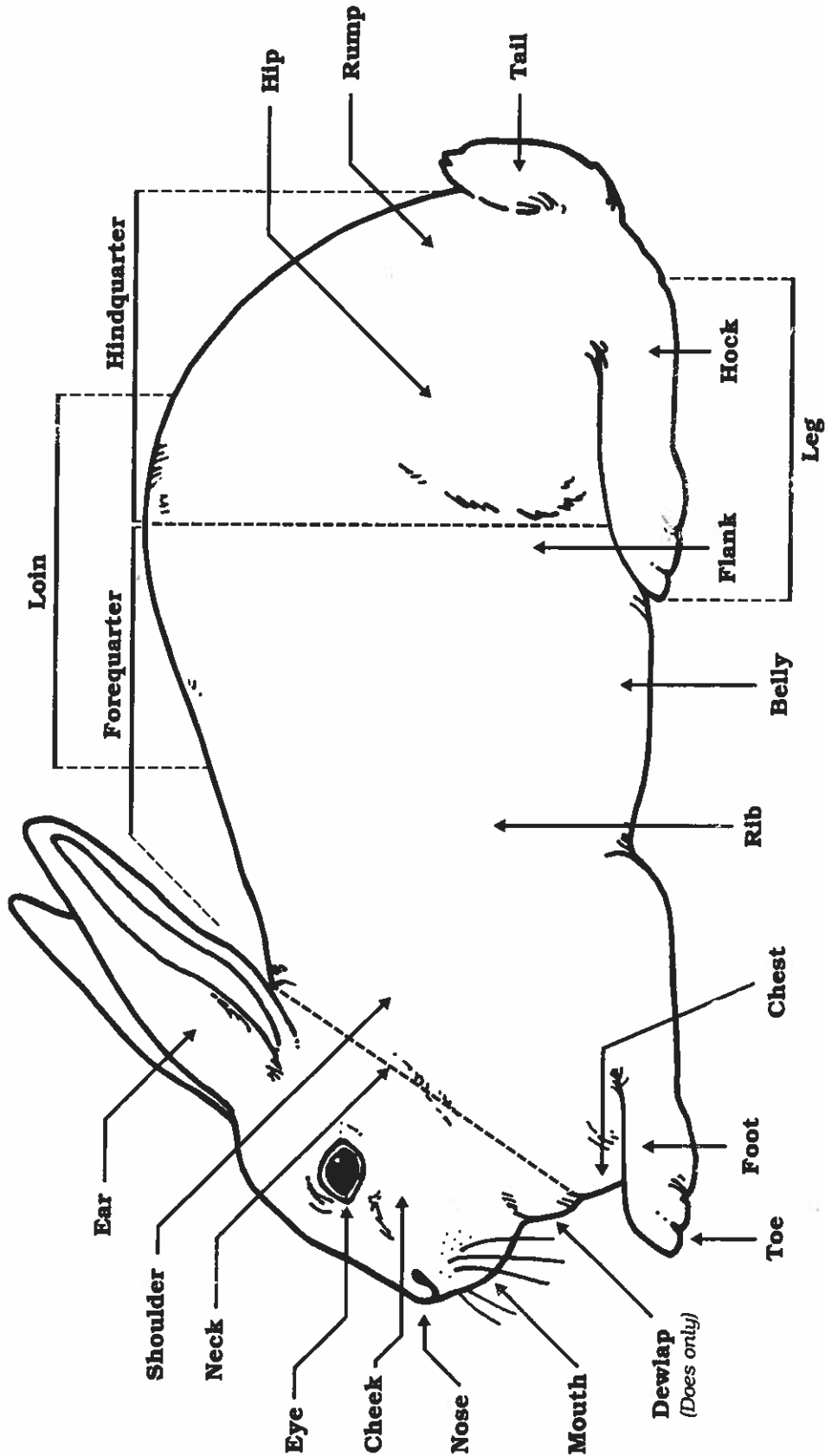


Use this poster in conjunction with Anatomy - Match the names to the correct parts of the rabbit situation/task statement and/or Parts of a Rabbit identification tags.

# Parts of a Rabbit



**RABBIT**  
**LEARNING LABORATORY KIT**

**Exploratory Learning: Educational Program**

This component adapted from materials found in *Raising Rabbits I*  
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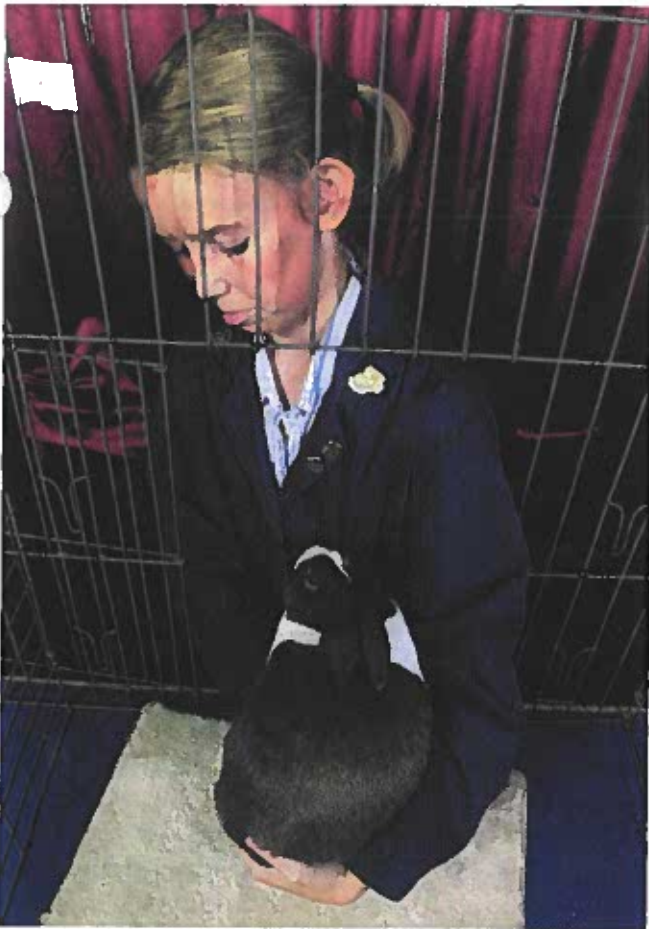
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## Handling

Proper handling of your rabbits is essential to their health and well-being. It is also important for your safety. Injuries to the rabbit, as well as to yourself, can result from improper handling. Before you begin, wear long sleeves to protect your arms from scratches. Do not handle your rabbit roughly or carelessly. **Never** lift or carry a rabbit by its ears or legs. Doing so may cause serious and permanent damage, or even death, to the animal.

Practice the handling technique detailed below so you can safely and correctly handle your rabbit. To safely remove a rabbit from its hutch, follow the steps listed below.

1. Put both of your arms in the hutch.



2. Position one hand behind the rabbit's rump, while sliding the other hand underneath its belly.

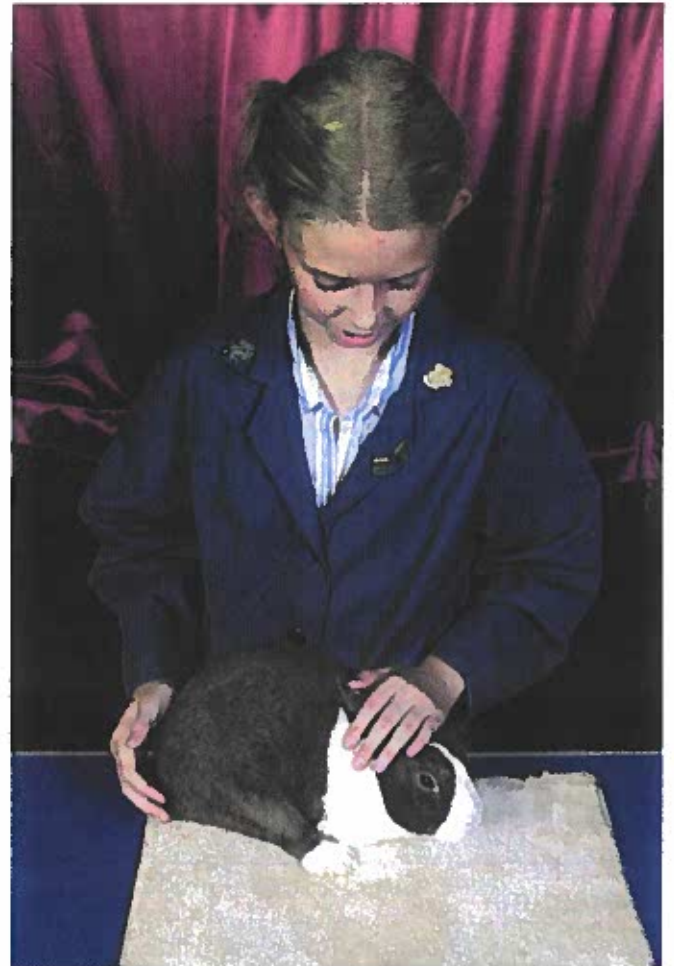
3. Lift the rabbit to the hutch door, being careful to support its rump and hind legs with one hand.
4. Be sure to lift the rabbit toward you so that you do not break or pull the rabbit's toenails, or catch a toe or foot on the wire.
5. Remove the rabbit headfirst from the hutch.



6. With your hands still supporting the rabbit's belly and rump, gently lift the rabbit upwards and tuck it under your arm. In this position the rabbit's eyes should be covered by your elbow.
7. Release one hand from the rabbit's belly and place it underneath the rump to support its weight.
8. Carry the rabbit in this manner over to the table.



9. At the table, release the rabbit from under your arm while still supporting the rabbit's weight with one hand underneath its rump.



10. Place the rabbit on the table.

Always remember to hold the rabbit firmly against your body when holding or carrying it. This will give the animal a sense of security against falling. A rabbit that does not feel secure will struggle, and this struggling may result in injury to you or the animal. Tuck the rabbit's head under your arm to cover its eyes. This will help keep the rabbit calm.

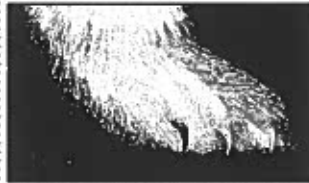
Use the process described above for putting the rabbit back in its hutch. Put the rabbit back in the hutch tail end first. Close and secure the door of the hutch or cage after each time you remove your rabbit from the cage or put it back.

Use this poster in conjunction with **Faults and Disqualifications** situation/task statement, **Faults and Disqualifications** image diagram cards, **Faults and Disqualifications** identification tags, and **Faults and Disqualifications** description tags.



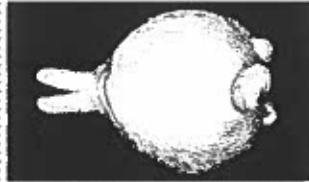
# Selection and Evaluation Faults and Disqualifications

## Disqualification



### Unmatched Toenails

Colored toenail on a white breed  
- or -  
White toenail on a dark-colored breed



### Wry Tail

Abnormal tail - bent, carried, or twisted permanently to one side  
Corkscrew tail with one or more turns



### Ear Canker

Inflamed, scabby condition deep inside the ear - caused by an infection of the ear canal by ear mites



### Malocclusion

Teeth with lower incisors extending in front of the upper incisors or meeting with no overlap



### Wry Neck

Carriage of the head to one side at an angular plane, instead of a normal carriage in a vertical plane



### Foreign Color Patch

White spot in colored area of the fur coat  
- or -  
Colored spot in white area of the fur coat



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