



Q. What is a male rabbit called?

A. Buck



Q. What is a female rabbit called?

A. Doe



Q. True or False

A domestic rabbit can be bred with
a wild cottontail rabbit.

A. False – they are different species.



Q. True or False

A domestic rabbit can be bred with
a wild European rabbit.

A. True – they are the same species.

Oryctolagus



Q. What mammal order are rabbits classified as?

A. Lagomorph



Q. Ailment characterized by sores on the bottoms of the feet.

A. Sore hocks



Q. What type of rabbits are raised for their wool?

A. Angora



Q. What are the signs of fur mites?

A. Dry, flaking skin.
The skin may also be red, oozing, and may develop a secondary infection.



Q. True or False

Good ventilation is important for disease control.

A. True

There should be 10 full air exchanges per hour.



Q. How many times a day should you water your rabbit?

A. At least twice a day.



Q. What is the treatment for mange (fur mites)?

A. Kitten flea powder, Sevin dust, or Ivermectin



Q. How can you keep rabbits cool in the summer?

A. Frozen water bottle in cage, keep hutches in shade, sprinkle hutch roof with water, mist, use fans.



Q. How can hutch stains be removed?

A. Lemon juice, dry shampoo, or a mixture of cornstarch and water.



Q. True or False
Sun can fade a rabbit's fur.

A. True



Q. How do you groom a rabbit?

A. Brush off loose fur and debris, moisten hands
And rub them over fur from front to back.
Trim nails. Clean stains. Clean scent glands.
Use blower on woolled coats.



Q. When is the best time to feed your rabbit?

A. At the same time every evening.



Q. Is heat or cold easier for a rabbit to tolerate?

A. Cold



Q. How many teeth do rabbits have?

A. 28
(6 incisors and 22 molars)



Q. How many toenails do rabbits have?

A. A total of 18.
(5 toenails including a dewclaw on each front foot.
4 toenails on each rear foot)



Q. Name a way to control disease in the rabbitry.

A. Keep hutches, food, & water containers clean, do not lend out rabbits for breeding, quarantine new rabbits for 14 days, provide fresh food and water, avoid overcrowding, bury or burn dead rabbits, provide good ventilation, cull sick rabbits.

Q. Name a cause of sore hocks.



A. Thin fur on foot pad, wet/dirty cage,
rough rusty floor wire, nervous rabbit,
Long toenails, inherited tendency.

Q. What is the best way to prevent coccidiosis?



A. Keep cages & feed dishes clean because
coccidiosis is spread through fecal droppings.
A wire brush can be used on cage bottoms.

Q. What is the treatment for ear canker (ear mites)?



A. Ear mite medication, Ivermectin,
or mineral/vegetable oil.

Q. What is the term for shedding of the coat?



A. Molt (Moult)

Q. What can cause a rabbit to molt?



A. Change in season, change in temperature, stress, diet change, illness, parasites.

Q. Where were rabbits originally thought to have been domesticated?



A. Spain.
(Domestic rabbits were kept in walled gardens.)

Q. Term for discoloration on the coat as a result of urine, manure, or rust from the cage.



A. Hutch stain

Q. True or False
Iceberg lettuce is a healthy treat for rabbits.



A. False. It has no nutritional value and can cause diarrhea.



Q. On what continent are Angora rabbits believed to have originated from?

A. Asia



Q. A record of a rabbit's date of birth and ancestry.

A. pedigree



Q. True or False

Feral rabbits are considered serious pests in Australia and New Zealand.

A. True

(Because they destroy acres of vegetation.)



Q. A fold of skin at the throat.

A. Dewlap



Q. This ailment that causes the rabbit's head to twist to the side can be caused by bacterial infections or parasitic infections of the ear.

A. Wry neck (Head tilt)



Q. An extra claw on the inside of the Rabbit's front leg.

A. Dewclaw



Q. How much do a rabbit's incisors grow in 1 month?

A. ½ inch or more



Q. Term for scabbing and crusting in the ears caused by a parasite.

A. Ear canker (ear mites)

Q. The single most important nutrient your rabbit must have to live.



A. Water

Q. How often should hutches be cleaned?



A. At least once a week.

Q. What methods can be used to control flies around the rabbitry?



A. Frequent cleaning, lime under hutched, keep rabbitry dry, fly bait, fly tapes, fly traps, Automatic fly sprayer.

Q. True or False
It is acceptable to pick up rabbits by their ears.



A. False. This is painful and can damage the ears.

Q. What is the proper way to lift a rabbit?



A. Place one hand under the midsection and use the other hand to support the hindquarters.

Q. How should you disinfect cages and Equipment?



A. Wash with a mixture of water and bleach in a well ventilated area and let dry in the sun.

Q. What do the terms “BOB” and “BOS” stand for?



A. Best of Breed
Best Opposite Sex of Breed

Q. Symptoms of this condition are flaking dry skin, and hair loss.



A. Mange (fur mites)



Q. A disease causing poor condition, pot belly, and pasty feces. It is spread in the droppings by a protozoan parasite.

A. Coccidiosis



Q. General term for improper alignment of the teeth.

A. Malocclusion



Q. True or False

Rabbits should be given salt spoons to provide adequate minerals in their diet.

A. False. Commercial rabbit pellets contain adequate sodium to meet the rabbit's dietary needs.



Q. What is the most common feeding problem?

A. Over feeding.

Q. What food provides the most balanced diet for a rabbit?



A. Commercial rabbit pellets.

Q. True or False

Rabbits must be given hay to provide adequate fiber in their diet.



A. False.

Commercial rabbit pellets provide adequate fiber. Leafy greens, grains, fruits, and vegetables can also provide fiber for a rabbit on a diet of limited pellets.

Q. When should the nest box be put in for a pregnant doe?



A. 28 days after the doe is bred. (3 days before kindling)

Q. The 3 primary body sections of a rabbit as listed in the Standard of Perfection.



A. shoulders, midsection, and hindquarters



Q. Term for containing a rabbit in isolation.

A. Quarantine



Q. Term for a doe giving birth to a litter.

A. Kindling – to kindle



Q. Term for a rabbit with no pedigree

A. Grade



Q. Average length of rabbit gestation.

A. 31 Days



Q. When breeding rabbits, should mating take Place in the buck or the doe's cage?

A. In the buck's cage.
(The doe may attack if attempts are made to breed her in her own territory.)



Q. For optimal breeding success, how many times should a doe be bred?

A. One time is sufficient. Any additional breedings should take place within 1 hour of the initial breeding.



Q. How long should a new rabbit be quarantined from the rest of the herd?

A. A minimum of 3 weeks.



Q. True or False
Rabbits are born with their eyes open.

A. False
The kits eyes open 8-14 days after birth.

Q. What does ARBA stand for?



A. American Rabbit Breeders Association

Q. Normal fur that quickly returns back to its normal position when stroked from back to front.



A. Flyback

Q. Any defect or fault that detracts from the appearance of the rabbit.



A. Blemish

Q. Normal fur that slowly returns back to its normal position when stroked from back to front.



A. Rollback



Q. True or False

A rabbit must be “purebred” to be exhibited at an ARBA sanctioned show.

A. False. Rabbits need only meet the breed standard. They do not need to be pedigreed or purebred. (but they must be purebred/pedigreed to be ARBA registered.)



Q. What is the age range for intermediate 6-class rabbits?

A. A rabbit 6 months up to 8 months of age.



Q. Name the 6 classes for rabbits having an ideal weight of 9 lbs. or over.

A. senior buck, senior doe
intermediate buck, intermediate doe
junior buck, junior doe



Q. When is the optimal time to palpate a doe?

A. 12-14 days after mating.

Q. What are the ages for senior rabbits?



A. 4-class: 6 months and over
6-class: 8 months and over

Q. Removal of undesirable rabbits from the herd.



A. Culling

Q. Name a common cause of breeding problems.



A. Rabbits that are overweight or too old, extreme heat, vent disease, seasonal breeding depression, inbreeding depression, uterine tumors, infection, retained fetus.

Q. Name the 4 primary fur types in ARBA accepted rabbits.



A. normal, rex, satin, wool

Q. Name 3 variations of normal fur.



A. flyback, rollback, standing

Q. Name 3 fur mutations not currently accepted for any ARBA breeds.



A. furless, maned, waved (curly) coat

Q. What does the term “lactate” mean?



A. To produce milk.

Q. The father of a rabbit.



A. Sire



Q. At what age should kits be weaned?

A. 6-8 weeks



Q. Which ear of the rabbit does a breeder tattoo?

A. Left



Q. General term for signs of a cold in rabbits.
(sneezing, purulent nasal discharge)

A. Snuffles



Q. Runny discharge from the eye that can be
due to a Pasteurella or Staph bacterial infection.

A. weepy eye

Q. What are myxomatosis, VHD, and papilloma classified as: bacterial, viral, or parasitic diseases?



A. viral diseases

Q. Infection of the doe's mammary glands often caused by a staph or strep bacterial infection.



A. mastitis (blue breast)

Q. Conformation defect in which the points of the hocks are close together, and the rear feet are angled outward.



A. Cow hocks

Q. Bacterial infection spread by mating.



A. Vent disease (scabby nose, rabbit syphilis)

Does can also pass syphilis on to their young during birth. (congenital syphilis)



Q. Bacterial infection of the lungs. Symptoms include difficulty breathing and bluish color To the lips, tongue, and ears.

A. Pneumonia



Q. Congestive heart failure can often be mistaken for what type of bacterial infection in rabbits?

A. Pneumonia (due to Pulmonary Edema caused By congestive heart failure).



Q. True or False

A pedigree guarantees the quality of a rabbit.

A. False

A pedigree is simply a record of lineage.



Q. A defect, deformity, or blemish rendering a rabbit unshowable.

A. Disqualification



Q. True or False

A rabbit must be pedigreed to be shown at an ARBA show.

A. False



Q. An official ARBA document
Indicating that a rabbit is of good quality and
meets the standard for its breed.

A. Registration



Q. True or False

You must be an ARBA member to
Exhibit your rabbit at an ARBA sanctioned
Show?

A. False

Only at ARBA National conventions.



Q. True or False

You must be an ARBA member to register
a rabbit.

A. True

Q. What is the nose marking on a shaded rabbit called?



A. Mask

Q. What are the two parts of a “butterfly” nose marking?



A. Nose fork and wings

Q. How many times a day does a doe normally nurse her young?



A. One to two times per day.

Q. What does the term “polyestrus” mean?



A. No regular breeding or heat cycle.
(Rabbits are induced ovulators)



Q. Engorged mammary glands.

A. Caked breasts



Q. How do you treat eye infections in rabbits?

A. Antibiotic eye ointment.



Q. What is the proper treatment for Vent disease in rabbits?

A. Penicillin injections



Q. Signs of vent disease in rabbits.

A. White discharge from genitals, scabbing around genital area, inflammation, genital pimples, hair loss.



Q. What is the nose marking on the Champagne
And Crème D'Argent breeds called?

A. Butterfly



Q. Name a cause of litter loss.

A. Litter born on wire, exposure, predators,
hypothermia, doe stomping kits, bacterial infection,
doe eating kits, doe with mastitis, doe not lactating,
doe with genetic predisposition to poor mothering
instincts.



Q. True or False

Prolonged temperatures of 85° F
And over can cause temporary sterility in bucks.

A. True



Q. Name a factor that can lower
a rabbit's resistance to disease.

A. Overcrowding, drafts, too cold or too hot,
over feeding, poor nutrition, travel, lack of clean fresh
water, fright from predators, showing, hereditary
predisposition.



Q. Name a sign of illness in rabbits.

A. lethargy, change in droppings, molt, dull eyes, labored breathing, distended belly, nasal or eye discharge, not eating or drinking.



Q. Which one of the following disqualifications would change the number of rabbits in the class?

Overweight, wrong sex, or vent disease.

A. wrong sex

DQ's that change the number in the class:
Wrong breed, group, variety, sex or unworthy of award.



Q. Which one of the following is a disqualification?

Flabby flesh condition, off colored eye(s) tattoo in the right ear.

A. Off colored eye(s)

Flabby flesh condition is a fault.
A tattoo in the right ear are not a DQ, but lack of a legible tattoo in the left ear is.



Q. How many breeds of rabbits are recognized by the ARBA?

A. 47



Q. Term for tail permanently set to one side.

A. Wry tail (screw tail if twisted)



Q. Streaks of color around the eyes of a Himalayan marked breed.

A. Eye stain
(This is not a disqualification)



Q. Rabbit show category for breeds having An ideal adult weight of under 9 lbs.

A. Four-class
senior buck, senior doe
junior buck, junior doe



Q. How many rabbits are in a meat pen entry?

A. Three



Q. What 3 considerations is the commercial fur class judged on?

A. Texture (40 points)
Density (30 points)
Balance & Condition (30 points)



Q. Weight range for meat pen rabbits.

A. 3-5 pounds



Q. What 4 considerations are meat pens judged on?

A. Meat type (40 points)
Condition (40 points)
Uniformity (20 points)
Fur (10 points)



Q. How many pairs of chromosomes do domestic rabbits have?

A. 22 pairs
(44 chromosomes)



Q. Form of malocclusion where the incisors meet evenly together.

A. Simple malocclusion (butting or trap teeth)

A disqualification



Q. What is a sign of poor ventilation in the rabbitry?

A. Condensation on windows,
strong ammonia odor.



Q. Imperfections not serious enough to disqualify a rabbit from showing.

A. fault



Q. "Ring color" would be found in what variety group?

A. Agouti



Q. What does the term “density” refer to when evaluating the coat?

A. How thick the coat is.
(number of hairs per square inch)



Q. Where would a butterfly marking be located on a rabbit?

A. On the rabbit nose/muzzle area.



Q. The color at the base of the fur shaft.

A. undercolor



Q. True or False
Red urine is a sign of a bladder infection in a rabbit.

A. False
The color of rabbit urine varies from milky white to deep orange-red.



Q. The longer, coarser hair of the coat that protects the undercoat.

A. guard hair



Q. Name a type of record that one would keep when raising rabbits.

A. breeding, expenses, income/sales, pedigree, show, health, chore records



Q. A green colored bacterial infection of the skin.

A. pseudomonas aeruginosa
(wet dewlap)



Q. Which one of the following is allowable to groom rabbits for show?

Baby powder, stain remover, show sheen

A. stain remover

Powders or any silicone based products are not allowed. Generally, products claiming to add something (sheen, texture, condition) to the coat are illegal.



Q. Circular fungal infection of the skin.

A. Ringworm



Q. Bacterial infection causing explosive diarrhea and death.

A. Enterotoxemia
(Often caused by Clostridium bacteria.)



Q. Contagious disease characterized by bloody nasal discharge, fever, and high fatality rate. Not endemic to the United States, although there have been occasional outbreaks.

A. VHD (Viral Hemorrhagic Disease)
Also known as:
RCD Rabbit Calicivirus



Q. Disease spread by insects causing swollen extremities, head, and genitals. Endemic to some western states.

A. Myxomatosis



Q. Disease most commonly seen in fryer age Rabbits characterized by distended sloshy belly, Grinding teeth, jelly-like stools, and rabbit sitting In/near water dish.

A. Mucoïd Enteropathy
(formerly known as Mucoïd Enteritis)



Q. Swelling caused by infection beneath the skin.

A. Abscess (boil)



Q. Eye with milky film over the surface.

A. Wall eye (moon eye)



Q. Causes of weepy eye (conjunctivitis).

A. Bacterial infection, eyelid defect, malocclusion, parasitic infection, eye injury.



Q. Profuse drooling caused by tooth infection or illness.

A. Slobbers



Q. Mating rabbits that are very closely related
Such as parent to offspring or sibling breeding.

A. In-breeding



Q. Breeding rabbits that are descended
From a common ancestor.

A. Line-breeding



Q. Mating unrelated rabbits of the same breed.

A. Out-breeding

Q. Mating rabbits of different breeds.



A. Cross-breeding

Q. The triangle marking is a feature of what two variety groups?



A. Agouti and tan pattern

Q. Genes that hide the expression of other genes.



A. Dominant

Q. How does a rabbit acquire B vitamins in its diet?



A. Coprophagy (eating cecal/night droppings)

Q. What are the 5 primary gene loci that control coat color in rabbits?

A. A,B,C,D,E
(agouti, brown, color, dilute, extension)

Q. Term for rabbit having the same color fur over the entire body.

A. self

Q. Lop rabbits are divided into what two show variety groups?

A. solid and broken

Q. In which ear would a rabbit's registration tattoo be placed by the registrar at the time of registration?

A. The right ear



Q. What do the terms BOV and BOSV stand for?

A. Best of Variety
Best Opposite Sex of Variety



Q. What do the terms BOG and BOSG stand for?

A. Best of Group
Best Opposite Sex of Group



Q. Term for a lightly marked broken rabbit.

A. Charlie



Q. Term for genetically inherited Characteristics of a rabbit.

A. genotype



Q. Term for the observable characteristic or trait of a rabbit.

A. Phenotype



Q. Name a breed that disqualifies for having a dewlap.

A. Netherland Dwarf, Dwarf Hotot, Tan, Britannia Petite, Silver, Himalayan, Polish



Q. Where are lap spots located?

A. Inside the hind legs/groin area most commonly seen on agouti, shaded, or tan pattern rabbits.



Q. A line of fur down the back and rump that signifies a finished coat.

A. Prime Line

Q. Breed characterized by its fiery, brilliant red, rollback coat.



A. Thrianta

Q. Compact breed with a sheen to its silky, fine coat.



A. Mini Satin

Q. Semi Arch breed that has two varieties: blue and white.



A. American

Q. Racy full arch breed with a wild, alert, expression and a brilliant red coat with black ticking.



A. Belgian Hare



Q. This breed's standard describes three fiber types in the coat: underwool, awn fluff, and awn hair.

A. Giant Angora



Q. Giant breed that disqualifies for a side-carried or double dewlap.

A. Giant Chinchilla



Q. The smallest wooled breed.

A. Jersey Woolly



Q. Breed that has the following 2 varieties:
Lynx and Golden

A. Palomino

Q. Breed that would be disqualified for a “split stop”.



A. Dutch

Q. Commercial breed that disqualifies for lack of lap spots, mask, or eye circles.



A. Cinnamon

Q. Giant breed that has a minimum 20 inch body length for seniors.



A. Flemish Giant

Q. Full arch breed known for its herringbone spine and chain markings.



A. English Spot



Q. Small full arch breed characterized by Its wedge shaped head, fine bone, and sprightly, slender body.

A. Britannia Petite



Q. Commercial breed characterized by its bluish white coat interspersed by jet black guard hairs.

A. Champagne D' Argent



Q. Tri colored full arch breed.

A. Rhineland



Q. Name the 5 body types.

A. Full arch, semi arch (mandolin), compact, commercial, cylindrical.



Q. Compact breed with a flyback coat, fine bone, and known for its large, bold, expressive eyes.

A. Polish



Q. Compact breed that has 3 varieties: brown, fawn and black.

A. Silver



Q. Commercial 6 class breed characterized by its silky, fine coat and brilliant sheen.

A. Satin



Q. Frosty white six class breed known for its thin, black eye bands.

A. Blanc de Hotot



Q. Rare semi arch breed that has 3 varieties:
black, blue and white.

A. Beveren



Q. Compact breed judged primarily on its
luxurious chinchilla colored rollback coat.

A. Standard Chinchilla



Q. Creamy white colored commercial breed
With an orange undercoat.

A. Crème D'Argent



Q. The only breed with a
cylindrical body type.

A. Himalayan



Q. Breed characterized by its barred or banded body markings.

A. Harlequin



Q. Name the four varieties of the Havana rabbit.

A. black, blue, chocolate, and broken



Q. Breed that is medium dove gray in color and has blue-gray eyes.

A. Lilac



Q. Full arch breed known for its brilliant reddish tan pattern markings.

A. Tan

Q. Name the 4 varieties of the Silver Marten rabbit.



A. black, blue, chocolate, and sable.

Q. A commercial breed known for its unique standing fur.



A. Silver Fox

Q. Commercial breed with a short, dense, plush, coat.



A. Rex

Q. Name the 4 New Zealand varieties.



A. black, red, white, broken



Q. Compact lop eared breed originating from Germany.

A. Mini Lop



Q. The only breed judged by individual varieties, then by groups.

A. Netherland Dwarf



Q. The only lop breed in which a crown is not a desirable characteristic.

A. English Lop



Q. The lop breed having the most emphasis on bone.

A. French Lop

Q. Compact lop breed originating in the Netherlands.



A. Holland Lop

Q. Name the varieties of the Dwarf Hotot



A. black and chocolate

Q. The only compact breed named after a US state.



A. Florida White

Q. Name the varieties of the Checkered Giant.



A. Black & blue



Q. Commercial breed known for its rollback coat resembling a real Chinchilla.

A. American Chinchilla



Q. The only commercial breed named after a US state.

A. Californian



Q. Compact breed that originated in Turkey and is known for its long, dense woolled coat.

A. English Angora



Q. The only woolled breed with a sheen to its coat.

A. Satin Angora



Q. Commercial breed disqualified for lacking a ruby glow to its eye.

A. American Sable



Q. The only wooled breed with lopped ears.

A. American Fuzzy Lop



Q. Commercial wooled breed which accepts the broken coat pattern.

A. French Angora



Q. Pea spots and brindling can be found on what breed?

A. Tan