Syringes and Needles
Nail Clippers
Tweezers
Neosporin
Bag Balm or Preparation H

TATTOO:

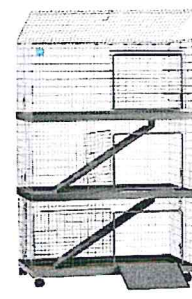
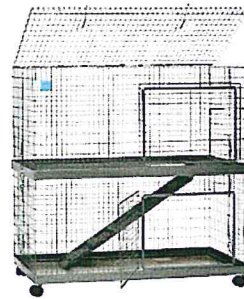
Tattoo Pliers
Tattoo Letters and Numbers
Tattoo Ink or Paste
Soft Tooth Brush
Vaseline

Home → Rabbit Cages

Categories

- [Rabbitech™](#)
- [Stacking](#)
- [Apartment](#)
- [House Rabbit](#)
- [RabbitSpace](#)
- [Bunny Villa](#)
- [Modular](#)
- [Transport](#)
- [Airline Transport](#)
- [Exercise Pens](#)
- [Judging](#)

Rabbit Cages



Shop By

Compartments

- 1 (31)
- 2 (17)
- 3 (12)
- 4 (14)
- 6 (3)
- 8 (2)
- 12 (1)

Compartment Size

- 7 x 16 (1)
- 6 x 9 (1)
- 6 x 12 (1)
- 8 x 12 (4)
- 8 x 16 (5)
- 8 x 24 (1)
- 10 x 11 (1)
- 10 x 15 (1)
- 10 x 16 (1)
- 10 x 20 (1)
- 12 x 16 (2)
- 12 x 24 (1)
- 16 x 24 (1)
- 18 x 24 (4)
- 18 x 30 (5)
- 24 x 18 (1)

Single Story Bunny Villa, 42 x 24 x 22

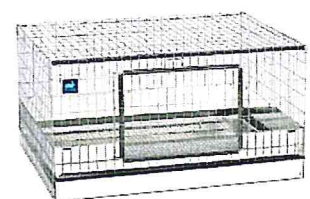
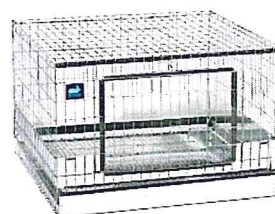
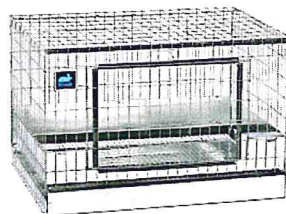
\$199.89

Two Story Bunny Villa, 42 X 24 X 44 H

\$347.49

Three Story Bunny Villa, 42 X 24 X 66 H

\$489.99



Rabbit Space™ Cage 24 x 18 x 16

\$82.99

As low as: **\$69.19**

Rabbit Space™ Cage 24 x 24 x 16

\$89.99

As low as: **\$79.19**

Rabbit Space™ Cage 30 x 24 x 16

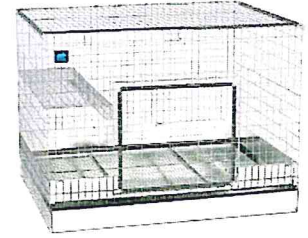
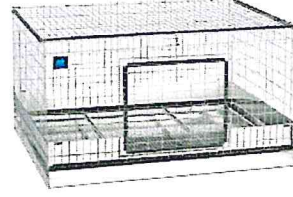
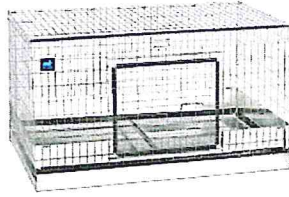
\$95.79

As low as: **\$86.99**

- 24 x 24 (11)
- 24 x 30 (6)
- 30 x 24 (6)
- 30 x 30 (3)
- 32 x 24 (2)
- 32 x 30 (2)
- 36 x 24 (3)
- 36 x 30 (7)
- 42 x 24 (4)
- 42 x 30 (1)
- 48 x 30 (4)

Front (inches)

- 16 (2)
- 18 (1)
- 24 (20)
- 28 (1)
- 30 (9)
- 32 (1)
- 33 (2)
- 36 (12)
- 40 (2)
- 42 (5)
- 48 (9)
- 60 (4)
- 72 (6)
- 96 (10)
- 108 (2)



**Rabbit Space™
Cage 36 x 24 x 20**

\$119.99
As low as: **\$105.79**

**Rabbit Space™
Cage 36 x 30 x 20**

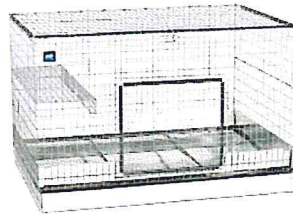
\$125.79
As low as: **\$115.99**

**Rabbit Space™
Cage 36 x 30 x 28**

\$165.99
As low as: **\$146.19**

Width (inches)

- 8 (1)
- 12 (4)
- 16 (12)
- 18 (4)
- 20 (3)
- 24 (29)
- 30 (28)
- 36 (4)



**Extra Large Rabbit
Space™ Cage 42 x
30 x 28**

\$189.99
As low as: **\$164.19**

**Series 3000
Stacking Cage - 18 x
24 x 14**

\$73.99
As low as: **\$60.29**

**Series 3000
Stacking Cage - 24 x
24 x 14**

~~\$79.99~~
Now only: \$68.99
As low as: **\$68.29**

Internal Height (inches)

- 8 (3)
- 10 (15)
- 14 (13)
- 16 (2)
- 18 (47)
- 20 (4)
- 24 (1)
- 26 (2)
- 30 (4)

Rabbit Breed Size

- Polish/Dwarf (2)
- Dwarf (4)
- Dwarf - Small (18)
- Small - Medium (19)

- Medium - Large (26)
- Large - Giant (13)
- All (4)

Max Rabbit Size

- 2 1/2 lbs (7)
- 3 lbs (1)
- 4 lbs (16)
- 6 lbs (15)
- 8 lbs (5)
- 10 lbs (12)
- 12 lbs (13)
- 15 lbs (3)
- 17 lbs (1)
- 18 lbs (12)
- 20 lbs (1)

Panel Qty

- 4 (2)
- 6 (3)

Material

- Galvanized (2)
- Galvanized Metal (2)
- Galvanized Wire (1)
- Plastic (1)

Species

- Rabbit (87)

Finish

- Galvanized (3)
- PVC Coated (2)

Across Front (inches)

- 16 (1)
- 24 (1)

Front to Back (inches)

- 24 (2)

Depth (inches)

- 2.5 (1)
- 24 (1)

Front Lip (inches)

- None (2)

Tray Style

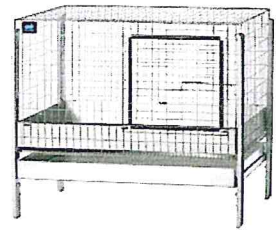
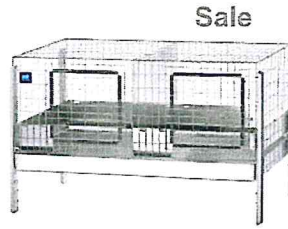
- Sliding (2)

Fits Cage Type

- Apartment (2)

Capacity (oz)

- 12 (1)



**Series 3000
Stacking Cage - 30 x
24 x 14**

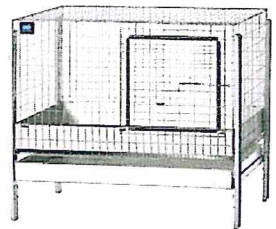
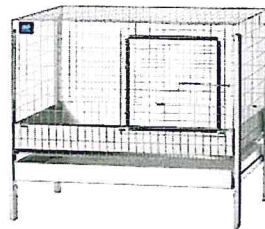
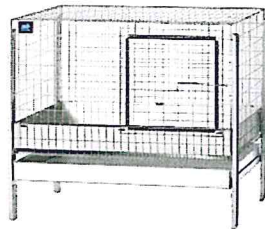
\$84.99
As low as: **\$74.29**

**Series 3000
Stacking Cage -
36 x 24 x 14, 2 Comp**

~~\$115.99~~
Now only: **\$99.99**

**Series 4000
Stacking Cage - 30
X 24 X 18**

\$102.99
As low as: **\$89.29**



**Series 4000
Stacking Cage - 30 x
30 x 18**

\$107.99
As low as: **\$94.29**

**Series 4000
Stacking Cage - 36 x
24 x 18**

\$110.99
As low as: **\$95.29**

**Series 4000
Stacking Cage - 36 x
30 x 18**

\$119.59
As low as: **\$107.29**

5 (1)

Opening

Flip Top (1)

Tube Size (inches)

3/8 (1)

Tube Style

Pivoting Stem (1)

Manufacturer

KW Advanced Design

(8)

KW Cages (98)

Nivek™ (1)

Price

\$0.00 - \$99.99 (75)

\$100.00 - \$199.99

(27)

\$200.00 - \$299.99 (1)

\$300.00 - \$399.99 (3)

\$400.00 - \$499.99 (1)

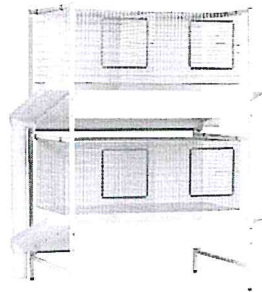
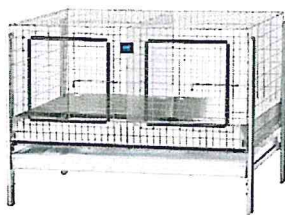
\$500.00 - \$599.99 (2)

\$600.00 - \$699.99 (4)

\$900.00 - \$999.99 (1)

\$1,200.00 and above

(1)



**Series 4000
Stacking Cage - 36 x
30 x 18, 2 Comp**

\$154.19

As low as: **\$136.29**

**Rabbitech 1-Sided
Starter**

\$678.59

As low as: **\$649.19**

[Home](#) → [Accessories](#) → [Rabbit Nest Boxes and Nesting](#)

Shop By

Rabbit Nest Boxes and Nesting

Width (inches)

- [7 \(1\)](#)
- [8 \(1\)](#)
- [9 \(1\)](#)
- [11 \(1\)](#)
- [12 \(1\)](#)

Internal Height (inches)

- [7 \(1\)](#)
- [8 \(1\)](#)
- [9 \(1\)](#)
- [10 \(1\)](#)
- [11 \(1\)](#)

Rabbit Breed Size

- [Polish/Dwarf \(1\)](#)
- [Dwarf \(1\)](#)
- [Small \(1\)](#)
- [Medium - Large \(1\)](#)
- [Large - Giant \(1\)](#)

Max Rabbit Size

- [2 1/2 lbs \(1\)](#)
- [3 lbs \(1\)](#)
- [6 lbs \(1\)](#)
- [12 lbs \(1\)](#)
- [17 lbs \(1\)](#)

Length (inches)

- [11 \(1\)](#)
- [15 \(1\)](#)
- [16 \(1\)](#)
- [20 \(1\)](#)
- [22 \(1\)](#)

Manufacturer

- [Best in Show \(1\)](#)
- [KW Cages \(2\)](#)

Price

- [\\$0.00 and above \(3\)](#)

KW Cages offers the finest quality Rabbit Nest Boxes made. For information on which nest box to use and other expert information try our [Rabbit Nest Boxes 101](#) article.



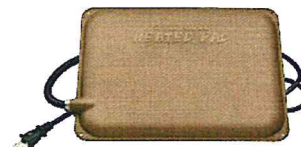
Rabbit Nest Box

Starting at: \$16.99



Litter Saver Nest Filler, 2 oz. - 3 lbs.

Starting at: \$3.99



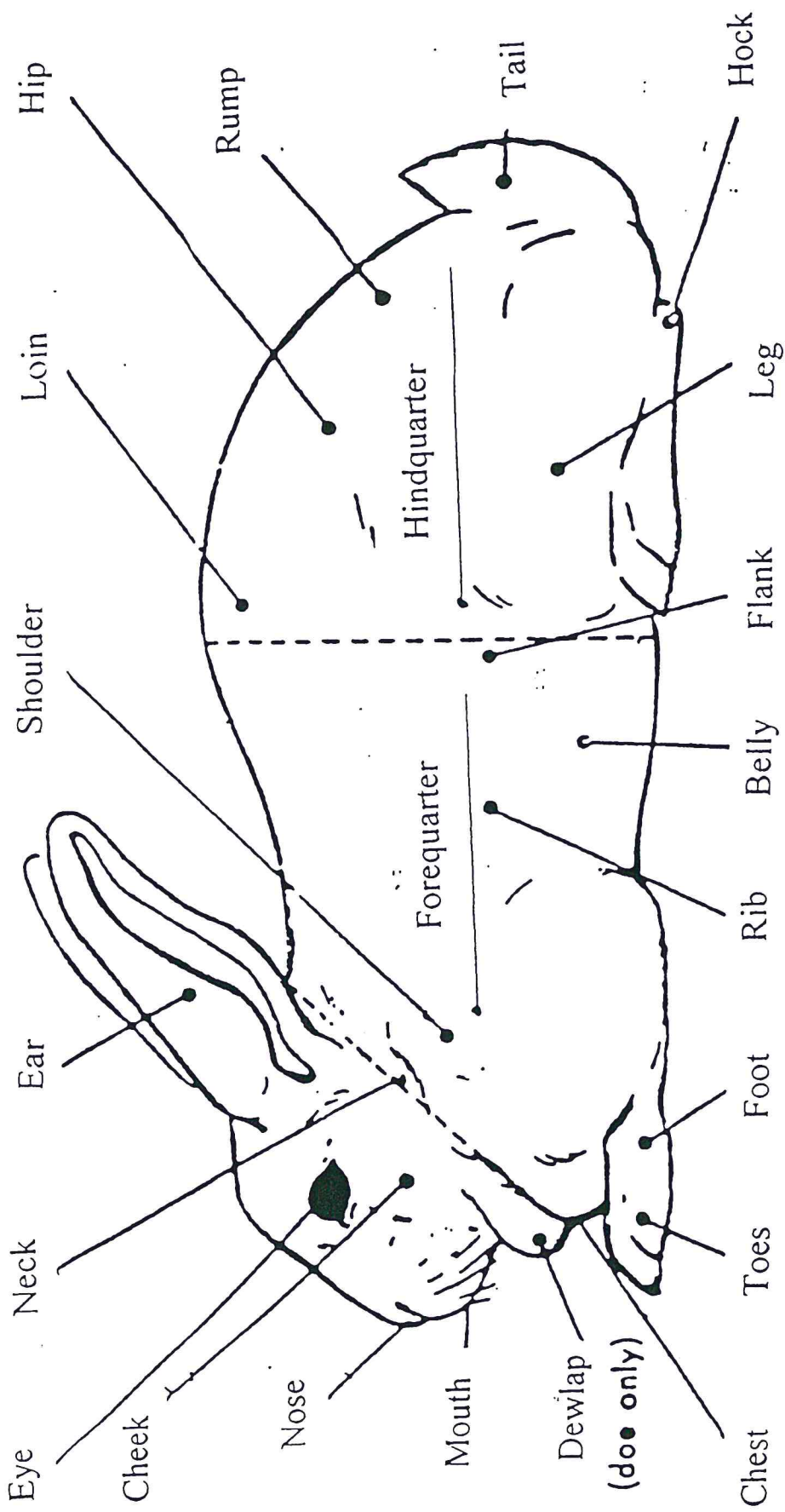
Nest Box Warmer

\$34.99

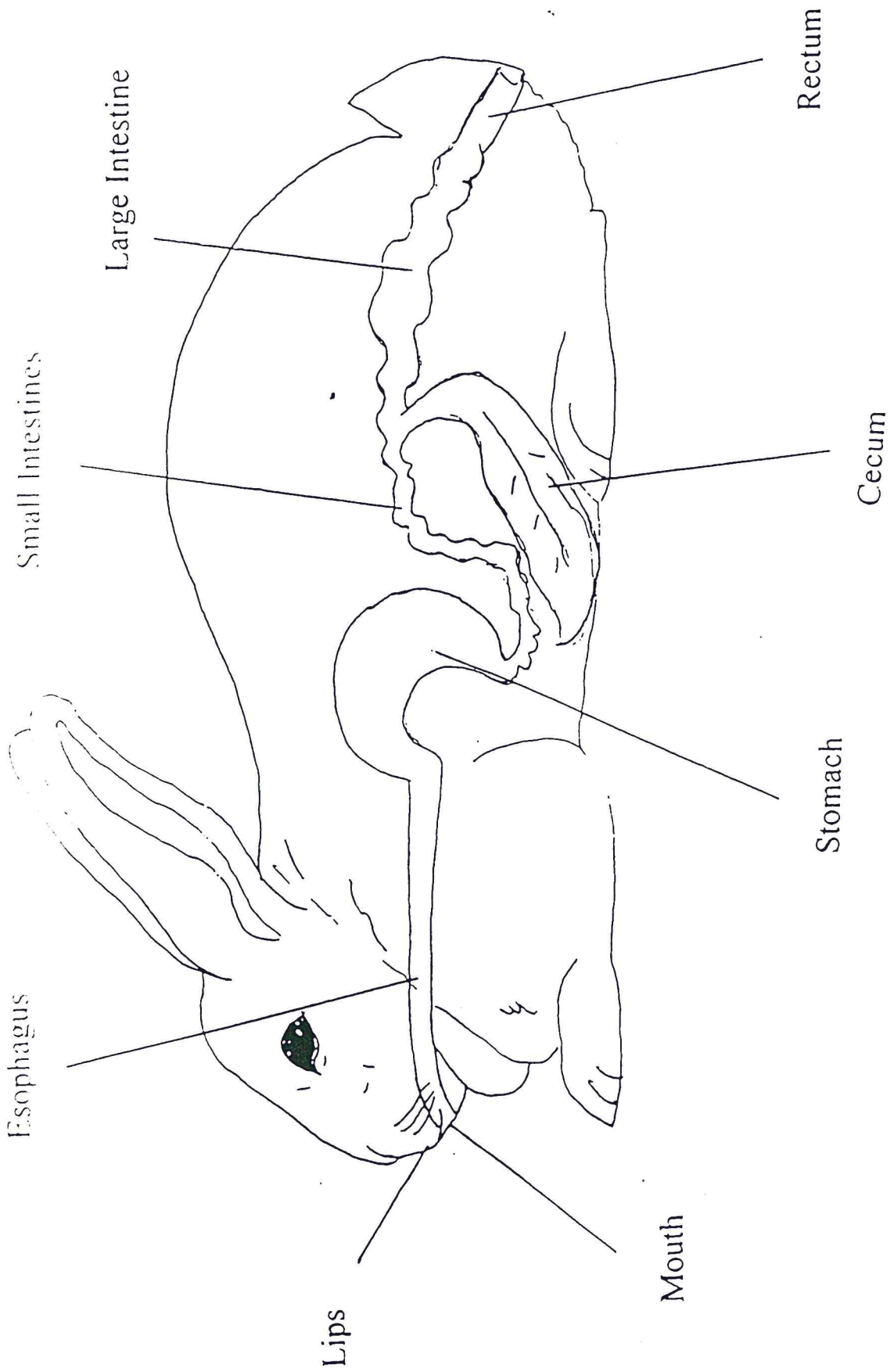
As low as: **\$28.50**

L
A
B
L
E
D

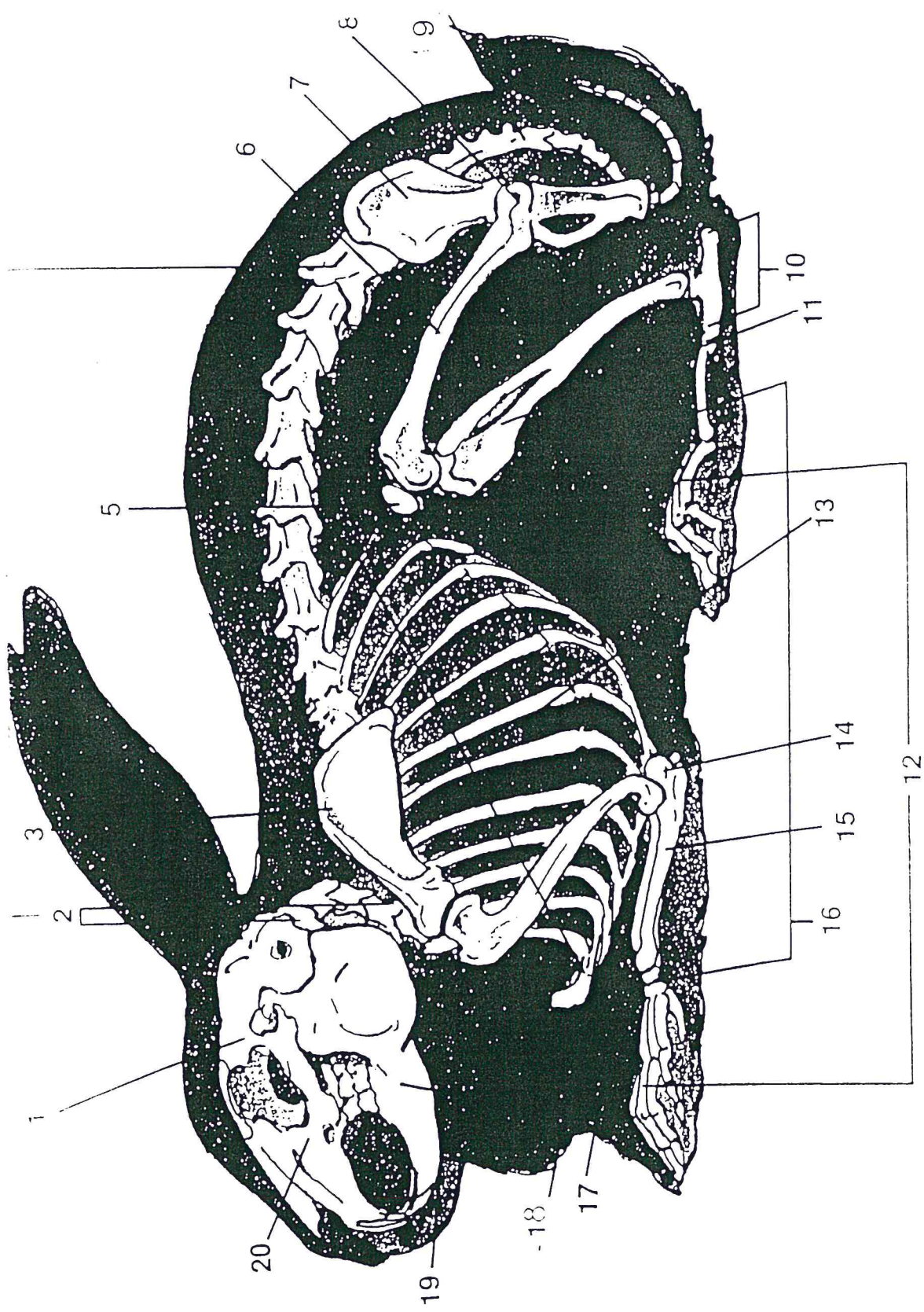
I
N
F
O



PARTS OF A RABBIT



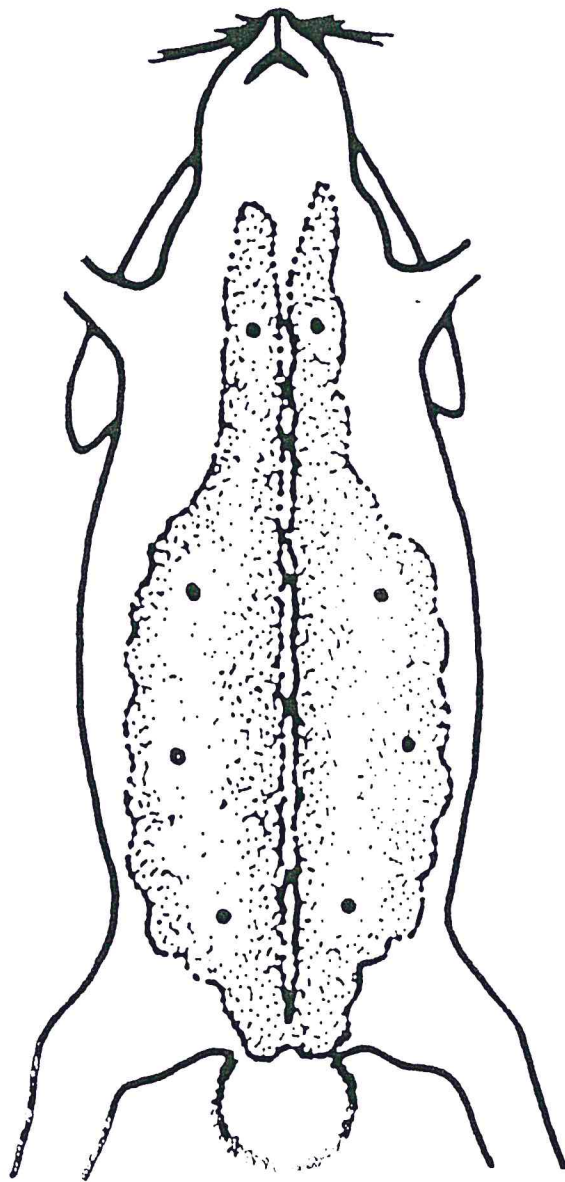
RABBIT DIGESTIVE SYSTEM



SKELETAL SYSTEM

- 1 skull
- 2 cervical vertebrae
- 3 scapula
- 4 spine
- 5 patella
- 6 femur
- 7 pelvis
- 8 hip joint
- 9 caudal vertebrae
- 10 tarsus
- 11 tibia
- 12 phalange
- 13 ribs
- 14 elbow
- 15 ulna
- 16 metatars
- 17 radius
- 18 sternum
- 19 mandible
- 20 mandible

Mammary System



stippled areas represent mammary tissue, and circles are the nipples.

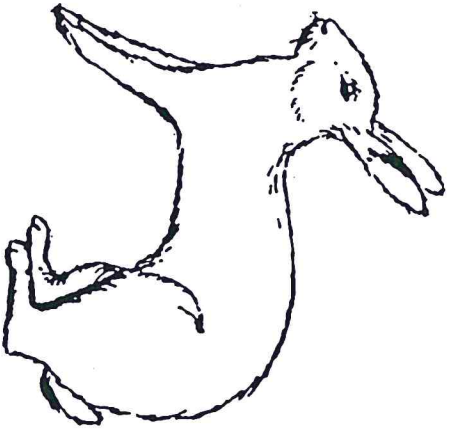
B
O
D
Y

T
Y
P
E

U.S.A.



Group "A" -- Full Arched Type



This group is easily recognized by an arch which starts at the nape of the neck, continuing over the shoulders, mid-section, loins, and hips to the base of the tail.

This type is novel in that it is much deeper in body height than it is in width, and by its long limbs and long body imparts a very racey appearance.

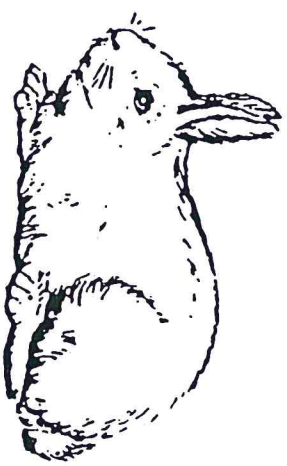
Group "B" --- Semi-Arched Breeds



This group is well arched, but starting at back of shoulder rather than at nape of neck, and continuing to base of tail. They are sometimes referred to as Mandolin type.

Group "C" -- Short Coupled, Compact Type

This group is considered as good meat type, but in a category lighter in weight and shorter in body length. Some differ in shape of body, being round or tubular, while other are the conventional broader type. They are all related by being shorter in body length than the commercial type. The width, depth and length are controlled.

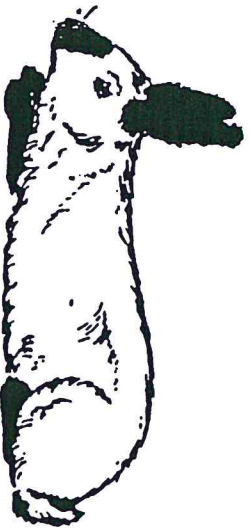


Group "D" -- Commercial Type

This group comprises all of our highly touted meat producing breeds (with one or two exceptions). Most of these breeds excel in width and depth of body, fullness of loin, and roundness of hips and rump, hardness in flesh and having the smallest amount of offal when dressed. Most are medium length (15 to 17 inches) and differ slightly in wording of their standards, particularly in the curvature and rise in their top body lines, shoulders to hips and width of bodies.



Group "E" -- Snaky Type



Himalayan, referred to as snaky type. A type all its own. Body to be slim, snaky, round, and long enough to show off its markings. Head rather slim and long, legs fine in bone and long, body should lie snakelike upon the judging table.

RABBIT SHOWMANSHIP

- I.
- a) Properly carry rabbit to the judging table from the carrying cage.
 - b) Do your quarter turns, so that the judge can see how you handle your rabbit
 - c) Identify yourself, your club and your breed of rabbit.

II. EXAMINATION OF RABBIT

- a) Present the left side of the rabbit to the judge, showing the ear tattoo.
- b) Check the ears for mites, and ear canker. One sign of ear mites is a scabby formation inside the ear.
- c) Check eyes for watery eye, wall eye and pink eye, and proper eye color. Discharge from the eye is a sign of watery eye. Pink eye usually appears as a spot on the pupil.
- d) Check the back for bumps and blemishes.
- e) Check the sides for bumps and blemishes, and the belly for ruptures.
- f) Check the fur for density, texture and mites.
- g) Check the tail for broken tail, bob tail, or screw tail, and then for tail carriage.

TURN THE RABBIT OVER;

- h) Check the nose for snuffles. Discharge and sneezing are signs of snuffles.
- i) Check the teeth for broken or chipped teeth, also malocclusion.
- j) Check the stomach for bumps, blemishes, and abscesses.
- k) Check the neck and jaw for blemishes and abscesses.
*check a doe's dewlap for abscesses.
- l) Check the sides for bumps and blemishes.
- m) Check the toenails for missing, or discolored.
- n) Check the hind legs for straightness.
- o) Check the front legs for straightness.
- p) Check for sorehocks.
- q) Check and identify the sex of the rabbit.

III. RETURN THE RABBIT TO THE SITTING POSITION

- a) Pose the rabbit, groom the rabbit, then step back from the judging table and listen to the judge for any further instructions or questions.

REMEMBER;

1. Move the rabbit gently.
2. Groom the rabbit after each step listed above.
3. Remember, always use your own rabbit for Showmanship.

Name: _____

Score _____

Sub: _____ Division: _____

1.	Picking rabbit up from cage	3	
2.	Carrying Rabbit to Judges Table	3	
3.	Setting up in a posed position and grooming coat	3	
4.	Show & tell ear number to judge with left ear facing judge	3	
5.	Check ears	3	
6.	Check eyes	3	
7.	Check for blemishes on back, check belly for ruptures	3	
8.	Check tail for carriage and straightness	3	
9.	Check front legs for straightness	3	
10.	Check nose	3	
11.	Check teeth	3	
12.	Check front toenails and foot pads	3	
13.	Check back toenails and foot pads	3	
14.	Check dewlap and belly for blemishes	3	
15.	Check hind legs for straightness	3	
16.	Check sex - Show and tell judge	3	
17.	Return rabbit to natural position	3	
18.	Check fur for texture and density	3	
19.	Pose and groom rabbit - Left ear facing judge	3	
20.	Condition of rabbit	3	
21.	Ability to turn rabbit over	8	
22.	Ability to handle rabbit	8	
23.	Thoroughness of routine	8	
24.	Responses to judge	8	
25.	Showman: Neatly dressed, clean and well groomed	8	