# Volusia County Fair Youth Livestock Rabbit Record Book

*This Record Book was adapted from the Florida State Fair Youth Livestock Record Book.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Exhibitor Name | Age |
| 4-H Club, FFA Chapter, or Independent: | |
| I hereby certify that as the exhibitor of this project, I have personally been responsible for the care of this (these) animal(s), have personally kept records on this project, and have personally completed this record book. | |
| Exhibitor's Signature | Date |

| |
|---|
| I/We, the parents certify that our son/daughter has <u>completed</u> this project and <u>completed</u> this record book and will comply with all the Rules and Regulations of this show. |
| Parent/Guardian Signature                                              Date |

| |
|---|
| This student is an active member of the _____FFA Chapter / 4-H Club, and is eligible to show livestock at the Volusia County Fair.  I verify that this record book has been completed by the student, and is an accurate representation of the project. |
| FFA Advisor's/ 4-H Leader Signature                                    Date |

Revised 6/15/2023

# PURPOSE

**THE PURPOSE OF A LIVESTOCK YOUTH PROJECT IS TO ACHIEVE THE FOLLOWING:**

1. To acquire an understanding of animal production by preparing for, purchasing, caring for, and keeping records on one or more animals.
2. To be able to identify the types and grades of animals and employ efficient methods of marketing.
3. To understand the business aspects and economics of purchasing animals, feeds, facilities, and equipment for an animal project.
4. To develop integrity, sportsmanship, and cooperation.
5. To develop leadership abilities, build character, and assume citizenship responsibilities.

It is very important that every section of this record book be complete and accurate. If you choose to not complete any section of this record book, you will not receive a ribbon. However, your score will still be added to your premium point total.

## *DRUG STATEMENT*

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ANY DRUG, ANTIBIOTIC OR BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCE WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN ADMINISTERED BY MYSELF, OR ANY OTHER PERSON, WAS DONE SO IN STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURERS= LABEL REQUIREMENTS OR AS PRESCRIBED BY A VETERINARIAN.

_____
Signature of student

_____
Signature of parent/guardian

# Youth Livestock General Record Book Guide Lines

**It is suggested that a copy of the record book be made for use as a work copy. Records can then be transferred into this book for a final copy.**

1. Your Record Book should start as of June 1, of the current calendar year, or when the animal was purchased, if after June 1.
2. Record Books can be completed on animals being shown or can reflect all animals owned with a note identifying animals being shown.
3. The only item that you should submit at check in is the record book. Please do not make it a scrapbook. Do not take pages apart.
4. Do not put record book in a binder. If you add pages, staple or tape them in place.
5. Always double check your work, especially your math calculations.
6. Have someone check your project story for spelling and grammar before you write it in the final record book.
7. Your final record book should be **hand** written by the exhibitor.

# Project Terms and Explanations

**PROJECT YEAR - Based on a calendar year. Current project year is same year as current Fair.**

**Notes for Project Inventory (page 4)**:

1. **Acquired** - List the date you obtained this item, on items older than 1 year, the year will be sufficient.
2. **Purchase cost or value** - What did this item cost when you obtained it? (Fair market value)
3. **Value at Beginning of Project**- Same as purchase cost for items purchased current calendar year. On items from previous years this should be the value from last year=s ending inventory or depreciated value of 10% of purchase cost per calendar year.
4. **Depreciation of 10%** - This will be 10%, per project year, of the original purchase cost for the items you will still have at the end of the project. This includes items you had at the beginning of the project as well as items purchased during the current calendar year. Depreciation is the loss in value of your assets and is an expense.
5. **Value at the end of the project**- This is the value at the beginning of the project minus the depreciation.

**Examples:**

| Items Description | Acquired | Purchase Cost or Value | Value at beginning of project | Depreciation (10% of purchase cost, for this calendar year) | Value at end of project |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rope | Purchased 4 years ago | 5.00 | (Depreciated 10% for 3 years) 3.50 | .50 | 3.00 |
| Comb | Purchased 3 years ago | 5.00 | (Depreciated 10% for 2 years) 4.00 | .50 | 3.50 |
| Brush | Purchased previous calendar year | 5.00 | (Depreciated 10% for 1 year) 4.50 | .50 | 4.00 |
| Bucket | Purchased current calendar year | 5.00 | (No Previous Depreciation - purchased current project year) 5.00 | .50 | 4.50 |
| Total Depreciation* | | XXXXXX | XXXXXXXXXXXX | 2.00 | XXXXX |
| Value of Project Assets | | XXXXXX | XXXXXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXXXXX | 15.00 |

*Depreciation is an expense

## PROJECT INVENTORY..

List all equipment and assets you had at the beginning of the project.  After listing existing inventory, you should also list those items you purchased this year that you will keep after the project is finished. **List items you will keep past the end of this project on this page only** (inventory examples include clippers, blowers, chutes, tack, etc.) Do NOT list expendable items such as shampoo, etc. **Refer to Project Terms and Explanation, page 3, for descriptions of each column**.

| Item Description | Acquired | Purchase Cost or Value A | Value at beginning of project B | Depreciation (10% of purchase cost, per calendar year) C | Value at end of project D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Comb* | *Purchased previous year* | *6.00* | *5.40* | *.60* | *4.80* |
| *Brush* | *Purchased current year* | *4.00* | *4.00* | *.40* | *3.60* |
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| **Total Depreciation (Depreciation is an expense)** | **XXXX** | **XXXX** | **XXXX** | | **XXXXXX** |
| **Value of Project Assets** | **XXXX** | **XXXX** | **XXXX** | **XXXXXXXX** | |

# PROJECT <u>ANIMAL</u> INVENTORY..

List all animals you own at the beginning of the project and add any animals you purchase or animal(s) born during the project year.  Animals sold during the year should be recorded under OTHER INCOME. Animals sold should have a $0 value at end of project for this page.

**\*\*Beginning $ Value:** Value of existing animals at beginning of project OR purchase cost of new animals OR value of animal(s) born.

**\*$ Value at end of project:** Your animal's value should increase and is an estimated value

| Animal Description: (Animal number and/or Name) | Breed | Sex | Date Acquired | Date Born | Beginning $ Value** | $ Value at end of project | Indicate if animal sold, kept, died, etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| **Value at Beginning** | XXX | XX | XXXXX | XXX |  | XXXXX | XXXXXX |
| **Value at End/ Value of Animal Assets** | XXX | XX | XXXXX | XXX | XXXXX |  | XXXXXX |

## NON-FEED EXPENSES..

List everything that you spend money for that you will NOT have at the end of the project and that is NOT feed or hay.  This includes entry fees, veterinary expenses, bedding, and other expendable items such as shampoo, shoe polish, hair spray, photo expense, etc.

**LIST ITEMS YOU WILL KEEP PAST THE END OF THIS PROJECT ON THE PROJECT INVENTORY PAGE ONLY** (inventory examples include clippers, blowers, chutes, tack, etc.)

| Date | Description | Paid To | Total Cost |
|------|-------------|---------|------------|
|      |             |         |            |
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|      |             |         |            |
| **Total Non-Feed Expenses** | | XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX | |

## FEED EXPENSES..

List all feed and hay expenses on this page (list each feed purchase separately). List all weights of feed including weight of hay.

| Date | Description | Paid To | Pounds | Total Cost |
|------|-------------|---------|--------|------------|
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| **Total Feed Expenses** | | XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX | XXXXX | |

## OTHER INCOME...

Other project income should be recorded here, such as, sale of project animals, show premiums or other money earned. **If you have no other income from this project prior to the show, <u>THEN ENTER ZERO</u>**. Do Not "X" out.

| Date | Description | Total |
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| | **Total other income, if none, enter zero** | |

## SPONSOR INCOME...

You should record here any money given to you, to support your project, by sponsors..
**Do Not Turn in Your Money - You are responsible for collecting monies pledged.**
**<u>IF NONE, ENTER ZERO.</u>** Do Not "X" out.

| Sponsor's name | Total |
|---|---|
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| **Total Sponsor income, if none, enter zero** | |

## PRODUCTION INCOME:

For projects where product is sold. Keep track of the income generated from products from your project (ie: milk, eggs, wool, etc.). Do Not "X" out.

| Date/Month | Product | Product sold to | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
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|  |  | **Total Value of Product Sold, if none, enter zero** |  |

## Health Record...

This should include a record of any health related activities (deworm, vaccinate, or use of veterinarian‑s services for any other reason). This should include what you used, how much you used, and what you used it for. Include well animal care (such as health certificate). Fill in all applicable information. If animal healthy throughout project, make note of that. Do Not "X" out.

| Date | Description of activity | Product used | Dosage | Withdrawal Time |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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# Project Summary

The records in this book cover my livestock project which consist of (number of animals):
(Circle one) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or _____ animals.

**Is this an on going Breeding/Production project?**       Yes _____  No _____

## Income:

    Other Income:        (From page 8) _____ 1

    Sponsor Income:      (From page 8) _____ 2

    Production Income:    (From page 9) _____ 3

    TOTAL PRELIMINARY INCOME (Line 1+2+3) _____ 4

## Expenses:

    Total Depreciation:    (From page 4) _____ 5

    Total Non Feed Expenses:(From page 6) _____ 6

    Total Feed Expenses:    (From page 7) _____ 7

    TOTAL EXPENSES (Line 5+6+7) _____ 8

## Change in animal Inventory:

    Value at End        (From page 5)    _____ 9

    Value at Beginning    (From page 5)    _____ 10

    Net change in Animal Inventory (Line 9 - 10) _____ 11

## SUMMARY:

    Preliminary Profit/Loss  (Line 4 - Line 8) + Line 11_____ 12

**The following four lines(Lines 13, 14, 15 & 16) will be filled in after the Fair.**

Animal Premiums (To be filled in after the Fair)    _____ 13

Achievement Monies (To be filled in after the Fair)    _____ 14

Add on monies ( If any)    _____ 15

## FINAL <u>PROFIT OR LOSS</u>     (Line 12 + 13 +14 + 15)_____ 16

---

## ASSETS:

Value of Project Assets    (From page 4)    _____ 17

Value of Animal Assets    (From page 5)    _____ 18

    **Total Assets**    (Line 17 + 18) _____ 19

## PICTURES OF YOUR PROJECT..

Show the beginning and end of your project along with two different skills that you have learned. This should include a **minimum of 5 pictures and a maximum of 8 pictures**. Include a caption with each photo. The captions should tell a story.  Explain what you are doing and why you are doing the things shown in the picture.  What skills are you demonstrating and why? Spelling and grammar are included in the judges decision. Captions should be a complete sentence. <u>Do Not</u> start a caption with "Here I am…", "This is me…", "In this picture…"

**PICTURES (continued)**:

**PICTURES (continued)**:

# PROJECT ESSAY

Your essay will relate to this years' skilathon topic.  Since the topic changes each year, check our website for essay prompt assigned to your age category.  Be sure to use correct grammar, spelling and punctuation in your writing.

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**PROJECT ESSAY (Continued):**

# Livestock Knowledge

This year's knowledge test topic is "reproduction". Knowledge of reproductive management is essential to breeding livestock and enhancing genetics. Questions were developed based on the 2024 Florida State Fair Skillathon Manual. Points from your knowledge test will be accounted for in your overall record book score.

To answer these questions, you will need to use resources such as:
- Club leader/FFA advisor
- Florida State Fair 2024 Skillathon Manual: https://floridastatefair.com/ag/
- Research-based online sources such as ".edu" or ".org" websites

Youth only need to complete the pages designated for their age division.

**Pee Wee:** pages 17-18

**Juniors**: pages 17-19

**Intermediates:** pages 17-21

**Seniors:** pages 17-22

Images and questions adapted from the Florida State Fair Skillathon Manual.

# Rabbit Breed Identification

Rabbits are selected for traits that are considered economically important. A purebred rabbit is one that has the characteristics defined by a breed registry and purebreds are expected to pass those traits on to their offspring with a high degree of predictability. Crossbreeding has been used to develop new lines of rabbits that are now considered purebreds because they have a set of traits that are consistently passed on and a breed registry has been established.

**Directions**: Use the word bank below to write in the breed that matches with the photograph and description listed below.

**Word Bank:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Florida White | Flemish Giant | Holland Lop |
| Dutch | Jersey Wooly | Californian |
| Rex | Himalayan | Satin |



_____:
This commercial breed is best known for its meat- producing qualities. The body is medium in length with a depth equal to its width. The profile is to rise gradually from the front of the neck to the highest point over the hips. This breed was developed in 1928 and is white with a black nose, ears, feet and tail. At maturity, bucks ideally are 9 pounds and does are 9 ½ pounds.
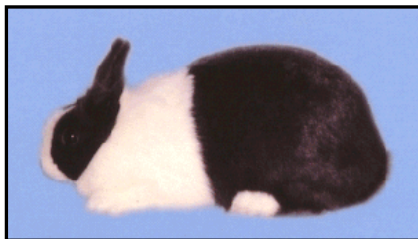


_____:
This breed is one of the oldest breeds and is said to originally trace back to Holland, but the breed was established in England in the 1830s. There are seven varieties of this breed: black, blue, Chinchilla, chocolate, tortoise, steel and gray. Although small in size, 3 ½ - 5 ½ pounds at maturity, this breed carries a lot of meat on its compact body type.



_____:
Developed in Florida, this breed has a close coupled, meaty body type with well-developed shoulders, hips and hindquarters. This breed comes only in red-eyed white and is characterized by fly-back, normal fur. A small rabbit, this breed is ideally 5 pounds at maturity.



_____:
This is the only breed that has cylindrical type, characterized by a long, narrow body. They are white with color on their ears, nose, feet and tail. Accepted colors are Black, Blue, Chocolate and Lilac They reach 2 ½ - 4 ½ pounds at maturity. The Standard specifically states this breed must be posed stretched out on the show table.

**_____:**
Possibly dating back to the 1500's it is one of the original rabbit breeds. The Standard requires a 13 pound minimum for bucks and 14 pound minimum for does. It is one of the largest rabbit breeds today. Accepted colors include: Black, Blue, Fawn, Light Gray, Sandy, Steel Gray and White. This breed is used in many commercial meat rabbit crosses but has limited use as a meat rabbit itself.



**_____:**
Developed in the Netherlands, this breed is shown in two varieties: solid pattern and broken pattern. This fancy breed is known for its good-natured personality and lovable face. The smallest member of the lop family; this breed only reaches 4 pounds at maturity.



**_____:**
This short, compact breed is one of the newest to the Standard. The body type resembles that of a Netherland Dwarf, but it is covered in wool instead of fur. Although the wool can be spun, the Standard recommends it should not be used for commercial purposes. This breed is shown in five groups: Agouti, AOV, Self, Shaded, Tan and Broken Pattern. A small, fancy breed, these rabbits are only 3 ½ pounds at maturity.
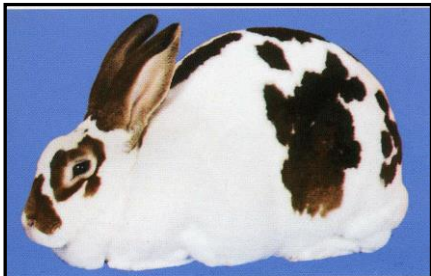


**_____:**
Though its fur is the standout characteristic of this breed, a commercial meat body is found under the velvety pelt. An extremely dense, plush coat with guard hairs almost as short as the undercoat gives the Rex its name. The colors appear deeper in hue compared to a normal rabbit coat due to the unique texture. These make wonderful meat rabbits reaching ideally 8-9 ½ pounds when mature.



**_____:**
This unique commercial breed gets its name from the satin sheen the fur gives off. This quality is a mutation of the normal hair shaft that turned it translucent. This breed has eleven different varieties: Black, Blue, Broken Group, Chocolate, Chinchilla, Californian, Copper, Otter, Red, Siamese and White. They have a medium-length body with depth that equals its length. These too are excellent meat rabbits, ideally reaching 9 ½-11 pounds at maturity.

Adapted from the A.R.B.A. Standard of Perfection, 2011-2015, and Official Guide to Raising Better Rabbits and Cavie.

# Selection: Visual Evaluation Body Types
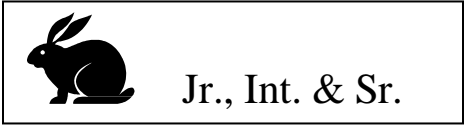
**Directions**: Draw a line matching the correct body shape to the image.

1. Commercial

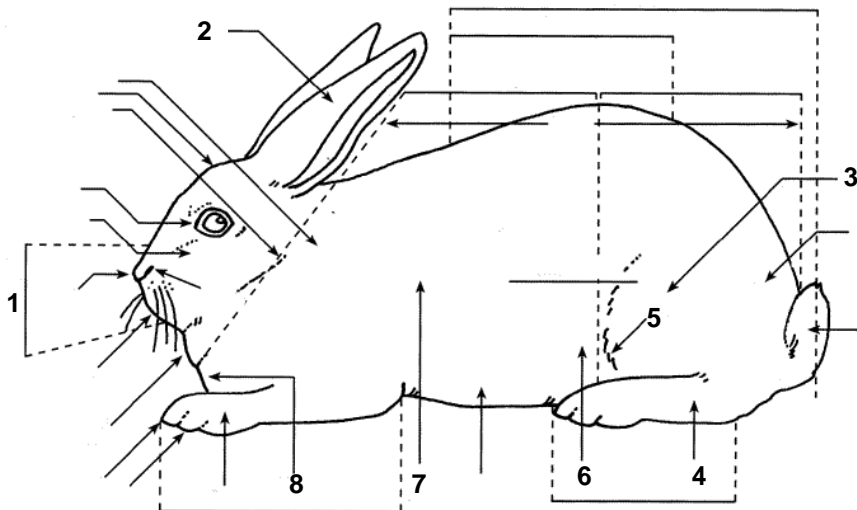2. Full Arch

3. Semi-Arch

4. Cylindrical

5. Compact

Adapted from:http://www.gov.pe.ca/photos/original/4h_rabbit_RG.pdf

# Selection: Anatomy

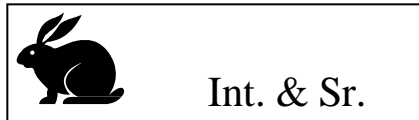**Directions**: Using the word bank below write in the word that matches the body part.

| Word Bank: | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chest | Flank | Ears |
| Hock | Hip | Muzzle |
| Ribs | Knee | |

1._____

2._____

3._____

4._____

5._____

6._____

7._____

8._____

# Rabbit Skillathon
# Reproduction Overview

Int. & Sr.

**Directions**: Using the word bank, fill in the blanks below.

**Word Bank**: Copulation, reflex ovulators, parturition, puberty, gestation, fertilization

_____ is reached when a rabbit is able to reproduce (4-8 months of age or 75-80% of mature body weight).  Sexual reproduction begins with the buck and doe mating, called _____. Rabbits do not have heat cycles so mating occurs throughout the year when the doe will accept the buck.  During mating, the buck deposits *sperm* in the reproductive tract of the doe.  Rabbits are _____ meaning the act of mating causes release of eggs from follicles on the ovary of the doe.  _____ is the union of sperm and egg cells.  The number of young or *kits* a rabbit gives birth to at one time is an indication of the number of egg cells released and fertilized.  The normal _____ period or pregnancy in the doe lasts 30-33 days followed by _____ or *kindling* which is the process of giving birth.

### Gender Names and Terminology

**Directions:** Write the letter on the line that matches the term or item to its description.

1. Nest box:_____                     A. Buck

2. Female rabbit: _____                 B. Doe

3. Male rabbit: _____                   C. Kit

4. Baby rabbit: _____                    D.

### Determining Sex
Determining the sex of your rabbit is important to health and management decisions.  This is done at close range by laying the bunny on its back, upside down in your lap, placing the palm of one hand behind the ears and the thumb in front of the ears, placing the thumb and index finger of your free hand on opposite sides of the sex organ and applying gentle pressure.

**Directions:** Determine the sex of the two rabbits below. Write "buck" or "doe" on the lines below.

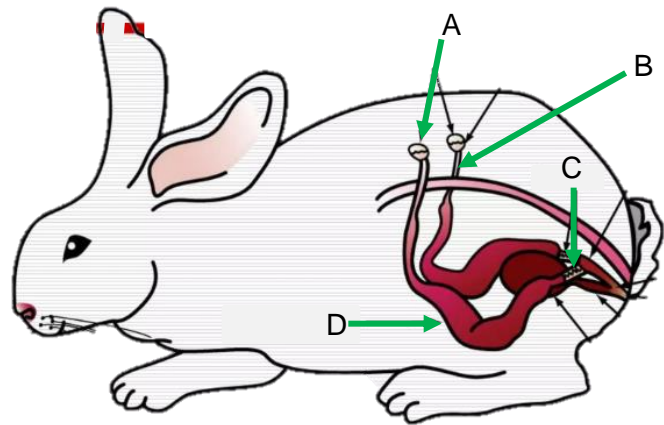1._____                            2._____
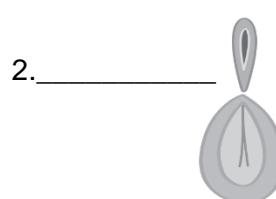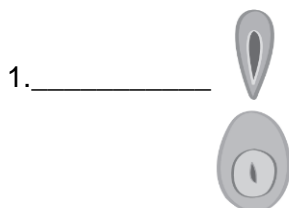
# Reproductive Anatomy

Rabbits are able to give birth to multiple kits at each kindling and may have multiple litters per year. Understanding reproductive anatomy is basic to managing reproduction.

**Directions**: Questions 1-8, match the reproductive anatomy to the correct term. Questions 9-12, write in the correct anatomical term.

1. Cervix (2): _____

2. Ovary: _____

3. Uterine Horn: _____

4. Oviduct: _____

5. Scrotum: _____

6. Testis: _____

7. Prepuce: _____

8. Penis: _____

**Female Anatomy**



9. _____: Paired male gonads that produce the sperm cells and the male sex hormone, testosterone.

10. _____: A thick-walled tubes connecting to the uterine horns. Prevent microbial contamination of the uterine horns and serve as a reservoir for and transport of sperm.

11. _____: The paired female gonads that produce eggs and hormones.

12. _____: Organ used for copulation that deposits sperm into the female reproductive tract.

**Male Anatomy**
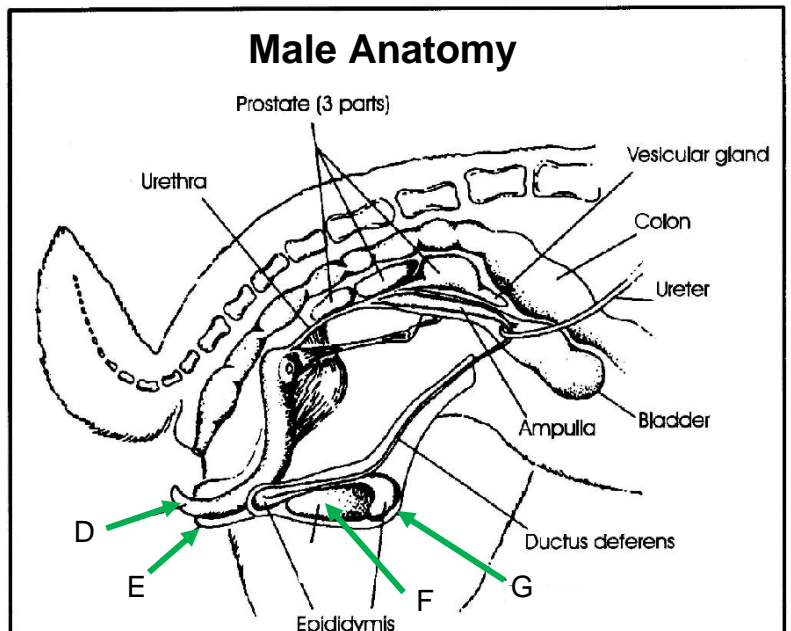
# Breeding Management Practices

**Keeping Accurate Records**

Good management requires accurate record keeping.  Many commercial record systems are available at very little cost.  Choose one and stick with it.

 **Directions**: Use the table below to answer questions 1-4 (write the ear tag number to answer the question). Questions 5-8 match the definition to the breeding term.

**Doe Breeding Record**

| Tattoo of Doe | Tattoo of Buck | Date Bred | Date Kindled | No. Born Alive | No. Dead at Birth | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W3465 | F550 | 7/1/2022 | 8/1/2022 | 4 | 1 | First litter |
| BA110 | B3347 | 8/14/2022 | 9/13/2022 | 6 | 0 | Kits: 2 bucks, 4 does |
| W3466 | F550 | 8/14/2022 | 9/12/2022 | 8 | 4 | 4 kits stillborn |
| Z006 | ER89 | 9/4/2022 | 10/5/2022 | 3 | 0 | Orphaned kits on day 2 |

1.  Which doe's litter had the highest mortality rate? _____

2. Which two does were bred by the same buck? _____ and _____

3. Which doe was bred in early July? _____

4.  Which buck was bred with doe Z006? _____

5. Mating rabbits that are descended from the same animal, but several generations back.   _____

6. Mating closely related rabbits such as siblings. _____

7. Mating unrelated rabbits of the same breed. _____

8. Mating unrelated rabbits from different breeds. _____

**Breeding Terms**
For questions 5-8

A. Inbreeding

B. Outcrossing

C. Linebreeding

D. Crossbreeding

# SCORING SYSTEM
## Youth General Record Book

| Section | Points Possible |
|---|---|
| 1.  Signatures (Cover) | 3 |
| 2.  Drug Statement (Page 2) | 2 |
| 3.  Project Inventory (page 4) | 6 |
| 4.  Project Animal Inventory (page 5) | 6 |
| 5.  Non Feed Expenses (page 6) | 6 |
| 6.  Feed Expenses (page 7) | 6 |
| 7.  Other Income/Sponsor Income /Production Income (page 8 & 9) | 2 |
| 8.  Health record (page 9) | 2 |
| 9.  Project Summary (page 10) | 12 |
| 10. Pictures (pages 11-12 -13) | 10 |
| 11. Project essay (page 14 - 15) | 15 |
| 12. Neatness & Accuracy | 15 |
| 13. Reproductive Knowledge | 15 |
| Total Points | 100 |

## Ribbon Awards

**Blue**          90 - 100 pts.
**Red**           80-89  pts.
**White**          70 - 79 pts.
**Participation Ribbon**   69 pts. and below

16