

NATIONAL JERSEY WOOLY RABBIT CLUB



EST.

1988

NJWRC

Guidebook





Jersey Wooly Breed History



Bonnie Seely introduced the Jersey Wooly at the 1984 ARBA Convention in Orlando, FL. Bonnie hadworked for several years to perfect a small pet rabbit with longer, relatively easy-care wool. The name of the new breed, Jersey Wooly, was a natural fit for this New Jersey native.

Bonnie initially felt the early Woolies were too large, so in 1981 she selected three to breed to Netherland Dwarfs to bring the size down. Unfortunately, these early crosses carried genes for mismatched and white nails. About 90% of them displayed this problem. After several years of additional breeding and serious culling, toenail problems are now minimal.

The ARBA Standard of Perfection Committee accepted the first showing of the Jersey Wooly, though several of the animals had white toenails

However, those nails were the basis of the presentation rejection in 1985. It took three more presentations until the Jersey Wooly was officially accepted by the American Rabbit Breeders Association and became a recognized breed at the Madison, Wisconsin, Convention in 1988. In Bonnie's own words, "The ARBA says it's okay to 'Wuv A Wooly, the Fluff of the Fancy'... I might have accepted rejection gracefully, but I'm afraid I (and the 20 or so Wooly breeders around the table) accepted success like a three-year-old. We jumped up and down, screamed, and hugged everyone in sight. It was quite a moment!"

It did not take long for the Jersey Wooly to become one of the more popular breeds of rabbits recognized by the ARBA. In a letter to Tex Thomas, Bonnie Seeley showed foresight by explaining why she wanted the Jersey Wooly to be judged by Groups, she wrote: "1) We didn't want to judge by variety where you have only 1 or 2 rabbits to a class. It is disappointing to compete that way; there are few legs for classes, and it wastes everyone's time. 2) We didn't want to judge just white vs colored. We believe that soon the Wooly will become very popular and the huge classes that would result from having just 2 "varieties" (I know I have used the term incorrectly there) would be very discouraging, especially to beginners....So the Group division seemed like a logical solution, and it does have a sound base, as the ARBA itself divides all colors into these groups..."

This was a wise decision. At the 1999 ARBA Convention, over 700 Jersey Woolies were shown between open and youth. This was also quite a year for the Jersey Wooly in another way: at the Best in Show judging, a sable senior buck, owned and bred by Cheryl Carey of PA, took top group honors, placing the breed in an elite class of select winners. Now we strive and look forward to the coveted ARBA Best in Show!

As of June 2025, this is the list of Group Winners: 1999 Cheryl Cary Open, 2009 Kelsey Deling Youth, 2010 Hannah, Maddie, Iain Mills Youth, 2014 Amber Henderson Open, 2019 Cody Landis Youth, 2023 Madelyn DeSelm Open, 2023 Cody Landis

As of 2022, there has only been one ARBA Best in Show winning Jersey Wooly. In 2019, Cody Landis won BIS at the ARBA convention in Reno, NV, in youth. AFB Xander, a self-senior buck, took top honors for the very first time for a Wooly.



Kelsey Deling, Group Winner, 2009 ARBA Convention in Del Mar, California

In October 2009, the beginning of my senior year of high school, I got on a motorcoach in Iowa with my mom and friends. We rode with our Jersey Woolies for 30+ hours to Del Mar, California, where I was in for an exciting surprise. Of course, I was very humbled to win youth Best of Breed, but at the time was disappointed I could not go with our bus friends to Sea World, as Best In Show was scheduled at the same time. MLW Buzz, my homebred and raised Broken Siamese Sable buck, was chosen as the winner of his group by Cathy Szychulda. MLW Buzz was the first youth Jersey Wooly ever to win a group in youth BIS judging. This definitely was the most memorable moment of my trip to Del Mar as well as my entire youth Jersey Wooly career.

Amber Henderson, Group Winner, 2013 ARBA Convention, Harrisburg, PA

The ARBA 2013 convention was quite the fun adventure. I won Best of Breed out of 477 Open Jersey Woolies with Wonder's Take a Chance, my broken black Sr buck. He went on to represent our breed in Group judging, where he won Group 4. It earned him the honor of competing for the coveted Best in Show title. Chance did not go on to win Best in Show, but did get another look by judge Eric Stewart, who posed him on the table one last time just before announcing the Best in Show rabbit. “



Membership Benefits



- **Guidebook**

This Guidebook, with information about the breed and the club, is intended to help with questions you may have.

- **Newsletter**

A quarterly newsletter keeps you abreast of the latest happenings of the NJWRC. It includes informative articles, photos, club activities, show listings, results, and sweepstake standings.

- **Assistance**

Becoming a member of the NJWRC gives you a place to turn to for assistance. The club is divided into seven regions, each represented by a district director. In addition to being your voice on the Board of Directors, each director can assist you in many areas of rabbit care.

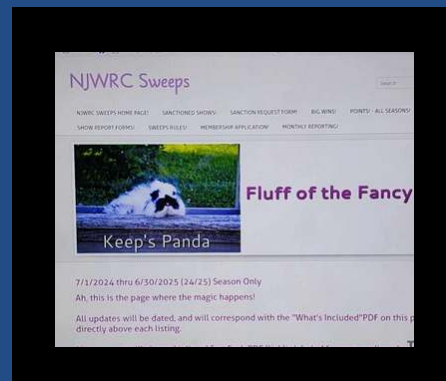
- **Sweepstakes Contest** The Sweepstakes Contests are a yearly event, running from July 1st-- June 30th of each year. Each member accumulates points as they compete in local, regional, and nationally sanctioned* shows. Top placements (nationally and within each district) are awarded at the ARBA national Convention and posted in the newsletter. Competition includes Overall, Award of Excellence, Rabbit of the Year, Herdsman, White Wool, and Colored Wool. *Shows must be sanctioned by both the ARBA and NJWRC. The Sweeps chair, Nicole Schmitt maintains a website with information and all sweep data at njwrcsweeps.com

- **National Shows**

The NJWRC participates in the annual ARBA Show and Convention, held each fall, and its own National Specialty show, hosted by specialty clubs. These shows are held in different locations throughout the US every year.

- **Social Media** The NJWRC has a presence on Facebook. We have a page, National Jersey Wooly Rabbit Club, that gives information on upcoming events, and a member-only discussion group called NJWRC Members.

- **Website** The NJWRC has a website with links to information on membership, educational articles, newsletters, and much more. Visit our website at www.jerseywooly.org



Sweepstakes Rules and Guidelines

The NJWRC Board shall consider all suggestions and concerns expressed by its members and that determine changes to the Sweepstakes rules and guidelines as needed.

1. All members holding current membership in the NJWRC or whose membership has expired for no more than 60 days shall be eligible to compete in the Sweepstakes Contest. Any person whose membership has expired for more than 60 days shall forfeit all Sweepstakes points earned at that time. No points will be reinstated if a person rejoins after allowing their membership to expire past the 60 days.

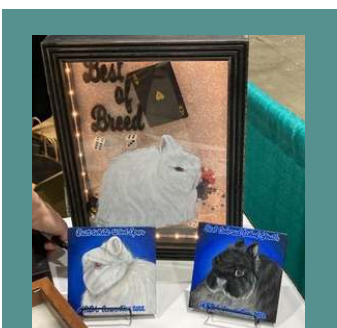
- All points won during the competition are to be recorded and count as the points for each category of the Sweepstakes Contest, for each exhibitor. (“Exhibitor” shall be determined by the name/names in which an entry is made. IE: The name/names appearing as the Exhibitor of the official entry form for a show is how the Sweepstakes points will be recorded for that show.) At no time will points for multiple exhibitors be combined.
- Should multiple members combine to exhibit, they shall be considered as one “Exhibitor”. If any one of those members allows their membership to expire for more than 60 days, all points for that “Exhibitor” shall be forfeited.

2. Separate contests shall be held for both Open and Youth exhibitors. Points earned in Open shall count towards the Open Sweepstakes, and points earned in Youth shows shall count towards the Youth Sweepstakes. A youth exhibitor wanting their Open show points to count in the Open Sweepstakes must notify the Sweepstakes Chairperson by July 1st.

3. Points earned towards the Sweepstakes Contests shall be awarded based on class placements, as well as any additional “bonus” points determined by the NJWRC board.

Class Points to be awarded as follows:

- 1st place in class = 6 points times the number of animals in the class
- 2nd place in class = 4 points times the number of animals in the class
- 3rd place in class = 3 points times the number of animals in the class
- 4th place in class = 2 points times the number of animals in the class
- 5th place in class = 1 point times the number of animals in the class



ARBA National Convention and National Jersey Woolly Class Points to be awarded as follows: 1st place in class = 12 points times the number of animals in the class 2nd place in class = 9 points times the number of animals in the class 3rd place in class = 8 points times the number of animals in the class 4th place in class = 7 points times the number of animals in the class 5th place in class = 6 points times the number of animals in the class 6th place in class = 5 points times the number of animals in the class 7th place in class = 4 points times the number of animals in the class 8th place in class = 3 points times the number of animals in the class 9th place in class = 2 points times the number of animals in the class 10th place in class = 1 point times the number of animals in the class



Bonus Points:

Best of Breed = 1 point times the number of animals shown in the breed

Best Opposite Sex of Breed = 1-point times the number of animals of the same sex as the BOS winner

Best in Show = 1 bonus point times the number of total rabbits in the show.

Reserve In Show/Best 4 Class/BIS-Groups: RIS will be awarded ½ point for every rabbit shown for BIS, rounded to the nearest full point. Best 4-Class will be awarded ½ point for animals in 4 class, rounded to the nearest full point.

4. There shall be multiple categories of the NJWRC Sweepstakes Contest.

Categories shall include:

- **Overall Sweepstakes**-Shall be an accumulation of all class points and bonus points won for BOB, BOS, BIS, and RIS.
- **District**-The top placing open and youth in each district according to Overall Sweepstakes.
- **Award of Excellence**- shall be an accumulation of only those bonus points won for BOB or BOS for each exhibitor
- **Rabbit of the Year**-This shall be an accumulation of only those bonus points won for BOB or BOS for each animal for each exhibitor.
- **Herdsmen**- This shall be an accumulation of points won by individual animals for each exhibitor as follows:
 2 points for each BOB win
 1 point for each BOS win

Points awarded ONLY if the criteria for an ARBA Leg of Grand Champion are met. A maximum of 5 points per animal may be obtained during the Sweepstakes year.0





- **Wool**-This shall be an accumulation of points won in Colored or White Wool (listed separately) classes for each exhibitor.

5. The Sweepstakes year shall be from July 1st of one year through June 30th of the following year. Show reports, to count, must be received before September 1st of the year in which the Sweepstakes contest ends. 6. Fees for sweepstakes sanctions shall be \$10.00 for Op-5-en and \$10.00 for Youth. No points will be awarded for any sweepstakes sanction, for which fees are not received by the Sanction/Sweepstakes Chairperson, in an outer envelope postmarked before the show date. 7. The most current Sweepstakes standings possible shall be included in each issue of the club newsletter. The most current sweepstakes standings shall be sent to the NJWRC Webmaster for updating on or about March 1st, June 1st, September 1st, and December 1st of each year; however, they may be sent more often if feasible. 8. Sweepstakes sanctions for shows that are cancelled or have a date/location change will be honored if held by the end of that same calendar year. Any change due to the above must be received before the original show date. 9. Sweepstakes Awards shall be awarded in each category as allowed in the awards committee budget, with final approval by the NJWRC board.



Galaxy S22 Ultra



Jersey Wooly – Sweeps for Dummies!

Each national breed club runs some sort of sweepstakes program. Each time you show Jersey Woolies at a NJWRC-sanctioned show, you'll accumulate sweepstakes points. The NJWRC season runs from July 1st through June 30th of the following year. Below you'll find a summary of the points contests. As it turns out, I've found there are a lot of NJWRC long-time members who don't understand the whole program either, so you're certainly not alone if you're a bit confused!

The Overall Sweeps consists of:

Class Points: In each class (for instance, Self-Senior Bucks), points are awarded for the top 5 placements as follows: 1st place 6 points for each rabbit in the class, 2nd place 4 points for each rabbit in the class, 3rd place 3 points for each rabbit in the class, 4th place 2 points for each rabbit in the class & 5th place 1 point for each rabbit shown in the class.

NOTE: NJWRC Spring Nationals & ARBA Convention use a different formula, through 10th place as follows: 1st -12, 2nd -9, 3rd -8, 4th -7, 5th -6, 6th -5, 7th -4, 8th -3, 9th -2, & 10th -1 point per number shown in the class.

Bonus Points: Best of Breed (BOB) & Best Opposite of Breed (BOS) bonus points. These points are awarded as: BOB 1 point for each Jersey Wooly shown. BOS: 1 point for each "opposite" Jersey Wooly shown – meaning if BOB is a buck, and you win BOS with a doe, you'd get 1 point for each doe shown.

Best In Show Points: Should you win a Best in Show (all breed shows only - specialty shows don't count for this section), you will receive 1 extra point for every rabbit shown in the entire show.

Award of Excellence consists of: Best of Breed (BOB) & Best Opposite of Breed (BOS) bonus points. These points are awarded as: BOB: 1 point for each Jersey Wooly shown. BOS: 1 point for each "opposite" Jersey Wooly shown - meaning if BOB is a buck, and you win BOS with a doe, you'd get 1 point for each doe shown. (See Bonus Points as noted above – same thing here)

Rabbit of the Year consists of: The individual rabbit also receives points, and they are awarded the same way the exhibitor is awarded the Award of Excellence points. The BOB rabbit receives 1 point for each Jersey Wooly shown, and the BOS rabbit gets 1 point for each "opposite" Jersey Wooly shown. (These are the same as the Bonus Points and Award of Excellence points outlined above.)

The Herdsman of the Year consists of: Truth be told, this one is a bit more complicated! For each BOB an exhibitor wins, they receive 2 Herdsman Points, and for each BOS an exhibitor wins, they receive 1 Herdsman Point. But the exhibitor can only accumulate a maximum of 5 points with a specific animal. So, if you have a "hot" rabbit that's winning & winning & winning, the HM points stop at 5. Also, there are no HM points awarded unless the requirements of a Grand Champion Leg are met within the breed.

The Wool Contests consist of: The NJWRC has both a White Wool & Colored Wool contest. The points are awarded the same way as the Overall Sweeps Points / Class Points outlined above, including the Spring Nationals & ARBA Convention expanded points formula.

What the above contests measure is:

Overall Sweeps = all points earned for every entry by the exhibitor.

Award of Excellence = excellence as measured by an exhibitor's BOB/BOS wins.

Rabbit of the Year = Excellence as measured by each animal's wins.

Herdsman = Excellence as measured across a herd.

Youth Showing in Open: As per the rules, all NJWRC Youth members' points are to be counted in the youth contests, even when showing in open. If you are a youth who shows in Open and wants your points left in open, kindly notify me in writing at your earliest possible convenience! The rules state this notification must be made by July 1st.



OWNING AND CARING FOR YOUR JERSEY WOOLY

General Tips

1. Join the American Rabbit Breeders Association (ARBA)
2. Join your local specialty club.
3. Join your local All-Breed Club
4. Purchase an ARBA Standard of Perfection and familiarize yourself with the Jersey Wooly standard.
5. Attend an All-Breed show and find breeders in your area. Ask questions about husbandry, availability of stock, etc. Feel as many rabbits as possible. Get a feel for what you like in a Jersey Wooly.
6. Assuming you already own a Jersey Wooly, as you have joined the NJWRC, and you still wish to enter the world of breeding and showing, now you'll want to set up your rabbitry. Breeding is not for everyone, and too many people jump in too quickly without spending a few months learning about rabbits. Find a breeder you like and whose rabbits you like. Ask them about mentoring you and helping you to get started. Those who take the time to have a plan experience success sooner, avoid added stress and problems, and tend to stay in the hobby longer. Plan out your rabbitry: plan for the number of holes (cages) you want to have, or you can fit comfortably in your rabbitry. Plan for ventilation, how you will cool and heat, if you will use water bottles or crocks, cage size, the list is endless. Planning will help you to make better decisions and spend less money.
7. Stick with one breed, and one-color group or compatible groups (agouti or shaded based) until you have learned to cull properly (culling is simply removing animals from your herd by selling undesirable breed/show animals as pets, or terminal culling). Know the standard of perfection and can apply it. The biggest mistake is trying to do too many colors at once. Do not fall into the cute color trap; find the best typed rabbit that you can. Only after you are comfortable and have completed the goals you have set for yourself should you add new colors.
8. Know the basis of husbandry. Make sure to have a list of first aid and medicine dosages.
9. Wait for good stock. Buy the best buck you can afford and two complimentary does, preferably from the same lines. Be patient; a good foundation is crucial and will save you heartache and time. This is not as easy as it sounds. You may have to wait for what you want.
10. Do not overbuy. You want to breed your winners. Fill your cages with homebred Jersey Woolies. As your breeding program grows, you will be better able to see the weaknesses you need to improve and buy stock that will help with those traits.
11. Set realistic goals. Set goals every year--something to work on improving in your rabbitry. Set both short-term and long-term goals and evaluate your performance at the end of each year, then set new goals. Don't expect to win Best of Breed your first time out. Start with maybe not being the first off the table, then placing in the top 10 or top 5, then BOG or BOSG, then BOB or BOS, then ultimately BIS or RIS. Also, set goals regarding which part of your herd needs improvement. For example: better hindquarters, wool, or head.

1. Don't just look for instant gratification. Look for what you can improve in the next generation, or further out.
2. Volunteer to help out at a show. They are always looking for help to set up, tear down, and write for a judge at a show. You will learn quite a bit by watching a judge and hearing their comments about a rabbit.
3. Becoming a good breeder is a long process. There is always something new to learn. Ask questions and share information, especially to help beginners. Once you are comfortable with your rabbitry, set a goal to help others start as new breeders of Jersey Woolies.
4. Good habits make great rabbits. Keep in mind that as you increase the number of rabbits, the workload greatly increases. Start slow so that you do not become overwhelmed. Be sure to keep complete and accurate records. Many computer programs can help you with this task. Find one that works for you.
5. Always make the daily care of your rabbits a priority.
6. Strive to be a reputable and responsible breeder. Make sure you represent rabbits accurately, have accurate pedigrees, sell healthy rabbits--don't show or sell sick rabbits, and have a return policy for pets.
7. Be a good sportsman. Find enjoyment in breeding and showing, even if you do not win all the time. Congratulate the winners. Do not identify your rabbits on the judging table.
8. Try to make a positive contribution to the rabbit hobby. Breeders are the caretakers of this hobby; if we fail to improve it we will lose it. You can contribute in many ways: serve ARBA or an affiliated all-breed club. Help at a show, research and write articles for the NJWRC, mentor 4-Hers and new breeders, etc.

Based on an article written by Corrine Fayo from Bucky's Bunny Barn.

How Do I Sanction Jersey Woolies for a Show?

By Nicole Schmitt, Sweeps Chairperson

So, you're going to a show, and it appears as though they aren't sanctioned (and you know this because you've checked the sanctioned shows listing on the Sweeps website!). What to do?! Chances are that your problem will be pretty easily resolved.

Step 1: Contact the show secretary & inquire about sanctioning JW's for their show/s. Some show secretaries will be fine with giving you the ARBA sanction numbers for you to submit directly to me. But other show secretaries will request that you send the payment to them, and they'll submit the request to me. And still, some other secretaries will tell you that national clubs don't accept sanctions directly from club members. I can assure you that's not the case with the NJWRC.

Step 2: You either need to submit your payment directly to the show secretary as mentioned above, or you need to complete the NJWRC sanction request form & send it directly to me with payment. The request form is available on the NJWRC sweepstakes website and can be found on the SANCTION REQUEST FORM! tab. The form must be completed in full. It's a very easy form (completed sample accompanies this article). The cost is \$10 per show. That doesn't mean if a club is hosting 3 shows in a day, that it's \$10. That's \$30. Each ARBA sanction number is a show.

***Tip:** ARBA sanction numbers are ALWAYS 7 characters (3 letters, 4 numbers). Ex: NOA1234. The 1st letter cycles through the alphabet (as I write this, they're nearing the end of the N numbers). The 2nd letter will ALWAYS be either O (open) or Y (youth). The 3rd letter will ALWAYS be an A (all-breed) or an S (specialty show). So, if you send me a sanction & have ARBA # NOO1538, your request will be rejected for correction.

Step 3: The Request must be postmarked before the show date.

That's it – it's REALLY that easy!



Your Jersey Wooly's Diet

The three important elements of a Jersey Wooly's diet are water, pellets, and hay. Rabbits should always have access to fresh, clean water. If a rabbit does not drink, it will not eat. Water can be provided in a crock or bottle. Be sure to clean the crock or bottle frequently and disinfect it often. If a rabbit stops eating, the first thing to check is their water. When traveling, an electrolyte can be added to the rabbit's water to entice them to drink more. Examples of electrolytes are Bounce Back and Acid Pack.

A fresh, commercially produced quality feed pellet should be fed. The best way to feed pellets is in a measured amount. Free feeding pellets can lead to excess feed getting stale or moldy, which your rabbit will refuse to eat, or worse, will eat and get sick. The only exception to free feeding is in kits. Kits should be allowed to free feed. Change the feed dish at least twice per day to keep it fresh. Feeding a pelleted diet makes it easier to ensure your rabbit is receiving the proper nutrients. A rabbit will get all the minerals and vitamins it needs from the pelleted feed. The recommended protein level of the pelleted feed should be from 15 to 17 percent for Jersey Woolies. Other breeds may have different requirements than those listed here for the

Jersey Wooly. The fat content should be a minimum of 3 percent or below. A fiber level of 15-17 percent is adequate. A level higher than this amount can retard weight gain or cause a rabbit to lose condition. Higher fiber levels can cause your rabbit to be unable to process protein correctly. Too high levels of protein will create a higher level of ammonia in the urine, and you may see a red tinge to the urine. With too much protein, you will also notice that your rabbits tend to be in a molt constantly.

If you are going to make a pellet change, it is good to do so gradually. Rabbits have sensitive digestive systems. It is best to gradually add the new feed to the old feed for a period of about a week until you are feeding the new pellet 100%.

Hay-- you want to feed grass hay, as alfalfa hay can be too high in protein. Your pelleted feed provides 100% of your rabbits' nutrients. As hay varies in quality, you want to feed hay on occasion. It is not necessary to feed daily, although you can do so in small amounts. Store your hay in a cool, dry place, and when you feed, be sure to check it for mold.

Treats-- Many breeders will top-dress their feed with a mixture of grains. There are commercially available conditioners (Doc's Rabbit Enhancer, Oxy-gen, etc.) that are available. Most breeders will add oats (whole, no quick oats) or barley to the rabbits' daily ration. Black oiled sunflower seeds can also be used, but should be used in limited quantities. Too many can cause a molt. Calf manna can also be fed in limited quantities, as it can be hard on a rabbit's kidneys. Cheerios, shredded wheat, and dry grain bread can also be given to rabbits as treats. Often, when traveling, it is all your rabbit may eat. Papaya tablets or dried papaya are often offered, as they can help with preventing wool block.



RABBIT FIRST AID ESSENTIALS



Your Guide to Rabbit First Aid



FIRST AID KIT



Injuries and other problems with your rabbits will respond with great success if the care is immediate rather than delayed for hours or even days. If medications are handy, you are much more likely to treat the rabbit, rather than if you must go out and buy them and bring them back to the rabbitry. Following are some of the items I think all rabbitries should have on hand. Keep in a box or duffel bag ready for use. A rabbit can undergo a variety of injuries, ranging from a simple scratch to more severe issues like becoming overheated. Think ahead to the potential hazards and prepare your kit accordingly.

Antibiotic Cream or Ointment- This can be obtained at most farm stores and can be used to treat most injuries initially. Clean the area with peroxide first.

Antiseptic -- Peroxide or equivalent to cleanse infected areas before the application of healing medications.

Antiseptic Soap -- This should be available to thoroughly cleanse the hands before working with sick and infected animals and right after.

Baby Food – Use when your rabbit refuses to eat; it's easy to get baby food or canned pumpkin into a feeding syringe.

Chlorhexidine Solution– Use to flush wounds.

Disposable Scalpel -- These are very convenient and can be used to open abscesses that develop. Dispose of them after use.

Electrolyte powder -- Can be mixed with water and added to drinking water for stress (really good in hot weather).

Eyedropper – To administer saline, apply certain antiseptics. It can also be used to feed orphaned kits.

Styptic Powder (or cornstarch) – If you trim your rabbit's nails a little too short and they begin to bleed, take a pinch of the powder and press it to the bleeding area.

Gas Medication (Simethicone) – Use in case of a gas emergency. Various brands for babies are acceptable, including Gerber's Gas Relief Drops.

Gauze and Cotton Balls, and Q-tips – Use to clean and care for wounds. Also, for the application of medicine.

Hot Water Bottle -- A hot water bottle can be used to help warm up a rabbit when it becomes too cold. A rabbit that has become too cold should be brought indoors and warmed with blankets. Place the hot water bottles on the outside of the blankets and not directly against the rabbit's body. Good for warming up chilled kits, wrap in a towel, and put the kits next to a warm bottle.



Hydrogen Peroxide— Use initially on wounds. Thereafter, use the chlorhexidine solution as hydrogen peroxide inhibits the tissue's healing.

Kaopectate- This anti-diarrheal agent can be given two to three times a day (1/4 to 1/2 teaspoon) for sudden acute diarrhea.

Mineral Oil – For the treatment of ear mites and skin irritations.

Nail Clippers -- These should be available to trim toenails periodically so that animals will not injure or tear long toenails.

Neomycin Ophthalmic -- This is a very good stuff and should be kept in all rabbitries. This works great for nest box eye (matted closed). Apply two to three times a day.

Neosporin (non-pain relief) – You can use this if your bunny has a minor cut or wound.

Preparation H – This is used to treat the occasional sore hocks. This should be applied daily for five to seven days.

Probios – Administer to rabbits who are not eating. Helps to restore balance in an upset stomach. BeneBac is another widely available brand. Rubbing Alcohol – For sterilizing scissors, tweezers, and other tools.

Saline – For gently washing around the eye area in case of irritation.

Scissors and Forceps – Used to trim the fur surrounding a bunny wound. Be careful! Rabbit skin is extremely elastic and is difficult to see through the fur. Be certain that the skin remains clear of the scissors. Also, for removing foreign material from the wound area.

Stethoscope- To listen to your rabbit's digestive system and monitor them for GI Stasis.

Syringes -- Of various sizes for administering food and liquids. For force feeding food, water, and giving oral medication. Also good for flushing wounds and abscesses.

Super Glue – To put a tear or cut back together, since stitches are not an option in most cases. Apply a dab of super glue to the edges of the cut and hold them together.

Thermometer (digital, do not use glass) – A digital thermometer can be used on a rabbit rectally. The temperature of a rabbit should range from 101 to 104 degrees Fahrenheit (38-40 degrees Celsius). A temperature over 104 degrees Fahrenheit could be a sign of heat stress, which is extremely dangerous for a rabbit.

Tincture of iodine solution -- This should be wiped over the entire abscessed area before any area is lanced.

Towel -- Large enough to wrap a rabbit in to restrain him. This will stop the rabbit from scratching you and struggling while you force feed, giving a needle, clipping nails, checking teeth, etc.

Tweezers

Udder balm (bag balm) -- this is a healing ointment that can be applied following the antibiotic ointment to keep the wounds soft. Also, for chapped or irritated skin.

Good for nursing Does to prevent chapped and cracked teats.



Normal Body Temperature: 101.5-103 F

Rectal Temperature: 103.3- 104°F; 38- 40 °C

Heart Rate (pulse): 130-325 beats per minute

Respiratory Rate: 32-60 breaths per minute

Life Span: 5-12 years

Breeding Age: Males, 6-7 months; Females, 5-6 months

Pregnancy: 29-31 days

Emergencies can happen at any time, and you want to make sure that you are prepared to avoid problems. Many of the items that you should include in your Rabbit First Aid Kit can be found around the house. Learn to recognize rabbit issues and illnesses and treat them at the first sign. Isolate ALL new arrivals for two to four weeks. Water and feed them after the rest of the herd has been cared for. Beware of lending or borrowing rabbits for breeding. This is a good way to bring disease to your herd.



Tips and Tools for Grooming Your Wooly



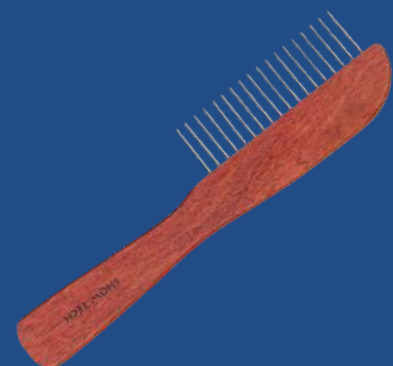
Proper nutrition, cleanliness of cages, and the proper grooming tools will make grooming your rabbits easier. The timing of grooming varies from rabbit to rabbit. If they have the proper coat, which we like to call “shake and go,” your grooming time will be short. You will find that there are different coats on a Jersey Wooly. The time it takes to groom also depends on whether they are in a full coat or are molting. A chair may be needed in case you need to sit and groom the undersides, feet, or trim nails. A table with a carpet remnant is very helpful as you groom. It helps the rabbit to feel secure in its footing as you groom.

Good tools to have are:

- Slicker Brush
- Poodle Comb, or other toothcomb
- High-powered blower
- Nailclippers



I like to begin by clipping the rabbit’s nails to try and limit the number of scratches I get. The ideal way to groom would be to start with the blower, as this will open the coat and blow out all the dust and dander. It will also show you where you need to do further grooming with either the comb or brush. If you do not have a blower, it is not necessary, but it makes things easier. Have another experienced breeder show you how to use a blower to best effect. The back area above the tail and the skirting around the bottom of the legs are usually the worst areas. If the rabbit is dirty on their feet or genitals, I will give a squirt of Old Man’s Spray (2 tablespoons original Listerine to a cup of white vinegar), then saturate with cornstarch. You allow this to dry completely, then comb out. To use the slicker brush, lift the coat starting at the skirt with your left hand and gently brush the coat towards the table. You want to stay away from the rabbit’s topline as this is the place the coat is the most fragile and does not usually need grooming. You do not want to overgroom your rabbits as it will take out the coat’s density and could break off, leaving the coat uneven. Use the comb between the ears and down above the tail to remove any webbing or matting that has occurred. If there is a mat, I use my fingers and try to pull it apart before using the comb. Remember, the comb will pull out everything. If you groom your rabbits before putting them in your carriers to go to the show, when you get to the show, you should only have minor grooming to do.





Basic Color Genetics.



In basic color genetics, there are five alleles, A, B, C, D, and E, that contain most genetic color information. Each of the alleles governs a specific area of color. Every rabbit inherits two genes on each allele, one from each parent. Each allele also has an order of dominance, or the order in which colors will display on rabbits. Colors are shown under each allele from most dominant to least dominant.

A Allele

A Allele-order of dominance A (agouti), at (tan), a (self)

A-agouti is dominant and cannot hide. If a rabbit has the A (agouti) gene, it will be agouti in color. The other colors (at, a) can hide behind A. So, an agouti can carry tan or self. Chestnut, Opal, Chinchilla, Squirrel.

at-tan is similar to agouti in markings, but without the rings throughout the coat.

Meaning: they have ear lacing, eye circles, triangle behind the ear. Tan (at) is dominant over self (a), but recessive to A. So, only one gene is needed for it to be expressed in the coat. So, a Tan rabbit can only carry self. Black Otter, Blue Otter, Sable Martin, Smoke Pearl Martin, Black Silver Martin, Blue Silver Martin.

a (self)- self is simple: a solid colored rabbit from head to tail. Self is the most recessive gene on this Allele. It can be carried by A (agouti), or at(tan), but is a true recessive; one gene is required from each parent to make a self: aa.

AA=agouti, Aat=agouti carrying tan, Aa=agouti carrying self, atat=tan, ata=tan carrying self, aa=self

B Allele

B Allele- order of dominance B (black), b (chocolate).

B (black) is dominant and cannot be carried. The rabbit is either black, or black based, or it is not.

Black, Black Tort, Blue Tort, Blue, Chestnut, Opal, Seal, Siamese Sable, Smoke Pearl, or Sable Point.

b (chocolate)- reduces the black pigment in the coat making it look brown. b (chocolate) is recessive, so each parent would have to contribute a b gene to get a chocolate.

Chocolate, Lilac, Chocolate Martin, Lilac Martin

C Allele

C Allele-in order of dominance; C (full color), cchd (chinchilla), cchl (shaded), ch (Pointed White), c (rew).

C (full color)- is very simple. The C gene allows a rabbit to have an even distribution of color over the entire rabbit. C is dominant and cannot be carried. Black, Blue, Black Tort, Blue Tort, Chestnut, Opal, Orange, Black Otter, Blue Otter, or Chocolate.

cchd (chinchilla)- takes most of the yellow pigment away from the coat. Therefore, it results in a white color where the yellow would have been. cchd is recessive to C but dominant over cchl, ch, or c. So, it can be carried by C but not by any of the other genes. Chinchilla, Squirrel, Black Silver Martin, Blue Silver Martin, Chocolate Silver Martin, and Lilac Silver Martin.

cchl (shaded)-This gene erases all yellow pigment from the fur. This gene is affected by the hidden genes after it. So, if the rabbit is homozygous (carrying 2 of the same gene cchl cchl), it will be darker in appearance (seal or blue seal). Rabbits that only have one cchl and a different gene being carried (ch, c) will tend to be lighter. So cchl is recessive to C and cchd, but dominant over ch and c. Seal, Blue Seal, Siamese Sable, Smoke Pearl, Sable Point, Sable Martin, Smoke Pearl Martin, Seal Martin.

ch (Pointed White) The ch gene reduces all the pigment on the rabbit except the points. This leaves a white rabbit with pink eyes, except for color on the tail, legs, ears, and nose. It is temperature sensitive; in the heat, the point color fades. ch is only dominant over c (rew). So Pointed White will only be expressed if it is chch or chc. Black Pointed White, Blue Pointed White

c (rew)-eliminates all pigment, which expresses as a white rabbit with pink eyes. It is recessive, so it must be cc. But keep in mind, it still has a full genotype hidden. Someone once told me that it is like a white blanket thrown over the rabbit. It can still carry color on the other genes:

CC=full color, Ccchd=full color carrying chin, Ccchl=full color carrying shaded, Cch=full color carrying pointed white, Cc=full color carrying rew, cchdcchd=chinchilla, cchdc=chin carrying rew, cchlcchl=seal, cchlch =shaded carrying pointed white, cchlc=shaded carrying rew, chch=Pointed White, chc=Pointed White carrying rew (not desired as it affects point color and size of nose marking).

D ALLELE

D Allele-in order of dominance D (dense), d(dilute) D (dense), full or dense expression of color. **D** is dominant and cannot be carried. Black, Chocolate, Chestnut, orange Chinchilla **d** (dilute)-dilutes the coat color to a more washed-out appearance. d is recessive; you must have two copies of d to express in the coat. Blue, Lilac, Opal, Squirrel, Blue Otter, Smoke Pearl, Smoke Pearl Martin

DD =dense, Dd =Dense carrying dilute, dd =dilute

E ALLELE

E Allele order of dominance E (extension), e (non-extension) **E**-extension leaves the hair normal in terms of color extension down the hair shaft. Dominant over e (non-extension). So, all rabbits other than tort, Sable Point, or Orange are E. **e**-non-extension restricts the extension of the black pigment down the hair shaft. Because of the modifiers and smut at work, ee rabbits come in a wide range of hues within the same color. ee rabbits resemble a shaded rabbit, and as we show by phenotype (how they look), they are shown in the shaded group, although technically not a shaded. e is recessive, so it will not be expressed unless there are 2 copies, ie, ee. Black Tort, Blue Tort, Orange, Sable Point. **Note:** you want to keep this gene away from ch (pointed whites) and A (agouti). It will mess the color up on both and wash out rings on agouti.

EE=full extension, Ee=full extension carrying non-extension, ee=non-extension. I want to take a brief moment to mention the broken pattern. En=broken pattern; en=solid; enen=solid Enen=broken EnEn=Charlie This gene can be influenced by various modifiers. All accepted colors except pointed white can



Rabbit Behavior

Some common rabbit “language” includes:

Submission: Bunny crouches down very low to the ground to appear small and non-threatening.

Fear: Bunny again is in a low crouched position, but will have taut facial muscles so his eyes look like they will pop out. Ears are flattened against the head.

Thumping: May indicate fear, a bunny uses its back feet to bang the ground, which may mean anger or fear to warn others of danger.

Squeaking: Usually heard in baby bunnies if you disturb the nest, or when a bunny is eating cecal pellets.

Nasal Noises: In some rabbits, if they get a little nervous or scared, they make a nasal sound that is almost like they have something in their nose.

Scream: This ear-piercing shriek indicates the bunny is terrified; you do not want to continue whatever you did to make the rabbit scream, as the stress and fear could kill him.

Loud Teeth Grinding: This indicates the rabbit is in great pain.

Aggression: This can manifest itself in a variety of ways. Bunny may growl or make a sort of clucking noise to warn you away, may lunge towards you or box you with the front paws, or bite. If you do not pay attention to the warning, the bites will become harder and deeper.

Bunnies may withdraw from you or crouch in the back corner of the cage, and their ears are usually flattened.

Growling: bunny “anger,” usually means he wants you to “back-off” or leave him alone.

Muttering: Another name to describe clicking/clucking noise

Hissing: Communicates anger

Biting: A nip may mean put me down, you don’t listen so he bites harder “Hey I said put me down,” and if you still don’t listen you might get a very painful bite “PUT ME DOWN!!!”.

Head Shaking: If a bunny is doing a lot of head shaking, it could indicate ear mites. If something irritates a rabbit, like a strong smell, it may shake its head as if in disgust.

Contentment and Relaxation: These are happy behaviors where the bunny may have eyes half closed, nose may twitch or quiver, ears are relaxed or sometimes up listening for sounds, bunny may lie stretched out on belly or side with legs outstretched as well. If the bunny is content and feels safe, it will approach you for pets or follow you around.

Binky: A binky is when a bunny jumps with all four feet off the ground and twists while in midair. Some rabbits’ binkies might even include twists from side to side while in midair. This is a behavior that rabbits display when they are super happy and in a safe space where they have no fear of predators.

Chinning: Bunny has scent glands under his chin and will rub items and people to make them as theirs.

Periscoping: Bunny sits up on its back legs to get a better look at something. Licking: Not all bunnies are “lickers,” but if yours is, you are very lucky; he will do this to show he loves you!

Nosing: Bunny pushes you or an object away with his nose. If forceful may indicate a bit of anger. If nosing is light, it may mean Please pet me.

Curiosity & Caution: Body is tense, tail straight, head stretched forward with ears straight up. Bunny is curious about something he saw or heard and is concentrating on it, at the same time, he is being a little cautious in case he is in danger.

Digging/Scratching: Sometimes bunny will dig at your clothes; this may mean he wants affection. If digging carpeting or furniture, it could also signal a false pregnancy in does, or for either sex, an attention-getter.

Soft Teeth Grinding: This indicates contentment, and you can tell because the rabbit looks relaxed, not hunched in pain. Often it is referred to as purring because the teeth make a purring sound. Often, when you are petting your rabbit, he will make this noise.

Grooming: Rabbits enjoy grooming themselves and each other, so this activity shows affection. Rabbits have some favorite spots to be petted, the forehead, behind the ears, cheeks. Probably because these are spots another rabbit would groom. Even a rabbit expressing some aggression and does not like to be held enjoys having their head petted.

Presenting: This means the bunny wants pets and will lower and stretch their head out. Rabbits will also place their head under another rabbit's chin to request grooming.

Honking/Cooing: This is a very quiet, low-pitched sound. I often refer to it as a humming sound. A rabbit may do this when they are excited and happy, especially bucks if they catch the scent of a doe.

Urinating: Often, when a rabbit is about to urinate, he will stick out his bottom and lift his tail.

Carrying hay/straw: A female about ready to deliver or going through a false pregnancy will collect hay, straw, and fur to build a nest.

Chasing: Rabbit chases you, another rabbit, or an animal. This can be a courtship ritual, settling a territory dispute, or for enjoyment.

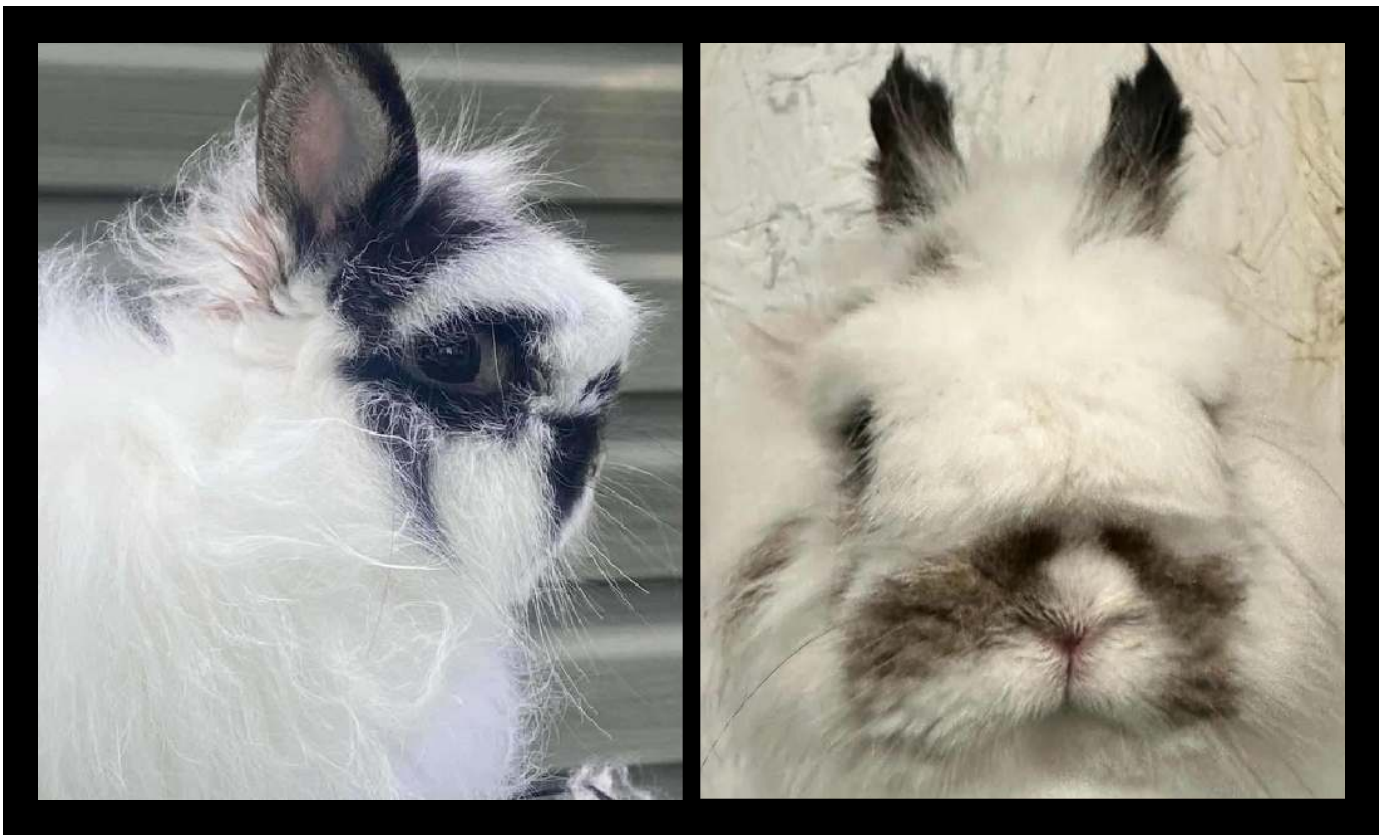
****from an article written by Carrine Fayó



The Ideal Jersey Wooly Head

The Jersey Wooly head is a defining characteristic of the breed. The head should be large, bold, and blocky. Head, eye, and ears together are worth a total of 28 points. There should be a wool cap of longer wool than that on the face from the base of the ears to the line between the eyes. The wool cap stands up sufficiently to be a prominent feature that also contributes to the square appearance of the head when viewed in profile. The lines of the top of the head and down the front of the head (face) will appear to be a 90-degree angle.

When viewed from the front, the head should be evenly wide throughout, from the crown to the muzzle. It should have neither an hourglass appearance nor a snipey muzzle. No matter how it is viewed, the head should have a bold appearance, what some call a “Mug Head.” The eyes are to be bold and bright. Ears should be 2 ½ to 3 inches long, but in all cases should balance with the size of the head and the size of the rabbit. Ears should be held upright, but not necessarily touching, and sufficiently open to view a slightly rounded tip.



Convention Tips

By Michaeline McConnell

Convention is almost here! Every rabbit enthusiast should go to an ARBA convention at least once in their life. It is an experience that transcends regular shows. Here, you will be immersed in rabbit show culture for 4-5 glorious days. You will get to meet the big names and see their stock. You can shop till you drop at the many vendors. There, you can spy the newest breeds and varieties vying to be accepted into the ARBA standard of perfection. You can participate in various breed club raffle tables. There will be thousands of rabbit breeders ready and willing to talk “rabbits”. And you will be amazed at the thousands of show coops filled with rabbits and cavies from all over. Most come from North America, but there are some exhibits and exhibitors that come from around the globe. It truly is amazing! Yet, it can seem overwhelming. I will try to give you some tips and lists to help you get organized for your 1st convention.

First, purchase a show catalog. It is available through the host club. www.ARBA.net will have a link to the host convention website. The show catalog will have all your important information, including: all schedules, show rules, important dates, entry information, check-in/check-out info, etc. Once you have your show catalog, put down those important dates and times into a planner/calendar of some sort right away. I suggest noting the entry deadline of postmarked mailed entries and online entries, ear change entry deadline, cooping date and time deadline, check-in deadline, showroom opening and closing times after cooping, judging times, and check out times.

Once you have your basic dates and times, you can then start planning and counting down the days. Many experienced breeders plan for convention at least a year or two in advance, but I have made last-minute decisions to attend and found a way to attend despite the great distance and a limited budget. Where there is a will, there truly is a way.

Next, you must be an ARBA member to enter. Make sure you are paid up and have your ARBA card. If you do not have your card with you at the convention, you will have to pay for your membership again at the show to complete your check-in process.

Realize that convention is just one show. One open rabbit, one youth rabbit, one open cavy, and one youth cavy show is held. Enter something, even if you don't think you have national quality stock. Participate and see how your animal(s) stack up in the judge's opinion. You will end up learning a lot.

I like to make mini lists of what I need and what I can obtain at the convention to prepare for packing.

Rabbit List:

* Carriers, *Cups/Water Bottles, *Regular Feed, *Hay (you can bring if driving), *Supplements (if you use), *Grooming Tools, *Dolly (something to wheel carriers into showroom), *Pee Pads for carriers and for under coops (if show committee allows), *Risers/False Bottoms (rabbits are cooped on solid floors, so risers create a wire bottom), *Cardboard/ Heavy Paper (to line 3 sides of the coops from potentially harmful rabbit neighbors-i.e.: spraying bucks/aggressive neighbors), *Zip Ties/Locks (to secure coop doors and keep prying hands from invading your exhibit's space readily), Small scissors/clippers to take off zip ties,

clean coop daily when they are over shavings, *Small Watering Can, *Black Sharpie (to write coop numbers in rabbit's right ear), *Large paper bag (to place rabbits in quickly when you are cleaning out their coop on a daily basis-keeps them from running away), *List of rabbits you are showing with coop numbers. Some people like to make a small colorful ID tag to identify their coops quickly. All decoration dimensions are noted in the show catalog.

People List:

*Show Catalog, *Comfortable Shoes, * Clothing for a week, *Easy to pack snacks and drinks (there are food vendors, but lines can get quite long- don't want you to get too hangry!)

Purchase List: *Distilled Water (I do not bring my own nor do

I use the local water provided, I find distilled water works well and does not upset the show stock), *Hay (when I am flying in), baby wipes (you will need them for some reason).

RHDV2/COVID19 List: *Virkon/Bleach (in today's world, you have to sanitize everything. Use 1:10 solution in water, must be applied and left wet for 10 minutes to be effective), *Empty spray bottle, *Clean new sponge/cloth (for application in coops that cannot be sprayed-has neighbors), *Clorox Bleach Wipes (for quick sanitation), *Clean/New Masks for people (required inside all state buildings at this time)

You will notice that no chairs are listed. Chairs are not allowed in the showroom. You will find them only around the food court areas or the grooming areas.

Now back to counting down the days! You will find entries are due about 3 weeks before convention. It is a good idea to have potential backups in the same entered classes in case you have to scratch. You will also notice that convention entries are much more expensive than a regular show, plus there is an extra fee of around \$10 for each exhibitor that goes to the ARBA equipment fund. In addition, it is best NOT to wait till the last minute to make and pay for your entries. There is an online entry portal that can go down due to the heavy last day volume. I try to enter a day or two before the last day just to make sure my entries are accepted. After your entries are submitted, you will get a confirmation, and your coop numbers will follow.

Then you pray. You pray for coats to stay in, for weather to be mild, for no one to go off feed, etc. Finally, you make your way to convention and stand before the banner that says, "For The Next Five Days, You Don't Need To Explain To Anyone Why You Show Rabbits." You are at convention!



Now you need to check in at the Check In booth. Make sure you have your ARBA card and get your packet. It will have your entry list, sales slips, and a badge. Your badge allows entry and exit privileges when the convention is under security after the coop-in time. Find your coops, put the coop numbers in the right ear of your rabbits with your Sharpie (many do this before leaving for convention), place your risers, cups/water bottles, and cardboard inside your cage. Place your exhibits in their coops. Feed/ Water and decorate if you want to. Let them now rest and adjust.

Usually, the schedule is: Saturday is reserved for final check-in. Sunday/Monday are judging days. Monday is Best in Show. Tuesday is individual breed awards banquets and new breed/variety presentations. Wednesday morning is check-out. I want you to be aware that check-out is usually long. Check out packets can be obtained from the Check Out booth. When checking out, you load all your rabbits into your carriers and wait either at the breed club booth or the exit doors for someone to check you out. Someone will look at all the ear numbers and sales slips to make sure you are not checking out “extra” rabbits or forgetting some. It is a long process, but necessary to ensure every rabbit is going home with the right person. Finally, when the convention is over, you will have so many great memories and experience a real “rabbit show hangover.” Needless to say, most people will start planning on attending next year because it was so much fun! See you there!



Convention Tips From Diedre Edder

Entries are due approximately a month ahead, so plan well ahead of time. Make sure your entries are clean and non-matted. Groom them at least once a week; blow if possible; it removes an appalling amount of dirt and dander. Plenty of fresh, clean water and feed your usual feed; if you use supplements, add them too. Changing feed can cause them to blow their coats, which take 3-4 months to regrow.

What to pack? Your regular grooming supplies, your first aid kit for humans and animals, waterless shampoo in case of accidental soiling, and cornstarch to clean and dry any soiled spots; it won't change the color or texture of the coat. Do not use any rinses or sprays designed to change the texture of the coat; they can result in disqualification. Make sure nails are short and ears are clean; any sign of ear mites, treat with ivermectin; a drop or two in each ear; repeated a week later; ditto for any sign of wool mites. treat with Ivermectin orally. Table and blower. Extra liners for the coop so you can clean every day or two, Risers for the coops. The club will post coop sizes, but usually risers are 14 by 17 inches. hinged to make it easier to put them in the coop.

I recommend that for convention, discard your carpets and use puppy pads; easily discarded and replaced to avoid cross-contamination. Other people often help themselves to someone else's tables without asking, and you don't want your rabbits exposed to parasites or viruses.

Bring poster board or used feed sacks to wrap around the sides and back of your coop to keep your animal safe from bites, scratches, spraying, and possible disease.

Do not touch or handle anyone else's rabbits without asking first. If you are running rabbits to the table, pay attention to the ramrod at the table; bring rabbits up or back one at a time to avoid dropping or injuring rabbits. Never pick them up by the wool or scruff; use both hands to control the rabbit.

Double-check ear numbers when running rabbits; it is so easy to switch rabbits by mistake.

One year, I was checking out my new junior doe I had purchased and discovered it was a junior buck; they had been switched after judging, and nobody noticed, including both owners. Luckily, we caught our mistake at checkout.

Plan on shopping; tons of vendors with great items, both necessities and wonderful extras. If you can, take some of the available tours.

Be sure to attend the NJWRC Annual Meeting; your chance to catch up with what is going on with our club and meet the officers and members.

Then attend the banquet; it is a once-a-year chance to mingle and enjoy your fellow wooly breeders.

Wear comfortable shoes with extras; you will be on your feet most of the time. Tons of walking; one year, a friend wearing a pedometer walked 7 miles in one day in the showroom.

Bring water from home; you can add electrolytes to encourage your rabbits to drink more. Bring your food from home. Feed will be available at the show, but it may be from a different mill than your rabbits may be used to, and throw them off their eating. I like to give them probiotics to keep their guts calm. I also give lots of hay at the show; often, that is most of what they eat.

Remember, your rabbits will be there the whole time; they can't leave until the date specified



Running Rabbits at Convention 101

What is running rabbits?

The term, running rabbits, refers to the practice of bringing rabbits to the table for judging. At regular shows, we run our rabbits to the table. At the ARBA Convention, volunteers run rabbits to the table. Running involves bringing rabbits to the table, and when they are done being judged, returning them to their proper coop.

Who are the runners?

Everyone working at the breed table is a volunteer, and all runners are volunteers. Everyone who shows rabbits at the convention should volunteer to run some rabbits. This is the best way to ensure that the show runs smoothly, and we have enough help. Each person should run as many rabbits as they are showing, both to the table and back to their coops. And then run a few more, to cover the ones whose owners are working the tables. Ramrods, writers, and clerks cannot leave the table to run rabbits. Right before the show starts, all breeders are asked to gather at the assigned show table for a pre-show meeting. There will be a call for runners, and short instructions will be given at that time.

How does it work?

Rabbits are cooped by group and class. All deliveries to the table, and all judging is done by the coop number to help keep rabbits' identities unknown to the judge. The Ramrod for the judging table is responsible for keeping the show running and getting the correct class of rabbits up to the table on time. The Ramrod and the Writer, or Clerk, will put the coop tags on top of the show coop face down when they need rabbits brought up. The runner takes that coop tag, finds the coop number listed on the coop tag, and brings that rabbit to the table, keeping the coop tag with the rabbit. When the rabbit is done being judged, the Ramrod or Writer will place the coop tag face up and ask that the rabbit be returned to its proper coop by a runner. Again, keep the coop tag with the rabbit and leave it near the coop. A good place to leave the coop tag is just under the front edge of the coop wire. Always double-check the coop number in the rabbit's ear to ensure you are putting the rabbit in the correct coop. Do not rely on the coop tag for this information.

Can I run my own Rabbits?

You may end up running your own rabbits by chance, but it's much more likely that you will be running others' rabbits more often than your own.



What else do I need to know about running rabbits?

Although we like to keep the show moving, safety is the number one priority. Remove and replace rabbits as gently as possible. Avoid thrusting, dragging, or tossing rabbits into or out of cages. This is how rabbits get hurt, and even a gentle-seeming “toss” can cause a catastrophic outcome for the rabbit. Securely hold rabbits against your body for support. It is best to run only one rabbit at a time. Though it may be tempting to decrease the number of times you run back and forth by taking more than one rabbit at a time, please remember that these animals are in a strange place, being handled by unfamiliar people. At any time, a rabbit could get fearful enough to jump out of your arms, and either you or the rabbit could get hurt. Handling one rabbit at a time gives a better chance of both you and the rabbit getting to the table and back unscathed. Think of every rabbit as your own, and handle them as gently as possible.

What if a rabbit is hard to handle?

If a rabbit is hard to remove from its cage, or you are afraid of it, either ask someone else to try that rabbit, or bring the card back to the Ramrod, and they will find a way to remove the rabbit.

What if a cage is zip-tied shut or locked shut?

It is the responsibility of each rabbit owner to ensure their cages are unlocked or zip ties cut. This should be done well before the show starts. If you encounter a coop that is zipped or locked shut, bring the card back to the Ramrod for instructions.



Basic Biosecurity Measures



by Cheryl Loesch RHDv2

We've all heard that the Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease virus 2 (RHDv2) has hit the Southwestern United States, as well as being considered endemic to the area of Victoria, BC, and Washington state, where it showed up two years ago. RHDv2 has spread to wild populations of rabbits and hares. Though this is the first time we have seen the disease spread into wild populations, it does not necessarily mean the virus has mutated, but that it has now been observed and tested in those populations. What this means for us is that there are more vectors for the virus to transmit more rapidly. We know that the virus is “non-enveloped,” or does not have a fatty protein barrier around it. This means that it can spread more readily, via many sources, and this is why some refer to RHD as a “sticky” virus.

RHD spreads via oral, nasal, and conjunctival cavity contacts with the virus from:

- Fomites (clothes, shoes, furniture—anything that's come in contact with a contaminated source)
- Contaminated food/water
- Equipment
- Flies, vermin, predators
- Infected rabbits' excretions

The virus can be spread by insects and predators that have eaten or had contact with infected animals. Any pest, and any person, that has come in contact with a source of infection can spread the virus wherever they go. You can spread the virus on your clothes, hands, shoes, car tires, etc. There is a vaccination; however, it may not be an economic option for many rabbitries. Our best protection against RHDv2 is to take biosecurity measures to protect our rabbits and rabbitries. This boils down to 3 basic steps: Control, Close, Clean. Control what comes into your rabbitry: pests, feed sources, and germs. Your best defense is to keep out things that might contaminate your animals. Screen your windows and doors and/or use other insect control measures. Find and plug holes that could allow rodents or other predators into your rabbitry. If you keep a cat for handling mice in your rabbitry, you may need to either keep that cat entirely inside or entirely outside of your rabbitry, so that it cannot track virus particles back into the rabbitry. Keep food in pest-proof containers, and consider stopping any forage feeds that you cannot guarantee are free of contaminants.



Do not share equipment. This means grooming tools, grooming mats and tables, cages, etc. In addition, take steps to control your outdoor environment by eliminating wild and feral rabbit access to your Rabbitry as much as possible. Do not release rabbits into the wild as a means of culling, as this will surely add to the problem. Close your rabbitry to outsiders. No people in or out who don't need to be there for animal care. Quarantine new animals, or animals returning from shows, for at least 30 days, and care for those animals after you've cared for all others. Don't allow your rabbits outside of your rabbitry, except for travel that must be undertaken, and then quarantine them upon return. Clean and disinfect your rabbitry, equipment, and your clothes frequently. Remember that disinfecting requires cleaning first—disinfectants are generally deactivated by organic matter. Clean first, then use a disinfectant that will kill the virus (see below). Most disinfectants need to stand for 10 minutes before being rinsed off. Use a footbath or disinfectant foot mat at the entrance to your rabbitry. Wear clothes and shoes or boots dedicated just to your rabbitry, and clean them immediately upon finishing your chores. The importance of washing your hands before and after handling your rabbits, and between handling rabbit groups (non-quarantined and quarantined), cannot be overstated. Because calicivirus lacks the fatty envelope that most viruses have, its infectivity is NOT reduced by ether or chloroform and trypsin (enzymatic cleaners) or quaternary ammonium compounds (Lysol and similar disinfectants). What disinfecting agents will kill the RHDv2 virus? You can use the following in your disinfectant sprays and footbaths: The RHD calicivirus is inactivated by sodium hydroxide (1%) or formalin (1-2%), as well as 1.0–1.4% formaldehyde or 0.2–0.5% beta-propiolactone at 4 °C (39°F). Chlorine dioxide at a 10 ppm concentration also kills this virus. Suggested disinfectants include: sodium hypochlorite (1:10 dilution household bleach), substituted phenolics, such as 2% One-stroke Environ® (Vestal Lab Inc., St. Louis, MO), and potassium peroxymonosulfate (e.g. 1% Virkon-S® by DuPont) or Rescue Remember that 10 minutes of wet contact is required for disinfection. Finally, establish a relationship with a veterinarian. Exotics or livestock vets are probably our best sources for medications and for the RHD vaccines.

Developing a Biosecurity Plan

- **Step 1: Prioritize the disease agents**
 - Consider species/susceptibility, housing, management, wildlife exposure
- **Step 2: Conduct a facility assessment**
 - Identify pathways/movements
- **Step 3: Implement processes to minimize impact of disease**
 - Prevent movements that carry disease

Finding Information about your Club

Have you ever had a question about what the Board is doing, were interested in the outcome of a Board decision, or wanted someone to answer a specific question about the club? Where do you go for information? How do you keep up with what the Board is doing on your behalf?

In the past, the NJWRC had a Yahoo group email list for its members. However, Yahoo's usage has dropped precipitously with the use of other social media. These days, our membership is very diverse in the types of social media they use. Some are on one site, while others use another, and while email and text are both effective methods of communication, nobody wants to deal with a barrage of unsolicited messages.

Moreover, studies show that even when one signs up for an announcement service, the likelihood of an important announcement ending up in the "junk mail" folder or being "overlooked" in the daily deluge of posted deliveries runs pretty high. Consequently, members often prefer to obtain their club news through some other channel. This narrows our options for delivery of ongoing club news to three sources: the newsletter, the website, and our District Representatives.

When your Fluff arrives, what's the first thing you look at? Sweeps? Pictures? Articles about the recent winners? Those are hands-down the most fun parts of our magazine. However, there are a couple of articles that I strongly recommend you read in each issue: The Record of Vote and the President's Report. These two articles contain important information on club activity and recent club decisions. The Record of Vote tells you what items have been voted on and the outcome of those votes. The President's Report gives an overview of all actions taken and previews items coming up for club consideration.

The website is a good place to find basic information about the Club. Here you can quickly access the Constitution and Bylaws, and various reports, download club forms such as the membership application, scholarship application, or election petitions. You can also find links to sanction forms, lookup contact information for all Board and Committee members, and find a list of Jersey Wooly Breeders, or add your name to the Breeders list and more.

Perhaps the most dynamic information source for members is their District Representative. If you have a question, idea, or comment, your District Rep is a great place to start. If she (or he) doesn't have an answer for you immediately, the answer won't be long in coming. All Board members are knowledgeable NJWRC members and are happy to help answer questions and solve problems. Remember, we are members too, and we want the same things you want.



POISONOUS PLANTS TO RABBITS

This information is based on an article written by Amy Grant of “Gardening Know How”. She gives some very good information that pertains to not just our Woolies, but all rabbit breeds. It is included below. The article can be found at:

<https://www.gardeningknowhow.com/plant-problems/environmental/plants-toxic-to-rabbits>. If you would like to print the article yourself or save it for future reference. I hope you find it informational and useful, as I did. **“Plants Toxic To Rabbits – Learn About Plants Rabbits Can’t Eat**

Rabbits are fun pets to have and, like any pet, require some knowledge, especially regarding plants that are dangerous for rabbits, especially if they’re allowed to roam around the yard. Plants toxic to rabbits may vary in their toxicity levels. Some plants harmful to rabbits have a collective effect, and poisoning may not be immediately noticeable until too late. That’s why it is crucial to be aware of plants rabbits can’t eat and shouldn’t eat. After all, if something tastes good to them, they will eat it without regard to whether or not they are poisonous plant. **About Plants Rabbits Can’t Eat**

Rabbits have a fairly sensitive digestive system. They require a high fiber, low sugar, and low-fat diet. This is why most ‘people food’ is a no-no; rabbits can’t tolerate foods like bread, rice, chips, or chocolate, for instance. When Thumper is nosing around for a treat, refrain from sharing your chips or other snacks and opt for rabbit-friendly options instead.

So, just what plants are toxic to rabbits? Rabbits kept as pets usually have a fairly limited menu, but those allowed to forage or have free range in a home are in danger of ingesting plants that are dangerous to rabbits.





Rabbit & Poisonous Plants

Those who allow their rabbits free range should be aware that all houseplants are considered poisonous plants. There may be differences in how toxic a houseplant is, but to be on the safe side, assume that all houseplants are toxic to rabbits.

It is said that wild rabbits tend to avoid rabbit-poisonous plants. The same cannot be said for rabbits kept as pets. Since they live off a limited variety of foods, when allowed to roam and forage on their own, they will most likely be happy to try just about any “new” green plant.

Their adventurous palates might turn out to be a very bad trait. There are numerous plants harmful to rabbits. It is your job to understand what plants these may be and remove them from the foraging area.

The following plants are toxic to rabbits are considered dangerous to ingest. This is not a complete list, but should be used as a guideline: Arum, lily, Buttercups, Columbine, Comfrey, Delphinium, Foxglove, Hellebore, Holly, Ivy, Larkspur, Monkshood, Nightshade, Periwinkle, Poppy, Privet, Yew, Apple seeds, Apricot trees (all parts except the fruit), Onions, Tomato, Rhubarb, Potato, Greens. Anything that grows from a bulb should be considered a plant harmful to rabbits. A lot of native produce, such as wild carrot, cucumber, and garlic, is toxic to rabbits. Also, steer rabbits away from nibbling on macadamia nuts or almond trees. Other plants rabbits can't eat are Fool's parsley, Ragwort, Bryony, Poison hemlock, Aconite, Celandine, Corn cockle, Cowslip, Dock, Henbane, Hedge garlic, Spurge, Travelers' Joy clematis, and Wood sorrel.

Note: Unfortunately, poison hemlock is easily confused with cow parsnip, a particular favorite of rabbits. Cow parsnip is brighter green while hemlock has purplish-pink spots on the stems and shinier leaves. Hemlock is extremely toxic to rabbits and results in rapid, upsetting death.”

National Jersey Wooly Rabbit Club Inc.

Glossary – Rabbit Terms/Definitions

Abortion: A birth that occurs before the gestation period has ended.

Abscess: A pus-filled formation at the point of infection, causing swelling.

Adult: (see senior).

Agouti: A color group showing hair shafts having 3 to 5 bands, or rings, of color seen when you blow into the coat. Color group includes amber, chestnut agouti, opal, lynx, and the chinchillas.

Anterior Presentation: Normal birth, front feet and head presented first.

A.O.V.: Any Other Variety; a color group in some breeds that can include a random variety or varieties from a color group that is not otherwise shown. Currently, in Jersey Woolies, this color group includes all pointed white varieties (Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac), and Orange.

A.R.B.A.: The American Rabbit Breeders Association.

Arch: The gentle curvature of the spine, extending from the neck or shoulders to the rear of the rabbit.

Back: The top portion of the rabbit's shoulders, loin, and hindquarters.

Balance: (1) referring to type, an orderly and pleasing arrangement of physical characteristics to present a harmonious appearance.

Banding: A hair shaft having various colors (see agouti)

Base Color: The color next to the skin.

Belly: The abdomen.

Belly Color: The color on the underside of the rabbit that is usually lighter than the color over the top of the rabbit, especially on shaded varieties.

BEW: Referring to a white rabbit with blue eyes; Blue Eyed White.

B.I.S.: Best in Show

Blemish: Any fault that detracts from the appearance of the animal.

Bloat: (see enteritis). Bloom: The finish of a coat in good condition.

B.O.B.: Best of breed.





Bob Tail: A tail that is shorter than normal is usually caused by a bite during kindling.

B.O.G.: Best of group.

Bone: Usually referring to the thickness of the bone on a rabbit.

B.O.S.: Best opposite Sex (of breed).

B.O.S.G.: Best Opposite Sex of Group.

Bowed Legs: Forelegs or hind legs that are bent like a bow curving inwardly or outwardly.

Breeder: Anyone who raises rabbits; a rabbit used primarily for breeding.

Breeding Pair: A buck and doe of the same breed that are meant to be bred together.

Breeding Trio: Three rabbits of the same breed consisting of 1 buck and 2 does that are meant to be bred to the buck.

Broken Coat: Fur with guard hairs that are missing or broken, or areas that have been affected by molting, which exposes the undercoat.

Broken Pattern: Any color of rabbit in conjunction with white.

Broken ear: A distinct break in the cartilage of the ear, which prevents erect ear carriage.

Broken Tail: A tail that is, or has been, broken and is out of line.

Buck: A male rabbit.

Butterfly: A nose marking on some marked breeds and broken varieties.

Butting Teeth: A form of malocclusion where the teeth meet evenly, without the top overlapping the bottom.

Carriage: (1) How a rabbit carries itself, the characteristic pose of a rabbit. (2) The way a rabbit carries its ears.

Cataract: (see walleye).

Cecum: The gut at the start of the large intestine.

Charlie: An extremely lightly marked broken or marked breed, usually having colored ears and eye circles, sometimes having a nose mark, may have little or no markings over the back and sides, caused by double broken genes; a Charlie cannot have solid offspring.

Cecotrophy: (see Coprophagy), see also

Cheeks: (1) The sides of the face, below the eyes. (2) The rounded head marking that forms the blaze and carries down along the jaw line of a Dutch.

Chest: The front portion of the body between the forelegs and neck.

Chopped: A condition of body type in which there is an abrupt and sharp vertical fall from the top of the hip to the tail.



Coat: A rabbit's wool.

Cobby or **Stocky:** A short and stocky body type, which is close-coupled and very compact.

Coccidia: Protozoan organisms that in rabbits infect the cells living in the digestive tract

Coccidiosis: A disease affecting the digestive system of many animals, rabbits carry 2 types of coccidia, one affecting the liver, and one affecting the intestines.

Color Group: Varieties with similar genetics and/or characteristics that have been grouped: Agouti, AOV, Broken, Self, Shaded, and Tan.

Compatible: In eye color, normal color that complements or matches the body color.

Compact Type: A body type that is a smaller version of the commercial type rabbit and is generally posed in the same way.

Condition: The overall physical state of a rabbit in relation to health, cleanliness, fur, and grooming.

Conjunctivitis: see weepy eye.

Coprophagy: The normal practice of the animal eating some of the night droppings.

Cottony: A very fine, soft-textured fur or wool that lacks guard hair.

Cow Hocks: Hind legs that turn inward at the hock, causing the toes to turn outward from the body.

Crimp: The natural waviness of the fiber in a wool undercoat.

Culling: To select the least desirable rabbits and remove them from the herd.

Dam: A mother rabbit.

Dead Hairs: Fur that lacks life, from molting or a dead coat.

Dead Tail: A hard and brittle tail due to the loss of circulation (not a DQ unless it's broken and out of place).

Definition: (1) The sharpness and clarity of a color break on a hair shaft, as in the ring color in agouti fur. (2) Used to describe color contrasts.

Density: The quality of a thick coat of wool.

Depth: (1) Measurement from the top line of the body to the lowest portion of the body. (2) Also used to describe the extension of color down the hair shaft.

Developing Period: The time from weaning until starting in production.

Deviated Spine: Vertebrae of the neck/spine where the normal alignment is replaced by deformed or misaligned vertebrae.

Deviated Sternum: (Pigeon Breasted) A condition in which the connecting tissue of the ribs and/or breastbone has fused, forming an irregular sternum. Usually found at the lower end of the rib cage, and is characterized as a lump or cone-shaped bony protrusion on the chest, which may also extend up into the internal cavity of the rabbit.



Dewclaw: An extra toe or “thumb” on the front feet.

Disqualification From Competition (DQ): One or more defects, blemishes, and/or deformities that render a rabbit ineligible for competition or registration; some disqualifications may be temporary, such as an abscess.

Doe: A female rabbit.

Dominate: The controlling characteristic (gene) of one parent (normal coat, eye color, etc.) that, when passed to the offspring, covers up a recessive characteristic (gene).

Dwarf: the smallest breeds of rabbit, weighing at or under 3 pounds at maturity.

Ear Base: The bottom of the ear, where it meets the head.

Ear Canker: Scabby, crusty ears on the inside, caused by ear mites.

Ear Carriage: The holding or carriage displayed by a rabbit’s ears when it’s in a relaxed, normal pose.

Ear Lacing: A black or dark colored line of fur that outlines the sides and tips of the ears on agoutis, and can be found on wide band varieties.

Enteritis: A condition causing loss of appetite, dehydration, listlessness, jelly-like substance found in droppings, etc. 2 forms of enteritis are known as water bottle syndrome and bloat. Most commonly found in young rabbits.

Extension: (1) The length of the leg and limb. (2) Depth of color carried down a hair shaft.

Eye Circle: (see eye ring).

Eye Ring: A circle of color around the eye on a broken variety of rabbits, and on some marked breeds.

Faking: Any dying, plucking, or clipping to alter the appearance of the rabbit (includes coloring toenails, powdering, and indiscriminate use of grooming designed to alter the natural condition of the rabbit).

False Dwarf: A dwarf rabbit that does not carry a dwarf gene; an overweight Netherland Dwarf may be a false dwarf (also see peanut).

False Pregnancy: A condition in which a doe thinks that she is pregnant and builds a nest, can occur if the doe is near a buck, has been with a buck recently, or was bred and didn’t take.

Fault: Imperfection for a particular breed or variety (also see blemish).

Felting: Wool fibers that have become interwoven during natural growth

Fine Coat: A coat of fur that is too fine in texture, lacking body.

Guard hairs are weak and thin in structure. Lacking the proper amount of guard hairs.

Finish: The preferred condition of the coat, fully primed in coat, color, and flesh.

Flabby: The condition of a rabbit where the skin hangs loosely by its weight, not trim, shapely, or firm of flesh.

Flange: The thin outer portion of the back side of the ear.



Flank: The sides of the rabbit between the ribs and hips, above the belly.

Flat Coat: Fur lying too close to the body. Lacks spring or body as noted by touch, usually a fine coat coupled with a lack of density.

Flat Shoulders: A trait that occurs when the top line over the shoulders is noticeably parallel to the surface of the judging table. A lack of continuous arch from the neck over the shoulders.

Foreign Color: Any color of fur, nails, or eyes that differs from the standard of a breed or variety.

Forequarters: The portion of the body that starts at the neck and ends with the last rib.

Fostering: Transferring the young from one mother to another, when a litter is too large, a mother dies, or other complications exist.

Free Feeding: Giving a rabbit all it will eat.



Freckle: A foreign colored pigment on the skin of the nose, and mouth area, a disqualification in some breeds.

Fringes: The wool appearing on the ears, bangs, and the head's side trimmings on some wool breeds.

Fur Mites: A skin condition caused by parasitic mites, usually found first on the neck and shoulder area and/or rump and tail

area.

Furnishings: The tassels and longer fringes on the ears, bangs, and head side trimmings on some wool breeds. **Genotype:** The genetic, inherited characteristics and potential of a rabbit.

Gestation Period: The period from mating to kindling of a doe (usually 31 days). **Glossy:** The reflection, luster, or brightness from a naturally healthy coat of fur protects the undercoat.

Hernia: (see rupture).

Hind Leg: Consists of the hock, stifle (knee), and hip joint. **Hindquarters:** The rear portion or section of the body from the last rib to the rump.

Hindquarters: The rear portion or section of the body from the last rib to the rump.

Hock: The “ankle” joint in the rabbit's hind foot.

Hutch Burn: (see vent disease).

Hutch Stain: A stain on the coat usually caused by a dirty cage, rust on the floor wire, or urine.

Hydrocephalus (water on the brain): A condition in newborn kits, the top of the skull is raised, resembling a large welt. Ventricles of the brain are enlarged, filled with excess fluid, caused by a vitamin deficiency. Kits born with this condition should be immediately culled from the litter.

Impaction: Blockage or lodging of undigested food in the digestive tract.

Inbreeding: The mating of closely related rabbits, such as father to daughter.



Inter Se Mating: Brother sister mating.

Junior: A rabbit under six months of age.

Ketosis: A disease affecting does near kindling time, caused by complications from the does being over-fat.

Kindling: Giving birth to young.

Kit: A baby rabbit.

Lactate: To nurse, to produce milk.

Lap Spots: Usually, a darker belly color in the area of the groin.

Line Breeding: Breeding rabbits that have common ancestry, but not as close as inbreeding.

Litter: 2 or more kits that have been kindled by the same doe from the same mating.

Loin: The portion of the back on either side of the spine above the hips and saddle area.

Luster: Brightness and brilliance of fur.

Malocclusion: When the teeth do not meet as they normally should, also known as buck teeth and wolf teeth.

Marbling: Mottled eye color.

Mask: Nose and muzzle color that extends further up the face than a butterfly marking.

Mastitis: An inflammation of the mammary glands.

Matted: Tangled wool, knots.

Max Factor: A genetic defect usually found in the Netherland Dwarf.

Mealy: Off colored stray hairs in a colored pattern, giving the appearance of being sprinkled with meal.

Mid-Section: The portion of the body starting with the 6th rib, back to the rear legs.

Miss: Not conceiving; a doe that didn't take when mated.

Molt: Shedding a coat.

Moon Eye: (see wall eye).

Molted, Mottling, or Marbled: (1) A pattern of eye color exhibiting streaks of differing color or shading. (2) The blotching or streaking of coloration on the fur.

Muzzle: The lower part of the face and nose on a rabbit.

Neck: The part of the rabbit connecting the head to the body; A wedge-shaped marking that is a portion of the collar, behind the ears on Duch.

Nest Box: A box in which a doe will build her nest and raise her litter.

Nest Box Eye: Weepy eye found in young kits caused by a dirty nest box.

Night Feces: Cecotropes. It may be consumed at any time of day.

Nose-fork: The center portion of the butterfly that extends above the wings, resembling the body of a butterfly.

Open Coat: A coat lacking the ability to return to its natural position when stroked from the rump to the head.



Open Does: Female rabbits of breeding age who have not currently been bred.

Outcrossing: (see outbreeding)

Outbreeding: The breeding of unrelated animals of the same breed.

Ovaries: The reproductive organs of the doe, which are used for producing eggs.

Packed: Wool that becomes compacted or felted.

Palpate: Feel for the fetus in the uterus through the abdominal wall. A test breeders use to determine pregnancy.

Parity: The number of litters to which a doe has given birth.

Peanut: A dwarf breed that has 2 dwarf genes; most peanuts die within 3 days of age (also see false dwarf).

Pedigree: A record of ancestors showing at least 3 generations.

Peg Teeth: Two small teeth behind the longer front top teeth.

Phenotype: The physical appearance of the rabbit.

Pigeon Breast: A narrow chest with a protruding “V” shaped bone, a disqualification for some breeds.

Pinched Hindquarters: Hindquarters that taper towards the tail, giving a pinched appearance.

Plush: Dense, fine hair with a very soft feel, referring to Rex fur.

Pointed: A type or group of color having a white coat with colored ears, feet, legs, tail, and nose, Himalayan or Californian marked.

Points: (1) The dark color on the feet, ears, tail, nose, and forelegs on a Pointed Woolly. (2) The darker color on the feet, ears, tail, nose, and forelegs on shaded varieties.

Poor Coat: Fur that is not in good condition due to molt, stain, illness, or general poor quality due to genetic factors.

Posing: Setting the rabbit in its correct position, showing the animal’s type qualities. Most breeds pose with their feet flat on the table with the back toes lining up with the hips and the front toes lining up with the eyes.

Pot Belly: (See enteritis).

Prime or Prime Coat: A rabbit that exhibits the ideal condition of flesh and coat. A coat at its best.

Pseudopregnancy: (see false pregnancy).

Purulent Discharge: A discharge of white pus, emanating from the nose of a rabbit. A disqualification.

Quarantine: The attempt to reduce the spread of disease by isolating an infected or new animal from the rest of the herd.

Rabbitry: A place where domestic rabbits are kept.

Racy: Slim, trim, alert, and hare-like in appearance. Long and slender in body and limbs.



Ration or Feed Ration: The amount of feed given to a rabbit is usually 1 to 1 1/2 ounces per pound each day.

Recessive: A characteristic that, when passed on from parent to offspring, is covered up by a dominant characteristic.

Registration: The official recording of a rabbit's pedigree, along with a complete examination by an A.R.B.A. registrar of the type, condition, and health of the rabbit.

REW: Referring to a white rabbit with ruby colored eyes (albino); Ruby Eyed White.

Ribs: The curved portions of the sides, immediately back and under the shoulders.

Ring Color: The color of the intermediate portion of a hair shaft in agouti colored rabbits.



Rupture: A protrusion of an organ through connective tissue or through a wall of the cavity that is normally enclosed, forming a hard lump.

Rust: A reddish-brown coloration of fur, usually appearing on the sides, flanks, or feet of a rabbit. It may be caused by exposure to sunlight, an old coat, dirty hutches, etc.

Screw Tail: An abnormally bent, curled, twisted, or corkscrewed tail.

Self or Self Colored: Solid colored, the same color over the entire body. Color group includes black, chocolate, white, blue, and lilac. Senior: A 4-class rabbit that is 6 months of age or older.

Shaded: pattern is to show a gradual and discernible transition of a basic color, usually from dark to light. Darker color is usually on the back, head, ears, tail, feet, and legs, then shades to a lighter color on the sides and belly. Color group includes sable, seal, tortoise, etc..

Sheen: The shine on the coat of Satin fur, the result of hollow hair shafts.

Side Trimmings: Wool on the side of the head and face on some wool breeds.

Silvering: Appearance of silvery sheen or luster, silver-tipped guard hairs interspersed through the fur as found on Silver Fox.

Simple Malocclusion: (see butting teeth). Sire: A father rabbit.

Slipped ears: When the position of the ears is behind 12 o'clock. When ears are positioned further back on the head.

Slipping Coat: A coat of fur that is molting or shedding.

Snipey: An elongated, narrow head, usually terminating in a pinched muzzle.

Snuffles: Respiratory disease marked by nasal discharge, constant sneezing, and congestion.

Solid: A solid color; not broken.

Sore Hocks: Sore foot pads on either the front or hind feet.

Splayed Legs: A condition where the rabbit can't hold the front or back legs under the body, and the legs spread out from the body.

Specialty Club: A club that specializes in matters concerning 1 or 2 breeds of rabbit.



Split Penis: A disqualification from competition where the opening extends more than 1/2 way down the shaft from the tip toward the base. May resemble a doe.

Standing Fur: (Erect Coat) A coat of normal fur that, when stroked from the rump to the shoulders, remains upright rather than moving back into place. This is a DQ.

Stifle: The knee joint. **Surface Color:** The top color of the fur.

Tail Carriage: The natural positioning of the tail.

Tan Pattern: A color group that can have a near agouti appearance, with any accepted variety having a tan, white, or cream-colored belly, chest, flanks, inside of legs, underside of tail, eye circles, nostrils, inside of ears, and triangle over the rest of the body. Color group includes otters, silver martens, and tans.

Tassels: The longer wool on the ears.

Tattoo: A permanent marking placed in the left ear for identification.

Test Mating: Returning a doe to the buck after mating. If she does not accept the buck, she may be pregnant. Breeding a pair to try to determine what color group they carry.

Texture: The surface and feel of the fur.

Ticking: Longer guard hairs throughout the coat of a color distinct from the underwool or body fur.

Top Color: The surface color of the coat.

Topline: The profile of the shoulders, back, and hindquarters, when viewed from the side.



Triangle: The triangle-shaped marking on the back of the neck of agouti and tan patterned varieties.

Trimmings: The wool on the ears and cheeks of the Jersey Wooly.

Tufts: Wool and guard hair on the tips of the ears.

Type: The body conformation.

Undercoat: The generally shorter, softer fur of the rabbit's coat that is protected by the longer guard hairs.

Under-color: The base color of the hair shaft (the color next to the skin).

Under-wool: The shortest wool fiber lies at the base of the wool coat, somewhat like the undercoat on normal furred breeds. The proportion of under-wool to other fibers may be a distinguishing characteristic of some wool breeds.

Undercut: (1) Where the skeletal or muscle structure does not fill the lower hindquarter. (2) The belly marking on a Dutch rabbit is a continuation of the saddle marking to the underside of the rabbit.

Unworthy of an Award (UOA): A rabbit that, in a judge's opinion, deviates from the breed's standard to the point where it does not represent the breed's proper characteristics.

Usable Portion of the Pelt: The portion of the pelt that remains after the removal of the dewlap, head, feet, legs, and tail..



Variety: The color of a rabbit's coat.

Vent Disease: A venereal disease in rabbits that affects both sexes. Symptoms include scabby, reddened male and female organs, usually pus-producing.

Wall Eye: An eye that is whitish on the surface of the eye, having a milky film over the eye, causing blindness. A DQ from the competition.

Weaning: To separate the young from the doe, ending the nursing and lactating period.

Weanling: A newly weaned rabbit, regardless of future use.

Weepy Eye: An abnormal discharge from the eye that may result in severe matting in the area below the eye or the absence of fur below the eye.

Webbed: Angora wool fibers that are at the beginning of felting or matting. A loose tangling of fibers that can usually be removed by grooming.

Wide Band: A color group in which rabbits show the same coloration over the body, head, ears, tail, and feet. They may show lighter coloration on the eye circles, inside of ears, underside of tail, jowls, and belly area.

Wolf Teeth: A form of malocclusion having protruding or elongated teeth in either the upper or lower jaw.

Wool: The fur type found on Jersey Woolies.

Wool Block: Same as fur block or hairball, but caused by wool instead of fur.

Wool Cap: The short, dense wool protruding from the base of the ears forward.

Wry Neck: Carriage of the head to one side at an angular plane instead of the normal carriage in a vertical plane, usually caused by an inner ear infection.

jerseywooly.org



NATIONAL JERSEY WOOLY RABBIT CLUB

History

The story of the Fluff of the Fancy started in 1984 with Bonnie Seely. She wanted a pet wooled rabbit with an easy-care coat. She eventually worked to get them recognized with ARBA as a breed in 1988. Many different breeds were used to create the breed we now know as the Jersey Wooly.



SOP POINT ALLOCCATION

Body-----	30
Head-----	16
Ears-----	10
Eyes-----	2
Wool	
Texture-----	17
Density-----	10
Color-----	
Condition-----	5

Total 100 points

Convention BIS

2019- Cody Landis BIS Youth AFB
Xander

CONVENTION GROUP WINNERS

1999 Cheryl Cary Open, 2009 Kelsey Deling Youth, 2010 Hannah, Maddie, Iain Mills Youth, 2014 Amber Henderson Open, 2019 Cody Landis Youth, 2023 Madelyn DeSelm Open, 2023 Cody Landis

Accepted Groups



Agouti-Chestnut, Opal, Chinchilla, Squirrel
AOV-Pointed White (Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac), Orange
Broken-Includes any recognized variety in conjunction with white.
Self-Black, Blue, Blue-eyed White, Chocolate, Lilac, Ruby Eyed White
Shaded-Tort (Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac), Sable Point, Seal, Siamese Sable, Smoke Pearl
Tan-Black, Blue, Chocolate and Lilac Otter, Sable Marten, Silver Marten (Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac), Smoke Pearl Marten



