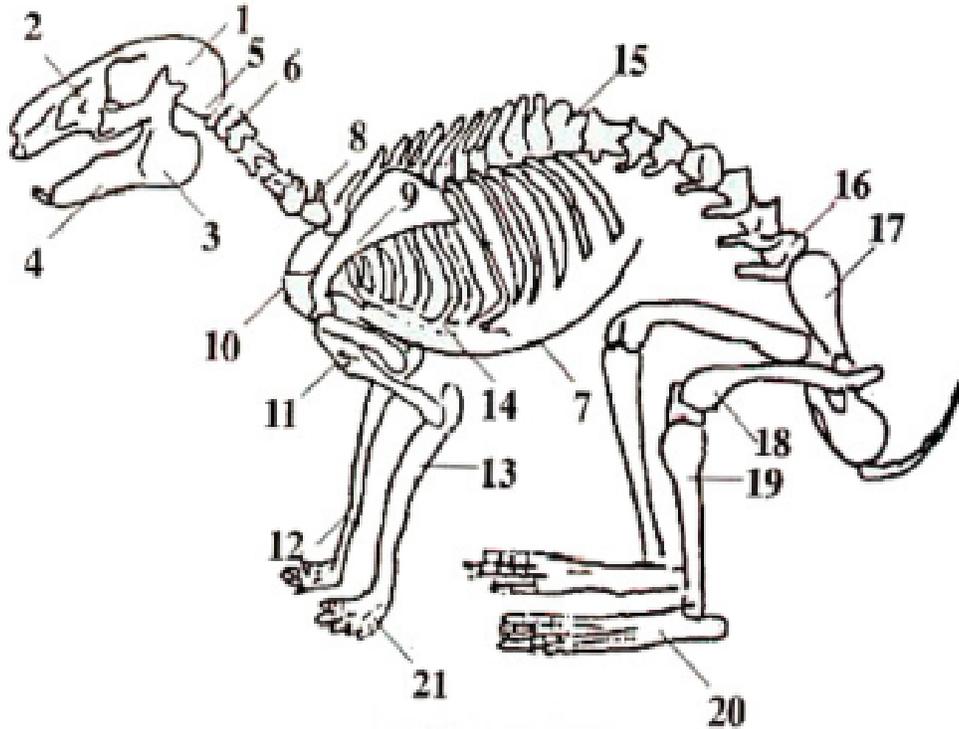


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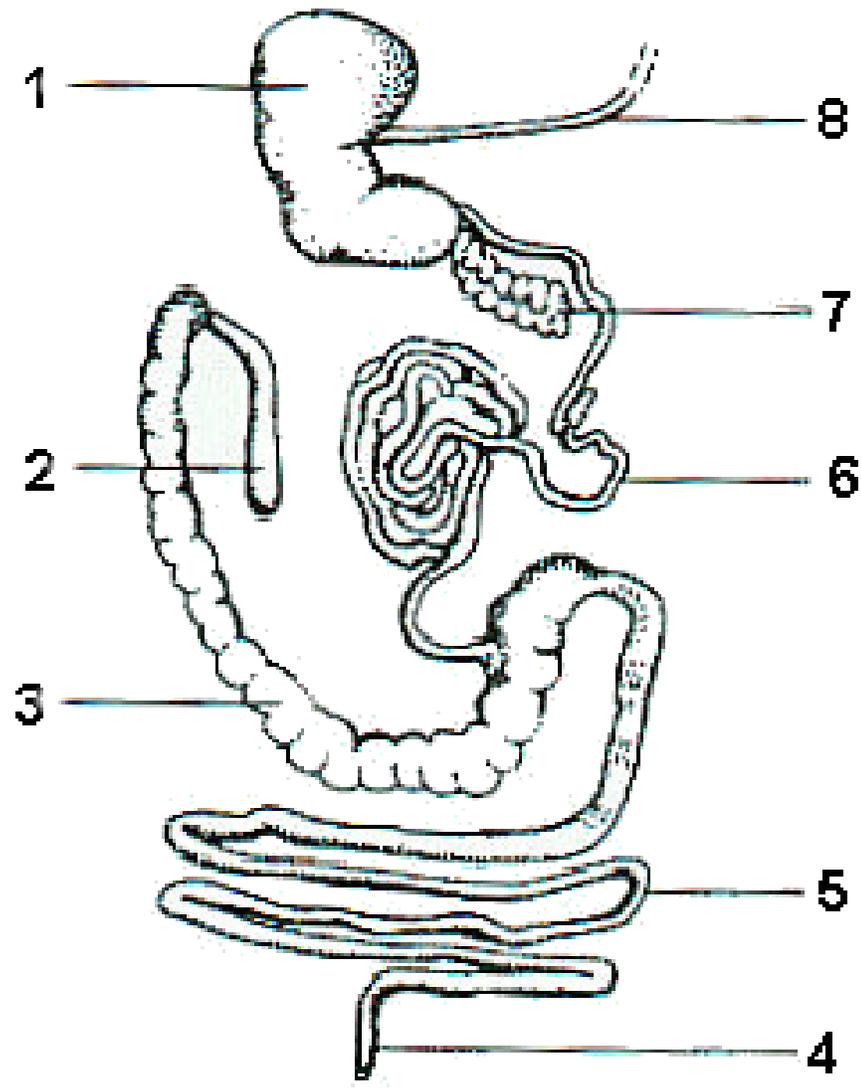
Anatomy and Physiology

1. Using the skeleton diagram, point to the Pelvis.



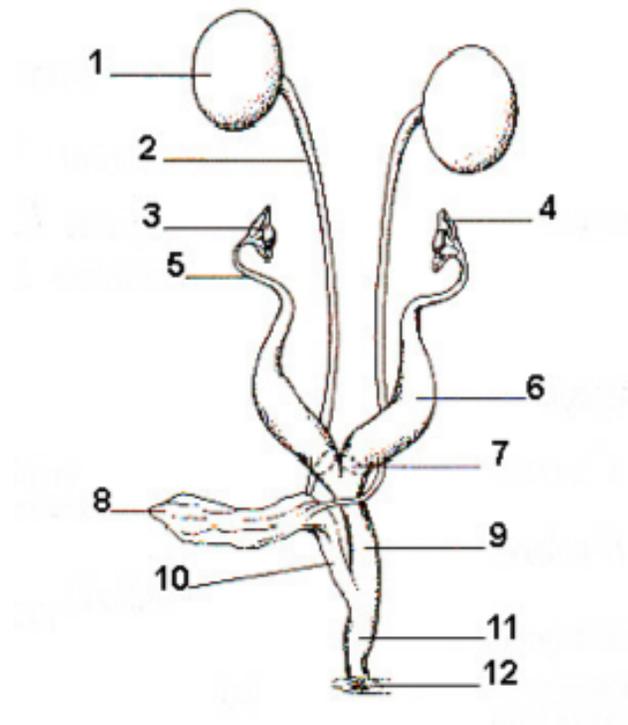
(Answer: #17 --“Kansas 4-H Rabbit Curriculum,” Rabbits, Level III, Recognizing The Rabbit’s Bony Parts, Handout I, pgs. 1 and 3)

2. Locate the part on the diagram where most of the digestion takes place.



(Answer: 6 small intestine -- "Rabbit Production," pg. 141)

3. From the numbered diagram, point to the organ that is responsible for producing eggs (or ova) and hormones. What is it called?



(Answer: #3, Ovary -- show Figure 11-3 (a) of the reproductive tract of the female rabbit in "Rabbit Production," pg. 249

4. Yes or No. Do rabbits have molar teeth?

(Answer: Yes)

5. Which of the following is not part of the rabbit urinary tract?
- a. kidney
 - b. bladder
 - c. aorta
 - d. urethra

(Answer: c – aorta)

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Nutrition

1. Name 5 water soluble vitamins.

(Answer: B₁ Thiamine; B₂ Riboflavin; Niacin; Pyridoxine B₆; Pantothenic Acid; Biotin; Choline; Folic Acid; B₁₂; Vitamin C)

2. True or False. Angora or long haired rabbits need more protein in their diets than short haired rabbits.

(Answer: True. They require more protein than short haired rabbits because all that extra hair is protein and it takes lots of energy and protein to make it.)

3. There are 10 essential amino acids needed in a rabbit's feed. Amino acids are the building blocks for what nutrient?

(Answer: Protein "Rabbit Production," pg. 171)

4. Which of the following is not a mineral

- a. Selenium
- b. Calcium
- c. Phosphorus
- d. Folic Acid

(Answer: d – Folic Acid – is a vitamin)

5. What is the protein supplement of choice in rabbit rations, is highly palatable and digestible, and has a good amino acid balance?

(Answer: Soybean meal – Rabbit Production pg 171)

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Housing and Equipment

1. What supplies should you have available when you have a quarantine area?

(Answer: Separate clothing and foot covers, disinfectants and hand washing facilities)

2. Name 2 reasons why an outdoor hutch should have an enclosed area.

(Answer: Protection from the elements: rain, wind, drafts, direct sunlight)

3. The size of a hutch should be determined by what? In other words, how do you know how big your hutch should be if you have a 3 pound rabbit?

(Answer: A hutch should be at least 1 cubic foot per 3 pounds of rabbit)

4. Why should you put drainage holes in the bottom of a nestbox?

(Answer: Damp nestboxes can contribute to diseases in young rabbits – Your Rabbit pg. 82)

5. What would be an advantage of installing an automatic waterer?

(Answer: If you have more than 6 does, it cuts down on labor and spread of diseases – Rabbit production pg 69)

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Health and Diseases

1. What is Hutch Burn and what is an appropriate treatment for Hutch Burn?

(Answer: Hutch Burn is a condition caused by exposure to urine in a wet, unclean hutch. Symptoms may include: irritated vent and genitals will be red, chapped looking, and may have brownish crusts over the area. Keeping hutch floors clean and dry and applying an antibiotic ointment to any lesions hastens recovery.)

2. Coccidiosis is a common and worldwide disease of rabbits. It is a _____?
- a. Protozoal disease
 - b. Bacterial disease
 - c. Viral disease
 - d. Fungal disease

(Answer: a – protozoal disease)

3. What is young doe syndrome?

(Answer: After a healthy litter is 4-10 days of age, the doe dies. Sometimes diarrhea is observed. It usually is more common in 1st and 2nd litter does, but can occur in does of any parity.)

4. This disease is a bacterial disease of rodents and lagomorphs transmitted by bites of fleas, _____ flies, ticks and lice. It is contracted primarily by people handling infected wild rabbits. What _____ is it?

- a. Tularemia
- b. Rabies
- c. Pasteurellosis
- d. Dermatitis

(Answer: a- Tularemia)

5. Which of the following is not a cause of respiratory problems in rabbits?
- a. Poor ventilation
 - b. High humidity
 - c. Too cold
 - d. Poor sanitation

(Answer: c- Too cold. Rabbits are cold tolerant.)

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Reproduction and Genetics

1. Which is bigger, a gene or a chromosome?

(Answer: A chromosome is bigger.)

2. If a rabbit carries both Dwarf genes, will it be able to reproduce?

(Answer: No. This is a lethal combination, and the rabbit dies shortly after birth -- "Rabbit Production pgs. 305)

3. The largest unit of inheritance that is found in the nucleus of the cell is what?

- a. Gene
- b. DNA
- c. Chromosome
- d. Allele

(Answer: DNA)

4. If Humans have 23 pairs of chromosomes, for a total of 46 chromosomes, how many chromosomes do rabbits have?

(Answer: 22 pairs, for a total of 44 chromosomes)

5. If a rabbit is spayed, can it reproduce?

(Answer: no – Female rabbits are spayed (ovariohysterectomized) to prevent unwanted pregnancy and uterine cancer. Uterine tumors are the most common type in female rabbits and often are associated with serious blood loss. Spaying female rabbits may also help to prevent or reduce territorial aggression among females.

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Terminology

1. What is a hybrid rabbit? (Hint: It's not a new kind of German automobile).

(Answer: A hybrid is the offspring of parents of different breeds, varieties, species or genera. RP)

2. What is a pheromone?

(Answer – A volatile hormone or chemical produced by one individual that is perceived by and stimulatory to another individual of the same species)

3. What is a slipped crown?

(Answer: Placement of the crown too far forward, or too far back, on the head of some lop breeds, causing the ear carriage to be misplaced. (SOP))

4. What is a nick?

(Answer: A nick is a mating that produces offspring superior to either parent (RP)

5. Define prolific?

(Answer: Fertile, reproducing freely, producing large litters - RP)

**2008 RABBIT DECATHLON
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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

Senior Team Problem Scenario

Are you in favor or against establishing an age limit for Junior and Senior Divisions for the Decathlon? Why? Give reasons for or against. If you were the contest official, give possible solutions.

Senior 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 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 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	
Possible Solutions	None given	One solution given but doesn't follow any logic	Gave several solutions but not well defined or organized thoughts	Several solutions given that were well thought out and organized	
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	