



R A B B I T S : From the Animal's Point of View **2**



Rabbit Housing: Designing a Rabbit Habitat

Subject Overview and Background Information

This unit is designed for youth who are interested in learning more about keeping rabbits. Care for rabbits requires a great deal of time and effort, and if a youth can understand the responsibility and considerations required, he or she will be better prepared to care for and ensure the welfare of a rabbit.

Design of a rabbit habitat can be relatively uncomplicated with proper planning. There are a few basic necessities such as a cage or hutch, a food bowl, bedding, a water bottle, and chew toys. The habitat need not be limited to a cage, however: it can incorporate an entire house! It is best for the rabbits if they have freedom around the house, but the house must be “bunny-proofed” beforehand. Additionally, rabbits can be let outside, but only in the daytime in a secure yard.

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Warm temperatures are a threat to a rabbit's health. Rabbits can suffer from heat stress if the temperature rises above 85°F. A shady, well-ventilated shelter, hutch, or cage for the rabbit is important. Additionally, an ice pack (or a plastic bottle filled with water and then frozen) in the rabbit's cage can help keep temperatures down.

Rabbits are social animals and are best housed in pairs or small groups. Unless the rabbits are to be used for breeding purposes, they should be spayed or neutered. Well-mannered dogs and cats can live peacefully with the rabbits, but suitability should only be determined on a case-by-case basis.

By the end of this unit, youth should understand that a rabbit's housing needs are much like their own, and that cost will certainly be a factor in determining how they will design and furnish a home for their rabbits.

• Concepts

Environmental needs of humans and rabbits

• Life Skills

Communication, decision making, empathy, keeping records, organizing, planning/organizing, teamwork, wise use of resources

• Subject Links

Science, Language Arts, Math

• Overview of Activities

All animals have similar needs, such as food, water, shelter, and space. As a lead-in to discovering the needs of rabbits, the first activity will help youth discover what their own needs are by thinking about their homes and exploring what they themselves need to live. Then they will use this information as a reference to help them decide what they think rabbits might need.

In the next activity, the youth will determine a reasonable budget to cover the cost of the items they will need to establish a home for rabbits. They will then go on an imaginary shopping trip for the items they need to build and furnish their rabbits' home, making purchase decisions based upon their budget.

The environmental needs of rabbits do not remain constant; they change depending on the situation or the location of the animal. The youth will be given various scenarios that will require them to adjust their rabbits' environment.

References

- Harriman, Marinell. 2005. House rabbit handbook: How to live with an urban rabbit. Alameda, CA: Drolley Press.
- Rabbit Haven. Housing. Rabbithaven.org. <http://www.rabbithaven.org/Q&A/housing.htm>.



Facts About Rabbits



RABBIT HOUSING

When selecting or designing housing for rabbits, it is important to keep their natural behaviors in mind. Ideally, all housing for rabbits should allow for social interaction and provide opportunities for digging, playing, and hiding, as well as proper protection from extremes in weather and potential predators.

• Social Groupings

Because rabbits in the wild are highly social, it is important to house pet or farm rabbits in compatible social groups. Social housing can benefit the rabbits by giving them an opportunity to express their social behavior and making them less susceptible to stress. However, you must take care to select the proper social groupings.

Female rabbits generally get along well in groups as do juveniles of both sexes. Adult males (12 to 14 weeks or older) will fight with other adult males if housed together. Housing adult males and females together will likely lead to breeding, so if young rabbits are not desired, you need to house opposite sex adults separately. When housing

adult males, it is important to keep the singly housed male rabbits in a place where they can see, hear and smell other rabbits in order to avoid total social isolation.

Rabbits, like all social animals, develop domination-subordination relationships within their social groups. If the social group is changed by removal or replacement of an adult group member, these relationships may be disrupted and fighting may result. For this reason, it is important that you avoid changing social groupings as much as possible. Group sizes of four to eight adult female rabbits work well if the groups are to remain together for an extended period of time. Larger groups of juvenile rabbits may be maintained for short periods of time. It is a good idea to establish a new group with young animals who have not yet reached

puberty. Group members should be of the same age and sex, but it is not necessary that they be littermates.

• Enclosure Size

The primary enclosure of a rabbit group needs to be large enough to allow three hops in one direction. This distance will vary between breeds: for a fully grown New Zealand white rabbit, the enclosure should measure at least 6.5 feet in one direction. If more than two adult rabbits weighing 8 to 14 lb are housed together, the minimum floor area of the primary enclosure should be 6.5 square feet for up to four animals, increasing by 1.5 square feet for each additional adult rabbit. The sides of the pen should be no less than 4 feet tall to prevent the rabbits from leaping out. If you use a wire mesh cover to keep the animals in, it must be at least 2.5 feet above the floor so adult rabbits will be able to sit in the lookout posture.

A good solution is to create a rabbit enclosure that has both a hutch and a run. The hutch provides a safe, secure area where the rabbit can hide and nest and offers protection from weather. The attached run provides space necessary for exercise, exploration, and play.

• Enclosure Furnishings

Rabbit behavior in the wild includes digging, hiding, foraging, and nest building, all of which should be accommodated in their enclosure. To facilitate digging behavior, you can provide an area of woodchip litter (but not cedar or pine), shredded paper, or straw that is large enough and deep enough for the rabbits to explore. In addition, you should provide another safe place for the animals to hide. This can be accomplished by placing a section of 18-inch PVC piping, a cardboard box, or some other semi-enclosed structure in with the rabbits. There should be enough hiding spaces available to accommodate all of the rabbits in the pen.

Foraging is the work rabbits perform to access food. You can encourage this behavior by providing rabbits with a good supply of high-quality hay. If you place the hay on the wire mesh cage top, the rabbits will have to work to pull the hay down into the cage. Hay can also serve as a nesting material.

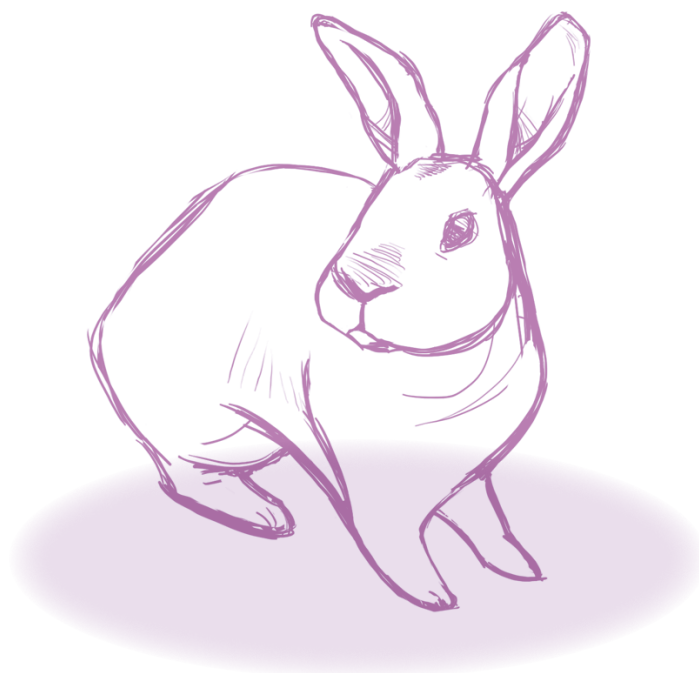
Rabbits should be provided with toys such as balls, chewing sticks, and objects that they can manipulate and move around the cage. This promotes play and exploration.

Cages should be designed in a way that provides the rabbits with a solid floor area in addition to grid or wire flooring. Wire flooring is uncomfortable for the animals and very often results in sore hocks; additionally, cecotropes, a type of solid dropping produced by the rabbit's digestive system and then consumed by the rabbit for its nutritional value, may fall through the mesh and be unavailable to the rabbit. In larger pens, part of the solid floor area can be raised (like shelves). The shelves (with ramps for access) give the rabbits variety in their vantage point and provide safe places for resting.

References

Some of the information in this section was drawn from the following article:

Boers, K., G. Gray, J. Love, Z. Mahmutovic, S. McCormick, N. Turcotte, and Y. Zhang. 2002. Comfortable quarters for rabbits in research institutions. Pp. 44–50 in V. Reinhardt and A. Reinhardt (eds.), *Comfortable quarters for laboratory animals*, 9th edition. Washington, DC: Animal Welfare Institute. <http://www.awionline.org/pubs/cq02/Cq-rabbits.html>.



ACTIVITY 1



My Home, a Rabbit's Home

Background Information

There are certain things in our environment that we either need or want. Some things are essential, such as food, water, and shelter, and without these things we cannot survive. There are other things that we do not need to live but that enrich our lives, such as books, music, and play structures. Comparing humans and rabbits, we can see that there are many similarities and differences in their environments relative to what is essential and what is not.

• Time Required

40 minutes

• Concepts

Environmental needs of humans and rabbits

• Life Skills

Communication, decision making, empathy, organizing

• Subject Links

Science, Language Arts

• State Content Standards

Science

- Sixth Grade:
 - » *Investigation and Experimentation -7d*

Language Arts

- Third Grade:
 - » *Listening and Speaking Strategies -1.5*
- Fourth Grade:
 - » *Listening and Speaking Strategies -1.1, 1.8, 2.2b*
- Fifth Grade:
 - » *Listening and Speaking Strategies -1.5*

• Suggested Grouping

- Groups of 3 to 4

• Materials Needed for Each Group

- Flip chart paper
- Writing implements (pencils, pens, markers)

• Getting Ready

- Divide the youths into the desired group size.
- Distribute the materials.

Opening Questions

1. **Think about where you live. What are some things that you need in your home in order to survive?** Ask the youth to share their ideas verbally or write their thoughts and ideas on the paper provided.
2. **What are some things in your home that improve the quality of your life?** Ask the youth to share their ideas verbally or write their thoughts and ideas on the paper provided.
3. **What are some things in your home that are really important to you? Why are these your favorite things?** Ask the youth to share their ideas verbally or write their thoughts and ideas on the paper provided.

Part I: Procedure (Experiencing)

1. Ask the youth to work together to make a list of things they need in their homes, including all the things that they need to have in their houses or community in order to live safely and comfortably and to be healthy.

2. Then have the youth organize these items into categories:
 - » *Social needs (friends, family, teachers, etc.)*
 - » *Physical needs (shelter, safety, health, comfort, etc.)*
 - » *Behavioral needs (toys, activities, exercise, etc.)*
 - » *Other needs*

Part I: Sharing, Processing, and Generalizing

Follow the lines of thinking developed through the general thoughts, observations, and questions raised by the youth; if necessary, use more targeted questions as prompts to get to particular points. Specific questions might include:

- **Ask each group to share their list and explain what they have described as their needs and how they chose to categorize those needs.** Are there similarities between the groups' lists? Differences? Have the youth explore possible reasons behind those differences.

Part II: Procedure (Experiencing)

1. On another sheet of flip chart paper, have the youth list all the things they think a rabbit needs to live safely and comfortably and to be healthy.
 - » **Volunteer Note:** *Remind them to think of their own needs as part of this exercise.*
2. Then have the youth organize these items into categories:
 - » *Social needs (friends, family, teachers, etc.)*
 - » *Physical needs (shelter, safety, health, comfort, etc.)*
 - » *Behavioral needs (toys, activities, exercise, etc.)*
 - » *Other needs*

Part II: Sharing, Processing, and Generalizing

Follow the lines of thinking developed through the general thoughts, observations, and questions raised by the youth;

if necessary, use more targeted questions as prompts to get to particular points. Specific questions might include:

1. **Ask each group to share their list, explaining what they have described as a rabbit's needs and how they chose to categorize these needs.** Are there similarities between the groups' lists? Differences? Have the youth explore possible reasons behind those differences.
2. **Have the groups compare and contrast their lists of human needs and their lists of rabbit needs.** Discuss how the needs of humans are similar to or different from the needs of rabbits.

Concept and Term Discovery/Introduction

At this point, volunteers need to ensure that the concepts of **environmental needs of humans and rabbits** have been introduced to or discovered by the youth. (**Note:** The goal is to have the youth develop concepts through their own exploration and define terms using their own words.) Youth should also note that there are different types of needs, including physical, social, and behavioral needs.

Concept Application

1. Observe and compare different types of homes in your community. Some people live in single-standing homes; some people live in duplexes or townhouses; and other people live in apartments. How are these homes similar? How are they different?
2. Observe the homes of wild animals and compare them to those of domesticated animals. How does each type of animal meet its needs?

References

Harriman, Marinell. 2005. House rabbit handbook: How to live with an urban rabbit. Alameda, CA: Drolley Press.

ACTIVITY 2



Designing a Rabbit's Environment

Background Information

Wild rabbits are on their own when it comes to finding appropriate housing and shelter to help them survive. In contrast, domesticated rabbits rely on their owners to provide them with the best housing situations and enrichments.

Basic necessities for rabbits include a cage or hutch, a food bowl with food, bedding, a water bottle with water, and chew toys. Additionally, when deciding where to put the cage or hutch, owners must keep in mind that warm temperatures can be a very serious threat to a rabbit.

• Time Required

1 hour

• Concepts

- Environmental needs of rabbits

• Life Skills

Communication, decision making, empathy, keeping records, planning/organizing, teamwork, wise use of resources

• Subject Links

Science, Language Arts, Math

• State Content Standards Supported

Science

- Third Grade:
 - » *Investigation and Experimentation - 5e*
- Fourth Grade:
 - » *Investigation and Experimentation - 6f*

Language Arts

- Third Grade
 - » *Listening and Speaking Strategies - 1.8*

- Fourth Grade:
 - » *Listening and Speaking Strategies - 1.1, 1.8*
- Fifth Grade:
 - » *Listening and Speaking Strategies - 1.3*

Math

- Third Grade:
 - » *Number Sense - 2.1, 2.7, 2.8, 3.3*
 - » *Mathematical Reasoning - 3.3*
- Fourth Grade:
 - » *Number Sense - 2.1*
 - » *Mathematical Reasoning - 3.3*
- Fifth Grade:
 - » *Number Sense - 2.1*
 - » *Mathematical Reasoning - 3.3*
- Sixth Grade:
 - » *Mathematical Reasoning - 3.3*

• Suggested Grouping

Groups of 2 to 3

• Materials Needed

- (* = Materials provided in curriculum)
- *Shopping Lists
- *Rabbit Housing Item Price Lists
- Flip chart or other large paper
- Notebook paper
- Pencils
- Paper
- Crayons/markers
- Scissors
- Calculators
- Stapler

• Getting Ready

- Set up the “store” for the youth to go shopping. Make twice as many *Rabbit Housing Item Price Lists* as you have groups. Cut each item out and staple like items together in a stack. Arrange the stacks of items from each category (housing, bedding, feeding, watering, miscellaneous) on different tables so the youth can visit each “store” separately.
- Make enough *Shopping Lists* for each group.
- Divide the youths into groups of 2 to 3.

Opening Questions

1. **What do you know about what a rabbit needs in its home to live comfortably?** Ask the youth to share their ideas verbally or write their thoughts and ideas on the paper provided.

Types of responses to expect: appropriate food, shelter from heat and cold, comfortable bedding, water, safety (no dangerous materials, safety from predators), enough space to move around, appropriate lighting, clean floors with a non-slippery surface, fresh air, stable social group (minimum of one social companion).

2. **What do you think are some extra things that might make the quality of a rabbit's life better?**

Ask the youth to share their ideas verbally or write their thoughts and ideas on the paper provided.

Types of responses to expect: toys, multiple social companions, variety of feed types, climbing structures, tunnels or other hiding spaces.

- » **Volunteer Tip:** *If the youth are having trouble coming up with ideas for these questions, ask them to refer back to their lists of their own needs for inspiration. For example, if toys were mentioned as one of their needs, ask them what purpose the toys served (fun, exercise, challenge, and preventing boredom). Explore how these same needs are also important for rabbits. How can we address these needs? If family or friends were mentioned, ask what purpose the family or friends serve (comfort, fun, companionship, love, safety). Explore how these same needs are also important to rabbits. Why might*

having the company of other rabbits be an important need? What might be the problems associated with housing rabbits alone (stress, fear, loneliness)?

Procedure (Experiencing) – Budgeting and Shopping

1. At this point, the youth are going to “go shopping” for the items they believe a rabbit will need for its home.
2. Each group of youth will be given a different budget: \$75, \$150, \$200, \$250, or \$300.
3. The groups will then visit the “store” and select the items they believe will best meet the needs of their rabbit and fit within their budget. For each item chosen, the youth should record on their shopping list how much the item cost and why they chose that item. Remind youth that they are shopping for the supplies they will need *to appropriately house two rabbits*.
4. Finally, each group should create a drawing of the home they would create for their rabbit using the materials they purchased on their shopping list.
 - » **Note:** *The drawing should be large, so use a piece of flip chart paper.*

Sharing, Processing, and Generalizing

After the activity, talk with the youth about their general thoughts, observations, and questions. **Ask the youth to share their drawings and describe the items they chose to purchase for their rabbits. Ask the groups to compare their lists.** Follow the lines of thinking developed through the general thoughts, observations, and questions raised by the youth; if necessary ask more targeted questions to get to particular points. Specific questions might include:

1. **What are some things you learned about the environmental needs of rabbits and how you can help provide for them? Please explain.** Ask the youth to share their ideas verbally or to write their thoughts and ideas on the paper provided.

2. **How might cost affect decisions when you are trying to house rabbits appropriately? Please explain.** Ask the youth to share their ideas verbally or to write their thoughts and ideas on the paper provided.

Concept and Term Discovery/ Introduction

At this point, volunteers need to ensure that the concept of **environmental needs of rabbits** has been introduced or discovered by the youth. (**Note:** The goal is to have the youth develop concepts through their exploration and define terms using their own words.)

Concept Application 1

The things you need in your home or in an animal's home may change. The following scenarios represent situations that would require that you modify to your rabbit's environment.

What would you need to do to address these needs?

1. The rabbits do not get enough exercise. How would you change their environment to allow them to get more exercise? Discuss and share your ideas.
2. You moved to a place where it is very hot and dry all of the time. How would you make sure that your rabbits are protected from the weather? Discuss and share your ideas.
3. Your rabbit has grown old and cannot tolerate much stress. How would you change the environment to help keep him as comfortable as possible? Discuss and share your ideas.
4. Your rabbits have developed an abnormal behavior called "barbering" where they pull fur from themselves or other rabbits. This behavior is sometimes a response to boredom. How would you change your rabbit's environment to make it more interesting for them? Discuss and share your ideas.
5. Your budget has been decreased by 25 percent. What changes would you have to make to your shopping list to be able to create a home for two rabbits with this new budget? Discuss and share your ideas.

Concept Application 2: For Youth Who Have Rabbits

Have the youth take home a copy of their completed shopping lists. Ask youth to engage in a discussion with their family regarding the costs of creating and maintaining an appropriate environment for rabbits. Because the youth already have rabbits at home, they should evaluate the current environment in which their rabbits live and decide if there are ways that the environment could be improved. The youth should discuss these possible improvements and their costs with their family members.

Concept Application 3: For Youth Who Are Planning to Obtain Rabbits

Youth should take home a copy of their completed shopping lists. Ask youth to engage in a discussion with their family regarding the costs of creating and maintaining an appropriate environment for rabbits. Because the youth are planning to obtain a rabbit, they should work with their family members to create a budget and plan a shopping list for the items they will need to properly house their rabbit.

Concept Application 4: For Youth Who Do Not Have Rabbits and Are Not Planning to Obtain Rabbits

Youth should think about any animal that they own or that someone they know owns. Then they should create a list of the environmental needs of that animal based on what they have learned about the environmental needs of rabbits. Remind the youth that some of the needs will be similar and some will be different. If youth have a pet at home, they should evaluate the current environment in which the pet lives and decide if there are ways that the environment could be improved. The youth should discuss these improvements and their costs with their family members.

References

Harriman, Marinell. 2005. House rabbit handbook: How to live with an urban rabbit. Alameda, CA: Drolley Press.

Rabbit Housing Item Price Lists

(Note: The price for each item is an estimate of the real cost)

• Bedding/Sanitation

Print one-sided and cut out along dashed lines.



Newspaper Bedding

» Free

- Shredded recycled newspaper.
- Environmentally friendly, cheap, but not long lasting.
- May contain ink, clay, or chemical contaminants.
- Dust-free.



Small Animal Litter

» \$8.99

- 8 lb.
- Ideal for rabbits, ferrets, and guinea pigs.
- Naturally controls odor and has great absorbency.
- Dust-free.
- Does not contain inks or dyes.



Natural Fiber Litter

» 10 liters: \$5.29

» 23 liters: \$9.99

» 50 liters: \$14.99

- Made from reclaimed wood pulp waste.
- Natural and biodegradable fiber.
- Sanitized to kill mold, bacteria, and fungus.
- Has high absorption and controls odor.
- Does not contain inks or dyes.



Pet Corn Cob Bedding

» \$5.99

- 5 lb.
- Made of high quality corn cobs.
- Can be used for birds and small animals.
- High absorbency and eliminates odors.
- Will not stick to cages, making cage cleanup easy.



Cotton Nest Pads

» 1 package (6 liners): \$2.75

» 5 packages (30 liners): \$12

- Place pads in cage and rabbits will tear and fluff up the pads to their own liking.
- Will add additional odor and absorption control to existing bedding.



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**Tall Corner Litter Pan**

» \$5.02

- Train your rabbit to eliminate in a litter pan. Will cut down on the use of bedding.
- Easy to clean.
- Fits most large cage sizes.
- Stain and odor resistant.

**Plastic Litter Liner**» *Small (fits tray size of 8" × 9½" × 1"; size of liner approximately 15" × 10"): \$1.27*» *Large (fits tray size of 15¼" × 10½" × 1⅛"; size of liner approximately 20" × 13"): \$1.79*

- A plastic lining that makes cleaning the litter pan easier.
- 6 liners in a package.

• Feeders and Waterers

**Rabbit Bottle**

» \$7.87

- Durable, strong, and nontoxic.
- Stainless steel tube with double-ball point.
- Vacuum valve to stop dripping.
- Holds 32 fl oz.

**Flip Top Water Tank with Lock**

» \$9.99

- This heavy duty, high-capacity water bottle has a top that can easily open for filling and cleaning.
- Attaches to wire cages.
- Contains a no-drip valve.

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Veggie Twist for Pets

» \$4.99

- A stretchable spiral that can hold vegetables and snacks.
- Can be hung to any wire cage.
- Bell attached to the bottom.
- Washable and rustproof.
- 4½" diameter.



Stainless Steel Dish for Small Pets

» \$5.99

- 100% Durable material.
- Dishwasher safe.
- 6.9" × 6.9" × 2.4"



Plastic Dish for Small Animals

» \$0.99

- Ideal for food, water, and treats for small animals.
- Spill resistant.



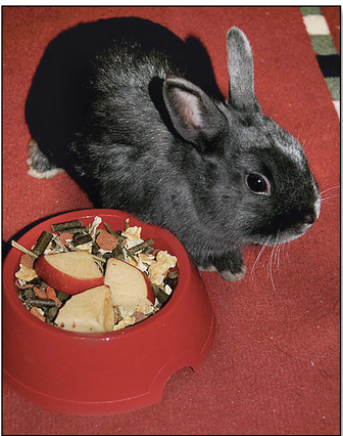
Ceramic Bowls

» 5" diameter: \$5.99

» 7" diameter: \$9.99

» 9" diameter: \$11.99

- Simple design with high-gloss finish so food sticks less to the bowl.
- Can be used for both food and water.



Plastic Dish for Rabbits

» \$1.99

- Plastic and durable.
- Can be used for food or water.
- Tip resistant.
- Easy to clean and dishwasher safe.



Gravity Feeder

» \$7.29

- Holds up to 2 lb of food, lasting for five days.
- Gravity pulls food down into the feeding trough.
- Easy to refill.
- Prevents dust from getting onto the food.
- Plastic design with no sharp edges.
- Helps eliminate respiratory problems that could arise from inhaling food particles.
- Easy to clean.
- 2½"d × 5"w × 8"h.

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Spinning Hay and Salad Dispenser

» \$10.49

- Can be used three ways: on the stand, hanging from the cage, or free-wheeling.
- 5½" diameter
- Keeps treats from getting soiled.
- Safe and sanitary.

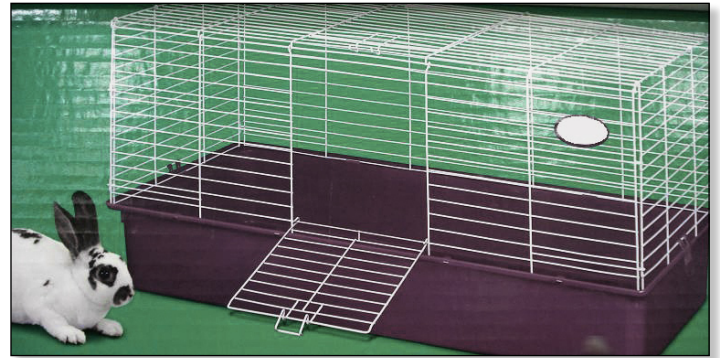
• Cages



2-Level Rabbit Cage

» \$ 67.99

- Strong, sturdy, and long lasting.
- Includes a solid surface safety ramp and comfort sheet.
- 32" l × 20" w × 14" h.



Large Rabbit Cage

» \$27.99

- Starter cage for your rabbit.
- Easy to assemble.
- Plenty of room.
- Opens from the top and has a large fold-down flap on the side.
- Has a deep base to prevent bedding from scattering and a wire top for easy viewing and ventilation.
- 30" l × 18" w × 16" h.

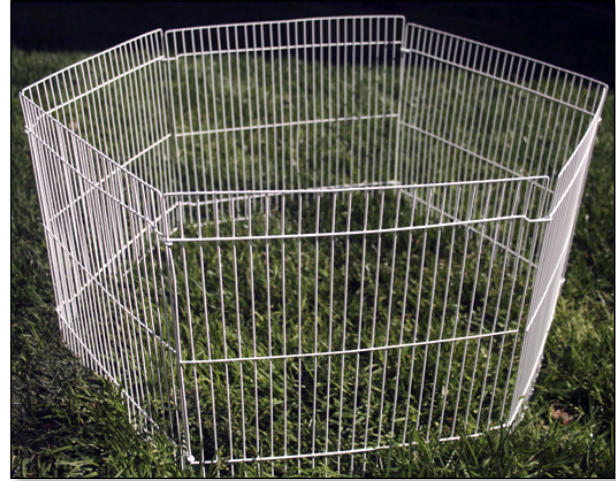
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Rabbit Cage Starter Kit

» \$47.95

- Perfect for a new rabbit.
- Easy assembly.
- Contains a solid-bottom feeder and a 32 oz water bottle.
- Cage size is 24" × 24" with an overall height of 18" and an actual inside cage height of 16".



Playpen for Small Animals

» \$27.99

- Made for rabbits so they cannot climb out.
- Can be used both indoors and outdoors.
- Provides area for your rabbit to play and exercise while being safe.
- Easy assembly.
- 6 white panels.
- 18" w × 29" h.



Easy Clean Rabbit Cages

» 37" × 19" × 20" h: \$38.99

» 25" × 9" × 20" h: \$29.99

- Designed for family living. Simple set up that allows youth to easily clean and take care of their rabbits.
- 2 doors (top and side).
- Side latch.



Ferret and Rabbit Cages

» \$114.99

- Portable and easy to assemble.
- Includes ramp and platform.
- Textured plastic tray.
- 37" l × 24½" w × 32" h.
- Bar spacing: 1".



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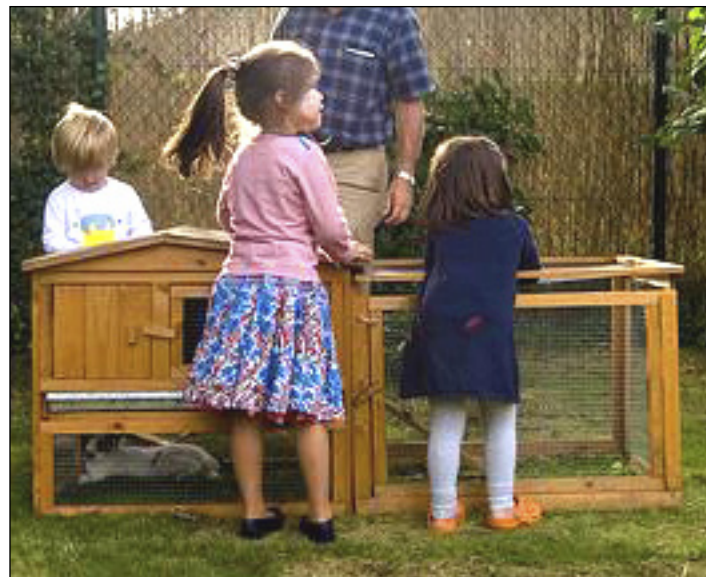


Deluxe Hutch

» *Medium size: 36" l × 24" w × 34½" h: \$115.99*

» *Large size: 46" l × 24" w × 35" h: \$159.99*

- Made of high-quality lumber, asphalt shingle roof, waterproof nontoxic stain, heavy-duty wire panels, and protective feet for indoor and outdoor use.
- Has a removable plastic tray for easy cleaning.
- Easy to assemble.



Rabbit Run

» *Medium size: 40" × 33" × 33": \$115.99*

» *Large size: 40" × 43½" × 33": \$143.99*

- Secures to the front of the hutch and allows your rabbit to have extra room to move around.
- No floor so can set directly on the ground for pasture grazing.
- Hutch not included.

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Spacious Rabbit Homes

- » 2 levels: 20" w × 32" l × 21" h, 26" high overall: \$99.99
- » 3 levels: 32" w × 32" l × 29" h, 34" high overall: \$229.99

- Very spacious, with multiple levels.
- Has a four-wheel base for easy maneuverability.
- Stain- and odor-resistant plastic base.
- 1" bar spacing.



Large "Condo" Rabbit Cages

- » 33" × 22" × 37" tall (cage without stand 26" tall): \$79.00
- » 40" × 21" × 37" tall (cage without stand 26" tall): \$119.99
- » 47" × 23" × 37" tall (cage without stand 26" tall): \$129.99

- A big cage condo for rabbits.
- Includes steel stand with rollers with easy-lift-off latches to disconnect the cage from the bottom stand.
- Includes a removable floor grille for easy cleaning, 2 doors for easy access, 1" wire spacing.
- Front Door: 10" w × 9" h.
- Top Door: 20" w × 9" h.
- Easy to assemble.



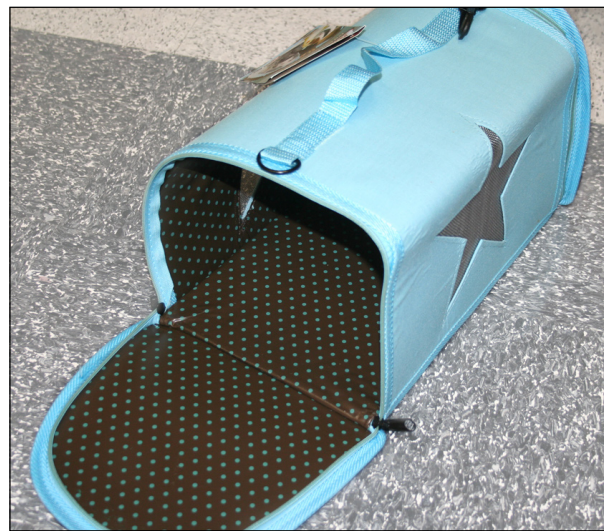
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Cardboard Pet Carrier

» \$3.47

- Made out of corrugated cardboard.
- Safe for transporting pets.
- Can also accommodate dogs, cats, and other small animals.



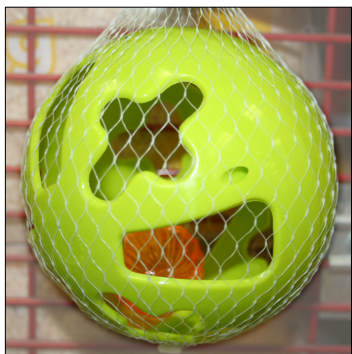
Large Travel Home

» \$16.99

- 16½" w × 10½" l × 11" h.
- Consists of four sides with a top.
- Wire spacing is ¾".
- Easy-to-clean plastic base.
- Can accommodate rabbits, ferrets, chinchillas.

• Toys and Accessories

Print one-sided and cut out along dashed lines.



Ball with Bell

» \$13.75

- Safe and easily cleaned.
- 4" diameter.
- 100% non-toxic, made of polyethylene.
- Very durable.
- Makes a jingle sound when moved.
- Satisfies rabbit's instinct to nudge, roll, chew, and play.
Helps eliminate stress and boredom.



Rabbit Castle

» \$21.50

- Can accommodate both small and large rabbits.
- Thoroughly tested and safe to use.
- Made of wood.



Rabbit Rattle

» \$5.35

- Great toy for tossing and chewing.
- Thick wooden bunny silhouette.
- Provides both physical and mental stimulation.
- 3" long.

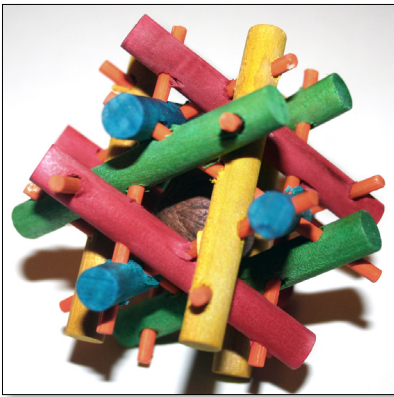


Cardboard Tunnel

» \$15.00

- Provides entertainment and a hiding place for rabbits.
- 9½" diameter × 14" deep.

Print one-sided and cut out along dashed lines.



Activity Toy

» \$5.89

- Rabbits can play with this unique toy.
- Wooden, contains a rattle.
- 4" in diameter.



Fantastic Stick Toy

» \$7.97

- Made of 6" rectangular wooden pieces.
- Folds out into a mobile.
- Hangs from wire cages.
- Great toy for rabbits to chew.



Carrot Toy

» \$3.99

- Fiber safe for chewing.
- 6" in length.



Durable Bunny ball

» 2.5" ball (for small rabbits, tennis ball size): \$2.99

» 4.5" ball (for large rabbits): \$4.99

- Exercise ball that prevents boredom, stimulating rabbits both mentally and physically.
- Nontoxic and durable.



Wooden Block Mobile

» \$7.97

- Can hang from the top of a rabbit cage.
- Chewable pieces of wood.

Print one-sided and cut out along dashed lines.



Sleeper Bed Cup

» \$10.49

- Shaped like a cup to provide warmth, protection, and comfort for your rabbit.
- Foam-free, so safer for pets who like to chew.
- Easy to fit into rabbit homes.
- Lined with imitation lamb's wool.
- Machine washable.
- 12" w × 10" l × 5" h.



Straw Mats

» *Small: 11" w × 12" d × 3/16" h: \$2.50*

» *Large: 19" w × 12" d × 3/16" h: \$3.50*

» *X-Large: 19" w × 25" d × 3/16" h: \$6.26*

- Woven with natural straw and natural jute.
- Very flexible and can be rolled up.
- Can be chewed on easily.
- Can also protect rabbits' feet from wire cage floorings.



Pet Igloo

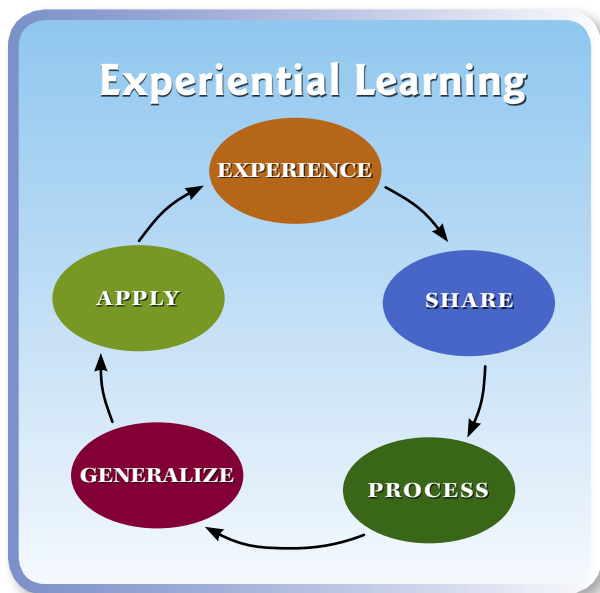
» \$7.49

- Keeps your pet warm.
- Durable, stain- and odor-resistant.
- Well ventilated.
- Easy to clean.
- Perfect hiding place for rabbits when they are scared or want to be hidden.

APPENDIX

The activities in this curriculum were designed around inquiry and experiential learning. Inquiry is a learner-centered approach in which individuals are problem solvers investigating questions through active engagement, observing and manipulating objects and phenomena, and acquiring or discovering knowledge. Experiential learning (EL) is a foundational educational strategy used in 4-H. In it, the learner has an experience phase of engagement in an activity, a reflection phase in which observations and reactions are shared and discussed, and an application phase in which new knowledge and skills are applied to a real-life setting. In 4-H, an EL model that uses a five-step learning cycle is most commonly used. These five steps—Experiencing, Sharing, Processing, Generalizing, and Application—are part of a recurring process that helps build learner understanding over time.

For more information on inquiry, EL, and the five-step learning cycle, please visit the University of California Science, Technology, and Environmental Literacy Workgroup's Experiential Learning Web site, <http://www.experientiallearning.ucdavis.edu/>.



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