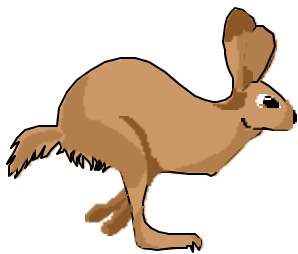


SELECTING STOCK

A Brief History of The Rabbit

Rabbits have been around for about 30-40 million years and according to their fossilized remains, have changed little since that time. When they have changed it was because of man's influence. Spain is considered to be the original home of the rabbit, as relics of them have been found on the Spanish peninsula dating back over 600,000 years. The Phoenicians are credited with helping to spread the rabbit throughout the world. In Turkey there is a Sphinx, supported by 2 rabbits, that dates back to about 1500 B.C. There is very little mention of the rabbit in the Bible and it is unclear as to whether or not it was a rabbit that was being spoken of.



The Romans were the first to build enclosures called Leporarii to bring rabbits under control and raise them in captivity. At first they ran into problems. The enclosures were good enough to control the hares, as they were a surface dweller, but the rabbits were a burrowing animal and they easily tunneled out under the walls. The Romans solved the problem by laying the foundations for the wall deep underground and were then able to keep both the hares and rabbits in.

It was thought by the Romans that rabbits meat aided in the beauty of the Roman women and great quantities of rabbit were consumed by them. Although they did not know it they were consuming the most nutritious meat there is. Even the court doctors were prescribing it for stomach problems. As the Empire grew the Romans spread the rabbit throughout Europe. It was used for hunting and food.

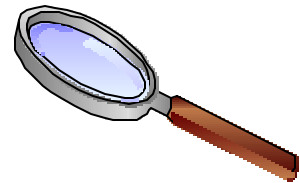
French Monks of the middle ages raised rabbits' in cages kept in the monastery. They were used for food and clothing and the small amount of space required meant that everything could be kept inside. The monks are given credit for the actual domestication of the rabbit. In the wild, mutation for colour probably occurred but could not survive due to easily being taken by predators. In captivity mutations would be saved and watched. Hence the first domestic breed of rabbit produced by the Cistercian monks of Champagne, France were silver in colour. Loosely translated they were known as the Silvers of Champagne or as we know them today Champagne D'Argente. Rabbits were traded freely among the monasteries throughout Europe and those without found them very easy to obtain.

The Normans brought rabbit keeping to England and in 1792 Thomas Berwick produced a book called "Berwick Quadrupeds" which showed 4 kinds of rabbits, large and small tame, Piebalds (white with coloured markings), and Angoras. At about this time it became necessary to start naming the breeds that were being produced and the more fancy the name the higher the price, the more that could be sold. It is also known that usually the name of the breed had absolutely nothing to do with where it was

originated. All Domestic rabbits seen today are offsprings of the European wild rabbits. There have never been any developed from the North American wild rabbits or hares.

Selecting Stock

New members should obtain advice from their Club leader or local Rabbit breeders, in selecting their project animals. It takes experience to be able to select, with accuracy, a good typed rabbit, and this is one of the things which the 4-H Rabbit Project will teach you with the help of experienced people. At the outset however, if you are a new member, seek the advice of the above mentioned people when you are selecting your rabbits and keep in mind that you do not have to purchase your rabbit right away.



It is not necessary to own a rabbit before you can become a 4-H rabbit project member. The well being of the rabbit is of the utmost importance and you, as a new member, should learn how to feed it, house it, and handle it, before you acquire it.

As the rabbit project starts in the fall the breeding of rabbits has started to stop due to the cold weather and shortening of daylight hours. It might be best to select the breed of rabbit you want to raise during your first or second meeting (if you haven't already decided), and then possibly you could make arrangements with a local breeder to hold one for you by making a deposit on it, until you have learned to properly look after it. It's between you and the breeder as to what you do but, keep the rabbit's well being foremost in your mind.

Standards of Perfection For Purebred Rabbits

For every recognized breed of purebred rabbit there is a written standard which describes, in detail, exactly what the breed should look like. It describes all of the breed's physical features and exactly how they are to look and fit together. The purpose for the written standard is so everyone raising that breed will be working towards raising the same typed rabbit for that breed. A recognized breed of rabbit has gone through a lengthy process which takes 3 years to complete. Each of the 3 years must show an improvement in conformation, using its temporary written standard. At the end of the 3 years, if all has gone well, then the breed becomes recognized and its' standard is then placed in a **Standard of Perfection**.

Nova Scotia 4-H currently follows the Standard of Perfection from ARBA, the American Rabbit Breeders Association.

AGE/WEIGHT CLASSES

During almost any conversation about rabbits you are going to hear the words age and weight used frequently.

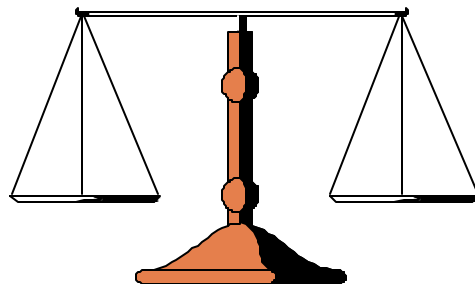
In the Standards of Perfection, there are age/weight classes for every breed of rabbit. As an example, let's look at the age/weight classes for the Netherland Dwarf breed (ARBA).

IDEAL WEIGHTS - NETHERLAND DWARF

Senior Bucks and Does:	6 months of age and over. Not over 2 1/2 pounds (1.1 kg) Ideal weight: 2 pounds (0.9 kg)
Junior Bucks and Does:	Under 6 months of age. Not over 2 pounds (0.9 kg)

The age/weight classes are set up for a reason, which is, if you raise Netherland Dwarf rabbits and at 5 months of age they weigh 1.5 lbs (.7 kg) and at 10 months of age they weigh 2.0 lbs (0.9 kg), then, conformation aside, you are raising good Netherland Dwarfs that grow properly. The age/weight classes show you the ideal way a rabbit should be growing as it ages.

You will also notice that there is a weight tolerance (or allowance) of + or - .45 kg (1 lb) for all the age/weight classes. This is for those breeders who have improved their stock more than the standard calls for and those who are not quite meeting the standard yet. Now if you're missing the tolerances then you are going to have to look at your stock and change your breeding program. Remember, bigger-faster is not better. Your senior rabbits would be disqualified because it would go over its weight tolerance. Consequently, smaller-slower is not good either. Your senior rabbits would be disqualified because it would not make its weight tolerance, and you **CANNOT** place a senior aged rabbit, or any other aged rabbit for that matter, in an age class, younger than it is.



POINT SYSTEM

Another thing you will notice in the standard, for each breed, is a section called points. A point system is applied to a part or group of parts of a rabbit. The higher the number of points applied to a part (s) denotes, or tells, it's importance in the physical makeup (how it looks and feels) of the rabbit. The points are used in the evaluation of judging of the rabbit. The higher the number of points the more important it is when your rabbit is being judged. While you are reading the standard try to apply what you're reading to your rabbit by looking and feeling. It will take a while but you will learn what to look for and recognize it when you see it.

For the Netherland Dwarf, (see below), type is most important, with condition and fur being the least important. Knowing what to look for and how important it is will be of great benefit to you (if you choose to learn it) when choosing your stock. So get yourself a standard and learn what to look for!

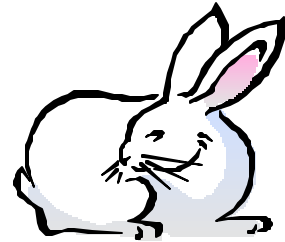
Here are the points for the Netherland Dwarf (ARBA):

Netherland Dwarf	
General Type	70 pts.
Fur	10 pts.
Color	15 pts
Condition	<u>5 pts.</u>
	100 pts.

* The **Pet Category** of rabbits in 4-H shows are for any rabbit that is not a purebred. They are judged on overall health and condition rather than on a point system.

Choosing Your Rabbit

Always place the **health** of the rabbit(s) over everything else.



When choosing a **Fancy Rabbit**, look for:

- The right type and conformation for the breed
- A rabbit whose eyes are bright and sharp
- A rabbit who is alert and active
- A rabbit which has no disqualifications for the breed
- A rabbit that is healthy

When choosing a **Utility Rabbit**, look for:

- The right type and conformation for the breed
- A rabbit whose eyes are bright and sharp
- A rabbit who is alert and active
- A rabbit in the medium size breeds that has good meat qualities (meaty shoulders, wide & deep loin and hind quarters)
- A rabbit that is right size for its age class
- A rabbit that is healthy

When choosing a **Pet Rabbit**, look for:

- A rabbit that is healthy
- A rabbit that is clean
- A rabbit whose eyes are bright and sharp
- A rabbit where everything fits together, with a smooth transition from one part of the body to the other.

Do's & Don'ts for Buying a Rabbit

All the above “things to look for” can help you in deciding whether or not to buy a rabbit from a seller. If you are not satisfied or don't feel comfortable about buying from the seller, then maybe you should consider going to someone else for your rabbit(s). **It's your choice.**

Never, never buy a rabbit out of sympathy, because it's hurt or sick. You will not be able to cure it. You will be leaving yourself open for nothing but trouble and disappointment. More importantly, you will be endangering the health of your fellow club mate's rabbits and their safety has to be first and foremost.

Do not let the price of a rabbit be the reason you buy it. Generally, the lower the price, the lower the quality and possibly its health. When you find a breeder that you want to buy from, tell them what you are going to do with it and you will find that if the breeder is caring and respects you, they will help you.

Determining the Sex of Rabbits

It is very important for you to learn how to determine the sex of rabbits. You will need to know this when you buy or sell rabbits, choose replacement or show stock and plan your breeding programs. It is possible to determine accurately the sex of a day old rabbit but, it is easier when the rabbit is 3 weeks old and much easier at 8 weeks old or at weaning time but, you first must learn what to look for.

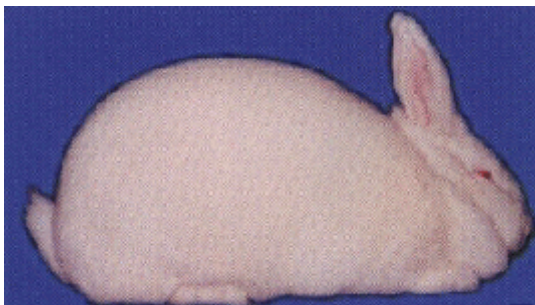
The newborn rabbit's external sex organs appear much the same in both sexes. A special technique, good eyesight, and good light are needed to identify the sex. With one hand take the rabbit by the ears and skin on the shoulder. Rest the rabbit on it's rump with it's feet in the air. Using your other hand place it behind the outstretched hind legs and use your index and forefinger to depress the tail organs, to expose the reddish mucous membrane. In the doe the membrane will form a slit; you can recognize the buck by the small round circle which forms looking like the end of a piece of hose. In older bucks the organ will protrude.

UTILITY BREEDS

New Zealand

The crossing originally of the Belgium Hare and the Golden Fawn produced the New Zealand Red and later the New Zealand White and New Zealand Black.

The breed has been around since about 1912 where its popularity grew and grew and is still growing today. Due to the main reason for its existence, food, it has picked up a few nicknames along the way, such as “Meat King”, and “Baby Beef”. It’s the preferred breed of the commercial producers and has acquired an excellent reputation as a show rabbit.



Its body should be of medium length, not long like the Flemish or short and cobby as in the Dutch. Its hindquarters should be well rounded and meaty with a deep well filled loin and shoulders in proportion. Weights - Senior Bucks 4.5 kg (10 lbs), Senior Does 4.9 kg (11 lbs).

Californian

The Californian has been around since about 1930. It is second only to the New Zealand as the most popular Utility breed used by commercial breeders.

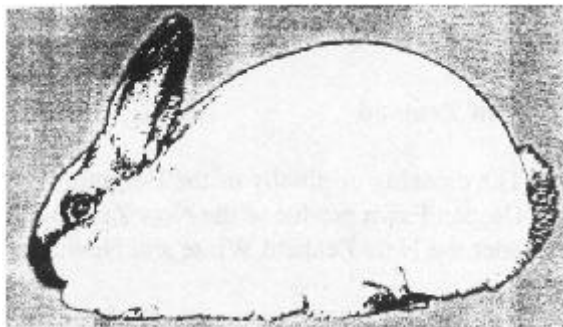
Like the New Zealand, the main reason for its existence is food. It is a bit smaller, but its body is well packed and meaty. It’s also shaped a little different.



To the Californian breeder, nothing can rival its beauty on the show table. Its lustrous coat and black point markings make it a most attractive show animal with its broad shoulders, deep well filled loin, and well rounded hindquarters. Weights - Sr. Buck 4 kg (9 lbs), Sr. Doe 4.3 kg (9.5 lbs).

Champagne D'argente

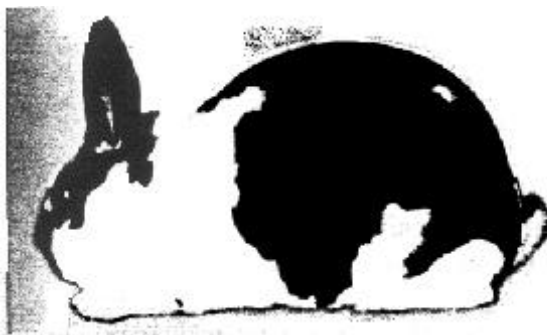
Some rabbit historians say that this was the first purebred of domestic rabbits. Raised in France for over 130 years, the fur is used quite extensively in the garment trade. Monks, from a Monastery in the province of Champagne, were the originators of this breed. Its fur colour is Silver, and Silver in French is Argente, hence the name Champagne D'Argente or the Silver's of Champagne.



The breed is judged primarily for meat purposes. It is finely boned with good meat qualities. On the show table, in prime coat, it is very hard to beat. The young of this breed are born jet black and begin silvering out at around 6 weeks of age. Weights - Sr. Buck 4.5 kg (10 lbs), Sr. Doe 4.8 kg (10.5 kg).

Satin

The Satin Fur, which is a mutation, appeared in a litter of Havanas in Indiana in 1934. The ones with the mutated fur were bred with others and eventually the Satin breed was born. The term Satin truly describes the fur of the breed and the fur is what makes this breed a breed.



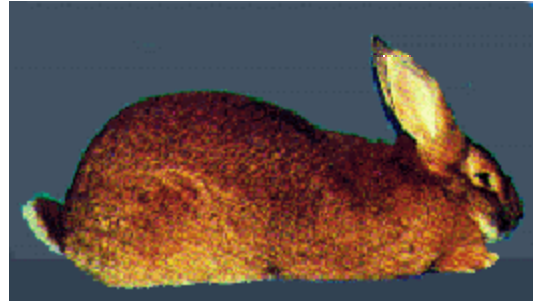
The fur is soft and silky and has a very noticeable brilliance or sheen, meaning, it does not shine like some normal furred rabbits, it glows. This comes about because, unlike normal fur, its hair shaft is hollow and the light passes through it and makes the colours come alive. One thing you can be sure of if there is no sheen, it's not a Satin.

The Satin is an ideal exhibition and commercial rabbit. Its excellent meat producing qualities and the lustrous sheen of its fur when on the show table, will rival any breed of rabbit for Best in Show. Weights - Sr. Buck 4.3 kg (9.5 lbs) , Sr. Doe 4.5 kg (10 lbs).

Flemish Giant

The Flemish Giant is the largest of all breeds. Opinions differ as to the true origin, but it is understood that the name originated in Flanders, Belgium.

Its forbearers had been bred in Europe for several hundred years. It's unknown when its present characteristics were finally developed. The breed is supported by the oldest and one of the strongest speciality clubs in North America. It is said that, once you raise the breed for a while it gets in your blood and it's almost impossible to get it out.

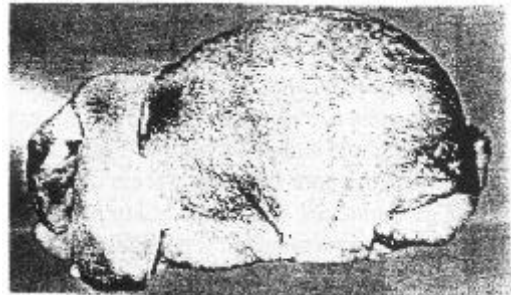


Although it is considered a commercial breed, its slow growth and large bone make it very uneconomical to raise in a commercial situation for food. However, once it is placed on the show table it's a different matter. People just stare in silence at this gentle "Giant". Weights - Sr. Buck 6.3 kg (14 lbs), Sr. Doe 7 kg (15 lbs).

FANCY BREEDS

French Lop

This breed has been around since the mid 1850's. It is believed to have been developed from a crossing of the English Lop and the Flemish Giant. One thing the French Lop is noted for is its personality. At times it seems like it is trying to talk while it investigates everything you are doing. It is also rather docile and good mannered, making it a real favourite among the public at fairs and exhibitions.



With its massive size, bold head, and its ears framing the head, giving with the crown, the appearance of an inverted horseshoe, it's a hard breed to resist. Weight - Sr. Buck 5 kg (11 lbs), Sr. Doe 5.5 kg (12 lbs)

Dutch

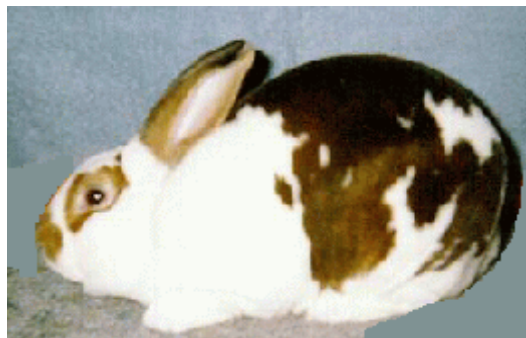
Originating in Holland, it is one of the oldest known breeds and one of the most popular of the Fancy rabbits. Its markings are purely genetic. Also, almost as soon as the litter is born you are able to tell the mis-marked ones, which means you will know right off how many you will have for sale as pets and how many you will keep for breeding stock or show stock. This saves you the time and money of growing the mis-marked ones up until they're mature, to see if they are worthkeeping.



The person who raises Dutch must be dedicated to the breed. The cheeks, neck, blaze, undercut, feet and more must all be marked their certain ways and breeders must constantly pay attention to these markings while at the same time, placing them on the proper, compact and cobby, Dutch body. They are high spirited and inquisitive and on the show table a perfect Dutch is unbeatable. Weight - Sr. Buck 2 kg (4.5 lbs) , Sr. Doe 2 kg (4.5 lbs)

Rex

The Rex breed is another breed that, like the Satin, its fur is the reason for the breed. It had appeared as a mutation, from parent stock resembling the Belgium Hare, in France. It was not until 1919 that these mutations were bred together and the Rex breed was born.



The fur should be short and plush-like and approximately 5/8" long, extremely dense, straight and upright, and should be the same length all over its body. With your hand open press down on this fur. If it's proper Rex fur you will be able to feel a moderate resistance to it being pressed down. If there is no resistance it's poor fur, and if there is strong resistance it's poor fur.

Although the Rex is a Fancy breed it was and still is, used for food production. Its pelt is extremely valuable to the garment industry, so nothing goes to waste. If you are planning on raising Rex, you will have to pay close attention to their feet, as they are very susceptible to sore hocks , due to the thin layer of fur covering them. A partial solid floor in their cage will eliminate this problem.

As a show animal they are extremely beautiful and add a lot of class to the rabbitry that raises them. Weight - Sr. Buck 3.6 kg (8 lbs), Sr. Doe 4 kg (9 lbs)

Havana

The Havana first appeared in Holland in 1898. They spread rapidly throughout Europe and England, and finally came to North America in 1916. The Chocolate Havana was the only colour variety, until 1956 when the Blue was developed. In 1980, the Black Havana joined the ranks to give us a choice of three colours.



While the Havana has a compact and cobby body with meaty shoulders and hindquarters, making it a nice small meat rabbit, it is the fur that makes this animal unique. Dubbed the “the Mink of the Rabbit family”, its fur is soft, dense, and extremely lustrous. The fur has equal importance to the type when being shown.

4-H Members have benefited greatly from this breed. A good beginners rabbit, the Havana normally has a mild, easy-going disposition, making it easy to handle and care for. On the show table, the lustre of their fur and their gentle manner make them one of the top contenders for the Best in Shows. Weight - Sr. Buck & Sr. Doe 2.5 kg (5.5 lbs)

Holland Lops

This is the smallest of the lop breeds. It was developed in the Netherlands by a Mr. Adrian DeCock in the late 1950's and came to America in 1976. They became a recognized breed in 1980 in the United States.

Curiosity and an endearing personality can best describe this breed. It is highly inquisitive (nosey) from the time you walk into the rabbitry until the time you leave, and it watches everything you do. This curiosity carries right on to the show table where it has to investigate everything. Each year they are becoming more and more popular as a show animal and they are packing up their share of Best in Shows.



They should resemble the French Lop in giving the appearance of a massive little lop. They are not a miniature duplicate of a French Lop though, because they do have their own individuality. The motto of its speciality club is “The Hallmark Breed” and that says it all. Weights - Sr. Buck & Sr. Doe 1.4 kg (3.0 lbs)

American Fuzzy Lop

The American Fuzzy Lop is one of our more recent breeds, and more or less just a woolly version of the Holland Lop. Though comparable in size, and every bit as curious as the Holland Lop, his woolly coat gives him a whole different look.



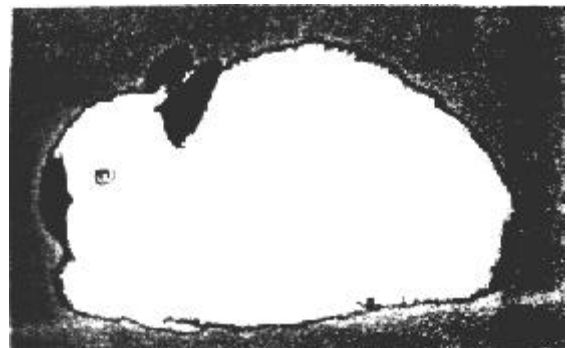
With its short cobby body, covered by 2" of wool, its ears framing an endearing face, it becomes a very hard breed to resist. The body should be well rounded and well filled, with no rise to the back from the shoulders to the hindquarters.

Grooming your Fuzzy Lop is not much more consuming than a normal furred rabbit. Extra time should be spent during moults, but other than that his coat will only need an occasional brushing and check for matted clumps. Many short-angora breeders feel over grooming can ruin the animal's prime coat. Grooming once a week should keep your Fuzzy Lop in excellent coat.

The Fuzzy Lop comes in numerous recognized colours, in solid and broken. Weight - Sr. Buck & Sr. Doe 1.8 kg (3.5 lbs)

Jersey Woolly

The Jersey Woolly is another of the recent breeds. A very new breed world-wide, breeders are still striving for a better Jersey and the quality has improved by leaps and bounds.



The Jersey Woolly has a gentle disposition. They are not given to aggressiveness nor are they over excitable. The wool on a Jersey is somewhat different than other angoras; 2-3" in length and when prime, the wool is full of life. This has to be seen to be believed but, when touched, the wool will actually move freely on its own. Small tufts of wool on the ears are allowed but, most Jerseys today do not have these. The Jersey Woolly should have a well developed wool cap on the head with side trimmings on the face. Grooming is much the same as the Fuzzy Lop. The body should be cobby, shoulders nearly equal in width with the hindquarters and well rounded. Protruding hip bones can be a problem with this breed, but that is gradually being improved upon. Weight - Sr. Buck & Sr. Doe 1.6 kg (3 lbs)

Mini Rex

This is another of the newer breeds. It was officially recognized as a breed, at the 1986 American Rabbit Breeders Association (ARBA) convention in Columbus, Ohio. Mona Berrywell was the originator of the Mini Rex breed. Since that time the breed's popularity has soared by leaps and bounds.



In the simplest of terms, as its name suggests, it is a miniature of the standard Rex. It should show balance and uniformity throughout. To the touch its body should be covered with firm flesh and no protruding bones should be felt. In other words, it should not feel skinny. Their fur is the same as the standard Rex's with the same plushness and resistance. Like the standard Rex you will have to pay attention to their feet as they too have less fur on them, compared to the normal furred rabbits and are subject to sore hocks. So, if you are going to raise them you are going to have to take extra precautions, like using a partial solid floor.

On the show table the Mini Rex has been holding its own and is showing up in the winners section more and more. They are available in solid and broken colours. Weight - Sr. buck 1.8 kg (4.0 lbs) & Sr. Doe 2 kg (4.25 lbs)

Netherland Dwarf

This is the smallest of all breeds of rabbits. It was developed in Holland by crossing the Polish with a small rabbit from the Netherlands. Coming to England in 1948 and Canada in the early 70's, it has become one of the top four most popular Fancy rabbits on our show tables.



It is a truly miniature breed with a short, compact, well-rounded cobby body with wide shoulders, well-developed loin and hindquarters. With the Netherland Dwarf when you see a good one you will know it. When everything is put together right you could compare its body to a short piece of 2x3 with straight lines from the shoulders to the hindquarters on the top, sides, and bottom. Now on one end of it place neatly, a round (in all directions) head with 2" long ears and you will have a perfect dwarf. It is very alert and inquisitive and with its bold and bright eyes, it doesn't miss a thing.

Where it is such a popular breed, raised by so many people, there are many, many different strains available. Some of these strains are very hyper-active and should be avoided. You and your rabbit have to work together, so it is best for you if you spend your time handling it instead of trying to catch it. They are available in 30 plus colours that are classed in 5 groups; Solids, Shaded, Agouti, Tans, and A.O.V.'s (any other variety). Weights -Sr. Buck & Sr. Doe 1.1 kg (2 lbs)

Angora

The Angora rabbit, which originated in Ankara, Turkey, has been around for hundreds of years. The first official mention of the Angora was in a 1765 French encyclopedia. It is the only rabbit that has a wool coat as opposed to the other breeds that have “fur” coats, except for Jersey Woollys and Fuzzy Lops.



Presently the Angora has 4 recognized breeds; **French** has no trimmings on its head, ears, feet, or legs; **English** has heavy furnishings and trimmings on its head, ears, feet, and legs; **Giant** has furnishings and trimming similar to the English, but not as dense; **Satin** has some side trimmings on its head only. As the name suggests it has Satin type wool. The Satin Angora is also the only breed of domestic rabbit that was made in Canada. Its originator was Helen Farley of Ontario. Weight -French Sr. Buck & Doe 4.8 kg (10 lbs), English (the smallest) Sr. Buck 2.7 kg (6.0 lbs), Sr. Doe.3 kg (6.5 lbs), Giant Sr. Buck 4.3kg (9.5 lbs), Sr. Doe 4kg (10 lbs), Satin Sr. Buck & Sr. Doe 3.6 kg (8 lbs)

Angoras are a bit smaller than the medium weight breeds. The most common Angoras found in this area are the English, and the French. They are raised entirely for their wool. Good Angora wool, when mature, will be about 3" long. When harvesting the wool, it should be plucked (only during it's moult) or shaved, but not cut. Angora rabbit wool has some unique characteristics unlike regular Angora wool that makes it ideal for spinning. It gives a tighter join and will not shed. It is easily spun and gives a much softer garment than regular Angora wool from other animals. Angoras require more upkeep than normal furred rabbits but if the upkeep is regular, then it is not too time consuming.

Raising Angoras as project animals could lead to a very interesting and rewarding hobby if the time is available to the member.



ACTIVITY IDEAS

1. Complete the “Questionnaire on Selecting Stock” located on page 16 of this chapter.
2. Visit a rabbit show. Rabbit breeders or fur & feather clubs in your area will likely be able to provide you with a list of upcoming shows. It’s a great chance to see and learn about a variety of different breeds.
3. Visit a rabbit breeder in your area. They are a great source of information on raising and caring for rabbits, and can offer lots of advice on what to look for when you’re buying rabbits.
4. Play “Name that Rabbit”. Photocopy pictures of rabbits from this manual. Print the names of breeds on pieces of paper and have members match the names to the breeds.
5. Complete the puzzle below.

“Which Breed am I?”

1. I am a utility rabbit, I weigh about 4-4.3Kg and have a lustrous white coat and black point markings. I am a _____
2. I am a fancy rabbit and known as the “Hallmark” breed. I am very little, with lop ears and an apple shaped head. I come in many colours both solid and broken. I am a _____
3. I too am a fancy breed. I am the smallest of all the dwarf breeds. My ears are upright but very short. My head is round and my body is almost square. I am a _____
4. I am a Utility breed. My fur makes me famous, it is soft and silky with a brilliant sheen. The unique hair shaft is what gives my coat its superb sheen. I am a _____
5. I am so big most people think I am a good commercial rabbit but I’m actually a fancy. I have a massive head framed by lop ears. I can weigh 5-5.5Kg I am a _____
6. I too am a rather big fancy rabbit but not near as big as my friend above. My unique fur has given me a lot of fame. It is extremely dense, short and plush-like, in fact, my coat stands upright. I am a _____

QUESTIONNAIRE ON SELECTING STOCK

A. Before acquiring your rabbit you should know how to:

B. When choosing your first rabbit you should: (YES or NO)

1. Have a good idea of what breed you want. _____
2. Accept a free rabbit from a neighbour who doesn't want it any more, plus it's not healthy. _____
3. Buy one from a pet store, although the owners aren't sure what breed it is. _____
4. Buy from a rabbit club member who is known and reliable. _____
5. Ask the help of your club leader or another reliable rabbit breeder to help you find what you want. _____

C. What size rabbit is best for you. _____

D. What breed of rabbit interests you the most. _____

E. Is your choice a Fancy, Utility or Pet rabbit. _____

F. Name some characteristics you will keep in mind when selecting your rabbit:

G. Name three Utility breeds of rabbits. _____

H. Name three Fancy breeds of rabbits
