

**2008 RABBIT DECATHLON
JUNIOR DIVISION**

Anatomy and Physiology

1. Which of the following is not part of a rabbit's digestive system?

- a. cecum
- b. esophagus
- c. large intestine (colon)
- d. heart

(Answer: d – heart)

2. What is the act of eating feces called?

(Answer: Coprophagy)

3. True or False – You can tell a rabbit's age by its teeth.

(Answer: False)

4. The condition where the rabbit cannot hold the front or hind legs under the body is called what?

- a. Slobbers
- b. Racy
- c. Splayed
- d. Pigeon breasted

(Answer: Splayed)

5. Is the average body temperature of a rabbit higher, lower or about the same as yours?

(Answer: Higher – avg. normal body temp of a rabbit can be between 101 – 103 degrees F. Human avg. = 98.6)

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Nutrition

1. What serves as energy for body functions?

(Answer: Fat)

2. Which type of nutrient is a source of bulk in the diet?

- a. Vitamins
- b. Minerals
- c. Protein
- d. Fiber

(Answer: d-Fiber)

3. What is the most common nutritional problem of both show rabbits and humans in the US?

(Answer: Too much fat or sugar, which causes weight problems)

4. A substance containing nitrogen found as a vital element in all living organisms is what?

(Answer: Protein)

5. Which of the following is not a mineral?

- a. Calcium
- b. Sodium
- c. Potassium
- d. Niacin

(Answer: d-Niacin is a vitamin. All the rest are minerals.)

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Housing and Equipment

1. What are two things you can do for winter protection for an outdoor rabbit hutch?

(Answer: Move the hutch closer to a building; cover the sides with heavy plastic; attach a flap of plastic to the front of the cage that can be brought down in very severe weather; give the rabbit lots of straw; put a box in the hutch and move into a sunny area – “Your Rabbit: A Kid’s Guide to Raising and Showing,” pg. 28)

2. What is the recommended depth of a drop pan and why?

(Answer: -- 2 inches, in order to allow the droppings to pass through “Your Rabbit: A Kid’s Guide to Raising and Showing,” pg. 45)

3. If you used 2 different-sized dishes to feed and water your rabbit, which would you use for water – the larger or the smaller one?

(Answer: The larger one)

4. Which is the better type of self feeder to use for your rabbit – one with a solid bottom or one with a screened bottom – and why?

(Answer: The feeder with the screened bottom is better because it allows more fines to fall out of the feed)

5. At what temperature would rabbits most comfortable?

(Answer: 60-65 degrees F, without sudden changes or overcrowding)

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Health and Diseases

1. Snuffles (Pasteurellosis) is one of the most common diseases that strikes domestic rabbits. Which of the following describe the disease?
- a. the disease is very contagious
 - b. the disease can affect the respiratory system, the eyes, ears and other organs
 - c. if left untreated, it can be fatal
 - d. all of these

(Answer: d – all of these are true statements)

2. Which medicine would you use to treat conjunctivitis or weepy eye?

(Answer: Ophthalmic antibiotic ointment – “Rabbit Production,” pg. 208)

3. What is a parasite?

(Answer: An organism that lives on, or within a host animal. An example might be a worm.)

4. The inflammation of the inner membrane of the eyelid is called what?

- a. Coprophagy
- b. Malocclusion
- c. Abscess
- d. Conjunctivitis

(Answer: d- Conjunctivitis)

5. What are the signs of a healthy rabbit?

(Answer: The rabbit will be alert and active with bright eyes and a shiny fur coat. It will also be eating and drinking regularly.)

**2008 RABBIT DECATHLON
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Reproduction and Genetics**

1. True or False. Buphthalmia (also called Blue Eye, Moon Eye or Infantile Glaucoma) is a heritable disease for which there is no treatment. Animals with this condition should not be bred.

(Answer: True)

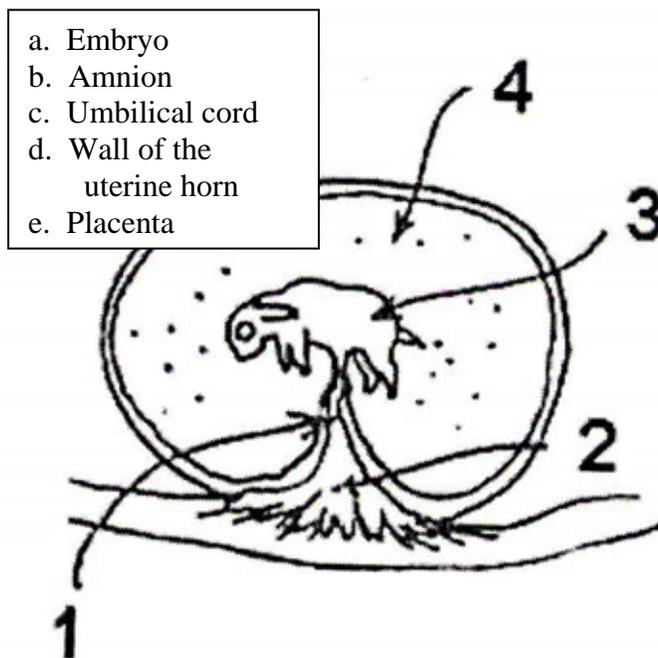
2. True or False. Color and fur type are both traits that are genetically inherited.

(Answer: True)

3. When an overweight doe dies suddenly, just prior to or just after kindling, what disease should you suspect?

(Answer: Ketosis or pregnancy toxemia; usually seen around kindling time in does that are excessively fat – “Rabbit Production,” pg. 226)

4. Match the parts of the picture to the term that best describes them.



(Answer: 1 = Umbilical cord; 2 = Placenta; 3 = Embryo; 4 = Amnion; 5 = Wall of the uterine horn)

5. Is the gestation period for a rabbit longer or shorter than a human?

(Answer: Shorter)

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Terminology

1. In a female rabbit, what is the barren period?

(Answer: The period during which a rabbit does not reproduce)

2. A trio consists of what?

(Answer: A buck and 2 does of the same breed)

3. Name 2 places you might find follicles.

(Answer: 1) Small enlargements on the surface of the ovary that contain egg cells; 2) also, the roots of the hair in the skin (RP))

4. A rabbit between 6 and 8 months of age is also called what?

(Answer: An Intermediate)

5. What is fur called when it moves gently back into position when stroked up?

(Answer: Rollback)

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Body Type Evaluation and Team Scenario

Novice participants identify body type only.

Juniors identify body type and name one other breed with same body type.

Seniors will identify both body type and fur type of the live rabbit sample and then name 2 other breeds with the same body type.

Participants will be expected to know the difference between full arched, semi-arched, commercial, compact, and cylindrical body types. 5 animals will be provided.

Sample Junior Team Problem Scenario from 2007 – New question will be used in 2008

1. Are you in favor or against establishing an age limit for Junior and Senior Divisions for the Decathlon? Why? Give reasons for or against.

Junior Team Sample Scenario Rubric from 2007

	Poor 1	Fair 2	Good 3	Excellent 4	Score
Focused Topic	The information rambles and does not pinpoint one particular aspect	Briefly mentions the topic for both but gives 2 details	Describes the topic for comparing both and gives 3 examples for each	Writing clearly defines topic for comparison and goes on to give 4 or more specific details	
Gave Reasons Why?	Never mentions any reasons	Gives very little reasons why	Gives some reasons why	Gives a great deal of well thought out reasons	
Gives supporting information for above reasons	Does not give any supporting information	Only points out one or two supporting informational opinions	Points out several informational opinions	Shows many well thought out opinions for their reasons why they are for or against	
Well organized	Lacks topic sentences and has no logical sequence	writing only gives one topic sentence and its sequence is confusing	writing includes some topic sentences and is somewhat sequential	both sections begin with a clearly stated topic sentence and the sections follow a logical sequence	
Clear and Understandable	Very difficult to follow	Mostly difficult to follow and understand	Mostly easy to understand	Easy to read and follow the opinions given	
Worked together as a group	Only one person participates little to no leadership	One or two participate however there is little discussion about the topic	Many participate and some discussion about topic	All participate and there is a lot of discussion about the topic	
				Total	