

2023 WSRBA Royalty King & Queen Test

TRUE OR FALSE.

Circle the correct answer.

- T F 1. English Angoras have silkier wool than French Angoras.
- T F 2. There has never been an ARBA Convention held in Canada.
- T F 3. There are 10 districts in the ARBA.
- T F 4. Rabbits in a meat pen must be the same sex.
- T F 5. Roasters are older than stewers.
- T F 6. An exhibitor's entire entry can be DQed for faking.
- T F 7. When posing rabbits, it is important to make sure that the hind feet are set properly from side to side.
- T F 8. The warmer air gets, the more likely you will have humidity you will have to deal with in your rabbitry or caviary.
- T F 9. In the United Kingdom, most rabbit judges are specialty judges, not all breed judges.
- T F 10. A registrar can choose to not register an animal, even if it does not have any disqualifications, if they feel it is not a good physical representation of the breed.
- T F 11. Rabbit meat is lower in cholesterol than any other meat, including chicken.
- T F 12. The ARBA headquarters are located in Illinois.
- T F 13. It is suggested that rabbits be fed in the morning.
- T F 14. Coprophagy should be discouraged in rabbits.
- T F 15. Larger rabbits have a higher metabolism than smaller rabbits.
- T F 16. Charlies are genetically weak and unhealthy.
- T F 17. The biggest threat to a cavy is the human cold.
- T F 18. It is advisable to leave a sow in with a boar until after she delivers as he will help raise the babies.
- T F 19. It costs \$1 more to register a cavy than a rabbit to cover the cost of the registration tag.
- T F 20. State associations must have at least one general membership meeting every year.

_____ correct × 2 pt. each = _____ / 40

MATCH THE DISEASE

Write the letter of the correct description next to each disease or condition. The description and diseases continue onto the next page.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. ____ Cannibalism | a. Allows rabbits to consume B vitamin and improve digestion of feedstuffs |
| 2. ____ Coccidiosis | b. Associated with feeds high in energy with low fiber content |
| 3. ____ Conjunctivitis | c. Blue breast |
| 4. ____ Coprophagy | d. More common in breeds with bulldog heads |
| 5. ____ Corneal Ulcer | e. Can be caused by contaminated hay or straw |
| 6. ____ Dystocia | f. Can be caused by boredom or lack of fiber |
| 7. ____ E. Cuniculi | g. Can be caused by malpresentation of young at delivery |
| 8. ____ Enteritis Complex | h. Can cause scabs on nose or mouth |
| 9. ____ Enterotoxemia | i. Can cause skin and fur to turn green |
| 10. ____ Entropion | j. Can occur if a doe does not get enough water |
| 11. ____ Fungal Skin Infection | k. Caused by a combination of enterotoxemia or mastitis and a Staph infection |
| 12. ____ Fur Chewing | l. Caused by the overgrowth of a certain type of bacteria in the digestive tract, resulting in a change in the pH of the tract |
| 13. ____ Glaucoma | m. Caused by the bacteria Pasteurella multocida |
| 14. ____ Hair Blockage | n. Caused by too much calcium being excreted through the kidneys |
| 15. ____ Heat Prostration | o. Causes jelly-like secretions and teeth grinding |
| 16. ____ Hemorrhagic Septicemia | p. Causes neurologic and renal disease; recently recharacterized as a fungus and not a parasite |
| 17. ____ Ketosis | q. Common in cavies and very difficult to heal; use antibiotics, Preparation-H, and bandages |
| 18. ____ Lice | r. Common in Teddies and Teddy Satins |
| 19. ____ Mange Mites | s. Common parasite in cavies that can be seen by the naked eye; the nits are impossible to kill |
| 20. ____ Mastitis | t. Dermatophytosis; commonly seen on the feet and legs of young rabbits; treat infected area with iodine |
| 21. ____ Metritis | u. Disease was first reported in China; a US vaccine is now available |
| 22. ____ Milk Enterotoxemia | v. Increased pressure in the eye |
| 23. ____ Mites | w. Inflammation of the uterus |

____ correct × 1 pts. each = ____ / 23

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 24. ____ Muroid Enteritis | x. Keratitis |
| 25. ____ Myxomatosis | y. Kits found dead with bellies full of milk |
| 26. ____ Nonspecific Diarrhea | z. May cause kits' eyes to fail to open at 10 days old |
| 27. ____ Pinworms | aa. More commonly seen in winter and in animals on diets high in legume hay |
| 28. ____ Pneumonia | bb. Often no symptoms occur unless infestation is overwhelming |
| 29. ____ Pododermatitis | cc. Otitis media |
| 30. ____ Pregnancy Toxemia | dd. Preventative measures include adding sugar to a sow's drinking water |
| 31. ____ Red Urine | ee. Primarily seen in coastal areas of California and Oregon in May to August |
| 32. ____ RHD | ff. Rabbits act as the intermediate host for 2 types of these parasites in dogs and 1 in cats |
| 33. ____ Ringworm | gg. Caused by same bacteria as snuffles but more acute symptoms and usually seen in fryers |
| 34. ____ Scurvy | hh. Sarcoptes scabiei |
| 35. ____ Slobbers | ii. Seen in fat does at kindling time; when the fat is broken down for energy toxic by-products are produced |
| 36. ____ Snuffles | jj. Symptoms include loose teeth, bleeding gums, and swollen joints |
| 37. ____ Sore Eyes | kk. Symptoms include rabbits sitting with feet in water dish |
| 38. ____ Tapeworm | ll. The condition in which one or both of the eyelids fold inward |
| 39. ____ Tyzzer's Disease | mm. The kind of this parasite that infests covies is microscopic and cannot be seen with the naked eye |
| 40. ____ Urinary Bladder Stones | nn. Treatment involves carefully removing the parasite from under the skin; if the parasite is crushed or traumatized during this process, sudden death of the animal will occur |
| 41. ____ Vent Disease | oo. Trichobezoar |
| 42. ____ Warbles | pp. Two forms exist: intestinal & hepatic |
| 43. ____ Wet Dewlap | qq. Differentiated from enteritis by small white spots found on the liver at necropsy |
| 44. ____ Wry Neck | rr. Usually a secondary infection |
| 45. ____ Young Doe Death Syndrome | ss. Will cause covies to salivate profusely |

____ correct × 1 pts. each = ____ / 22

RABBIT & CAVY TAXONOMY MATCHING

Match the classification to the correct level. Some classifications will be used more than once.

Classifications	Rabbit	Cavy
a. Animalia	___ Kingdom	___ Kingdom
b. Cavia	___ Phylum	___ Phylum
c. Cavia porcellus	___ Class	___ Class
d. Caviidae	___ Order	___ Order
e. Chordata	___ Family	___ Family
f. Lagomorpha	___ Genus	___ Genus
g. Leporidae	___ Species	___ Species
h. Mammalia		
i. Oryctolagus		
j. Oryctolagus cuniculus		
k. Rodentia		

___ correct × 1 pts. each = ___ / 14

MATCHING FOREIGN VOCAB

Several foreign words are used in the rabbit world. Match each term with its definition.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. ___ Argente | a. Beaver |
| 2. ___ Blanc | b. Butterfly |
| 3. ___ Castor | c. King |
| 4. ___ de | d. Of or from |
| 5. ___ Lapin | e. Rabbit |
| 6. ___ Papillon | f. Silver |
| 7. ___ Rex | g. White |

___ correct × 1 pts. each = ___ / 12

___ + ___ = ___

MATCHING VOCAB

Write the letter of the correct definition next to the vocab word.

1. ____ Bib
 2. ____ Bleeding
 3. ____ Bonnet Strings
 4. ____ Cap
 5. ____ Chuffy
 6. ____ Collar
 7. ____ Drag
 8. ____ Exaggeration
 9. ____ Feathering
 10. ____ Flange
 11. ____ Freckle
 12. ____ Hairline
 13. ____ Hernia
 14. ____ Jowl
 15. ____ Mealy
 16. ____ Mottled
 17. ____ Packed
 18. ____ Pearl
 19. ____ Pencil line
 20. ____ Rangy
 21. ____ Ruff
 22. ____ Run
 23. ____ Salt & Pepper
 24. ____ Side Frills
 25. ____ Side Whiskers
- a. A blotching or streaking of color on the fur of a rabbit.
 - b. A downward swing of the ends of the hairs, along the sides of a cavy, not associated with a rosette or ridge.
 - c. A flat appearance of black and white ticking, as found on Chinchilla rabbits, caused by the lack of contrast and desired waviness in the ticking.
 - d. A foreign colored pigment on the skin in the nose and mouth area.
 - e. A lateral ridge of hair running across the shoulders of the Abyssinian or Abyssinian Satin cavy.
 - f. A light band of color extending under the chin of an Agouti or Dutch cavy.
 - g. A protruding tuft or ridge of hair found between the back of the jaw and the shoulder.
 - h. A protrusion of an organ or other viscera through the wall or cavity containing it.
 - i. A protrusion of fur, not including any skin, across the throat and under the chin.
 - j. An intrusion of white color into a colored marking area on a marked breed.
 - k. Anything too extreme, to throw off the balance of the animal.
 - l. Associated with the lower cheek or jaw area.
 - m. Chest hair on the Lionhead, which is also considered to be a part of the mane.
 - n. Excessive fat or flesh around the shoulder and rib section.
 - o. Off colored stray hairs in a colored pattern giving the appearance of being powdered or sprinkled with meal.
 - p. Referring to type, a long narrow specimen.
 - q. Ridges of hair standing our sideways along the back or sides of a cavy.
 - r. Streaks of color extending from the chin area of an Agouti or Solid Ticked cavy that do not exhibit an even Ticking Color Pattern.
 - s. The intrusion of a color marking into a white marking area.
 - t. The marking connecting the triangle and the chest on a Tan.
 - u. The marking line where lower ear color stops and joins head color.
 - v. The narrow white line running between the ears of a Dutch, connecting the blaze to the neck marking.
 - w. The surface or intermediate color band of some varieties of rabbits, which is off-white in color.
 - x. The thin outer portion of the backside of the ear.
 - y. Wool that is compacted or felted.

____ correct × 1 pts. each = ____ / 25

NAME THE BREED

For each description, name the correct breed.

1. This cavy breed is supposed to have a cobby body.

2. This cavy breed has a different schedule of points depending on the variety of the cavy.

3. This cavy breed must have 8 rosettes and sheen.

4. This cavy breed is not recognized in white.

5. This rabbit breed must have ears at least 21 inches in length from tip to tip.

6. This rabbit breed has no breed-specific DQs.

7. This rabbit breed must have 6 markings that alternate.

8. This rabbit breed is also known as the "Giant Papillon Francios".

9. This rabbit breed was originally called the "Heavyweight Chinchilla".

10. This rabbit breed was all the rage in the late 1890's.

11. This rabbit breed is the only one with standing fur.

12. This rabbit breed should be shown in the order of lilac, blue, chocolate, black.

13. This rabbit breed has underwool, awn hair, and awn fluff.

14. This rabbit breed is said to be named after the color of cigars and first appeared in a litter of Dutch.

15. This rabbit breed is recognized in 3 varieties and is said to have originally existed in India.

16. This rabbit breed first originated from a litter of chocolate Havanas.

17. This rabbit breed was recognized in 1988 and has a unique coat with ideal length of $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

18. This breed was created by breeding Himalayans, Standard Chinchillas, and New Zealands.

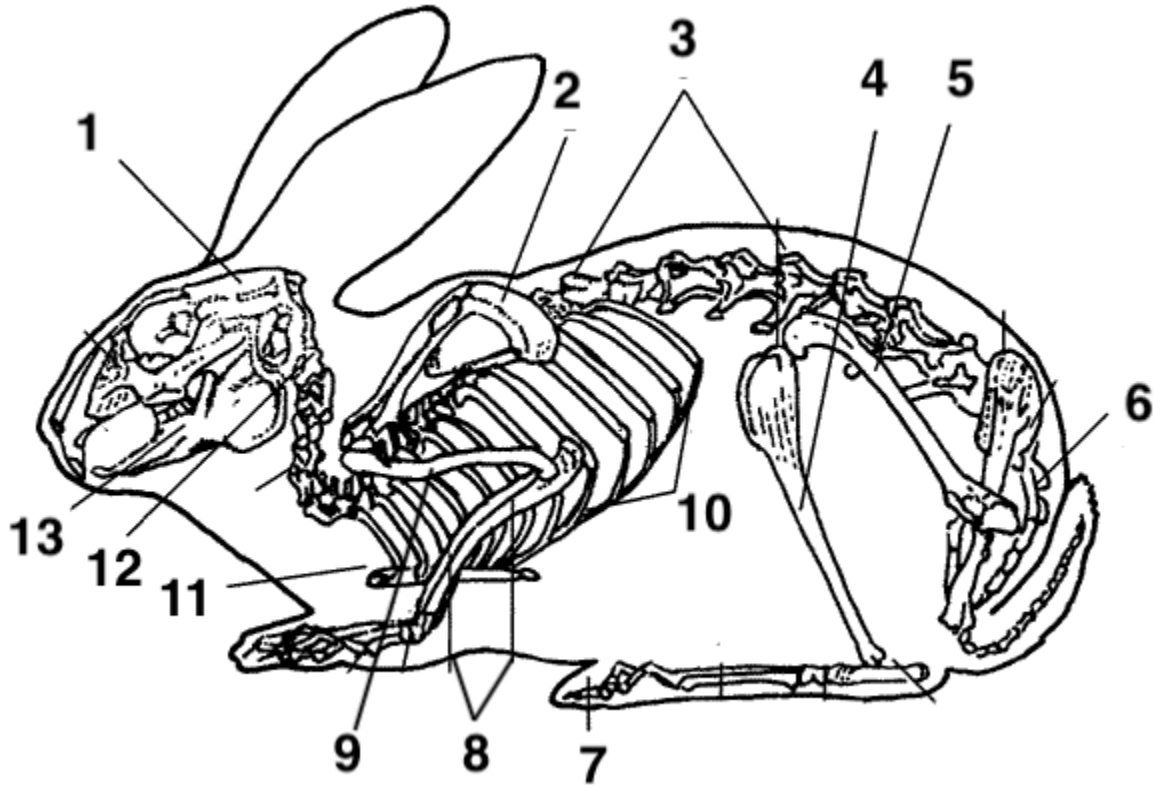
19. This rabbit breed is born orange and "silvers" as it ages.

20. This rabbit breed originated in Montana.

___ correct × 1 pts. each = ___ / 20

RABBIT DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Match the name of each organ to its number on the drawing.



- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. ____ Atlas | 8. ____ Ribs |
| 2. ____ Caudal Vertebrae | 9. ____ Scapula |
| 3. ____ Femur | 10. ____ Skull |
| 4. ____ Humerus | 11. ____ Spine |
| 5. ____ Mandible | 12. ____ Sternum |
| 6. ____ Phalanges | 13. ____ Tibia |
| 7. ____ Radius & Ulna | |

____ correct × 2 pts. each = ____ / 26

FILL-IN-THE-BLANKS
Answer the following questions.

1. What is the difference between the himalayan variety and the californian variety in rabbits? _____

2. Name the 7 recognized varieties of the Lionhead.

3. In a class of 6 Satin broken senior bucks, two are disqualified, the first for wrong color eyes the second for unworthy of an award. There are 6 exhibitors showing in the Satin breed. In the broken senior buck class, the first place animal earns _____ points, the second place animal earns _____ points, the third place animal earns _____ points, and the fourth place animal earns _____ points. The broken senior buck goes on to win Best of Breed and Best in Show. This show is a WSRBA sanctioned show. How many total WSRBA Sweepstakes points will the broken Satin buck have won? _____ Does the buck receive a leg? _____

4. Meat pens are judged on 4 qualities. List the qualities in order from most (receives the most points) to least important.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

____ correct × 1 pts. each = ____ / 18