

# Crawford County 4-H Rabbit Record Book

\$1.00

This record book will be a required part of Junior Fair Skill-a-thons.  
Use one booklet per project! Market and Breeding and also Pet Rabbit.  
First year members must use the Ohio 4-H Project Book for their respective species.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Age (as of Jan. 1, this year) \_\_\_\_\_

4-H Club: \_\_\_\_\_

Project: \_\_\_\_\_

Record Started: \_\_\_\_\_  
Month Day Year

Record Started: \_\_\_\_\_  
Month Day Year

I hereby certify that, as the exhibitor of this project, I have personally kept records on this project and have personally completed this record book.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_  
Member Date

I have reviewed this record and found it to be complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Parent/Guardian Signature Date

**FOR PURPOSE OF THIS RECORD BOOK, USE JULY 1, CURRENT YEAR AS THE END DATE FOR THIS PROJECT. MARKET PRICES ARE AS JULY 1, CURRENT YEAR.**

- Project books sponsored by:
- Sunrise Co-Op
  - Central Ohio Farmers Co-Op
  - Land O'Lakes
  - Carter Electric Inc.
  - CHS Inc.

Use a separate record book for each species. Additional pages may be added.

Note: For State Fair Skill-a-thon competitions, please use the Ohio 4-H Project Book for your respective species.

Adapted November 2015 for Crawford County 4-H from Record Books used in Montgomery, Sandusky, and Union Counties.



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

## About This Record Book:

- This book is designed to be used with all livestock projects (Beef, Dairy, Dairy Beef, Goats, Poultry Rabbits, Sheep, & Swine) in place of the Ohio 4-H Livestock Project and Record Books.
- This record book is the only project book you are required to complete and submit for participation in the Crawford County Fair.
- If you are planning to participate in a livestock skill-a-thon at the Ohio State Fair, you need to complete the Ohio 4-H Record Book for your species instead. If you choose to use the Ohio book you may submit that one to the county. You do not need to complete two.

## What is a “complete” Record Book?

- Record books MUST be COMPLETE for members to be eligible to exhibit and compete at the Crawford County Fair. This record book is much shorter than ones previously used and should take less time to complete.
- Complete books; mean that all pages are filled in by the member with accurate information, unless pages are marked for specific specie.
- Special Note: Fill out what information applies to your project.

*This book was created specifically for use in Crawford County, following review of many other livestock record books. Some sections are adapted from various Ohio 4-H livestock project books and project books used in Green, Montgomery, Sandusky, and Union counties.*

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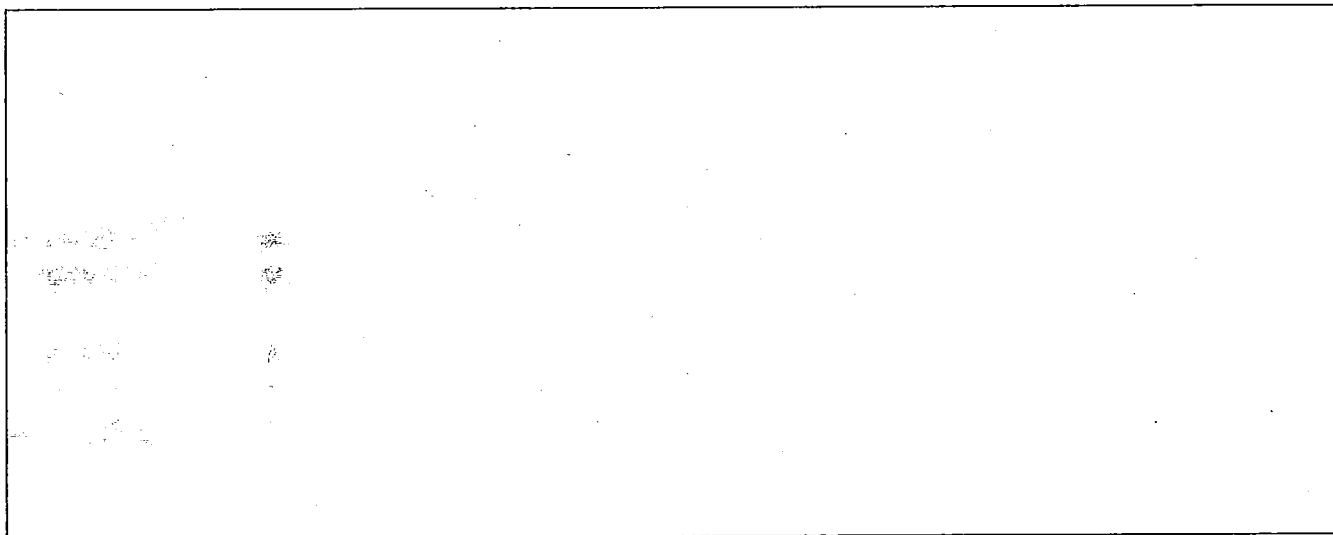


[crawford.osu.edu](http://crawford.osu.edu)

## A. Beginning Picture of Project Animal(s)

Attach a picture of your animal(s) here, taken at the beginning (when you first obtained) your project animal. *Additional pages for photos may be added.*

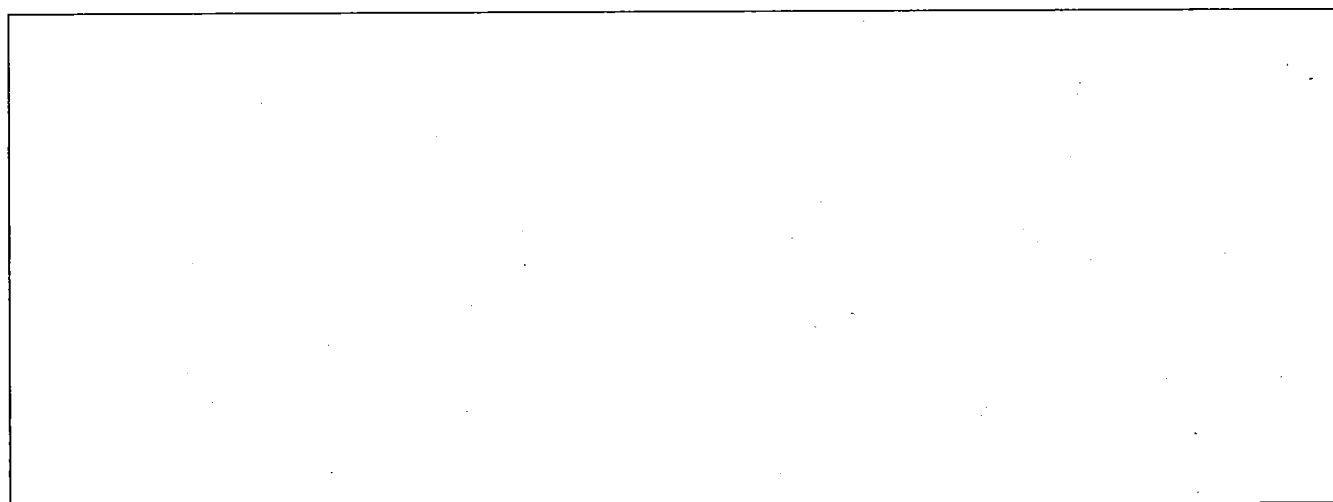
Date: \_\_\_\_\_



## B. Beginning Picture of Project Animal(s)

Attach a picture of your animal(s) here, taken at the beginning (when you first obtained) your project animal. *Additional pages for photos may be added.*

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



Ending picture may be added on additional pages if desired.

# Rabbit Chapters You Must Read From Rabbit Resource Manual

(All Exhibitors must read Chapter 1 their 1<sup>st</sup> year)

(Pet Rabbit project needs to read Chapter 14 their 1<sup>st</sup> year)

<b>Beginners</b>	<b>Date/Year Completed</b>
Chapter 3	
Chapter 4	
Chapter 5 & 13 (together)	
<b>Intermediate</b>	<b>Date/Year Completed</b>
Chapter 10	
Chapter 6	
Chapter 7	
<b>Advanced</b>	<b>Date/Year Completed</b>
Chapter 8	
Chapter 9	
Chapter 11 & 2 (together)	
Chapters 12	

**Summarize the chapter(s) and list 2 new things learned or that you plan to improve.**

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**Attach additional pages as needed.**

# LIVESTOCK QUALITY ASSURANCE

**Ten Good Production Practices** Ohio 4-H has adopted 10 Good Production Practices (GPP's) below as a key component of Livestock Quality Assurance program. The program's highest priorities are ensuring 4-H members use remain as safe as possible, project animals receive high quality care, and animals entering the food chain are safe for the consumer. Review the ten GPP's below and answer the questions to describe how you will meet these goals with your livestock project animal.

- 1. Use an Appropriate Veterinarian/Client/Patient Relationship (VCPR) as the Basis for Medication Decision-Making.** - There are many situations in which a veterinarian's advice or care is needed to maintain the health of your project animal. - Choose a veterinarian ahead of time so you are prepared when faced with an injury or illness which needs veterinary care.
- 2. Establish and Efficient and Effective Animal Health Management Plan.** - Be sure you know what your animal will need from you before you bring them home. - Use your livestock resource manual and/or seek out a trusted, knowledgeable person. - Proper animal care requires a financial investment. Think about the total cost of your project before purchasing an animal. - Daily care and observation is a requirement for all projects. If you are raising your project animal away from your home, be sure you can meet this commitment or that you have an agreement in place with others who will be helping. 4-H Members are required to have a significant role in daily animal care.
- 3. Use Antibiotics Responsibly** - Use professional veterinary advice to make decisions about antibiotic use. - Be sure to include all antibiotic use on your treatment record, including medicated feeds.
- 4. Properly Store and Administer Animal Health Products** - Read and follow instructions on all drug labels for storage and administration of products - If your animal needs treatment, learn how to properly administer products to your animal or seek the help of a trusted, knowledgeable person to do it for you.
- 5. Follow Proper Feed Processing Protocols** - Provide Clean water at all times - Choose feed appropriate for the species and age of your animal - Store feed in a clean, dry space free of rodents or insect infestation. - If you use medicated feeds, take care not to contaminate other feed stuffs.
- 6. Establish Effective Animal Identification, Medication Records, and Withdrawal Times** - This record book contains places to record the minimum required records. - Additional records can be kept in a notebook or on a computer if desired. - Treatment Records must be kept for at least one year after the project is complete.
- 7. Practice Good Environmental Stewardship** - Develop a plan for managing animal waste (manure). - If an animal dies investigate the local rules for handling the remains.
- 8. Maintain Proper Safety (for yourself and others)** - Use safe animal handling practices - If your animals are housed at a facility away from your home, make a plan for what you will do in case of severe weather, a fire, or other disaster. - Post the address of the facility in any easy to find place so that it is readily available in case of an emergency.
- 9. Provide Proper Animal Care to Improve Animal Well-Being** - Observe your animals daily. Take note of their behavior and appearance, as well as how much they are eating and drinking. Understanding normal behavior is the first step in recognizing signs of illness or injury. - Maintain a clean living environment for your animal - Minimize animal stress by monitoring environmental conditions (such as temperature) and using appropriate handling techniques.
- 10. Utilize Tools for Continuous Improvement** - Take the time to learn how to properly care for and handle your animal from a knowledgeable, reputable person. - Review GPP's annually and take note of any improvements needed to meet goals.

### Information for Member to Consider

1. List one antibiotic that is approved for your species. Give the dosage, route of administration, and withdrawal time.

2. Who is your Veterinarian in your VCPR (even if your animals haven't been treated this year)? List their name, address and contact number.

3. List three common symptoms of a sick animal.

# GOALS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Setting goals is an important part of all 4-H projects. They help you describe why you chose the project and what you hope to accomplish by raising your project animals. Goals should be set at the beginning of the project, and accomplishments should be recorded throughout the project as goals are reached.

**Select at least 5 goals from the list below or create your own.** Mark the "planned" column for those goals you select. As you accomplish these items, mark the date they were completed and have your parent or project helper initial the item.

What I Plan to Do (Goal)	Planned	Completed	Adult Initials
Observe and care for my project animal <u>daily</u>			
Learn about my project animal's basic care requirements (food, water, and shelter) through the project Resource Manual, other reputable resource, or interviewing a knowledgeable person.			
Learn about desirable characteristics for my project animal (What will the judge be looking for in the ring)			
Select my own project animal based on desirable characteristics for the animal type and breed.			
Learn how to groom and/or clip my project animal			
Do a demonstration related to my project at a club meeting			
Practice training/handling my animal(s) at home for at least 6 weeks.			
Help a younger or less experienced member taking the same livestock project. Member name:			
Attempt to make a profit on my animal(s) when sold at market price			
Complete my own fair entries and DUNF accurately			
Exhibit my project animal at the Ohio State Fair			
Weigh or estimate weight of animal regularly (at least 4 times) to <u>monitor weight gain and compare to final goal weight.</u>			
Learn a new livestock management skill. List:			
Achieve a target rate of gain for my market animal(s)			
Other:			
Other:			
Other:			





## Member Project Guide:

1. Obtain your project animal(s) by the required possession date for your county. Contact your county Extension office for this date.

The required date for my county is \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity

Complete the Punnett Square provided below for both the genotypes and phenotypes of the buck and doe discussed in the following statement:

If a buck and a doe possess the Aa heterozygous genotype, three offspring would have the agouti coloration, and one a non-agouti color, for a 3:1 phenotypic ratio of F<sub>2</sub> offspring.

		Buck F <sub>1</sub> Generation	
		A	a
Doe F <sub>1</sub> Generation	A	_____	_____
	a	_____	_____

### Questions

1. What is the genotype of the F<sub>1</sub> generation buck in the above illustration?  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the genotype of the F<sub>1</sub> generation doe in the above illustration?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What are the phenotypes of the F<sub>2</sub> generation offspring in the above illustration?  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. The phenotypic ratio of the F<sub>2</sub> generation offspring is \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ .

5. What percent of the F<sub>2</sub> generation offspring have the agouti color? \_\_\_\_\_%

# How to Read a Feed Tag

## Rabbit Pellet Feed Tag Questions

### RABBIT PELLETS MEDICATED

For the prevention of coccidiosis caused by *Eimeria stiedae*.

#### ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Lasalocid (as lasalocid sodium).....113 g/ton

#### GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

CRUDE PROTEIN .....	MIN 16.00%
CRUDE FAT .....	MIN 3.00%
CRUDE FIBER .....	MIN 13.0%
CRUDE FIBER .....	MAX 18.00%
CALCIUM.....	MIN .75%
CALCIUM.....	MAX 1.25%
PHOSPHORUS.....	MIN 0.5%
SALT.....	MIN .30%
SALT.....	MAX .80%
VITAMIN A.....	4,000.0 IU/LB

#### INGREDIENTS

DEHYDRATED ALFALFA MEAL, WHEAT MIDDLINGS, DRIED DISTILLERS GRAINS WITH SOLUBLES, CANE MOLASSES, ANIMAL FAT (PRESERVED WITH BHA AND BHT), DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE, CALCIUM CARBONATE, SOYBEAN MEAL, SALT, VITAMIN A ACETATE IN GELATIN, VITAMIN D3 SUPPLEMENT, VITAMIN E SUPPLEMENT, RIBOFLAVIN SUPPLEMENT, D-CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE, NIACIN SUPPLEMENT, VITAMIN B12 SUPPLEMENT, MENADIONE DIMETHYLPYRIMIDINOL BISULFITE (SOURCE OF VITAMIN K ACTIVITY), CHOLINE CHLORIDE, FOLIC ACID, B-BIOTIN, ZINC OXIDE, FERROUS SULFATE, MANGOUS OXIDE, COPPER OXIDE, ETHYLENE DIAMINE DIHYDRIDIDE, COBALT CARBONATE, AND SODIUM SELENITE.

#### USE DIRECTIONS

Feed continuously to young rabbits as sole ration up to 6½ weeks of age.

#### CAUTION

The safety of lasalocid in unapproved species has not been established.

MANUFACTURED BY:  
SKILLATHON FEED

NET WEIGHT 50 POUNDS (22.7 KILOGRAMS)  
OR AS SHOWN ON SHIPPING DOCUMENT

Net Weight 20 lbs. (9.-7Kg.)

1. What is the main ingredient in this feed?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the active drug ingredient?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the crude protein level?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Does this feed require withholding before harvest?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What is the crude fat level of this diet?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Is calcium carbonate included in the ingredients of this diet?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. To what age should this ration be fed?

\_\_\_\_\_

Ohio State University Extension  
Prepared by Dr. Gary Bowman and Dr. Bill Shulaw,  
Extension Specialists, Veterinary Medicine

11/11/11

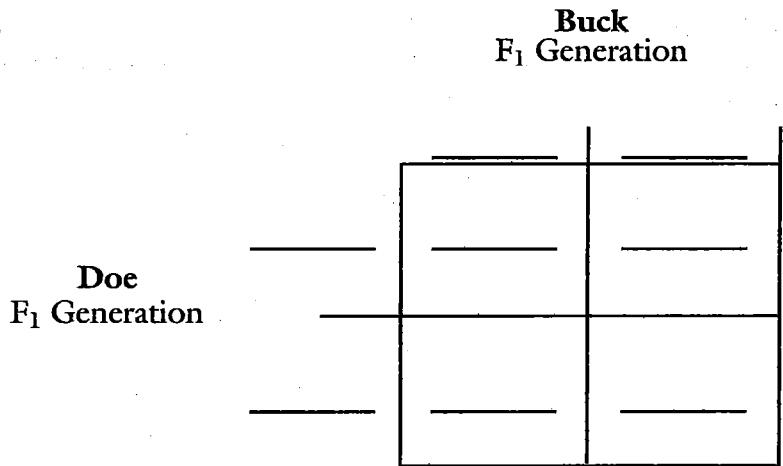
## Attach Your Own Feed Tag

It is important for rabbit project members to know what they are feeding their animals and how to read a feed tag. Tape or staple one feed tag or ration formula to this page from the rations you feed to your project rabbit(s). Answer the questions below.

Attach your feed tag or write your ration formula below.

1. Is there an active drug ingredient in this ration? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Is there a withdrawal time for this ration? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the minimum crude protein level in this feed? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the main ingredient in this feed? \_\_\_\_\_

3. F<sub>1</sub> generation buck has a heterozygous Aa genotype.  
 F<sub>1</sub> generation doe has a heterozygous a<sup>t</sup>a genotype.



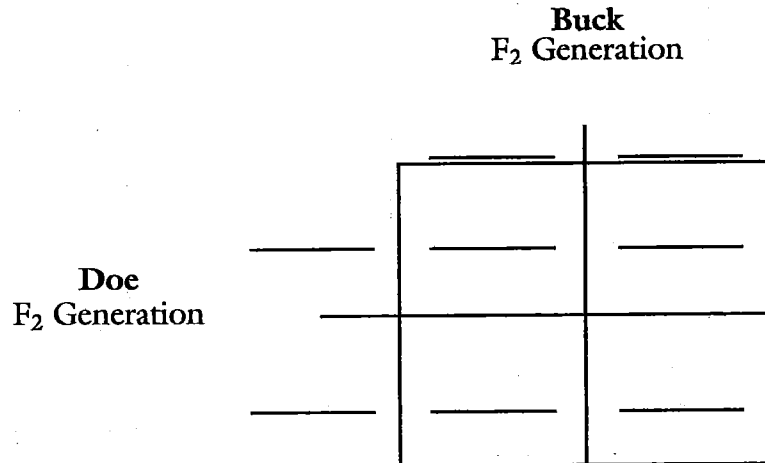
Genotypes	Phenotypes

Phenotypic Ratio of F<sub>2</sub> offspring: \_\_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_\_:

What percent of the F<sub>2</sub> offspring have the agouti coloration? \_\_\_\_\_%

The purpose of activity 4 is to determine the F<sub>3</sub> generation from the mating example provided.

- F<sub>2</sub> generation buck has a heterozygous a<sup>t</sup>a genotype.  
F<sub>2</sub> generation doe has a heterozygous a<sup>t</sup>a genotype.



Genotypes	Phenotypes

Phenotypic Ratio of F<sub>3</sub> offspring: \_\_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_\_

What percent of the F<sub>3</sub> offspring have the agouti coloration? \_\_\_\_\_%

Sources: Gutnik, Martin J., *Genetics, Projects for Young Scientists*, NY: Franklin Watts, 1985  
 Cheeke, P. R., Lukefahr, S. D., McNitt, J. I., & Patton, N. M., *Rabbit Production*, IL: Interstate Publishers, 1996

For detailed information about the genetic selection for improving your rabbit herd and the coat color genetics of rabbits, refer to *Rabbit Production* by Cheeke, Lukefahr, McNitt, & Patton.

**Treatment Record for Medication and Medicated Feed**

*All project levels complete this form each year and duplicate as needed.*

Treatment Date and Time	Animal ID • Name • Species • Tattoo No. • Description	Condition Being Treated	Estimated Weight	Treatment Given (Medication Dispensed, Amount and Route of Administration) Also include product Lot/serial # if available.	Print Name of Person Who Gave Treatment	Instructed Meat Withdrawal	Results/Comments (recovered, sold, or died)	Date and Time Withdrawal Complete	If this is an extra label or Rx drug, list the licensed veterinarian's name, address, and phone number who prescribed or directed the treatment.

**Suggestions for Proper Administration of Animal Drugs**

- Properly restrain the animal before giving an injection.
- Give medications according to label instructions. Subcutaneous (SQ) means under the skin; intramuscular (IM) means in the muscles; intravenous (IV) means into the blood; orally (O) means in the mouth, in the water, or in the feed. (SQ, IM, IV, and O are examples of routes.)
- When the label directions permit, give injections under the skin so that the muscle tissue is not injured.
- Use sterilized needles and syringes. Keep the bottle cap clean.
- Give injections at clean, dry sites on the animal.
- Do not transfer needles back and forth from animal to bottle because you may carry bacteria from the animal's skin back into the bottle.

## My Animal's Pen

Attach a photo or draw a sketch of your rabbit's pen. The picture should include:

**1. Approximate size**

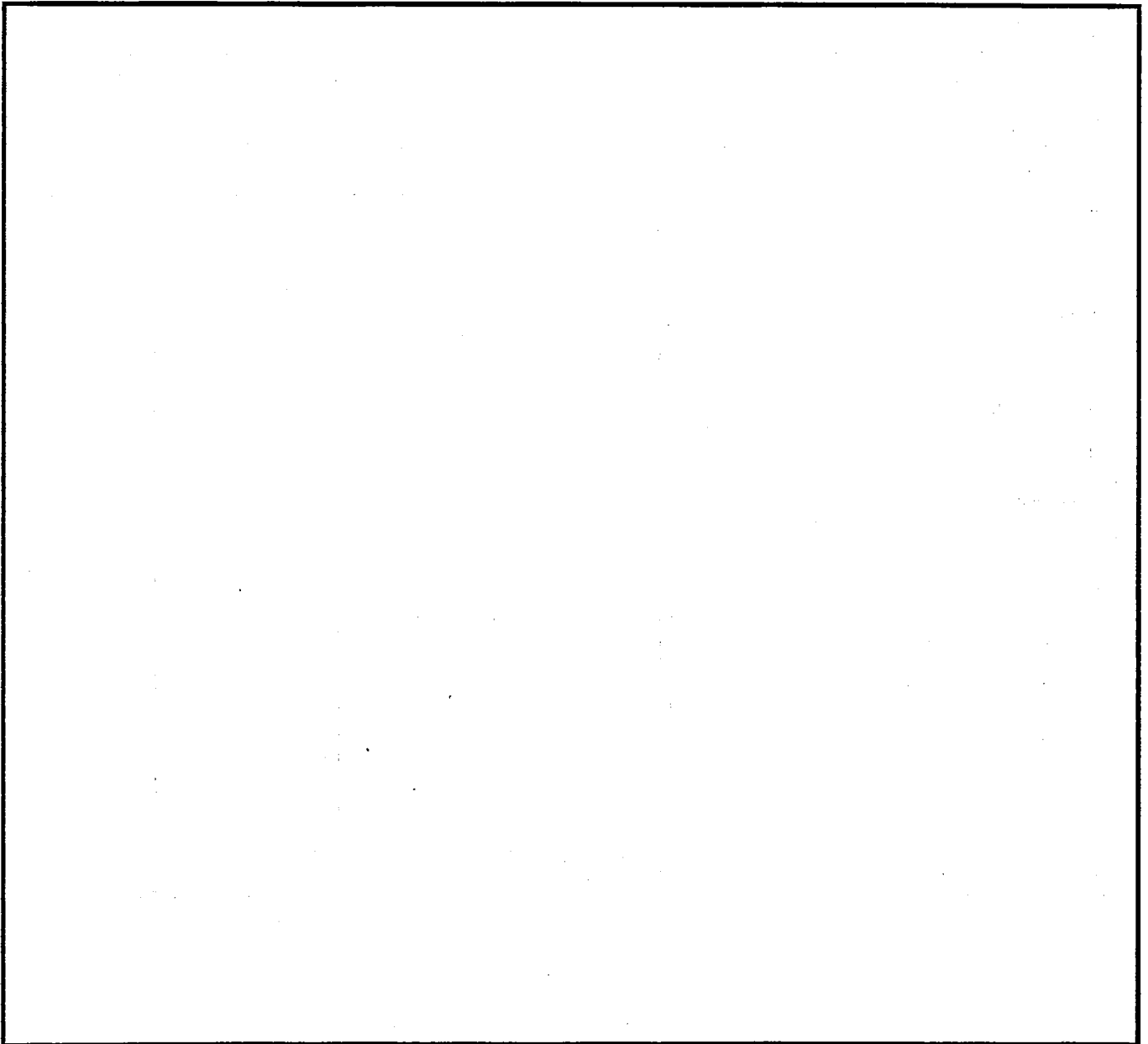
What is the width? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the length? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the height? \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Show Traffic Pattern**

- Show location of feeder and waterer
- Show sheltered area
- Show protection from predators



## Projected Budget—Costs

(How much I think it will cost)

Projecting a budget for your project helps you estimate the total costs, which allows you to financially prepare for your project, reducing the risk of surprises that may hinder success with your project.

Projected Production Costs (Variable)			
Items of Cost	Number, Amount, or Volume	Price per Unit	Total Estimated Cost
Bedding	10 bags shavings	\$5.00	\$55.00
Value of Rabbits Raised or Purchased			
Complete Feed/Grain			
Supplements/Hay			
Housing			
Equipment			
Supplies			
Medicines/Veterinary Expenses			
Transportation			
Breeding and Registration Fees			
Utilities			
Advertising and/or Marketing Costs			
Entry Fees for Shows			
Insurance			
Rent for Buildings or Facilities			
Interest on Bank Loans			
Other Operating Costs _____			
Other Operating Costs _____			
<b>Total Estimated Costs</b>			



### Facilities and Equipment Inventory

Starting Date \_\_\_\_\_ Ending Date \_\_\_\_\_

Record an inventory of your buildings and equipment, feed and supplements, and rabbits on hand at the beginning of your project year. At the end of your project year, record a closing inventory of your buildings and equipment, feed and supplements, and rabbits on hand. Record purchases made during this project year in the yearly Operating Expenses table. These are added to complete your closing inventory. (Add pages if necessary.)

**Facilities and Equipment Inventory** (Include buildings, hutches, feeders, waterers, nest boxes, training table, show supplies, grooming supplies, etc.)

Facilities and Equipment Beginning Inventory				Facilities and Equipment Closing Inventory			
Item/Description	Number of Items	Value of Each Item	Total Value	Item/Description	Number of Items	Value of Each Item	Total Value
<i>Example: Water Crocks</i>	5	\$4.50	\$22.50	<i>Example: Water Crocks</i>	8	\$4.50	\$36.00
<b>Box 1 = Total Value of Facilities and Equipment at Beginning of Project</b>			<b>\$</b>	<b>Box 2 = Total Value of Facilities and Equipment at End of Project</b>			<b>\$</b>

Box 1

Box 2

Record Boxes 1 and 2 on Profit or Loss Statement



### Feed and Supplements Inventory

(Add pages if necessary.)

**Feed and Supplements Inventory** (Include all pelleted rations, grains, roughages, additives, etc.)

Feed and Supplements Beginning Inventory				Feed and Supplements Closing Inventory			
Item/Description	Number of Items	Value of Each Item	Total Value	Item/Description	Number of Items	Value of Each Item	Total Value
<i>Example: XXXXX Brand Grower Ration</i>	1-50# bag	\$9.00	\$9.00	<i>Example: XXXXX Brand Grower Ration</i>	About 10#	\$1.80	\$1.80
<b>Box 3 = Total Value of Feed and Supplements at Beginning of Project</b>			<b>\$</b>	<b>Box 4 = Total Value of Feed and Supplements at End of Project</b>			<b>\$</b>

Record Boxes 3 and 4 on Profit or Loss Statement

**Market Rabbit Project Inventory**  
(Add pages if necessary.)

**Rabbit Inventory** (include all project rabbits and their offspring.)

Rabbit Information				Beginning Rabbit Inventory			Closing Rabbit Inventory	
Identification of Rabbit (include all available information)				Date Obtained	Purchase Price or Value at Start of Project	Date	Kept	
Name and Tattoo #	Description (breed, variety)	Sex	Birth Date				Raised (born)	Purchased
<i>Crimson NZ55</i>	<i>New Zealand, Red</i>	<i>Buck</i>	<i>5/24/xx</i>	<i>6/30/xx</i>	<i>\$15.00</i>			
					\$		\$	

Box 5 = Total value of rabbits you started with at the beginning of the project year.

Box 6 = Total value of rabbits kept at end of the project year.

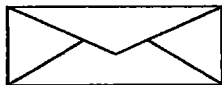
Record Boxes 5 and 6 on Profit or Loss Statement

## Operating Expenses

Record on this page operating costs for all transactions, *other than feed*, made during your project year. In column 1, record the date purchased or date of payment. In column 2, record a description of the item of cost. In column 3, record the number of units purchased. Use the unit by which pricing is normally done, such as pounds, hundred weight (cwt.), dozens, etc., and identify which unit is being used. In column 4, record the price per unit. Multiply the Price Per Unit (column 4) by Quantity (column 3) to get the total cost of each item and record in column 5. Add up all expenses and record in Box 7 at the bottom of the page. At the end of the project year record the total operating expenses on the Profit and Loss Statement in this book. **(Add pages as needed.)**

Types of expenses may include: feed equipment, rabbits purchased, veterinary supplies, breeding fees, registration fees, electricity, water, building repairs, show supplies, transportation, marketing expenses, insecticides, etc.

1 Date	2 Items	3 Quantity	4 Price Per Unit	5 Total Cost
6-23	<i>Boning Knife</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>\$18.00</i>	<i>\$18.00</i>
Total Operating Expenses				\$



Record on Profit or Loss Statement

**Box 7**

Attach an envelope for your receipts, if required.



(Attach an envelope for your receipts, if required.)

**Feed Expense Record**

Date	Kind of Feed	Complete Feed or Grain		Supplements		Hay		Other	
		Lbs.	Value	Lbs.	Value	Lbs.	Value	Lbs.	Value
5/24	Commercial Grower Complete Feed	100	\$20.00						
Total			\$		\$		\$		\$
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H

**TOTAL FEED COST**  
(Add the total value of the four feed columns—boxes B, D, F, H)

**TOTAL POUNDS OF FEED**  
(Add the total from the pound columns—boxes A, C, E, G)

**Box 8**  
Record on Profit or Loss Statement

**Income**

List all sources of income (receipts) from your project this year. Income may include the value of all breeding stock and other rabbits sold during the project year, equipment sold, meat sold, by-products sold, meat used at home, show premiums, etc.

Date	Items and Description	Quantity	Price or Value Per Unit	Total Amount
8/1	<i>2nd Place Premiums—County Fair</i>	3	\$8.00	\$24.00
10/9	<i>Processed fryers</i>	5	\$5.00/carcass	\$25.00

**Total Income**

\$

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Record Box 9 on Profit or Loss Statement

**Box 9**



## Profit or Loss Statement

<b>Income</b>	
A. Closing Inventory Totals from Facilities and Equipment (Box 2), Feed and Supplements (Box 4), and Rabbits Kept (Box 6) .....	\$ _____
B. Total Income from Market Rabbits, Premiums Won, etc., sold during project year (Box 9) .....	\$ _____
<b>Total Income</b> (Add A and B) .....	\$ _____
<b>Expenses</b>	
A. Beginning Inventory Totals from Facilities and Equipment (Box 1), Feed and Supplements (Box 3), and Rabbits (Box 5) .....	\$ _____
B. Total Operating Expenses (Box 7) .....	\$ _____
C. Feed Expenses during project year (Box 8) .....	\$ _____
D. Interest paid on loans for the project .....	\$ _____
<b>Total Expenses</b> (Add A, B, C, and D) .....	\$ _____
<b>Total Profit or Loss</b>	
(Total Income – Total Expenses = Profit or Loss) .....	\$ _____

## Breeding Records

When breeding rabbits, accurate and consistent record keeping becomes essential to the success of your breeding program. Doe and buck cage record cards for each rabbit must be kept up to date. Information kept on a doe's breeding record tells you if she has conceived on a regular basis during the year, if she is prolific, and has the ability to properly nurse and care for her litters. It is important to keep an accurate buck breeding record to know if he has settled all of his does during the year. Also, on this card you record information on the growth performance of his offspring.

Complete the Doe and Buck Breeding Records below for your project breeding doe and/or buck. If you have more than one doe and/or buck, duplicate the records and complete for all project breeding does and bucks. Attach these to this record section of your project book. If you use cage cards that are similar to these records, or records from a computer program, attach them for all project animals.

### Doe Breeding Record

Cage or Hutch No. \_\_\_\_\_ Name or Ear No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date Born \_\_\_\_\_

Breed \_\_\_\_\_ Sire \_\_\_\_\_ Dam \_\_\_\_\_

Served by Buck No.	Date Bred	Palpated	Date Kindled	Number of Young					Kits Weaned		Date Weaned	Remarks
				Born	Left	Added	Raised	Died	Bucks	Does		



Rate of Gain

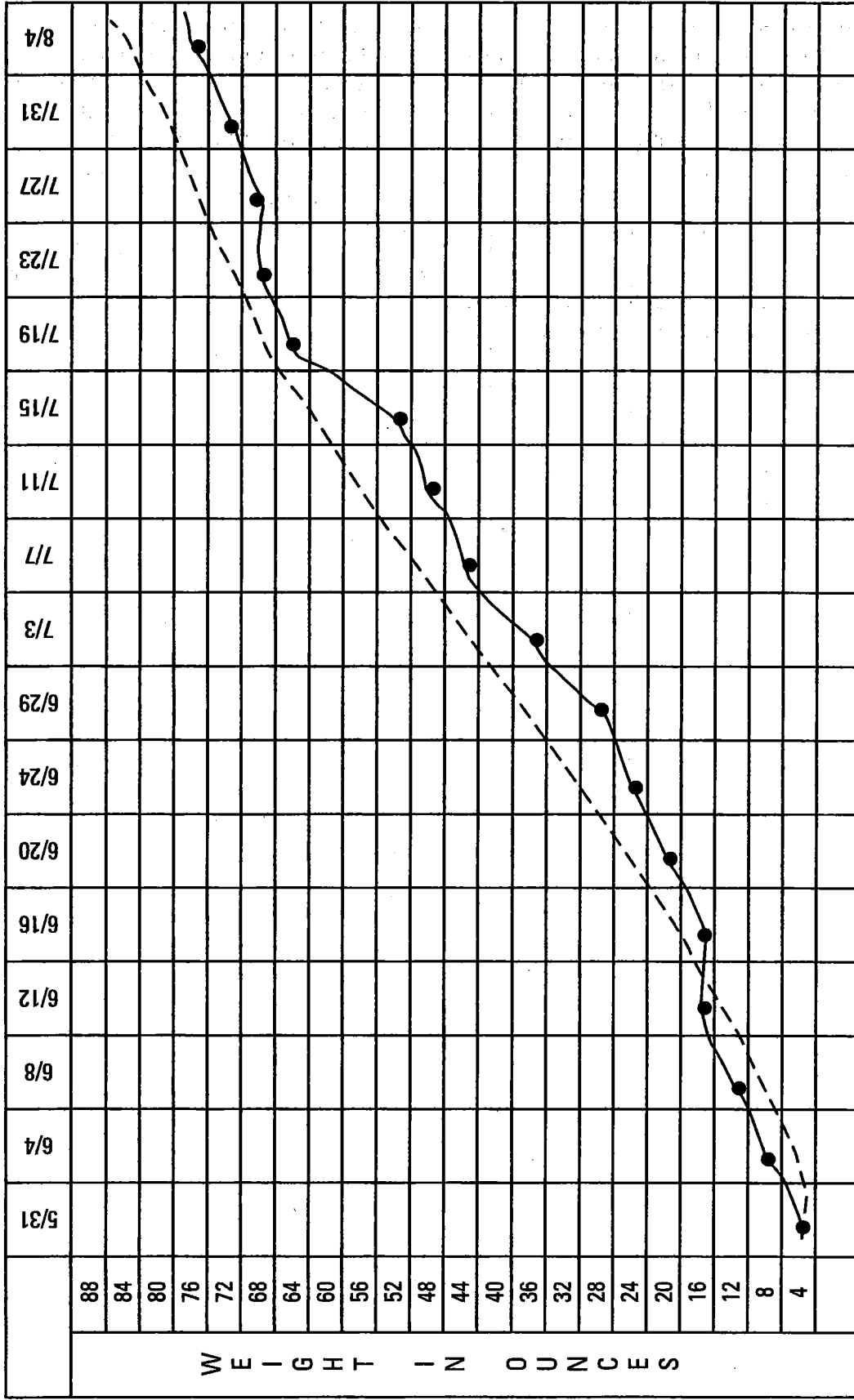
Meat pens consist of three rabbits, all of the same breed and variety. They must not be over 10 weeks old, and must weigh a minimum of 3 pounds each and a maximum of 5 pounds each. Single fryers must meet the same age and weight requirements. Keep an accurate record of each rabbit in your meat pen or your single fryer's rate of gain. Learn how to adjust the feed accordingly to stay within the required weight limits, and continue humane care of your rabbit projects.

Description and Tattoo # of Rabbit	Ending Weight A	Starting Weight B	Total Pounds Gained (A - B) C	Total Days on Feed D	Average Daily Gain (C ÷ D)	Total Pounds of Feed E	Feed Efficiency (Conversion) (E ÷ C)
Crimson NZ55	4 lbs. 12 oz.	2 lbs. 2 oz.	2 lbs. 10 oz.	42	0.05 lb.	13	4.94

### Growth Chart Example

Add pages for additional rabbits.

Completing a growth chart gives you a visual representation of how your rabbit is growing. Below is an example.



1. Record the initial weight of your rabbit on the first column of the growth chart.
2. Mark the estimated final weight of your rabbit on the last column of the growth chart.
3. Draw a dashed line (---) between these two marks, either straight or curved, as you expect the growth to occur.
4. You can either record the weight in ounces for Estimate of Required Average Daily Gain (next page) or convert weight to pounds.

### Not Required for Pet Rabbit

### Growth Chart

Add pages for additional rabbits.

1. Record your rabbit's weight each time it is weighed during the feeding period. Record these marks in a solid line (—) or a different color than your estimated growth curve.
2. Mark the final fair (sell) weight of your rabbit on the last column of the growth chart.
3. Draw a line connecting all the points at which you weighed your rabbit to show the actual growth curve.
4. Compare your rabbit's actual gain performance with what you had planned to do.

Complete the growth chart below, following the example shown previously. Keep date intervals consistent (for example, every 4 days, every week, etc.)

	88																				
	84																				
	80																				
	76																				
	72																				
	68																				
	64																				
	60																				
	56																				
	52																				
	48																				
	44																				
	40																				
	36																				
	32																				
	28																				
	24																				
	20																				
	16																				
	12																				
	8																				
	4																				
W E I G H T I N O U N C E S																					

Estimate of Required Average Daily Gain (ADG)

$$\begin{array}{rclclcl}
 \text{Estimate Proper} & & \text{Beginning} & & \text{Total} & & \text{Days in} & & \text{Required} \\
 \text{Finished (Market)} & \text{---} & \text{Weight} & = & \text{Required} & \div & \text{Feeding} & = & \text{Average Daily} \\
 \text{Weight} & & & & \text{Gain} & & \text{Period} & & \text{Gain} \\
 \underline{5 \text{ lbs.}} & \text{---} & \underline{1 \text{ lb.}} & = & \underline{4 \text{ lbs.}} & \div & \underline{50 \text{ days}} & = & \underline{0.08 \text{ lb./day}}
 \end{array}$$

Project Weight Record

(Add pages for additional rabbits)

The ideal weight for market rabbits is a minimum of 3 pounds and a maximum of 5 pounds. Check your county project guidelines for the required weight for market rabbits to be shown at your fair. From the time your market rabbits are weaned until shown is relatively short; therefore, it is important to weigh them at least twice a week to know how much weight they are gaining. Use scales that are calibrated to weigh to the nearest ounce.

Figure Average Daily Gain each time your rabbit is weighed and compare it to the required daily gain.

Date	Weight	ADG	Comments	Date	Weight	ADG	Comments
5/31	6 ozs.	NA	Eating well				
6/4	9 ozs.	3 ozs.					

Estimate of Required Average Daily Gain (ADG)

$$\begin{array}{rclclcl}
 \text{Estimate Proper} & & \text{Beginning} & & \text{Total} & & \text{Days in} & & \text{Required} \\
 \text{Finished (Market)} & \text{---} & \text{Weight} & = & \text{Required} & \div & \text{Feeding} & = & \text{Average Daily} \\
 \text{Weight} & & & & \text{Gain} & & \text{Period} & & \text{Gain} \\
 \text{_____} & \text{---} & \text{_____} & = & \text{_____} & \div & \text{_____} & = & \text{_____}
 \end{array}$$