Livestock judging oral reasons template

I'm not robot!

## Cow Parts

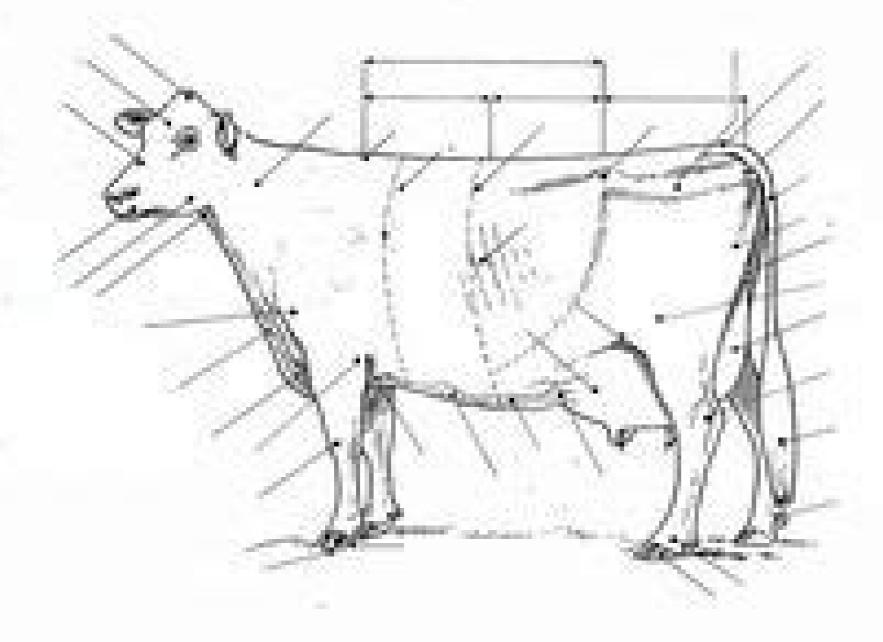
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## PARTS OF A DAIRY COW



Sample oral reasons for horse judging. Livestock judging reasons examples. How to give reasons for livestock judging Subspecies of European rabbit This article is about the domesticated form of the European rabbit. For the wild variety, see European rabbit Scientific classification Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Class: Mammalia Order: Lagomorpha Family: Leporidae Genus: Oryctolagus Species: O. cuniculus Subspecies: O. c. domesticus Trinomial name Oryctolagus cuniculus domesticus)—more commonly known as a pet rabbit, bunny, bun, or bunny rabbit—is a subspecies of European rabbit, a member of the lagomorph family. A male rabbit is known as a buck, a female is a doe, and a young rabbit is a kit, or kitten. Rabbits were first used for their food and fur by the Romans, and have been kept as pets in Western nations since the 19th century.[1] Rabbits can be housed in exercise pens, but free roaming without any boundaries in a rabbitproofed space has become popularized on social media in recent years. Beginning in the 1980s, the idea of the domestic rabbit similar to a house cat, was promoted. Rabbits can be litter box-trained and taught to come when called, but they require exercise and can damage a house that has not been "rabbit proofed" based on their innate need to chew. Accidental interactions between pet rabbits and wild rabbits, while seemingly harmless, are usually strongly discouraged due to the species' different temperments as well as wild rabbits potentially carrying diseases.[2][3] Unwanted pet rabbits end up in animal shelters, especially after the Easter season (see Easter Bunny). In 2017, they were the United States' third most abandoned pet.[4] Some of them go on to be adopted and become invasive in Australia, pet rabbits are banned in the state of Queensland.[6] Pet rabbits, being a domesticated breed that lack survival instincts, do not fare well in the wild if they are abandoned or escape from captivity.[2][3] History Phoenician sailors visiting the coast of Spain c. 12th century BC, mistaking the European rabbit for a species from their homeland (the rock hyrax Procavia capensis), gave it the name i-shepan-ham (land or island of hyraxes).[7] The captivity of rabbits as a food source is recorded as early as the 1st century BC, when the Roman writer Pliny the Elder described the use of rabbit hutches, along with enclosures called leporaria [fr].[1] A controversial theory is that a corruption of the rabbits were raised in large walled colonies with walls extended underground. [9] According to Pliny, the consumption of unborn and newborn rabbits, called laurices, was considered a delicacy. [10] Evidence for the domestic rabbit is rather late. In the Middle Ages, wild rabbits were often kept for the hunt. Monks in southern France were crossbreeding rabbits at least by the 12th century AD. Domestication was probably a slow process that took place from the Roman period (or earlier) until the 1500s.[11] A medieval depiction of well-dressed ladies who are hunting rabbits in a warren, using cages, clubs and ferrets. Queen Mary's Psalter (1340)In the 19th century, as animal fancy in general began to emerge, rabbit fanciers began to sponsor rabbit exhibitions and fairs in Western Europe and the United States. Breeds of various domesticated animals were created and modified for the added purpose of exhibition, a departure from the breeds that had been created and modified for the added purpose of exhibition, a departure from the breeds that had been created and modified for the added purpose of exhibition, a departure from the breeds that had been created and modified for the added purpose of exhibition. Victorian era.[12] The keeping of the rabbit as a pet commencing from the 1800s coincides with the first observable skeletal differences between the wild and domestic populations, even though captive rabbits had been exploited for over 2,000 years.[1] Domestic rabbits have been popular in the United States since the late 19th century. What became known as the "Belgian Hare Boom" began with the importation of the first Belgian Hares from England in 1888 and, soon after, the founding of the America. From 1898 to 1901, many thousands of Belgian Hares were imported to America. [13] Today, the Belgian Hare is one of the rarest breeds, with only 132 specimens found in the United States in a 2015 census, 141 Titian, Madonna of the Rabbit (c. 1530) The American Rabbit breeders Association (ARBA) was founded in 1910 and is the national authority on rabbit breeders Association (ARBA) was founded in 1910 and is the national authority on rabbit breeders. rabbit continues to be popular as a show animal and pet. Many thousand rabbit shows occur each year and are sanctioned in Canada and the United States by the ARBA. Today, the domesticated rabbit is the third most popular mammalian pet in Britain after dogs and cats. Experimentation Rabbits have been, and continue to be, used in laboratory work such as the production of antibodies for vaccines and research of human male reproductive system toxicology. The Environmental Health Perspective, published by the National Institute of Health, states, "The rabbit [is] an extremely valuable model for studying the effects of chemicals or other stimuli on the male reproductive system." According to the Humane Society of the United States, rabbits are also used extensively in the study of bronchial asthma, stroke prevention treatments, cystic fibrosis, diabetes, and cancer. Animal rights activists have opposed animal experimentation for non-medical purposes, such as the testing of cosmetic and cleaning products, which has resulted in decreased use of rabbits in these areas.[15] Terminology Male rabbits are called bucks; females are called does. An older term for an adult rabbit is bunny, though this term is often applied informally (especially by children and rabbit enthusiasts) to rabbits generally, especially domestic ones. More recently, the term kit or kitten has been used to refer to a young rabbit. A young hare is called a leveret; this term is sometimes informally applied to a young rabbit as well. A group of rabbits is known as a "colony" or a "nest."[17] Biology Genetics Main article: Cuniculture § Genetics The study of rabbit genetics is of interest to fanciers, the fiber & fur industry, medical research community and the meat industry, medical research community and the pharmaceutical industry, rabbit genetics are important in model organism research, antibody production, and toxicity testing. The meat industry relies on genetics for disease resistance, feed conversion ratios, and reproduction potential in rabbits. The rabbit genome has been sequenced and is publicly available. [18] The mitochondrial DNA has also been sequenced. [19] In 2011, parts of the rabbit genome were re-sequenced in greater depth in order to expose variation within the genome. [20] Rabbit Coat Pattern: DutchGene = BColor: Black (on white) Gene = e(j)Pattern: Harlequin Gene = EnenPattern: BrokenGene = EnenPattern: BrokenGene = EnenPattern: DutchGene = BColor: Black (on white) Gene = e(j)Pattern: Harlequin Gene = EnenPattern: BrokenGene = E DColor: Chocolate (on white) Gene = siSilvering of the hair shaft There are 11 color gene groups (or loci) in rabbits. A rabbit's coat has either two pigments (pheomelanin for yellow, and eumelanin for dark brown) or no pigment (for an albino rabbit). Clusters of color genes plus their modifiers control such aspects as coat patterns (e.g. Dutch or English markings), color hues and their intensity or dilution, and the location of color bands on the hair shaft (e.g., silvering). Diet Main article: Rabbit § Diet and eating habits As a refinement of the diet of the domestic rabbit is often a function of its purpose. Show rabbits are fed for vibrant health, strong musculoskeletal systems, and—like rabbits intended for the fur trade—optimal coat production and condition. Rabbits in research settings have closely controlled diets for specific goals. Nutritional needs of the domestic rabbit may also be focused on developing a physique that allows for the safe delivery of larger litters of healthy kits. Optimizing costs and producing feces that meet local waste regulations may also be factors. [21] The diet of a pet rabbit, too, is geared toward its purpose—as a healthy and long-lived companion. [22] Hay is an essential part of the diet of all rabbits and it is a major component of the commercial food pellets that are formulated for domestic rabbits and available in many areas. Pellets are typically fed to adult rabbits in limited quantities once or twice a day, to mimic their natural behavior and to prevent obesity. It is recommended only a teaspoon to an egg cup full of pellets is fed to adult rabbits each day. Most rabbit pellets are alfalfa-based for protein and fiber, with other grains completing the carbohydrate requirements. "Muesli" style rabbit foods are also available; these contain separate components—e.g., dried carrot, pea flakes and hay pellets as opposed to a uniform pellet. These are not recommended as rabbits will choose favored parts and leave the rest. Muesli style feeds are often lower in fiber than pelleted versions of rabbit food. Additionally numerous studies have found they increase the risk of obesity and dental disease. Minerals and vitamins are added during production of rabbit raisers also feed one or more types of loose hay, for its freshness and important cellulose components. Alfalfa in particular is recommended for the growth needs of young rabbits. [23] Alfalfa hay is not recommended for the growth needs of young rabbits. [23] Alfalfa hay is not recommended for the growth needs of young rabbits. bluegrass, brome, fescue, marsh, orchard, timothy, oat and ryegrass. Offering a diversity of hay is important nutritionally. A diversity of hay also desensitizes rabbits to small changes in smell and texture, resulting in good, consistent
eaters. [25] Digestion Rabbits are hindgut fermenters and therefore have an enlarged cecum. This allows a rabbit to digest, via fermentation, what it otherwise would not be able to metabolically process. After a rabbit ingests food, the food travels down the esophagus and through a small valve called the cardia. In rabbits, this valve is very well pronounced and makes the rabbit incapable of vomiting. The food enters the stomach after passing through the cardia. Food then moves to the stomach and small intestine, where a majority of nutrient extraction and absorption takes place. Food then passes into the colon, and eventually into the cecum. Peristaltic muscle contractions (waves of motion) help to separate fibrous and non-fibrous particles. The non-fibrous particles are then moved backwards up the colon, through the illeo-cecal valve, and into the cecum. Symbiotic bacteria in the cecum help to further digest the non-fibrous particles into a more metabolically manageable substance. After as little as three hours, a soft, fecal "pellet," called a cecotrope, is expelled from the rabbit's anus. The rabbit instinctively eats these grape-like pellets, without chewing, in exchange keeping the mucous coating intact. This coating protects the vitamin- and nutrients from the cecotrope can be absorbed. [26][27] The soft pellets contain a sufficiently large portion of nutrients that are critical to the rabbit's health. This soft fecal matter is rich in vitamin B and other nutrients. The process of coprophagy is important to the stability of a rabbit receives vitamin B in a form that is useful to its digestive wellness. [28] [unreliable source] Occasionally, the rabbit may leave these pellets lying about its cage; this one important to the stability of a rabbit receives vitamin B in a form that is useful to its digestive wellness. behavior is harmless and usually related to an ample food supply. When caecal pellets are wet and runny (semi-liquid) and stick to the rabbit and surrounding objects, they are called intermittent soft cecotropes (ISCs). This is different from ordinary diarrhea and is usually caused by a diet too high in carbohydrates or too low in fiber. Soft fruit or salad items such as lettuce, cucumbers and tomatoes are possible causes. Reproduction Further information: § Spaying and neutering Rabbit kits suckling from their mother Rabbits are prolific breeders, in part because rabbits may be spayed or neutered at sexual maturity: 4-5 months for small breeds (e.g., Mini Rex, Netherland Dwarf), 5-6 months for medium-sized breeds (e.g., Rex, New Zealand), and 6-7 months for large breeds (e.g mammals, rabbits produce milk for their young. Female rabbits have six to eight nipples and produce approximately 5% milk fat, rabbits produce 12%. The excerpted table below compares milk characteristics among mammals.[30] Species Fat% Protein% Lactose% Ash% TotalSolids% Gray Seal 53.2 11.2 2.6 0.7 67.7 Polar Bear 31.0 10.2 0.5 1.2 42.9 Rabbit 12.2 10.4 1.8 2.0 26.4 Bison 1.7 4.8 5.7 .96 13.2 Donkey 1.2 1.7 6.9 .45 10.2 Health Johann Daniel Meyer (1752) Disease is rare when rabbits are raised in sanitary conditions and provided with adequate care. Rabbits have fragile bones, especially in their spines, and need support on the belly or bottom when they are picked up. Spayed or neutered rabbits kept indoors with proper care may have a lifespan of 8 to 12 years, with mixed-breed rabbits typically living longer than purebred specimens, and dwarf breeds having longer average lifespans than larger breeds.[31] The world record for longest-lived rabbit is 18 years.[31] Rabbits will gnaw on almost anything, including electrical cords (possibly leading to electrocution), potentially poisonous plants, and material like carpet and fabric that may cause life-threatening intestinal blockages, so areas to which they have access need to be pet-proofed.[32][33][34] Spaying and neutering is possible for males. This is because spaying female rabbits, but only necessary and advisable for males. This is because spaying female and male rabbits, but only necessary and advisable for males. This is because spaying female rabbits, but only necessary and advisable for males. This is because spaying female rabbits requires a far bigger and riskier surgery with a higher mortality rate (during or in relation to the procedure,[35] e. g. from myiasis), as their lower abdomen needs to be opened up in order to remove ovaries and uterus. In addition, spaying has proven to have severe negative effects on a female rabbit's health. One particularly dangerous consequence is the development of osteoporosis due to the lack of estrogen caused by the removal of the ovaries, which, among other things, greatly increases the risk of dental problems and bone fractures.[36] Moreover, unneutered female rabbits are not known to behave as aggressive towards other rabbits or their owners as uncastrated males might do, which makes spaying them even more superfluous. In general, due to the high risk for complications from anesthesia and the surgery itself, female rabbits should only be spayed for acute medical reasons (e. g. ovarian or uterine cancer) or if they show signs of hormonal problems, like overly frequent phases of heat or pseudopregnancies, or unusually aggressive behavior. However, castration of male pet rabbits is mandatory, if they rabbit is to be kept species-appropriate (i. d. together with at least one other rabbit), which wouldn't otherwise be possible. Uncastrated male rabbits will engage in severe and often bloody fights upon reaching adulthood, which can even end fatally. On top of that, male rabbits commonly show strong marking behavior using urine as well as hormonal aggressions, which both can only be reduced by castrating the rabbit. To prevent uncontrolled reproduction, it is advised to only castrate the males, as their sex drive is far stronger than the female's and their hormonal behavior far more aggressive and burdensome for their partners. The necessary surgery has proven to be relatively safe for males, as it requires only a small incision, and to have far less adverse effects on the rabbit's overall health. Assertions of female rabbits near inevitably developing cancer if left unneutered as well as neutered females living longer, have no scientific foundation whatsoever. Prophylactically spaying female rabbits does not have any positive effect on the animal, medical or otherwise, and therefore should only be performed for acute (medical) reasons as a last resort. Vaccinations, including the United States (except where required by local animal control ordinances), rabbits do not require vaccinations. Vaccinations exist for both rabbit hemorrhagic disease and myxomatosis.[37] These vaccinations are usually given annually, two weeks apart. If there is an outbreak of myxomatosis immunizations are not available in all countries, including Australia, due to fears that immunity will pass on to feral rabbits. However, they are recommended by some veterinarians as prophylactics, where they are legally available.[39]:182 In the UK a combined vaccination exists for myxomatosis and VHD1 made by Nobivac called Myxo-RHD, this is given yearly. Due to increasing cases of RHD2 it is now recommended rabbits receive an additional vaccination for RHD2 one brand for this is filovac, the vaccination is given yearly 2 weeks apart from other vaccinations, it may be given 6 monthly at rabbit believed to be at higher risk. In 2020, the NOBIVAC® Myxo-RHD PLUS vaccination has been developed as the first single triple vaccination for RHD1, RHD2 and myxomatosis. This vaccination aims to provide immunity within 3 weeks after administration.[40] Declawing A rabbit cannot be declawed. Lacking pads on the bottoms of its feet, a rabbit requires its claws for traction. Removing its claws would render it unable to stand.[41][42] Tonic immobility Coping with stress is a key aspect of rabbit behavior, and this can be traced to part of the brain known as ventral tegmental area (VTA). Dopaminergic neurons in this part of the brain release the hormone dopamine.
In rabbits, it is released as part of a coping mechanism while in a heightened state of fear or stress, and the amygdala.[43] Physiological and behavioral responses to human-induced tonic immobility (TI, sometimes termed "trancing" or "playing dead") have been found to be indicative of a fear-motivated stress state, confirming that the promotion of TI to try to increase a bond between rabbits and their owners—thinking the rabbits enjoy it—is misplaced.[44] However, some researchers is most prevalent in rex-furred rabbits and heavy-weight rabbits (over 9 pounds (4.1 kg)), as well as those with thin foot bristles. The condition results when, over the course of time, the protective bristles. The condition results when, over the course of time, the protective bristles. skin. The exposed skin in turn can result in tender areas or, in severe cases, open sores, which may then become infected and abscessed if not properly cared for. Gastrointestinal stasis (GI stasis) is a serious and potentially fatal condition that occurs in some rabbits in which gut motility is severely reduced and possibly completely stopped. When untreated or improperly treated, GI stasis can be fatal in as little as 24 hours. GI stasis is the condition of food not moving through the gut as quickly as normal. The gut contents may dehydrate and compact into a hard, immobile mass (impacted gut), blocking the digestive tract of the rabbit. Food in an immobile gut may also ferment, causing significant gas buildup and resultant gas pain for the rabbit suddenly stops eating. Treatment frequently includes intravenous or subcutaneous fluid therapy (rehydration through injection of a balanced electrolyte solution), pain control, possible careful massage to promote gas expulsion and comfort, drugs to promote gut motility, and careful monitoring of all inputs and outputs. The rabbit's diet may also be changed as part of treatment, to include force-feeding to ensure adequate nutrition. Surgery to remove the blockage is not generally recommended and comes with a poor prognosis. [46] Some rabbits are more prone to GI stasis are not completely understood, but common contributing factors are thought to include stress, reduced food intake, low fiber in the diet, dehydration, reduction in exercise or blockage caused by excess fur or carpet ingestion. Stress factors can include changes in housing, transportation, or medical procedure to correct the dental pr GI stasis is sometimes misdiagnosed as "hair balls" by veterinarians or rabbit keepers not familiar with the condition.[48][49] While fur is commonly found in healthy rabbits. Molting and chewing fur can be a predisposing factor in the occurrence of GI stasis, however, the primary cause is the change in motility of the gut. Dental problems Dental disease has several causes, namely genetics, inappropriate diet, injury to the jaw, infection, or cancer. Malocclusion in a rabbit Malocclusion: Rabbit teeth are open-rooted and continue to grow throughout their lives, which is why they need constant abrasion. Since tooth enamel is the hardest substance in the body and much harder than anything a rabbit could chew, wearing down the teeth can only happen through chewing movements, i. e. by the teeth wearing down each other. If the teeth are not properly aligned, a condition called malocclusion, the necessary abrasion cannot happen naturally and needs to be done manually by an experienced veterinarian. Malocclusion can be either inborn or have a secondary cause. Inborn malocclusion usually presents as brachygnathism or prognathism and will generally show within the first few months of a rabbit's life. Any dental problems that start appearing in adult rabbits, however, cannot be inborn. The most common secondary causes of malocclusion are trauma (e. g. falls on the nose, nibbling on cage grids, clipping the teeth with unsuited tools), bacterial infection, and low-fiber diet. [50][51] Molar spurs: These are caused by improper abrasion of the molars and can dig into the rabbit's tongue and/or cheek causing severe pain. They can develop into a secondary malocclusion and need to be filed down by an experienced veterinarian. If left untreated, molar spurs can be fatal. The underlying cause of molar spurs in rabbits without (inborn) malocclusion is usually a wrong diet. Since, as mentioned above, teeth cannot wear down on food, rabbits need high-fiber and other chewing intensive food, particularly hay grass, potherbs, and herbs, to keep their teeth in shape. Most industrially produced ready-made rabbit foods, however, especially pellets and muesli, are very low-fiber and therefore are known to be one of the main causes of molar spurs and secondary malocclusion if fed over an extended period of time. [52] Osteoporosis: Rabbits, especially neutered females and those that are kept indoors without adequate natural sunlight, can suffer from osteoporosis, in which holes appear in the sockets, making it uncomfortable and painful for the animal to chew hay. The inability to properly chew hay can result in molar spurs, as described above, and weight loss, leading into a downward spiral if not treated promptly. This can be reversible and treatable. A veterinary formulated liquid calcium supplement[53] with vitamin D3 and magnesium can be given mixed with the rabbit's drinking water, once or twice per week, according to the veterinarian's instructions. The molar spurs should also be trimmed down by an experienced exotic veterinarian specialised in rabbit care, once per 1-2 months depending on the case. Signs of dental difficulty include diffi pain due to other causes.[54] Respiratory and conjunctival problems An over-diagnosed ailment amongst rabbits is respiratory infection, known to be a factor in the overuse of antibiotics among rabbits.[55][full citation needed] A runny nose, for instance, can have several causes, among those being high temperature or humidity, extreme stress, environmental pollution (like perfume or incense), or a sinus infection. Options for treating this is removing the pollutant, lowering or raising the temperature accordingly, and medical treatment for sinus infections. [55] Pasteurella does live naturally in a rabbit's respiratory tract, and it can flourish out of control in some cases. In the rare event that happens, antibiotic treatment is necessary. Sneezing can be a sign of environmental pollution (such as too much dust) or a food allergy. Runny eyes and other conjunctival problems can be caused by dental disease or a blockage of the tear duct. Environmental pollution, corneal disease, entropion, distichiasis, or inflammation of the eyes are also causes. This is easy to diagnose as well as treat.[55] Viral diseases Rabbits are subject to infection by a variety of viruses. Some have had deadly and widespread impact. Myxomatosis Trial, Wardang Island (Australia) 1938 Myxomatosis Main article: Myxomatosis Myxomatosis is a virulent threat to all rabbits but not to humans. [56] The intentional introduction of myxomatosis in rabbit-ravaged Australia killed an estimated 500 million feral rabbits between 1950 and 1952. The Australia povernment will not allow veterinarians to purchase and use the myxomatosis vaccine that would protect domestic rabbits, for fear that this immunity would be spread into the wild via escaped livestock and pets.[57] This potential consequence is also one motivation for the pet-rabbit ban in Queensland.[58] In Australia, rabbits caged outdoors in areas with high numbers of mosquitoes are vulnerable to myxomatosis. In Europe, fleas are the carriers of myxomatosis. In some countries, annual vaccinations against myxomatosis are available. Rabbit hemorrhagic disease (RHD), also known as viral hemorrhagic disease (RHD) or rabbit calicivirus disease (RHD), also known as viral hemorrhagic disease (RHD) or rabbit calicivirus disease (RHD), also known as viral hemorrhagic disease (RHD) or rabbit hemorrhagic disease (RHD) or rabbit calicivirus disease (RHD), also known as viral hemorrhagic disease (RHD) or rabbit hemorrhagic dise in 1983, RHD is highly infectious and usually fatal. Initial signs of the disease may be limited to fever and lethargy, until significant internal organ damage results in labored breathing, squealing, bloody mucus, and eventual coma and death. Internally, the infectious and usually fatal. Initial signs of the disease may be limited to fever and lethargy, until significant internal organ damage results in labored breathing, squealing, bloody mucus, and eventual coma and death. Internally, the infectious and usually fatal. and small intestine. RHD, like myxomatosis, has been intentionally introduced to control feral rabbit populations in Australia and (illegally) in New Zealand, and RHD has, in some areas, escaped quarantine. The disease has killed tens of millions of rabbits in China (unintentionally) as well as Australia, with other epidemics reported in Bolivia, Mexico South Korea, and continental Europe. Rabbit populations in New Zealand have bounced back after developing a genetic immunity to RHD, and the disease has, so far, had no effect on the genetically divergent native wild rabbits and hares in the Americas. In the United States, an October 2013 USDA document[60] stated:RHD has been found in the United States as recently as 2010, and was detected in Canada in 2011. Thus far, outbreaks have been controlled quickly through quarantine, depopulation, disease tracing, and cleaning and disinfection; however, rabbit losses have been in the thousands. An RHD vaccine exists, but it is not recommended for use where the disease is not widespread in wildlife, as it may hide signs of disease and is not considered a practical response for such a rapidly spreading disease. In the UK, reports of RHD (as recently as February 2018) have been submitted to the British Rabbit Council's online "Notice Board".[61] Vaccines for RHD are available—and mandatory—in the UK. West Nile virus
Main article: West Nile virus West Nile virus is another threat to domestic as well as wild rabbits. [62] It is a fatal disease, and while vaccines are available for other species, there are none yet specifically indicated for rabbits that can be fatal, due to the resulting disorientation that causes the animal to stop eating and drinking.[citation needed] Inner ear infections or ear mites, as well as diseases or injuries affecting the brain (including stroke) can lead to wry neck. The most common cause, however, is a parasitic microscopic fungus called Encephalitozoon cuniculi). Note that: "despite approximately half of all pet rabbits carrying the infection, only a small proportion of these cases ever show any illness".[64] Some vets now recommend treating rabbits[clarification needed] The usual drugs for treatment and prevention are the benzimidazole anthelmintics, particularly fenbendazole (also used as a deworming agent in other animal species). In the UK, fenbendazole (under the brand name Panacur Rabbit), is sold over-the-counter in oral paste form as a nine-day treatment. Fenbendazole is particularly recommended for rabbits kept in colonies and as a preventive before mixing new rabbits with each other.[64] Fly strike, or blowfly strike, (Lucilia sericata) is a condition that occurs when flies (particularly botflies) lay their eggs in a rabbit's damp or soiled fur, or in an open wound. Within 12 hours, the eggs hatch into the larval stage of the fly, known as maggots. Initially small but quickly growing to 15 millimetres (0.59 in) long, maggots can burrow into skin and feed on an animal's tissue, leading to shock and death. The most susceptible rabbits are those in unsanitary conditions, sedentary ones, and those unable to clean their excretory areas. Rabbits with diarrhea should be inspected for fly strike, especially during the summer months. [65] The topical treatment Rearguard® (from Novartis) is approved in the United Kingdom for 10-week-perapplication prevention of fly strike. [66] Neoplasia The most common tumor type of rabbits is uterine adenomcarcinoma, followed by neoplasia in hematopoietic organs, skin, mammary gland, testes, and the digestive system. [67] Subsequently, female intact rabbits have highest prevalence of neoplasia (19.7%) as compared to all sex combined (prevalence: 14.4%). Overall prevalence of neoplasia continuously increases with age and may affect up to 45% of rabbits older than 6 years. Histologic criteria of malignancy is present in most tumor specimens and distant spread to other organs is common for lymphoma and uterine adenocarcinoma. Lymphoma commonly occur in younger rabbits and frequently affect lymph nodes, gastrointestinal tract, kidneys, spleen, and liver. Breeds Gemüsestilleben mit Häschen, by Johann Georg Seitz (1870) As of 2017, there were at least 305 breeds of domestic rabbit in 70 countries around the world. [68] The American Rabbit Breeders Association currently recognizes 51 rabbit breeds[69] and the British Rabbit Council recognizes 106.[70] Selective breeding has produced rabbits are raised as livestock (in cuniculture) for their meat, pelts, and wool, and also by fanciers and hobbyists as pets. Rabbits have been selectively bred since ancient times to achieve certain desired characteristics.[71] Variations include size and body shape, coat type (including hair length and texture), coat color, ear carriage (erect or lop), and even ear length.[72] As with any animal, domesticated rabbits' temperaments vary in such factors as energy level and novelty seeking. Most genetic defects in the domestic rabbits' temperaments vary in such factors as energy level and novelty seeking. (such as dental problems in the Holland Lop breed) are due to recessive genes. [citation needed][73] Genetics are carefully tracked by fanciers who show rabbits, to breed out defects. As pets A 9-month-old dwarf house rabbit visiting the outdoors with a harness and leash Rabbits have been kept as pets in Western nations since the 19th century, [74] but because of the destructive history of feral rabbits in Australia, domestic rabbits are illegal as pets in Queensland.[6] Depending upon its size, a rabbit may be considered a type of pocket pet. Rabbits can bond with humans, [75] can learn to follow simple voice commands and to come when called, [39]: 166 and are curious and playful. Rabbits, like many other pets, do not make good pets for small children because rabbits are fragile and easily injured by rough handling, can bite when hurt or frightened by loud noises and sudden motions.[76] With the right guidance, rabbits can be trained to live indoors perfectly.[77] Rabbits are especially popular as pets in the United States during the Easter season, due to their association with the holiday. However, animal shelters that accept rabbits often complain that during the weeks and months following Easter, there is a rise in unwanted and neglected rabbits that were bought as Easter gifts, especially for children.[78] Similar problems arise in rural areas after county fairs and the like, in jurisdictions where rabbits are legal prizes in fairground games. Thus, there are many humane societies, animal shelters, and rescue groups that have rabbits available for pet adoption. Fancy rabbit sharing an apple Rabbits may be kept as small house pets and "rabbit-proofed" spaces reduce the risks associated with their intrinsic need to chew.[32][33] Rabbits are easily litter box trained[79] and a rabbit that lives indoors may be less exposed to the dangers of predators, parasites, diseases, adverse weather, and pesticides, which in turn increases their lifespan.[32] Rabbits are often compatible with others of their kind, or with birds or guinea pigs, but opinion different species together. For example, while rabbits can synthesize their own vitamin C, guinea pigs cannot, so the two species should not be fed the same diet. Also, most rabbits tend to be stronger than guinea pigs, so this may cause deliberate or inadvertent injury.[80] Some people consider rabbits a pocket pet even though they are rather large. Two house rabbits in their litter box Keeping a rabbit as a house companion was popularised by Sandy Crook in her 1981 book Your French Lop.[citation needed] In 1983, at the American Family Pet Show in Handbook: How to Live with an Urban Rabbit in 1985.[83] As the domestic descendants of wild prey animals, rabbits are alert, timid creatures that startle fairly easily, and many of their behaviors are triggered by the fight-or-flight response to perceived threats. According to the House Rabbit Society, the owner of a pet rabbit can use various behavioral approaches to gain the animal's trust and reduce aggression, though this can be a long and difficult process.[84] In addition, there is evidence to suggest that young rabbits that occupy the periphery of the "litter huddle" obtain less milk from the mother and, as a result, have a lower weight. It has been suggested that this factor may contribute to behavioural differences in litter mates during adolescence.[85] Care Not all veterinarians will treat rabbits need regular checkups at the veterinarian because they may hide signs of illness or disease. Additionally, rabbits need regular maintenance in the form of being able to chew on something and having their nails trimmed regularly [86] Pet rabbits can often exhibit behaviour problems, including aggression towards humans and conspecifics, particularly with poor husbandry. Rabbit owners can seek behaviour help through their vets and rabbit behaviourists. Advantages and disadvantages This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. "Domestic rabbit" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (June 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) A Holland Lop hiding within a cardboard box. As a prey species, domestic rabbits often make use of hiding spaces to manage threats and relieve stress.[87] Some advantages of keeping rabbits as pets is that they are clean, intelligent and soft.[88][better source needed] They may or may not react favorably to handling and petting depending on their personality and how they were raised. There are also many different sizes and characteristics available, owing to a long history of breeding. Rabbits are friendly to each other small animals kept as pets, rabbits are physically robust creatures with strong hind legs that enable them to run fast, and they have powerful teeth. Rabbits should never be picked up by the ears or the "scruff" on the back of their neck, as their skeletons are light and fragile in comparison to their bodies, and are susceptible to trauma from falling, twisting and kicking.[89] Rabbits breed rapidly and so it is often easy, and affordable, to find one to buy or adopt. Some disadvantages of keeping rabbits as pets is that they may chew many things in the house. Unneutered male rabbits may spray their territory with a strong-smelling urine, unspayed female urine is also pungent, and so the litter box may smell. Rabbits can bite and scratch, and may do so to communicate displeasure, or if ignored; it is a part of normal communication and cannot be stopped entirely. They have to be picked up and handled properly to avoid injury to the rabbit or the owner. They may leave faeces around the house and are not always very conscious of leaving their droppings in the litter box. Rabbits can potentially be aggressive and territorial. Some rabbits may also be unfriendly, and then would be unsuitable as pets for children. Rabbits have a different body language to the most common domestic pets: cats and dogs. If someone wants a rabbit and is only familiar with those pet animals, then they would have to learn a lot about carring for this species and the behaviour of rabbits. They are often compared to quinea pigs but they may be as similar, in care and behaviour, to
quinea pigs as they are to cats. Like cats, they are guiet like a cat and independent, but they are also quite curious. As livestock See also: Cuniculture Rabbits have been kept as livestock since ancient times, rabbits meat, and fur. In modern times, rabbits meat also utilized in scientific research as laboratory animals. Meat rabbits meat, and fur. In modern times, rabbits meat also utilized in scientific research as laboratory animals. and Californian are frequently utilized for meat in commercial rabbitries. These breeds have efficient metabolisms and grow guickly; they are ready for slaughter by approximately 14 to 16 weeks of age. Rabbit fryers are rabbits from 90 days to 6 months of age weighing between 5-8 lb (2.3-3.6 kg) live weight. Rabbit stewers are rabbits from 6 months on weighing over 8 lb (3.6 kg). Any type of rabbit can be slaughtered for meat, but those exhibiting the "commercial" body type are most commonly raised for meat purposes. Dark fryers (any other color but albino whites) are sometimes lower in price than albino fryers because of the slightly darker tinge of the fryer (purely pink carcasses are preferred by consumers) and because the dark hairs are easier to see than if there are residual white hairs on the carcasses. There is no difference in skinability. Wool rabbits Rabbits such as the Angora, American Fuzzy Lop, and Jersey Wooly produce wool. However, since the American Fuzzy Lop and Jersey Wooly are both dwarf breeds, only the much larger Angora, Satin Angora, Satin Angora, Satin Angora, Satin Angora, Satin Angora, and French Angora, Satin Angora, Sat body during molting) and then spun into yarn used to make a variety of products. Angora sweaters can be purchased in many clothing stores and is generally mixed with other types of wool. [90][full citation needed] Peaux de Lapin ("Rabbit skins") by Edme Bouchardon (1737) Fur rabbits Rabbit breeds that were developed for their fur qualities include the Rex with its plush texture, the Satin with its lustrous color, and the Chinchilla for its exotic pattern. White rabbit fur may be dyed in an array of colors that are not produced naturally. Rabbits in the fur industry are fed a diet focused for robust coat production and pelts are harvested after the rabbit reaches prime condition, which takes longer than in the meat industry. Rabbit fur is used in local and commercial textile industries throughout the world. China imports much of its rabbit fur from Scandinavia (80%) and some from North America (5%), according to the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service GAIN Report CH7607.[citation needed] Laboratory rabbits Rabbits have been and continue to be used in laboratory work such as production of antibodies for vaccines and research of human male reproductive system toxicology. In 1972, around 450,000 rabbits were used for experiments in the United States, decreasing to around 240,000 in 2006.[91] The Environmental Health Perspective, published by the National Institute of Health, states, "The rabbit [is] an extremely valuable model for studying the effects of chemicals or other stimuli on the male reproductive system." [92] According to the Humane Society of the United States, rabbits are also used extensively in the study of bronchial asthma stroke prevention treatments, cystic fibrosis, diabetes, and cancer. The New Zealand White is one of the most commonly used breeds for research and testing cosmetics on animals, [93][94] has been cited as an example of cruelty in animal research by animal rights activists. [95] [96] Albino rabbits are typically used in the Draize tests because they have less tear flow than other animals, and the lack of eye pigment makes the effects easier to visualize. in winter and keep rabbits cool in summer heat. To protect from predators, rabbit hutches are usually situated in a fenced yard, shed, barn, or other enclosed structure, which may also contain a larger pen for exercise. [98] Rabbits in such an environment can alternatively be allowed to roam the secured area freely, and simply be provided with an adapted doghouse for shelter. A more elaborate setup is an artificial warren. However, because of stress related to being inside confined spaces too small for a rabbit, it is recommended that instead of a cage, domestic rabbits free-roam indoors. [99] Show jumping Main article: Rabbit show jumping Rabbit between rabbits, began in the 1970s and has since become popular in Europe, particularly Sweden and the United Kingdom. When rabbit jumping was first starting out, the rules of competition were the same as horse jumping rules. However, rules were later changed to reflect a rabbit's abilities. The first national championship for rabbit show jumping was held in Stockholm, Sweden in 1987.[100] Any rabbit, regardless of breed, may participate in this kind of competition, as it is based on athletic skill. See also Rabbits and hares portal Cuniculture Dwarf rabbit Lop rabbit Small pet Domestic dog Domestic dog Domestic Cat Domestic bird References ^ a b c Irving-Pease, Evan K.; Frantz, Laurent A.F.; Sykes, Naomi; Callou, Cécile; Larson, Greger (2018). "Rabbits and the Specious Origins of Domestication". Trends in Ecology & Evolution. 33 (3): 149-152. doi:10.1016/j.tree.2017.12.009. ISSN 0169-5347. PMID 29454669. S2CID 3380288. ^ a b "These Baby Bunny Hybrids Are 100% Adorable". ^ a b "Can Wild and Domestic Rabbits Live Together?". 23 July 2019. ^ "Here's why Easter Is bad for bunnies". Animals, 2017-04-12. Retrieved 2021-12-21. ^ Lovett, Ian (19 April 2014). "When Delight Turns to Reality, It's Goodbye, Easter Bunny". The New York Times. 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House Rabbit Society - a US-based educational and advocacy organization for rabbit pet-keepers, founded in 1988 Domestic rabbit tare. House Rabbit Society - a US-based educational and advocacy organization for rabbit tare. medicine. They manage a wide range of health conditions and injuries in non-human animals. Along with this, vets also play a role in animal reproduction, animal health management, conservation, husbandry and breeding and preventive medicine ... A domestic or domestic ated rabbit (Oryctolagus cuniculus domesticus)—more commonly known as a pet rabbit, bunny, bun, or bunny rabbit—is a subspecies of European rabbit, a member of the lagomorph family. A male rabbit is known as a buck, a female is a doe, and a young rabbit is known as a buck, a female is a doe, and a young rabbit is known as a buck, a female is a doe, and a young rabbit is known as a buck, a female is a doe, and a young rabbit is known as a buck, a female is a doe, and a young rabbit is known as a buck, a female is a doe, and a young rabbit is a kit, or kitten.. Rabbits were first used for their food and fur by the Romans, and have been kept as ... Information technology resources, news, and service information at MSU. It is maintained by IT Services and the Office of the CIO. The Twelfth Edition of Business Research Methods reflects a thoughtful revision of a market standard. Students and professors will find thorough, current coverage of all business research topics presented with a balance of theory and practical Andrew File System Retirement . Andrew File System (AFS) ended service on January 1, 2021. AFS was a file system and sharing platform that allowed users to ... Password requirements: 6 to 30 characters long; ASCII characters found on a standard US keyboard); must contain at least 4 different symbols; Take your paper to the next level. Have your paper checked for grammar errors, missing punctuation, unintentional plagiarism, and more! 15/06/2019 · The reasons of the popularity of the Organika; corporate activation event; Food Processing Ingredients Market by Type & Form - Global Forecast 2023; Entries Open Online for Home Goods, Art, Crafts, Livestock Entries at 2019; Health benefits of buying almond oil at Vitasave; Organika and the supplements to consider; Muscle pain will not inhibit ... 20/08/2014 · Preface. With world oil production likely having peaked in 2018 (as documented in chapter 2 of Life After Fossil Fuels: A Reality Check on Alternative Energy), this seemed like a good time to go revisit peak oil history. What follows is from the 95 page transcript of this 2005 hearing — the only hearing explicitly about peak oil, though both the Department of Energy and ... Password requirements: 6 to 30 characters long; ASCII characters found on a standard US keyboard); must contain at least 4 different symbols; Expatica is the international community's online home away from home. A must-read for English-speaking expatriates and internationals across Europe, Expatica provides a tailored local news service and essential information on living, working, and moving to your country of choice. With in-depth features, Expatica brings the international community closer together. The Twelfth Edition of Business Research Methods reflects a thoughtful revision of a market standard. Students and professors will find thorough, current coverage of all business research topics presented with a balance of theory and practical Andrew File System Retirement. Andrew File System Retirement and sharing platform that allowed users to ... Get 24/7 customer support help when you place a homework help service order with us. We will guide you on how to place your essay help, proofreading and editing your draft - fixing the grammar, spelling, or formatting of your paper easily and cheaply. How the unintelligent creatures might have traveled between solar systems is anyone's guess: some scholars believe they were deliberately seeded as livestock by a spacefaring race, others theorize they may have been placed there by planar travelers (likely insectile spellcasters from the city of Axis), and still others think they are the deliberately devolved children of a spacefaring ... A veterinarian (vet), also known as a veterinary surgeon or veterinary physician, is a medical professional who practices veterinary medicine. They manage a wide range of health conditions and injuries in non-human animals. 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