

Rabbit Handbook

A guide on caring for your rabbit to
help keep them happy and healthy.



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Congratulations

Thank you for adopting your new pet rabbit from RSPCA SA. Rabbits can make great companions and once you have earned their trust can become a loving pet, friend and family member.

A healthy, well cared for rabbit can live for as long as 12 years, or even more. Rabbits are clean, clever, playful and social animals who should live with at least one other compatible rabbit.

Rabbits are crepuscular (most active mornings and evenings) which can make them excellent pets for people who work during the day as they are more active when you are home. Rabbits are a natural prey species that are sensitive and fragile. They are best suited to a home without young children.

This handbook is designed to support you and your rabbit by providing a guide on their care to help keep them happy and healthy.



Look for this icon

More information can be found at the website links shown wherever you see this icon.

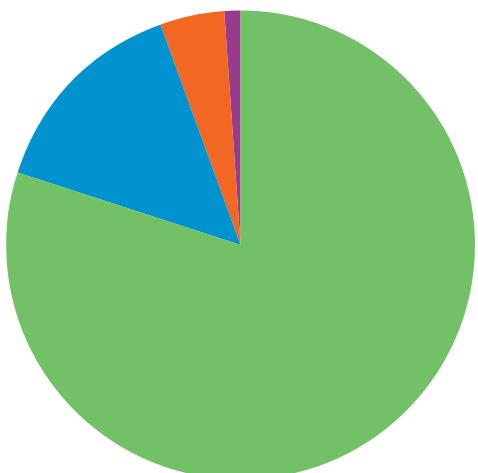


What Should I Feed My Rabbits?

Giving your rabbit the right diet is one of the most important factors in maintaining a healthy pet.

Rabbits are herbivores, meaning they feed on plant material. In the wild, they predominantly eat grass and may graze for up to 6-8 hours a day. Their whole digestive tract (from their teeth down to their colon) is reliant on this diet and eating pattern.

To help keep your rabbit happy and healthy, they should be fed the types of food their species has naturally adapted to eat. The adjacent graph shows the different food types that your rabbit should eat, and the proportions that you should feed to them on a daily basis.



- 80% Fresh Grass & Grass Hay
- 15% Leafy Greens & Vegetables
- 5% Pellets
- Treats (1-2 tablespoons per day)



1 A constant supply of grass and grass hay

Daily Intake:

80% of diet. Provide a constant supply of fresh, quality grass and grass hay.

Examples:

Timothy, Oaten, Wheaten, Pasture, Paddock, Meadow or Ryegrass hays.

Why:

- Chewing on and eating grass/grass hay for long periods is necessary to wear down their continuously growing teeth. This helps to prevent dental disease which is a common health problem in pet rabbits.
- The high fibre content of grass and grass hay is crucial for normal digestion.
- Foraging for and chewing on grass and grass hay helps to increase activity levels and prevent boredom and behavioural problems.

2 Plenty of fresh leafy greens & vegetables

Daily Intake:

15% of diet. Provide around one packed cup of leafy greens per kilogram of body weight each day. It is recommended to provide 3 to 5 different vegetables daily, rotating the types and varieties regularly.

Examples:

Broccoli, cucumber, zucchini, celery, capsicum, brussel sprouts, kale, bok choy, cabbage, endive, beet/carrot tops, spinach*, watercress, dark leafy lettuces, parsley*, basil, coriander, mint, dill, and dandelion (see 'What NOT To Feed Your Rabbits' on page 7). Note that carrot should only be fed as a treat and not in large quantities.

*Avoid in animals with a history of urinary problems.

What Should I Feed My Rabbits? (continued)

3 Pellets

Daily Intake:

No more than 5% of diet.

1-2 tablespoons/kg per day.

The pellets must have a minimum crude fibre >18% (indigestible fibre content >12.5%). Always ensure the pellets are formulated for pet/domestic rabbits and not for commercial rabbit farming purposes.

Examples:

Oxbow®, Vetafarm®

4 Treats in small quantities

Daily Intake:

1-2 tablespoons per rabbit per day.

Examples:

Apple, pear, banana, strawberries, blackberries, blueberries, watermelon, grapes and cherries (pitted).

5 Unlimited fresh clean water

Supply your rabbits with fresh, clean water daily. Rabbits prefer open dishes/bowls over bottled drinkers. Lapping from a dish is more natural and encourages greater water intake. Ensure multiple dishes are provided (especially on warmer days) and use non-tip dishes to prevent spills.

TIPS

- Aim to keep feeds and feeding habits consistent. Any changes to the diet must be made gradually (over a 2-3 week period) to minimise digestive upsets.
- Providing other objects to chew on helps as another form of stimulation and also wears down their incisors. Examples include chew blocks (made of rabbit-safe wood) or old telephone books.
- Does it look like your rabbits are eating their own faeces? Do not be alarmed! This is a natural and healthy behaviour called coprophagy, meaning they eat their own excrement. Rabbits usually engage in this behaviour at nighttime, out of sight from owners. The excreted pellets that rabbits eat are not faeces, but cecotropes, and they are full of nutrients that your rabbits benefit from re-ingesting.

What NOT To Feed Your Rabbits

- Grass or lawn cuttings must never be fed to your rabbits. Cuttings begin the process of fermentation and become indigestible for rabbits and can cause a potentially fatal blockage in their digestive tract.
- Do not feed your rabbits cereal or grain mixes (e.g., rabbit mix muesli), chaff, pony pellet, cereals, grains, nuts, seeds, corn, beans, peas, breads, cake, biscuits, sugar, breakfast cereals, chocolate or any toxic plants*.
- Fruits and vegetables that you must never feed your rabbits include onion, garlic, avocado, iceberg lettuce, potatoes and rhubarb. Vegetables that should be avoided include cauliflower and silverbeet as they cause excess gas and bloating.
- Alfalfa (lucerne) and clover hays should only be offered to your rabbits as a treat as they are made from dried legumes, not grass. They are high in protein and calcium which can lead to the formation of urinary stones.



For more information visit:

[RSPCA Knowledgebase: What should I feed my rabbits?](#)

*follow link for list
of toxic plants



How Should I House My Rabbit?

Rabbits need safe, spacious, escape-proof housing that is well-ventilated and shaded, whether indoors or outdoors.

The enclosure should consist of two compartments: a hutch and a run. Both areas should be cleaned daily to remove uneaten fresh food scraps and dirty hay, refresh water and feeding bowls, and spot-clean messes. Both areas should be deep-cleaned at least once a week using a rabbit-safe disinfectant product such as F10SC, following the manufacturer's directions.

Minimum enclosure size:

The enclosure should be as large as possible to allow your rabbits to live comfortably and play and explore freely. The absolute minimum size for an enclosure for two rabbits should be 3m (length) x 2m (width) x 1m (height).



For more information on keeping your rabbit safe against household hazards, visit:

**RSPCA Knowledgebase:
How can I keep my rabbits safe against household hazards?**



Enclosure location options:



Indoor housing

It is ideal to house your rabbits inside with you. This will often result in more opportunities for your rabbit companions to interact with you so you can learn more about them and form a close bond. An indoor climate-controlled area also ensures your rabbits aren't exposed to uncomfortable temperatures (the optimal temperature range of rabbits is 15 - 25°C). Your rabbits would still need a safe escape-proof area to themselves inside but can be kept 'cage-free'. Ideally, your indoor rabbits should have some access to a safe place outdoors some of the time, or they can be trained to use a cat flap to a secure safe outdoor area. Keep electrical wires, house plants, food rabbits cannot eat, chemicals, medications and plastics out of reach to protect your rabbit.



Outdoor housing:

If your rabbits are housed outdoors, the hutch part of the enclosure should be securely enclosed to protect them from draughts, rain and predators. Netting should be used to protect your rabbits from flies and mosquitos which can cause diseases (See '*How to Keep My Rabbits Healthy*' on page 14).

Remember to ensure the enclosure is well-ventilated and well shaded. Remember that if you have an outdoor enclosure it MUST be attached to an enclosed weather proof area for it to be your rabbits' main enclosure.

Keep in mind that the optimal temperature range for rabbits is 15 - 25°C. On cold nights, a blanket or carpet can be used to cover the hutch (ensuring it remains well-ventilated),

with ample bedding material provided inside for your rabbits to burrow into.

To help them stay cool in warm weather, frozen water bottles for your rabbits to lie next to, and cool, damp towels for them to lie on, can be placed inside the enclosure. Remember to remove defrosted plastic bottles so that your rabbits do not chew on and ingest them. Freezing water inside of cardboard milk cartons is a safe alternative to this!

An oscillating fan can also be placed by the enclosure to help cool your rabbits. Rabbits are however very susceptible to heat stress so if outdoor temperatures become unsafe, they must be moved into a cooler environment (See '*Heat stress and Heatstroke*' on page 17).

How Should I House My Rabbits? (continued)

Enclosure requirements:

The hutch

The hutch part of the enclosure should provide a safe place to sleep and hide. The hutch needs to be large enough for all of your rabbits to sit or lie outstretched without restrictions, together or apart, so they can choose where they spend their time. A 'burrow' type space should be provided within the hutch with plentiful regularly cleaned bedding. Burrowing is a normal, healthy behaviour for rabbits that they need to be able to freely express. Suitable bedding materials include hay, straw, untreated wood shavings, shredded newspaper and blankets. The hutch should serve mainly as a safe place to sleep. Rabbits require a separate area for toileting within the hutch and can be trained to use a litter tray.

The Run

Your rabbit hutch must be attached to (or within) a run that provides plenty of space for your rabbits to run, jump, sit/stand upright, lay outstretched, exercise and express normal rabbit behaviours.

Hides

Rabbits must always have access to hiding places in both compartments of the enclosure. There should be enough hides to provide for every rabbit. Hides can be made from appropriately sized hollow logs, cardboard boxes or cardboard tubing. Just make sure no plastics or tape are left attached to recycled materials.

TIPS

- Use shredded paper, straw or hay on top of newspaper-covered flooring within the enclosure to allow for natural digging behaviour and prevent foot trauma (See 'Sore Hocks' on page 19).
- Rabbits love height, so provide ramps to allow for climbing, exploration and play behaviour.
- See '*Environmental enrichment*' on page 22 for more information.

For more information on litter-training
your rabbit visit: [RSPCA Knowledgebase:
How do I litter train my rabbit?](#)



Need More Information? Visit:
[RSPCA Knowledgebase:
Where should I keep my rabbit?](#)





How Should I Handle My Rabbits?

Rabbits always need to be handled gently, carefully and securely.

As a natural prey species rabbits are sensitive to feeling threatened, so even when they are calm and well socialised they can panic and may struggle or jump from your arms; this can lead to injuries (to the rabbit or person) and potential escape. Rabbits can easily injure their spines if they struggle, which can be serious, and even fatal. Only pick your rabbits up when it is necessary and ensure young children are fully supervised and only at ground level when interacting with them (see '*Safe and enjoyable interactions*' on page 20).

You can interact with your rabbits safely by sitting on the floor with them. Move slowly and use a quiet calm voice to avoid scaring them. Be patient and allow them to come to you so that they can learn to trust you at their own pace. When a rabbit is comfortable with you, they will often choose to jump into your lap as you sit with them. If your rabbits lick you, feel privileged. This is an open display of trust and affection.



How Should I Handle My Rabbits? (continued)

What to do if you do need to pick up one of your rabbits?

- Move slowly and use a quiet calm voice.
- Pick up your rabbit by firstly getting down to as close to their level as possible.
- Place one hand under the rabbit's chest using your fingers to hold the front legs securely. Use the other hand to scoop up your rabbit's bottom and bring them close to your body, keeping their back legs secure. The hand supporting the bottom should hold the bulk of the rabbit's weight.
- Gently hold your rabbit's body and their four legs securely against your body by cradling them with one arm and supporting their backend.
- Move to ground-level with your rabbit where you can safely interact and spend time with them.

- If the rabbit being handled shows any signs of stress, stop the interaction and let them recover. Signs may include hyperventilation, restlessness, hiding or unusual aggression while being handled.

Why do my rabbits keep kicking or biting me?

If a rabbit is frightened or stressed while being handled, their only way to communicate that may be to kick (thump its feet) or bite whoever is handling them. Never punish a rabbit for kicking or biting, they are doing this as a response to being stressed.



For information on what to do if your rabbits keep kicking or biting you visit:

[RSPCA Knowledgebase:](#)

[My rabbit keeps biting me, what should I do?](#)





To learn how to safely wrap your rabbits in a towel (also called a 'bunny burrito') to help prevent their back legs from kicking while being handled, visit:

[RSPCA Knowledgebase:
How do I care for my rabbits?](#)



What NOT to do:

- A rabbit should never be held or lifted by the scruff of the neck.
- A rabbit should never be held or lifted by the ears. This is distressing, painful and cruel, and can also damage the ears.
- Never squeeze a rabbit, they are fragile and easily injured.
- A rabbit should never be 'tranced' or 'hypnotised'; this involves holding a rabbit on their back, causing them to freeze. This is part of the flight, fight, freeze response and rabbits exhibiting this behaviour are extremely distressed. It is unacceptable to subject rabbits to this kind of treatment.
- Do not place your rabbits onto slippery surfaces as this can distress them.



How Do I Keep My Rabbits Healthy?

A rabbit who is well cared for and maintains good health can live 12 years or even longer.

A healthy rabbit is alert and can freely and easily move around. They should be at an ideal weight and should not feel "bony" and the muscles along either side of their spine should be firm and full. Their coat should be in good condition and there should be no lesions or sores on the body, or discharge from the ears, eyes or nose. Their skin should be free from flaking, bald patches, fleas or flea dirt, and fur mats, and their tail and backside clean

and dry. Providing your rabbits with the appropriate dietary, housing and other care detailed in this handbook will help support their good health and minimise the risk of disease.

Regular grooming will help to keep your rabbits healthy and their coats in good condition. Rabbits naturally self-groom, but excessive grooming of a poor quality, matted coat, can lead to them ingesting too much hair which can form a life-threatening blockage in their gastrointestinal tract (See '*Gastrointestinal Stasis*' on page 16).



For more information on the rabbit body condition scoring chart, visit:
[RSPCA Knowledgebase: How do I care for my rabbits?](#)



Regular grooming also helps to prevent the build-up of faeces to prevent fly strike (See ‘Fly strike’ on page 19). Handle and groom your rabbits carefully to remove loose hair and matts. Short-haired rabbits should be groomed once a week. Differently, long-haired rabbits (such as Angora and Cashmere Lop breeds) must be groomed daily, or instead, their fur can be clipped every 4 – 6 weeks and combed daily. Your rabbits’ nails may also need trimming as required. Introduce routine grooming as early as possible into your rabbits’ lifestyle and use positive reinforcement to help them learn that grooming is safe and enjoyable (See ‘Safe and enjoyable interactions’ on page 20 for more information on positive reinforcement).

All rabbits adopted from the RSPCA have been desexed, microchipped, vaccinated and flea treated. Rabbits should be desexed to prevent unwanted litters, reduce problems behaviours such as aggression between rabbits housed together, and significantly lower the risk of reproductive diseases, like uterine cancer which is common in unneutered (entire) female rabbits.



For more information on the importance of desexing your rabbit visit:

[RSPCA Knowledgebase:
Why should I desex
my rabbits?](#)



For more information on grooming your rabbits, visit:

[RSPCA
Knowledgebase:
How do I groom
my rabbits?](#)



And trimming their nails, visit:

[RSPCA
Knowledgebase:
Do I need to trim
my rabbit's nails?](#)



Your rabbits should have check -ups and vaccinations at least yearly with a ‘rabbit-savvy’ veterinarian to help maintain their good health and prevent disease. Yearly vaccinations will help protect your rabbits against the deadly Calicivirus (See ‘Calicivirus’ on page 18). In addition to regular check-ups, you should take your rabbit/s to the vet immediately if you notice any signs of a problem such as poor appetite, lethargy, weepy eyes, sneezing, diarrhoea or any scratches or cuts.

How Do I Keep My Rabbits Healthy? (continued)

The following is a list of common ailments and diseases that can affect rabbits:

Overgrown Teeth:

Causes: Inappropriate diet, abnormal anatomy or Vitamin D3 deficiency (from lack of natural sunlight).

Symptoms: Visibly overgrown teeth, swelling on the upper or lower jaws (often painful to touch), drooling, white discharge from the eyes and/or nose, loss of appetite and weight loss, diarrhea, soft or reduced faeces and a dirty bottom – because grooming becomes difficult.

Prevention/Action: Provide a diet that includes ample grass and grass hay along with wood blocks to chew on. Provide adequate exposure to natural sunlight. Your rabbits should have their teeth checked yearly by a veterinarian. Consult your veterinarian if you notice any symptoms.



Gastrointestinal Stasis:

GI stasis occurs when the passage of food slows down through a rabbit's gastrointestinal tract, which can lead to a life-threatening blockage.

Causes: Inappropriate diet, stress, dehydration or intestinal blockage.

Symptoms: Lethargy (fatigue), not eating and drinking, and producing oddly shaped or less faeces than normal.

Prevention/Action: Provide your rabbits with an appropriate diet (See '*What Should I Feed My Rabbits?*' on page 4). Have their teeth checked yearly by a veterinarian. Regularly groom your rabbits to minimise the hair they ingest and keep their environment free from persistent stressors such as loud noises. Do not allow your rabbits access to objects they can ingest that may cause blockages such as plastics, metals and unsafe foods like seeds and nuts.

Contact a veterinarian immediately if it has been more than 12 hours since your rabbit has eaten or produced faeces.

Heat-stress and Heatstroke:

Causes: Rabbits cannot cool themselves effectively because they have few functioning sweat glands. They can experience heat stress in temperatures above 30°C, and heat stress can easily develop into heatstroke when their surrounding temperature is higher than 35°C.

Symptoms: Early signs of heat stress include drooling or salivating, panting and taking short shallow breaths, overall weakness and lethargy, reddened, warm ears and wetness around the nose. As heat stress develops into heatstroke, a rabbit may lose coordination, experience seizures, or even lose consciousness.

Prevention/Action: Ensure the enclosure is well-ventilated and shaded. See '*Outdoor housing*' on **page 9** for more ways to help keep your rabbit cool in warmer weather. Rabbits must be moved into a cooler, climate-controlled environment if their surrounding temperatures become unsafe.

At the first sign of heatstroke, sit your rabbit on top of a cool, wet towel and slowly, and gently, lightly wet the outside of their ears and body with cool water. Never pour water on your rabbit. Allow them to drink small amounts of cool water. Move your rabbit into a spacious carrier, still sitting on the wet towel, and immediately take them to a veterinarian.

Respiratory Infections:

Causes: Often infection is caused by poor living conditions, or it can be acquired from another infected rabbit.

Symptoms: Nasal discharge, excessive sneezing, difficulty breathing, runny or matted eyes, head-shaking, lethargy and loss of appetite.

Prevention/Action: Keep your rabbits' enclosure clean, dry and well-ventilated and do not overcrowd. Move infected rabbits out of shared housing, into a separate enclosure, to reduce the risk of spread. Provide your rabbits with a healthy diet (See '*What Should I Feed My Rabbits?*' on **page 4**). Consult your veterinarian if you notice any symptoms.

Myxomatosis:

Causes: This disease is transmitted from rabbit to rabbit via mosquitoes.

Symptoms: Swellings around the head, bottom, ears and genitalia, and not eating and drinking. Facial swellings can quickly become so severe they cause blindness.

Prevention/Action: The disease is usually fatal and no vaccination is available in Australia. Protect rabbits by making sure their enclosure is mosquito-proof (use mosquito netting, ensuring adequate ventilation). Consult your veterinarian immediately if you notice any symptoms.

How Do I Keep My Rabbits Healthy? (continued)

Calicivirus:

Causes: This is a virus which is spread directly from infected rabbits or indirectly by contact with contaminated areas. It is also spread by insects, including flies. Calicivirus will cause a rapid death.

Symptoms: Fever, restlessness, lethargy, poor appetite, bleeding from the nose and/or blood on the floor where the rabbits are housed, and sudden death.

Prevention/Action: A yearly vaccination given by a veterinarian will protect your rabbits from this disease. You can help to further protect your rabbits by bringing them inside the home, making sure their enclosure is insect-proof (use mosquito netting, ensure adequate ventilation) and the yard is rabbit-proof. Consult your veterinarian if you notice any symptoms.

Fur mites and ear mites:

Causes: Fur mites and ear mites spread easily between rabbits. Some species can survive on hard surfaces for weeks before they inhabit a rabbit host. This means rabbits may be infected via inanimate objects such as grooming equipment, boxes, carriers, toys etc.

Symptoms: For ear mites, symptoms include red-brown or black crusts or scabs inside the ear or all the way to the outer tip of the ear, inflammation, drooping (of the ear), a tilted head and excessive scratching. Symptoms for fur mites include furless patches, inflamed skin and excessive scratching.

Prevention: Keep your rabbits' enclosure, enrichment items and grooming equipment clean. Groom and check your rabbits' skin regularly. Consult your veterinarian if you notice any symptoms.

Fleas:

Causes: Fleas jump onto and inhabit a rabbit's fur from other animals (commonly dogs and cats), humans or the environment. Rabbit fur is the perfect environment for fleas to live in.

Symptoms: Itching, rashes, alopecia (fur loss), dandruff, scabs and crusts.

Prevention/Action: Talk to your vet about safe flea prevention products for rabbits or if you notice symptoms. Only use products that have been recommended for rabbits by a vet.

Skin Ailments:

Causes: Can be caused by fleas and other skin parasites, as well as conditions such as ringworm, urine scald, and faecal contamination of long fur. These problems are usually associated with inadequate cleaning of the hutch (e.g., not removing soiled bedding).

Symptoms: Inflamed, infected, dry, crusty, weepy, bloody or discoloured skin.

Prevention/Action: Keep your rabbits' enclosure clean, dry and well-ventilated. Consult your veterinarian if you notice any symptoms.

Skin Abscesses:

Causes: An abscess is usually the result of a bacterial infection. Rabbits can form abscesses in nearly any organ of the body. The most common causes of rabbit abscesses are infections in tooth roots, tear ducts and bite wounds, commonly seen in male rabbits as a result of fighting.

Symptoms: An abscess is a painful cavity containing pus that will appear as swollen, inflamed tissue. Lethargy and loss of appetite are also common symptoms because of the pain.

Prevention/Action: Desexing your rabbits can help to reduce aggressive behaviours. Consult your veterinarian if you notice any symptoms.

Sore Hocks:

Causes: Pressure sores from hard surfaces that easily become infected, especially if a rabbit's floor surface is moist (e.g., from urine or faeces).

Symptoms: Hair loss on the front paws, hindfeet or hocks (ankle), an unwillingness to walk, loss of appetite and broken skin, sores, ulceration, scabbing or bleeding on the front paws, hindfeet or hocks.

Prevention/Action: It is important to line your rabbit hutch with appropriate floor and bedding material (grass hay, straw or shredded paper) to provide some cushioning for your rabbits' feet to prevent pressure sores developing. Consult your veterinarian if you notice any symptoms.

Flystrike:

Causes: Flies lay maggots on rabbits and the maggots burrow into the rabbit (usually fatal). Early detection of maggots gives your rabbit the best chance of surviving infestation.

Symptoms: Visible eggs or maggots on fur and skin, reduced appetite and weight loss, unwillingness to move, teeth grinding and lethargy.

Prevention/Action: Ensure your rabbits' enclosure is both fly and mosquito-proof (use mosquito netting over flyscreen wire, ensure adequate ventilation). Check the fur of each of your rabbit's backside and tail regularly. Long-haired rabbits must be groomed daily. Consult your veterinarian if you notice any symptoms.



How Do I Keep My Rabbits Happy?

1 Safe and enjoyable interactions

Helping your rabbits learn that their surroundings are safe is extremely important for their overall wellbeing. Rabbits are sensitive animals who easily experience stress when they feel threatened. Introductions to young children and other animals should be done gently, gradually, fully supervised and at ground level. If the rabbit you are handling begins to show signs of stress such as hiding, restlessness, hyperventilation or unusual aggression and difficulty while being handled, safely return them to their enclosure so the experience does not become frightening (see '*How Should I Handle My Rabbits?*' on page 11).

Use positive reinforcement when interacting with your rabbits. Positive reinforcement is the most humane and effective training method and works by rewarding your pet rabbits with something they find pleasurable,

such as a treat or pats, when they behave in a healthy, natural, safe way that you want to encourage. For example, offer your rabbits a treat when they calmly let you handle them, to help them learn it is a positive event and encourage them to behave in the same way in the future. Positive reinforcement is enjoyable for you and your rabbits and helps to strengthen your bond.



For more information on using positive reinforcement with your rabbit visit:
[RSPCA Knowledgebase:](#)
[How can I socialise my rabbits with people and other rabbits?](#)





2 Rabbit-rabbit companionship and safe introductions

Rabbits have evolved as a social species and need the companionship of other rabbits with whom they are compatible to avoid being lonely. A rabbit should be housed with at least one other compatible rabbit. Rabbits that live together compatibly are termed bonded, paired or mixed. The easiest pairing of rabbits is a desexed male and a desexed female. Rabbits living together should be desexed to prevent unwanted litters and reduce aggressive behaviours. A bonded pair of rabbits will greatly improve one another's wellbeing. Rabbits who are provided with a rabbit companion have fewer abnormal behaviours, such as fur chewing and bar biting.

Rabbits are territorial animals who will fight and injure one another if they are not carefully introduced. Start by housing each rabbit in separate enclosures nearby to one another. Once the rabbits are behaving comfortably, dedicate a neutral, escape-proof area and allow each rabbit, one at a time, to spend time there alone, getting used to one another's smells.



For more information
on companionship
and bonding visit:

[RSPCA Knowledgebase:
What companionship
do rabbits need?](#)



How Do I Keep My Rabbit Happy? (continued)

Check that your rabbits are not showing signs of stress and are behaving normally before moving on. Next, fully supervise the rabbits together in the neutral area ensuring there are plenty of hides available.

Gradually increase the time they spend together under supervision and look for positive social behaviours such as sitting or lying side by side, grooming each other, seeking each other for positive interactions and behaving normally around one another.

Once they are safely spending 1-2 hours together each day in the neutral space, you can introduce your rabbits to their shared enclosure together under full supervision.

Rabbits can be safely left alone together in their shared enclosure once they are consistently showing positive social behaviours towards one another within the enclosure. This careful introduction can help your rabbits form a life-long enriching bond. Remember that some rabbits never get along with each other and must not be housed together due to the increased risk of aggressive or stress-response behaviours.

Note: Rabbits and guinea pigs should not be housed together as guinea pigs can get some diseases from rabbits. The two species have different nutrition requirements, and they can bully each other. For more information on mixing rabbits and guinea pigs visit:

[RSPCA Knowledgebase:](#)

[Can I keep guinea pigs and rabbits in the same enclosure?](#)



3 Environmental enrichment

Rabbits are naturally active, social, curious and intelligent animals. In the wild, rabbits will graze, play, explore and groom each other. Your pet rabbit will benefit greatly from you providing them with environmental enrichment. This will enhance the quality of life for your rabbit/s by providing stimulation that promotes physical and psychological wellbeing. Enrichment should be used in an animal's environment to promote and facilitate healthy, natural and safe behaviours. Environmental enrichment also offers your rabbit choice, allowing them greater control over their environment and the opportunity to express normal behaviours.



TIPS

- Provide toys and objects to encourage natural play, exploratory and gnawing behaviours. Food based toys can be effective. Toys don't have to be expensive – food wrapped in paper, tunnels made from cardboard boxes, hiding food, cat litter trays filled with soil for digging, and sturdy bird toys which rattle all make great and inexpensive enrichment options for rabbits. Keep in mind toys should be rotated to avoid boredom and must be safe.
- Hiding food to encourage foraging or providing food in a way that makes the rabbit work (such as treat balls, food wrapped in paper etc.) are good forms of enrichment.
- Allow regular supervised outdoor activity for natural foraging, exercise and exposure to natural, unfiltered sunlight for sufficient Vitamin D3 absorption to maintain good health. Outdoor exercise pens for rabbits are commercially available, but ensure your rabbits always have places to retreat and hide in the pen. Outdoor areas must be free of toxic plants, safely secured from predators and netted to protect from mosquitoes and flies (ensure the enclosure is still well-ventilated). Your rabbits must also have access to shade and fresh water when outdoors. Return them to a climate-controlled environment when temperatures are too hot or cold (see '*Outdoor housing*' on **page 9**).
- Spend quality time with your rabbits every day to provide them with human companionship and to groom them and play with them. Positive interactions with humans, such as training, playing games and grooming, are excellent forms of environmental enrichment.

Note: Some rabbits may suffer with neophobia which is the fear of something new (such as toys). Present environmental enrichment activities gently and gradually to avoid overwhelming your rabbit. The smell of hay and other familiar foods can help to lower stress.

For more information on enriching your rabbits visit:



[RSPCA Knowledgebase:](#)

[How can I keep my rabbit entertained, alert, and interested in their surroundings?](#)



General Information

Animal Cruelty Complaints

- 📞 24-hour hotline: 1300 477 722
- 🌐 Alternatively, visit our website to fill out our [online cruelty report form](#)

Animals In Emergencies

- 📞 24-hour hotline: 1300 477 722

Donations

- 📞 Phone: 1300 777 221
- 🌐 You can also [donate online](#)

General enquiries

- 📞 1300 477 722
(during opening hours)
- ✉️ info@rspcasa.org.au

Volunteering

- ✉️ volunteers@rspcasa.org.au

Photographs by:

Ashleigh Humphreys (page 3), Vanessa Jane Stillwell (page 5, 8, 21- right & page 23: middle), Josh McCarthy (page 7 & 23: left), Vex Trinity (page 21: left) and Rozanna Henshaw (page 23: right).

Animal Shelters & Adoptions

Animal Care Campus

- 9a Majors Road, O'Halloran Hill 5158
- 📞 1300 477 722

Whyalla shelter

- 7 Cook Street, Whyalla Norrie.
- 📞 (08) 8644 0172

Port Lincoln Animal Care Centre

- 22 Windsor Avenue, Port Lincoln
- 📞 (08) 8682 3016



For opening hours or more information please visit:

www.rspcasa.org.au



RABBIT CARE

Rabbits are a very popular pet and are easy to look after. There are many different breeds of rabbits available. Small breeds such as the Dwarf or Dutch may look the right size for your children to handle but are often rather feisty. Larger breeds including the New Zealand White and Flemish are naturally more docile; however, all can be tamed with regular *gentle* handling.

HOUSING

- Rabbits can be housed in cages but should not be kept confined 24 hours a day. Many hutches sold for rabbits are too small; they should be at least 1.5 – 2 meters in length and high enough to allow the rabbit to stand up on their back legs. The hutch should have a shaded area at one end because rabbits are very susceptible to heat stress. Rabbits cannot tolerate temperatures above 28°C as they cannot sweat or pant effectively. It is advisable to cover the hutch in mosquito netting to minimize the chance of catching myxomatosis virus, which is spread by mosquitoes.
- Many rabbits are kept together with guinea pigs. This is not recommended as rabbits are capable of spreading a bacteria called *Bordetella bronchiseptica* to guinea pigs. This organism usually has no effect on rabbits but causes severe disease and death in affected guinea pigs.
- Cage floors should be either slatted wood or solid. Many of the cages sold have wire floors. This can cause injuries to rabbit feet which have no protective pads. If wire is the only flooring available then a non-slip resting board or rug should be provided to prevent foot problems. The floor can also be covered in a deep layer of straw which should be changed every 1 - 3 days.
- Daily excursions into the backyard should be supervised to prevent problems with predators such as dogs and cats. You will also need to be careful that burrowing behavior does not make your pet inaccessible!
- Rabbits are also very easy to litter train so another alternative to a hutch is to keep them inside! You will need to rabbit-proof the house though because they will chew on anything! Bored rabbits may become destructive and will target sofas, carpets, electrical cords and many other items. Keeping a selection of boxes, baskets, toys and sticks (from fruit trees that have not been sprayed with insecticides) will help entertain your pet and prevent unwanted chewing. It should also be noted that excessive indoor heating can distress rabbits so it is important to give them access to a cooler section of the house if required.

LITTER TRAINING

- Rabbits can be litter trained at any age. It is often easier to train a desexed rabbit because the hormones responsible for territorial marking are absent. Most Rabbits will choose to eliminate in several areas (usually corners) so having a tray in the hutch as well as several spots around the house is advised.
- The key to litter training your rabbit is to observe it closely and correct any unwanted behavior immediately. If the rabbit goes to the toilet anywhere else in its cage except in the litter box then the litter must be moved to that spot. If the Rabbit eliminates in other spots in its surrounds apart from the litter trays provided then the rabbit should be reprimanded by saying "No." and gently herding it to the appropriate area. Similar to other animals, rabbits will respond to food rewards for correct behavior.
- A normal litter trained rabbit will drop small amounts of fecal pellets around their cage as a marking – this is not a failure of litter training.
- In other instances, a previously litter trained rabbit may urinate in the wrong area due to health problems such as urinary tract infections or stress. It may be necessary to see a vet if this is suspected.
- An important point to consider when choosing the litter for your rabbit is that rabbits will nibble at their litter. Hay is suitable material for a litter tray. Newspaper or recycled paper products can have poor odor control and may cause constipation. Wood shavings and sawdust are not suitable as many can cause liver problems if consumed. Clumping litters will also clump in the rabbit's intestine causing problems.

INSURANCE

We highly recommend that you take out a pet insurance policy. For a monthly fee your pet can receive the best treatment at an affordable cost. There is normally an excess to pay for each condition then after that costs are covered up to a set limit. Once you have the policy, please provide us with a copy of your insurance details. There are a lot of different companies and policies available and we suggest you contact a number of them for information- we have a leaflet advising what to look out for. Our advice is to choose a policy which provides cover for chronic illness for the life of your pet. If this policy is too much for you then the best cover you can afford will provide piece of mind in an accident or emergency.

FEEDING RABBITS

RABBITS EAT GRASS!

And have been designed to do so over many centuries!

In the wild they graze from a large variety of different grasses, weeds and bushes and during the winter they eat dried grass that they have stored in their burrows for this purpose.

Despite this fact, people mistakenly feed large quantities of dry foods and fail to give them access to essential grass, hay or greens.

Commercial dry foods such as muesli mixes and pelleted feeds were originally designed for rapid growth in rabbits that were destined for the laboratory, meat or fur trade; that is: *not long lived rabbits*. In the last few years pet stores and rabbit owners have been feeding more and more of these foods and correspondingly we are seeing an increase in the health problems directly linked to such diets including dental disease, abscesses, diarrhoea and subsequent fly strike, obesity and gut stasis.

So, how should you feed your rabbit?

- **Good-quality hay or grass** should make up the majority (75-80%) of the diet. In reality, this means free access to grass or offering at least a rabbit-sized amount of hay to your rabbit daily to allow them to eat as much as they want. Lawnmower clippings should never be used as they ferment rapidly and may have petrol residues on them
- Commercial foods can be offered in small quantities. Muesli mixes allow rabbits to eat the bits which they like best and have been directly linked to dental disease. Therefore complete pellet diets are preferred. The ideal amount of pellets will depend on your individual rabbit and their weight, activity levels and growth but we usually start with 1 table spoon per day
- **Greens, weeds and herbs** should make up the remainder of the diet (see recommended list below) and 1 handful may be fed twice daily
- Fruits should only be fed as an occasional treat due to their high sugar content

Any changes to your rabbits diet should happen slowly over the course of a few weeks – rapid changes can lead to lack of acceptance, diarrhoea, gut stasis or weight loss. Some rabbits may develop diarrhoea when greens are initially offered. You can help by only introducing one new vegetable or fruit at a time and feeding it for several days. In most cases the diarrhoea will stop after a few days without intervention, if it doesn't then stop feeding that item and increase hay feeding for a few days or ring your vet. The key to avoiding upset tummies is to feed greens every day to allow their digestive system to acclimatize to it.

The following are a list of plants safe for your rabbit to eat:

- Artichoke leaves
- Asparagus
- Beetroot (care with leafy tops as high levels of oxalic acid)
- Broccoli (and its leaves, including purple sprouting varieties)
- Cabbage (can sometimes cause digestive upsets)
- Carrots (and carrot tops) – should be limited as they are high in sugars
- Cauliflower (and the leaves)
- Celery

- Celery (and its leaves)
- Chicory
- Courgette (and flowers)
- Cucumber
- Curly Kale
- Fennel
- Green beans
- Kohl rabi
- Parsnip
- Peas (including the leaves and pods)
- Radish Tops
- Rocket
- Romaine lettuce (not Iceberg or light coloured leaf)
- Spinach (only occasional)
- Spring Greens
- Turnip (only occasional)
- Watercress

Herbs (often powerful tastes so may take some getting used to):

- Basil
- Coriander
- Dill
- Mint (peppermint)
- Parsley
- Oregano
- Rosemary
- Sage
- Thyme

Wild Garden Herbs/Weeds/Flowers:

- Calendula
- Camomile
- Chickweed
- Clover (leaves and flowers)
- Comfrey
- Dandelion
- Goosegrass (cleavers) but may stick to coat!
- Lavender
- Mallow
- Nettle
- Nasturtium (leaves and flowers)
- Shepherd's purse
- Sow Thistle
- Plantain
- Yarrow



Caring for your RABBIT

Total rabbit wellbeing

From daily enrichment and balanced nutrition to physical exercise and loads of love, we focus on every aspect of small pet care to help you create a full, healthy and joyful life for the rabbit you love. In this care guide, we'll cover the basics of what you need to keep your rabbit happy and healthy.



Hay

Fresh, high quality grass hay should make up at least 70% of your rabbit's diet and should always be available. Health benefits of hay include:

- Hay provides long strand fiber that supports digestive health in herbivores.
- Rabbits' teeth never stop growing. Hay provides essential wear for dental health.
- Eating multiple varieties of hay daily provides enrichment and prevents picky eating.



Did you know that your rabbit's teeth never stop growing? Hay stimulates chewing and dental wear, helping decrease the risk of dental disease.

Alfalfa is more nutritionally dense than grass hay and can be beneficial for young, pregnant, nursing, ill, or senior pets. For healthy adults, offer alfalfa only as an occasional treat.

FIND OUT WHAT MAKES OXBOW HAY SPECIAL:



Fortified food

Providing a daily recommended amount of a high-fiber, age-appropriate fortified food provides your rabbit with essential vitamins and minerals not provided by hay.



OFFER the right food for your rabbit's stage of life. Oxbow's Young, Adult, and Senior foods are formulated to meet your pet's specific nutritional needs as they progress along life's journey.

AVOID mixes with nuts, corn, seeds, or fruit. Rabbits are wired to selectively feed on these tempting morsels over the healthy pellets, leading to nutritional deficiencies.

LEARN MORE ABOUT SELECTIVE FEEDING IN SMALL ANIMALS:



Greens

Fresh greens are an important part of your rabbit's daily diet. Greens help keep your pet hydrated and are a healthy source of vitamins and minerals as well as enrichment.

OFFER Romaine, bib, and red or green leaf lettuce.

AVOID Iceberg lettuce, leeks, chives, and onions.

CHECK OUT OUR LIST OF SPECIES-SAFE GREENS AND VEGGIES:



Treats

Treats (including fruits) are great for building the bond between you and your pet but should only be offered in moderation. All Oxbow treats are designed to be as wholesome as they are delicious.



With proper nutrition and care, rabbits may live ten or more years.



Housing your rabbit

As prey species by nature, all rabbits need a safe place to spend time and avoid stress. Here are some tips to help create the ideal living space for your rabbit:

- Choose a spacious, well-constructed habitat with a solid floor and set it up near household activities but away from windows and heating and cooling ducts.
- Outfit your rabbit's habitat with essentials such as multiple hideouts, a litterbox with litter and bedding, a variety of natural chews, grass hay, a food bowl, and two sources of fresh, clean water.
- Add an attachable play yard to create more space for your rabbit to play and explore.
- No habitat is large enough to meet your pet's exercise and enrichment needs. Provide as much supervised time outside of the habitat as possible each day.

Your rabbit's health

You should visit a qualified exotics veterinarian at least once a year for checkups on your pet's diet, behavior, and health.

- Be prepared for your pet's visits by making a list of any questions or concerns you may have ahead of time and bringing examples of your pet's nutrition, habitat, and husbandry-related items.
- Ask your veterinarian to recommend an appropriate age to have your rabbit spayed or neutered; this will increase the chances of a longer, healthier life for your pet.
- Many rabbit health problems are preventable with proper diet and care.

FIND A QUALIFIED EXOTICS VETERINARIAN NEAR YOU:



REASONS TO CONTACT YOUR VET:

- Loose, soft, or lack of stool
- Small, dry, or infrequent stools
- Blood in the urine
- Sneezing or trouble breathing
- Overgrown teeth
- Sores on the feet
- Observed difficulty with chewing
- Bald patches in the fur
- Abnormal eating or drinking
- Hunching in a corner or lack of activity (lethargy)

Enriching your pet's world

All rabbits are wired to engage in a set of core instinctual behaviors each day. These behaviors include chewing, playing, hiding, and exploring. Intentionally encouraging these behaviors in healthy ways is called enrichment.

- Support chewing, hiding, playing, and exploring each day to support your rabbit's mental and physical health.
- Providing daily enrichment is a fun, interactive way to build your bond with your rabbit.
- Offer a variety of natural chews, places for rest and relaxation, and engagement and exercise accessories.
- Oxbow's Enriched Life accessories are designed to help make enrichment fun, easy, and safe!

GET MORE ENRICHMENT INSPIRATION FOR YOUR PET:



Supplies for your rabbit

- Fortified age-specific food:** one of Oxbow's three premium formulas for rabbits under one year of age, one of Oxbow's five premium formulas for adults, or Oxbow's Essentials Senior Rabbit Food.
- Two or more varieties of Oxbow's hays**
- Oxbow treats** for healthy bonding and enrichment
- Water bottle, no-tip water dish, and no-tip food bowl**
- Multiple Enriched Life natural chews and accessories**
- Large play yard** for safe exercise outside the habitat
- Large habitat** with solid, non-slip flooring
- Multiple hiding spaces**
- Litter box** with **Oxbow's Eco-straw litter**
- Bedding material**, such as **Oxbow's Pure Comfort**. Avoid aromatic cedar and pine shavings that may contain resin and could irritate your pet's lungs and skin.
- Natural Science supplements** as needed.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT RABBIT CARE AND BEHAVIOR, VISIT WWW.OXBOWANIMALHEALTH.COM

**OXBOW
ANIMAL HEALTH**

WWW.OXBOWANIMALHEALTH.COM



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youtube.com/oxbowanimalhealth

On The Hop

Version 6



The RWAF guide to rabbit care

Are rabbits for me?
Inside or out
Hay! Feed me properly!

The importance of neutering
Two (or more!) is company
Preventative health care
Rabbit MOT – keep your buns running smoothly!



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How to keep pet rabbits happy and healthy

Rabbits can make wonderful pets – so long as you keep them in the right way! Watching rabbits running, jumping, playing, grooming each other and just being all-round joyful creatures is a real delight. But they must be looked after properly: rabbits are hugely misunderstood pets and thousands suffer from neglect through lack of knowledge of their needs as a species.



This booklet is an overall guide to keeping healthy, contented pet rabbits. As well as providing clear, accurate, up-to-date advice, we hope it will help to dispel some of the myths and misconceptions that have led to so much neglect and suffering in pet rabbits. It is aimed at anyone thinking of acquiring rabbits as pets, as well as existing rabbit owners. This booklet covers the basics in detail, but there's lots more information on our website www.rabbitwelfare.co.uk

Throughout this booklet we will keep referring to fundamental needs of rabbits as a species - although they are different shapes, sizes and colours, domestic rabbits kept as pets are fundamentally the same as their wild cousins. Their basic nature and needs are the same as those of wild rabbits, who live in large social groups and cover a distance equal to the length of 6 football pitches every day.

RABBITS ARE ACTIVE!

They need plenty of space, including a spacious and safe exercise area that is permanently attached to their hutch or cage. In addition, they'd really enjoy free run of the garden (or rabbit proofed parts of the house!) when supervised.

Cages/hutches should be regarded as burrows to rest in as part of a larger living area, not prisons!

RABBITS ARE SOCIALE!

Wild rabbits live in colonies, never on their own. Rabbits should be kept in neutered pairs or compatible groups. Recent scientific research has confirmed that rabbits suffer from stress and loneliness if kept alone: they value companionship as much as food - and you wouldn't keep them without food, would you?

RABBITS LIVE ABOUT TEN YEARS

Rabbits are often acquired for children (often following displays of "pester power"!) but it is essential to remember that the adult is always responsible for any pet... therefore at least one adult in the household must be prepared to commit sufficient time, energy and money to the rabbits for the next decade. Rabbits are not cheap and easy children's pets!

RABBITS ARE SOMEONE ELSE'S DINNER!

Because rabbits are preyed upon by many other species (dogs, cats, foxes and even humans), they are naturally shy, quiet animals who hate being held above ground level. They do not like to be picked up and carried around, so children should be encouraged to interact with them at ground level instead. Gaining the trust of a rabbit takes time and effort. If your child is looking for something soft and cuddly to pick up then buy a fluffy toy, a rabbit is not for them!

RABBITS EAT GRASS (OR HAY)!

Rabbits should be fed in a way that is as close as possible to their natural diet: mostly grass or hay. In fact, rabbits could live on hay and water alone, but we recommend providing some fresh leafy vegetables and a small amount of commercial feed. The long fibre of grass or hay is vital to their digestive, behavioural and dental health.



Have you heard the tail of the RWAF?

It's the story of a group of like-minded people on a mission to ensure our favourite pets are cared for with understanding, insight and kindness.

The RWAF is a combination of The Rabbit Welfare Association, which can be thought of as a club for rabbit lovers, and The Rabbit Welfare Fund, a registered charity that aims to improve the health and welfare of pet rabbits in the UK.

Despite being made up of two separate parts, we normally talk about the RWAF as one organisation.

Here is just some of the vital work we do:

- Encouraging people to keep rabbits in conditions that meet their physical and behavioural needs
- Educating the public in the care and ownership of rabbits, whose needs are often misunderstood
- Working with the pet retail industry to ensure products sold for rabbits satisfy their welfare and behavioural needs, and that correct care information is given to customers
- Working with veterinary professionals to help advance their knowledge of rabbit medicine and treatment
- Supporting rabbit rescue
- Supporting or conducting studies to promote improvements in rabbit health and welfare

But we can't do it alone. You can show your support by becoming a member or making a donation.

Together we can ensure better tomorrows for pet rabbits everywhere.

Now that's what we call a happy ending!



Join now and help us continue the story of the RWAF

If you've enjoyed reading 'ON THE HOP' and are not already a member of the RWAF, why not join to be sure of receiving the next issue of Rabbiting On magazine, packed full of interesting and informative features.

Send this form to: RWAF, Enigma House, Culmhead Business Park, Taunton, Somerset TA3 7DY or for instant membership simply phone the RWAF Helpline: 0191 933 9000.

Or you can join or renew online at shop.rabbitwelfare.co.uk in the 'Memberships' category.

As a member of the RWAF you will receive 4 copies of Rabbiting On each year, on joining you will receive On The Hop (a complete guide to rabbit care), a Home Alone card and an RWAF car sticker.

Sign up now and join the rabbit revolution!

First name: **Surname:**

Address

County: **Postcode:**

E-mail:.....

Tel:.....

I would like to apply for membership of the Rabbit Welfare Association & Fund and agree to be bound by the Rules and Conditions of the association.

I understand that my membership details will be held on computer.

Signed: **Date:**

Annual subscription: (please tick one):

Individual £24.00 Family £30.00

Veterinary practice (includes 75 copies of On The Hop): £55.00

UK Rescue Membership (includes 75 free copies of On The Hop) £40.00

I would like to make a donation to the Rabbit Welfare Fund charity

(Please tick one box) £3 £5 £8 £10

Other sum: (Please indicate amount)

I would like to make a donation to become an official 'A Hutch is Not Enough' supporter.

..... (Please indicate amount)

I enclose a cheque made payable to the Rabbit Welfare Association & Fund

(or fill in your credit/debit card details below:)

Please charge my:

Mastercard Visa Delta Switch Solo JCB Maestro

Card No:

Issue no: (Switch)

Valid from: Expiry date:

Cardholder name:

Cardholder's signature:





CHAPTER 1

Are Rabbits for me?

So, you think rabbits might be the right pets for you? Thousands of rabbits end up in rescue centres every year (or worse, neglected at the end of the garden) because their new owners just didn't realise what was involved. Taking on the care of rabbits for their lifetime is a big commitment: in fact, it's almost like a marriage. Indeed, well-cared for pet rabbits will live longer than many marriages!

For better for worse...

Your rabbits will be completely dependent on you. They will need affection and attention every day, and cannot be left for more than 24 (ideally, not more than 12) hours without being checked and fed. They're just as much of a responsibility as a cat... can you take on that kind of commitment for the next decade?

For richer for poorer...

Pet rabbits are usually inexpensive to buy, but they should not be seen as 'cheap' pets. Building a safe, secure outdoor enclosed complex can cost several hundred pounds. Or, if you decide to keep your rabbits indoors, an indoor cage (remember that our minimum size of accommodation is the same as for outdoor rabbits) and essential equipment will not leave much change out of £300. Your rabbits will need regular supplies of a good quality rabbit food, hay, and bedding. We estimate that a pair of rabbits over their lifetime will cost around £11,000 – can you afford that?

In sickness and in health...

Your rabbits will all need to be neutered, and to have annual vaccinations against RVHD and myxomatosis. Veterinary fees for a rabbit are very similar to those for a cat, so pet health insurance cover is strongly recommended in case of serious health problems. However, rabbits often have dental problems, which are rarely covered by insurance. If your rabbits are affected (and they are very likely to be, unless you feed them a grass/hay-based diet!) then the cost of essential regular dental treatment can quickly add up to hundreds of pounds each year.

A note about your legal duty:

Adults should be responsible for any pets, not children. Since 2006 in the UK, any pet owner has legal responsibilities under the Animal Welfare Act and must provide their pets with:

- A suitable environment (place to live)
- A suitable diet
- The opportunity to exhibit normal behaviour patterns
- Appropriate companionship
- Protection from pain, injury, suffering and disease

Anyone who is cruel to an animal, or does not provide for its welfare needs, may be banned from owning animals, fined up to £20,000 and/or sent to prison.

Till death do us part...

The maximum life span of a rabbit is about 12 years, and in general small breeds live longer than giant breeds, but most properly cared-for rabbits live 7-10 years, so you are taking on your pets for around a decade. People often see rabbits as children's pets but don't consider the fact that within a few years, a child may well have lost interest (or even left home!) whilst the rabbits still have several years to live. You will sometimes see the lifespan of pet rabbits quoted as only five years, which is a very sad reflection of how few rabbits are looked after properly. Sadly, kept in the way that pet rabbits have traditionally been kept, many rabbits do die prematurely... there is a good reason why

"a hutch is not enough"

"Your rabbits will all need to be neutered, and to have regular vaccinations against RVHD and myxomatosis"



CHAPTER 2

Inside or out?

One of the first choices you will need to make is where your rabbits will live. Rabbits can live equally happily outdoors in the garden, or indoors as “houserabbits”, as long as the accommodation allows them to behave naturally. The two options are discussed in the following two sections. Please read both and consider the choice carefully.



THE GREAT OUTDOORS

Rabbits are traditionally thought of as being outdoor pets, and are perfectly happy living in the garden, so long as their physical and behavioural requirements are catered for... which means a lot more than just a hutch!

Rabbits are active animals, and can develop painful skeletal problems if kept permanently caged. Hence, daily exercise outside the hutch is vital. A hutch should only ever be a shelter, never the sole/main accommodation for your rabbits. For this reason we suggest a large hutch or shed with an exercise run permanently attached, so that the rabbits can decide when they want to shelter, and when to play. Rabbits are most active at dawn and dusk - they're "crepuscular" - so lifting them from hutch to run for a few hours in the daytime just doesn't suit their body clocks and instincts. Having the hutch and run permanently attached also means you can have a Sunday morning lie-in without feeling guilty!

If you choose a traditional hutch as a bedroom for your rabbits, it needs to be big enough for a rabbit to take **3 hops and to stretch fully upright**. For most breeds this will mean a hutch of **2m long x 0.6m tall**, so we recommend a hutch no smaller than **2m x 0.6m x 0.6m**, with an attached exercise run of **3m long, 2m wide and 1m tall**. This sounds very large but in reality this is only 4 hops on average! The overall enclosure should be the minimum for a pair of rabbits – and a single rabbit will need just as much room as this!

Regardless of rabbits living inside or outside, they need an area of **3m x 2m x 1**. Rabbits whose exercise run is on a lawn will enjoy access to grass every day, which is great for their teeth and digestive systems and will keep them busy. But be aware that unless you take appropriate precautions, they are likely to dig their way out, which could put them at risk from predators. So, if you have your run on grass, either make sure you move it regularly, fit a wire-mesh 'houdini-kit' skirt, or set paving slabs around the perimeter to make it more difficult for your rabbits to tunnel out! Anti-dig kits are becoming more widely available – they comprise sections of mesh skirting tucked under the perimeter of the enclosure.

A Quick tip:

It's so much easier to provide pet rabbits with the necessary exercise if their exercise run is attached to their hutch/cage, so they can come and go as they please. If the run is separate, this makes it much more difficult to provide the necessary exercise. Putting your rabbits in their run for 2 hours actually means that for 22 hours a day they get no exercise at all.



The exercise run should enable your rabbits to display all of their key natural behaviours:

Running, Digging/Burrowing, Jumping, Hiding, Foraging and Grazing...

Rabbits with enclosures on concrete, slabs or decking (or in grass runs with a wire mesh skirt around the perimeter) will not be able to dig out, making them more secure. But because digging is a natural behaviour, you will need to provide them with an alternative: a digging pit, which could be a large litter tray or planter filled with earth. This will need to be changed regularly. They will also need access to clean, dry fresh hay so you will need to replace hay every day.

Tunnels are important: they will encourage your rabbits to be much more active, and provide a substitute burrow. These can be bought from pet shops or can be as cheap and easy as a cardboard box with a hole cut at each end. Toys such as willow balls will finish the exercise run off nicely. Don't forget the water bottle, and preferably a water bowl too - rabbits can drink more efficiently from a water bowl than a bottle (many rabbits will choose to use a bowl over a bottle), and it's a good back up in case the bottle spout jams. Finally, don't forget to protect part of the run from extremes of weather with a cover of some sort (it need only be a tarpaulin), not only to protect from rain and snow, but also from hot sun.

You need to make sure that all parts of your rabbit habitat is secure, so choose something with strong wire mesh and bolt-operated locks – don't rely on turnpin fastenings. Avoid anything that a fox or dog would be able to access.

You need to make sure that all parts of your rabbit habitat are secure...

Try this at home



Try stuffing a willow ball, toilet roll inner or even fill a cardboard box with hay. It makes eating hay fun for the rabbits! Make sure that they are not eating the cardboard.

Providing the correct environment



These rabbits have a hay-rack, toys, water bottle and bowl, and can dig in the earth, but are prevented from escape by the anti-dig kit on the perimeter.

The tarpaulin cover can be used to cover all or part of the run depending on the weather.

Make sure you have room for toys and a hay-rack



Make sure that there is room for running and jumping! They also need this space to stretch up fully in their exercise run and climb onto their toys.



In the garden, they must be supervised in case of predators (including next door's cat!) and the risk of them getting out of the garden and harming themselves.

Make sure your exercise run has some cover and is safe with strong mesh and bolts.

can be fun, and doesn't need to take up the whole garden



Using a large hutch or shed as a base, you can create a fun area for your rabbits to play. Run, rabbit run!



Providing the correct environment can be fun, and doesn't need to take up the whole garden. Be inventive!



Sheds are lovely spacious homes for rabbits, but they can become very hot inside. Here, one door is open and the rabbits are safely behind a secondary wire screen door which provides extra ventilation.

Windows can be covered with curtains to provide some shade, and it's easy to insulate the roof of a garden shed. Try to site your shed or hutch in a shaded area, but if none is available, think about planting rabbit-safe shrubs or climbers to provide shade once they grow.

✓ Checklist

Essentials for keeping rabbits OUTDOORS

- ✓ Large hutch or shed with exercise run attached - providing sufficient space for them to run, jump and stretch
- ✓ Cover or tarpaulin to protect from extremes of weather
- ✓ Digging box
- ✓ Hay station
- ✓ Tunnels to play in
- ✓ Toys
- ✓ Water bottle or bowl (or both)
- ✓ Litter tray and litter
- ✓ Hay



HOME, SWEET HOME - Houserabbits

If you decide that you'd like to share your home with your rabbits, you'll be in the happy position of having the most wonderful, amusing, fascinating companions imaginable. You'll also be able to observe their behaviour closely and it should be easy for you to spot if they are off-colour or behaving abnormally, so that you can ensure they get any treatments they should need as soon as possible.



But, before getting too carried away, remember that you will require some modifications to your home, or your houserabbits will modify it for you! Rabbit-proofing your home is essential and there will be nibbles, spills, possibly an occasional toilet accident and a lot of hair to vacuum up in the moult season. Don't take on houserabbits unless you can live with the results. Read on to see what's involved and then consider carefully!

As with outdoor rabbits, your houserabbit needs company, and you most likely aren't at home 24/7, so you will need to plan on keeping at least one other rabbit. Companionship is very important to them. They will learn to love you, they may well love their toys... but they also need a companion of their own species to share their home and their lives.

Sharing your home with rabbits needs some preparation. Firstly, where will they live? Remember that houserabbits need at least as much space as we recommend for outdoor rabbits.

Free range

This is where the rabbits are given the run of most, if not all of, the house. Obviously this is a big commitment and so the points listed below should be considered even more carefully. If you choose to go down the free range route, we strongly recommend you start with a limited area where they will have their toilet and carry out their litter-training, especially with young rabbits. Make sure they feel secure

and comfortable there (and are toilet trained in the smaller area) before opening up other areas of the house. See the 'litter training' advice below.

A particular room

This tends to be a utility room, kitchen or conservatory, often with solid flooring that is easy to clean, unlike carpet. Note that rabbits often slip on smooth floors, so newspapers, carpet tiles or runners are useful. Be aware that conservatories can get very hot in summer so unless you can manage the temperature adequately, choose another room.

Part of a room

This is an area in a room given over to the rabbits, utilising a large run or enclosure. It has to be at least as large as the recommended minimum for an outdoor set-up. Wherever you decide is most suitable for your own and your rabbits' comfort and happiness, there are things you should bear in mind. They need to be safe from other pets, houseplants that may be poisonous, electric wires, being trodden on (this is a real concern!) and 'escaping' into a dangerous outside environment. Your home needs to be protected from chewing (for the whole of your rabbits' lives) and toileting (until they are neutered and house-trained). While these preparations take some effort, they are vital. So, let's think about protecting all areas they will access before deciding where in the home they might live. We suggest 3m x 2m x 1m as the minimum area for 2 rabbits to have access to at all times, and this would also apply to a single rabbit.

Litter training

Rabbits are generally quite easy to litter train, although occasional accidents may occur. The quickest way to house-train your rabbits is to start off with a litter tray in a smaller area (put some hay in it – rabbits like to poo and chew at the same time!), usually where they have chosen to "go", and gradually increase the area they are allowed to access only once they are reliably using their tray. It is also vital to have your rabbits neutered as soon as they are old enough... male rabbits can spray like tom cats unless they are neutered, and will leave scent-marking poops scattered around too!

House plants

There are so many different houseplants around that it's impossible to list them all. A surprising number are poisonous to rabbits and so the only safe thing to do is to assume that they all are. Keep them out of reach and remember that some rabbits like to climb onto furniture, so keep that in mind when reckoning what is actually out of reach!

Electric wires

Have a look around your home: how many cables are exposed? These attract rabbits like magnets! In the wild, while burrowing, rabbits chew through roots and they will treat wires in the same way. You need to protect those wires and keep them away from rabbits both for your own convenience and for the rabbits' safety.

Safety

Rabbit proofing includes lifting cables out of reach, plastering into the wall, encasing them in protective trunking from a DIY or aquatic store, or even having electrical sockets raised up the wall and turned upside down so cables project up and not down. Remember, rabbits can get into spaces humans don't think they can reach, so protect every possible space.

If you're ironing, go somewhere your rabbits can't – it's just not worth the risk. To our knowledge nobody has yet worked out how to effectively rabbitproof a conventional electric iron whilst it is in use!

If you have riser-recliner furniture you MUST keep your rabbits away. Too many rabbits have died after getting inside the dark cozy inside of a riser recliner

Chewing

Wires aren't the only things your rabbits will chew. Furniture, door-frames, carpets, clothes and anything else can be attractive propositions too. Pretty much anything is at risk, especially when your rabbits are young. Make sure you supervise your rabbits at all times whilst they are running free in your house. Give your rabbits lots of toys and things that you don't mind them getting their teeth into and protect anything you don't want chewed. But please be realistic, they will chew where they shouldn't, so you'll either need to accept this, set up your living arrangements so that your rabbits can't access forbidden items unsupervised (just like most people do with pet dogs) or think again about having houserabbits!

Rabbits quite literally get under your feet!

Unlike dogs and cats, rabbits will often put themselves exactly where your foot is about to land. You'll have to develop a sixth sense and learn how to tread very carefully. If you have mobility problems, you need to be particularly careful, as it is very easy to trip over a rabbit!

The great escape

Rabbits can get through surprisingly small gaps and don't forget how high they can jump, so take whatever precautions you need to stop them putting themselves in danger, be that from a kamikaze launch from the back of the sofa or leaping out of an open window from a table! Remember to take care when you open your front door too, in case they make a run for it.

Even though they're indoors...

Although a few houserabbits live free-range in the house, most are kept to one room, or part of a room, especially when unsupervised. Remember they still need at least as much space as we recommend for outdoor rabbits, which is a permanent living area of 3m x 2m. Some people use puppy crates and/or pens for an indoor enclosure.

Whatever you choose, it is likely that you'll want some areas that are rabbit free. Baby and dog gates are handy but again, rabbits can squeeze through surprisingly narrow gaps and can jump very high – so take care!

Just as for outdoor rabbits, houserabbits will need places to hide out so they feel safe and secure, particularly if startled. Cardboard boxes are great for this, with a hole cut at each end.

Again, just like outdoor rabbits, they need to display their natural behaviours: digging, running, hiding and jumping. Fill boxes or tubs with shredded paper and hay to allow digging and provide tunnels that they can run through. A large cardboard or plastic tunnel (sewage piping!) behind the sofa works particularly well as sofas against walls are very difficult to rabbit-proof otherwise!

Home alone

Ensure that wherever your rabbits live, they are safe when you go out. Close any doors you need to, put ironing boards away, make sure they can't set off the burglar alarm – generally think about any harm that could come to them and remedy it before leaving.

A Quick tip:

Pretty much anything is at risk, especially when your rabbits are young.



A close-up photograph of two rabbits with brown and white fur, eating grass. One rabbit is in the foreground, facing right, while the other is behind it, facing left. They have long, upright ears.

CHAPTER 3

Hay! Feed me properly!

Rabbits evolved to eat grass, and grass, and more grass. In fact, they are designed to eat grass for hours every day supplemented with a wide variety of wild plants and vegetables, including the odd windfall apple and bark stripped from trees.

Feed me properly

Domestic rabbits are fundamentally the same as their wild cousins, so just as their accommodation should allow them to display their natural behaviours, their diet should mimic that of wild rabbits as closely as possible. This has become known as The Natural Diet... and if fed with a larger proportion of greens & vegetables, the Hay & Veggies diet.

Let's get down to grass roots...

We'll come to the veg and the pellets in a moment, but first let's focus on the most important part of the diet: grass. Fresh grass is preferable, but hay is a very good substitute and more likely to be fed by owners. You can also buy kiln-dried grass. For simplicity, we will use the term hay throughout this section to mean fresh grass, kiln-dried grass, or hay.

So what's so good about hay?

Unlimited, good quality feeding hay is the foundation of a healthy diet for pet rabbits. As well as meeting their basic nutritional requirements it has many other benefits, including keeping their teeth in order.

Hay provides lots of long-strand fibre which maintains healthy gut movement. It's the closest thing to a natural diet. Rabbits would naturally graze upon it all day, so ensure they have an unlimited supply. Unlike humans, rabbits' teeth grow continuously. The specific chewing action (plus the abrasive action of silica in the grass leaf) of eating grass and hay keeps the teeth worn naturally. This is vitally important: rabbits that don't eat enough hay will develop painful 'spurs' on their teeth where the teeth have not worn down properly. These cut into the gums and tongue and restrict their ability to eat. Many pet rabbits die of starvation when this condition is left untreated. Because of the need for this specific chewing action, the so-called 'Complete' rabbit foods that are commercially available are not a replacement for hay... they provide the correct nutrients, but they don't provide the correct dental exercise.

WARNING

Never change your rabbits' mix or pellets suddenly. Abrupt changes can trigger fatal digestive upsets: rabbits use bacteria in their gut to help digest food and sudden dietary changes can disrupt the population of these "friendly" bacteria. Baby rabbits and those changing home or prone to other stresses are particularly vulnerable: take at least 1-2 weeks to change over to a new food and maintain unlimited hay at all times.



Burgess Excel Long Stem Feeding Hay

AVERAGE SIZED RABBIT OF 2.5 KG

Pellets 5% - 2 egg cups per day (one am, one pm) or 60g in total Feeding Hay 85% - but it should be unlimited - aim to give them their own body size in fresh feeding hay every day, or access to fresh grass to graze.

Greens 10% 250g volume changes depending on greens. This does not include carrots which should be a treat.

Grass and feeding hay has:

High fibre – at least 20%

Moderate protein – 12 to 15%

Trace minerals Low fat, starch and sugar.

Your rabbits' diet should be as close to this as possible!



What should I look for when buying feeding hay?

Good quality feeding hay should be dry, sweet smelling and free of grit, dust and mould. There is a wide variety available from retailers both on the high street and online. Buying in bulk is a good idea; try your local farm or riding stables for your basic supply to fill the enclosure, but you should add in speciality feeding hay (obtainable from pet shops and mail order outlets) for a variety of flavours and nutrients. Alfalfa hay is not grass hay and it is so rich it should only be fed as a treat. Kiln dried grass products can be used alongside hay and will provide different trace elements, which can be beneficial. So remember that you can't give your rabbits too much hay! They will nest in it, play in it and nibble on it constantly.

Commercial food

In the past, commercial foods were the basis of domestic rabbits' diets. We have moved on since then, but there can still be a place for small quantities of good quality pellets/extrusions in your rabbits' diet. Aim for a high fibre content and opt for an extruded pellet rather than a mix/muesli style food. A medium-sized rabbit should be fed no more than one eggcup of commercial food twice per day. And of course it should be as well as - never instead of - unlimited hay and some greens and vegetables.

Greens and veggies

A multitude of plants are safe for rabbits to eat, it's up to you whether you get them from the hedgerow or the supermarket. Broccoli, spring greens and parsley are as tasty to a rabbit as dandelions from the garden. Either way, aim to vary what you give them, and keep to small portions of any one plant.

Fruits are counted as treats as they are generally high in sugars. Your rabbits may well enjoy a grape or a slice of apple, but they should not eat fruit every day.

Many UK rabbit owners prefer to feed their rabbits a grass/hay based diet with regular but fairly small quantities of greens & veggies. The "Hay & Veggie" diet is another alternative, particular popular in the USA, where chopped greens and vegetables are fed (alongside unlimited hay) up to a dessert-bowl full per 3kg of rabbit! Some rabbits suit one feeding strategy better than the other... The best way to work out what your rabbit likes best is to look at his droppings, because...

Feeding hay provides lots of long-strand fibre which maintains healthy gut movement

A healthy bun has a healthy bum!

The best way to see if you've got your rabbits' diets right is to check their droppings. How do your rabbits' compare to the healthy poos in the picture? They should be large and look like compressed hay. This is what you would see around a wild rabbit warren and this is what you should aim for. Small, dry, dark droppings (not to be confused with caecotrophs – see later) are your rabbits' way of telling you that they're not getting what they need. Try different types of hay and slowly reduce the commercial pellets whilst varying or reducing the greens and vegetables - and keep an eye on what comes out of the other end. You might need to try both increasing and decreasing the greens and veggies - and eliminating certain foods at times. Ask a rabbit-savvy vet for help if needed.



Healthy poos

SAFETY FIRST

Safety first If you're feeding wild plants make sure you can reliably identify them – you don't want to poison your rabbits. See our Foraging For Rabbits book for great advice.

Wash all greens thoroughly, and anything you've picked fresh. Keep your rabbits' RVHD and myxomatosis vaccinations up to date in case of transmission of disease from infected wild rabbits. If collecting wild plants, avoid areas frequented by dogs, at the side of roads or sprayed with pesticides.

Never feed lawn clippings to rabbits – they ferment very quickly and can be extremely harmful.





Rabbits are natural recyclers

As part of their normal diet, rabbits eat a particular kind of their own droppings – it's the rabbit equivalent of "chewing the cud". Unlike the normal dry faecal droppings, which should look like compacted hay, they also produce shiny, smelly 'night' droppings called

caecotrophs (pictured here). These are normally eaten directly from the anus, so you won't (or shouldn't) see them very often. If you do frequently see caecotrophs, then you need to find the reason and take action – your rabbits may be having problems reaching their bottom to ingest the caecotrophs. Possible causes include obesity, large dewlaps, reduced flexibility (due to conditions such as spinal arthritis) and dental problems, but an unsuitable diet is by far the most common. If your rabbits are affected then increase their hay, reduce the amount of commercial pellets, vary/reduce their vegetables (or start to gradually introduce leafy vegetables if you aren't feeding any), and have them checked by a rabbit-savvy vet.

Does my bun look big in this?

Obesity is a huge problem in pet rabbits. This can be a result of too little exercise (so their accommodation needs to be large enough and entertaining enough to encourage physical activity) but the major cause is an unsuitable diet. Remember that however much hay you give your rabbits, if you're giving them too much commercial food and treats then, just like humans, they'll often go for the unhealthy option at the expense of the good stuff. Fat rabbits suffer



from a number of serious health risks, including not being able to clean themselves or reach their bottom to eat their caecotrophs – which puts them at greater risk of skin infections and flystrike.

Selective feeding

The primary reason we don't recommend muesli-type "rabbit mix", is because of the risk of selective feeding. If given a large portion of muesli type food, rabbits can select the bits they like the most and leave the rest – much like a child eating too many sweets and not wanting his dinner. This means they won't be getting all the nutrition they need. And if you keep two rabbits, it's impossible to be sure they are not each eating different preferred components.

To discourage selective feeding, the RWAF recommends a good quality extruded feed rather than a muesli-type mix.

Treats

If we over-indulge ourselves on treats such as crisps or cakes then we're likely to suffer from heart problems, obesity and tooth decay. The same goes for rabbits – but our rabbits can also develop more immediate serious problems. Excess sugars and starchy treats can wreak havoc with the sensitive population of bacteria in the gut, leading to fatal digestive upsets. Stick to healthy treats, and keep them varied. For example, fresh coriander, a chunk of broccoli or a piece of mange tout will be greatly enjoyed by your rabbits.

Many of the treats that are marketed for rabbits (e.g. milk-based yoghurt drops; sticks of sweetened cereals) should be avoided.

Don't forget the water!

Rabbits must have access to fresh water at all times. Rabbits eating lots of fresh grass and greens will drink less, whilst those eating mostly hay will drink a greater amount. Bowls are preferable to bottles as they are easier to drink from (particularly in hot weather) and they will not get blocked, but they may get spilled or knocked over so it's a good idea to provide a bowl and a bottle if you can. Change your rabbits' water daily, and clean bowls and bottles regularly.

Rabbits, calcium and vitamin D

Like all mammals, rabbits obtain calcium from their diet. Rabbits absorb calcium in proportion to what is present in their food and excrete any excess calcium via the kidneys, which is why rabbit urine can often be chalky. Too much or too little calcium can cause problems. Calcium deficiency is linked with dental disease, whilst excess calcium causes urinary stones and bladder problems. The level of calcium will vary depending on your rabbits' overall diets – ask your rabbit savvy vet for advice if you are concerned about too much or too little calcium.

Rabbits also need vitamin D to enable dietary calcium to be absorbed from the gut. Outdoor rabbits with an attached run will be able to synthesise vitamin D from sunlight, but rabbits living indoors will become deficient unless they have enough vitamin D in their diet or spend time sunbathing outdoors. Vitamin D is present in hay and is added to commercial rabbit foods.

A normal healthy rabbit eating plenty of hay and limited quantities of a good quality commercial rabbit food does not need a vitamin or mineral supplement. Rabbits with existing dental disease or those that are very fussy eaters (although you shouldn't allow your rabbits to be fussy eaters, see Selective Feeding) may benefit from receiving one. Ask your rabbit savvy vet for advice.

Commercial foods - mix, pellets or extruded?

Rabbit mixes look like muesli and are popular with owners because they look more 'interesting' as they are brightly coloured. However, they can encourage selective feeding, particularly if given in large quantities, and are not recommended.

Rabbit myth:

Only cartoon rabbits live on carrots! In fact, whilst most rabbits do enjoy eating carrots, they should be given in limited quantities as they are high in sugar.

Pellets are bite-sized nuggets, with each mouthful having the same composition, which helps ensure rabbits eat a balanced diet. Despite them not being as pleasing to the eye as the muesli mix, they are much better for your rabbits. In extruded foods, the ingredients are mixed, cooked and 'extruded' (squeezed or forced out). They have all the important advantages of pellets but are much more palatable, and the more advanced brands contain some long-strand fibre similar to hay.



What about complete foods?

So-called complete foods are designed to contain all the nutrients that rabbits require (check the label and look for fibre of around 20% or higher and less than 15% protein) but they won't provide enough of the necessary long fibre for dietary and digestive health. It's absolutely vital that your rabbits have constant access to hay

Try this at home!

Cut a few small slices of apple and hide them in your rabbits' hay. They'll love sniffing them out and digging them up!



Safe wild plants

Wild rabbits eat a variety of grasses and wild plants. They learn from their mothers which foods are good to eat, initially from the scent in her droppings and the plants she uses in making the nest and then later by observing and copying her eating patterns.

It is natural for rabbits to be cautious about new foods for two reasons; they cannot vomit (a means other animals can use to eject poisonous substances that they've ingested) and there are a number of poisonous plants which they need to avoid.

There are plenty of good, and safe, wild plants that your rabbit will enjoy as part of a varied diet if you stick to the three Golden Rules.

1. Pick only in safe areas free from chemical or animal pollution.
2. Feed only those plants which you can positively identify as safe.
3. Feed small amounts of a range of plants rather than a pile of a single one.

Rabbits love dandelions but too many will make a rabbit wee and poop too much and can lead to a smelly, sticky bottom. Fortunately most wild plants that are safe to feed are 'astringent' or drying, so when fed alongside a few dandelion leaves help balance things out.

In fields, gardens and allotments across the UK you should be able to find at least a few from this safe list: Agrimony, Avens, Burdock, Chickweed, Cleavers, Clovers, Dandelion, Goat's Rue, Golden Rod, Heather, Mallow, Melilot, Plantain, Rosebay Willow Herb, Sanfoin, Shepherd's Purse, Vetch and Yarrow. They can also be fed the leaves of apple, blackberry, currants, hazel, mulberry, pear, raspberry, rose, strawberry; culinary herbs and a range of garden flowers including calendula marigold, chamomile, echinacea, Jerusalem artichoke (sunchoke), lady's mantle, nasturtium, roses, sunflower

Why not look online at shop.rabbitwelfare.co.uk for a copy of our 'Foraging for rabbits' book if you are interested in doing this for your rabbits.

Agrimony



Bramble



Avens

Broad Leaf Plantain



Burdock

Calendula



Cleavers

Cornflower



Dandelion



Dry herbs



Melilot



Goats Rue

Echinacea



Shepherd's Purse



Golden Rod



Mulberry



Ribwort Pintail



Raspberry

Lemon Balm

Wild Strawberry

Yarrow

Tips for bonding small mammals
For bonding rabbits, spray a little on their coats or bags and gently rub around their necks. This helps them recognise each other, which helps speed up the bonding process.
This same procedure can be used for bonding other pets such as guinea pigs, hamsters, rats and mice.

Signs of stress include:

- Behavioural changes
- Cowering/tucking
- Low ground posture
- Lack of interaction
- Loss of appetite
- Excessive drooling
- Aggression

Signs can be triggered by:

- Separation
- Moving home
- Travel
- New pets in house
- Changes in routine
- Changes in environment
- Changes in diet
- Changes in temperature

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CHAPTER 4

The importance of neutering

Neutering (castration of males and spaying of females) is vital to helping your rabbits live a long and healthy life. Neutering allows rabbits to be kept in the pairs or groups that are so vital to their welfare; prevents life-threatening health problems (especially in female rabbits) and, of course, prevents unwanted pregnancies: there are thousands of unwanted rabbits in rescue centres already, please don't add to this by breeding from your pets.



If you have a mixed-sex pair of rabbits, they both need to be neutered in order to live together harmoniously: even if your female rabbit is spayed, an un-castrated male will still try to mount her, which can trigger fighting and cause stress to both rabbits. And if you neuter your male rabbit leaving your female rabbit un-spayed, she will have repeated false pregnancies, is likely to become aggressive, and will be at risk of premature death from uterine cancer. While mounting may still take place between neutered pairs, it'll be due to dominance behaviour rather than reproduction, and this is a wholly natural behaviour... you will sometimes find female rabbits mounting their male companions for this reason.

Male rabbits can be castrated at any age, but if you have bought young rabbits, it's best to have them castrated as soon as their testicles descend (10–12 weeks) although take advice from your own vet - some may prefer you to wait a little longer. The operation is fairly straightforward and recovery time is quite quick, provided there are no complications. Some vets perform rabbit castrations via the scrotum and some via the abdomen.

If you have a young male rabbit castrated within a few days of his testicles descending into the scrotum, he won't have the chance to become fertile and he can remain with a female litter mate or companion. If he was any older when he was castrated, be careful: male rabbits aren't sterile immediately after castration (mature sperm may have already left the testicles, and can live a surprisingly long time!), so keep him away from unspayed adult females for between four and eight weeks after his operation.

For females, the spaying operation is a bigger undertaking, as her uterus and ovaries have to be removed via an incision in the abdomen. Females are sterile as soon as they have been spayed, but if they have a male companion, you need to check he is gentle with her until the healing process is well underway: if you suspect he might mount your female rabbit, keep them apart for a few days, where they can see and smell each other through wire mesh.

Advantages to having male rabbits castrated

- Un-castrated males can breed. Neutering/ castration prevents this.
- Un-castrated male rabbits often spray urine like tom cats... over their territory, their possessions (include their rabbit companions) and very often over you, too.
- Un-neutered males occasionally develop cancer in their testes and prostate gland. Although the risk is small, castration eliminates it.
- Neutering usually makes litter training much easier.
- Some un-neutered males are aggressive. After castration, testosterone levels will fall dramatically which should reduce or eradicate aggression.
- In general, neutered males are much happier and more relaxed pets.
- Un-castrated male rabbits can't realistically live with any other rabbit.

Neutering is vital to helping your rabbits live a long and healthy life.



Advantages of having female rabbits spayed

- Unspayed females are at very high risk of two potentially fatal conditions: uterine cancer and pyometra (infection of the uterus/womb). These can both be fatal.
- Some unspayed females are aggressive and territorial. Many have repeated phantom pregnancies and may growl, lunge at, scratch or bite their owners or other rabbits, particularly in spring and summer.
- Keeping two un-spayed females together, even if they are sisters, can make aggression issues worse.
- Female rabbits are able to reproduce from about 4-6 months of age. Rabbit pregnancies are short – around 31 days - and there are several kits to each litter. Females are able to mate again immediately after they have given birth, so if the dad is still around the potential for a population explosion is obvious.

Choose your vet based on their rabbit expertise

Is it safe?

Even a decade ago, rabbit surgery was regarded as high risk and many vets were very reluctant to perform elective (planned) surgery on rabbits. Today, things are very different: advances in anaesthetic techniques and veterinary training have resulted in rabbit neutering operations becoming much safer. However, low-risk surgery doesn't mean no risk surgery. Surgery on any animal can have unexpected complications, including a small risk of death, but for most rabbits the benefits of neutering far outweigh the very small risk.

Older rabbits and those in poor health are more difficult to neuter safely. If your pet rabbit is older than three or four years old, or has medical problems (such as obesity, dental disease or 'snuffles' and related disorders) you must discuss the risks and benefits with your vet in order to choose the best option for your pet.

Choosing the right vet to neuter your rabbits

It's important to choose a suitable veterinary practice to neuter your rabbits. Like any other specialist field, vets vary in their interests and expertise in rabbit medicine. There is a full guide on how to choose a vet for this most important of procedures elsewhere in this booklet with further advice on our website <https://rabbitwelfare.co.uk/rabbit-welfare-association-fund/our-work/rabbit-friendly-vets/>

If you already use a veterinary practice, ask whether they neuter rabbits. Most small animal vets are happy to neuter both male and female rabbits these days, but some practices do still refer rabbit surgery – especially spays, or higher-risk rabbits – to specialist exotics practices.

The cost of having rabbits neutered varies from one veterinary practice to another. Spaying a female is always more expensive than neutering a male because it takes longer and is a more complex operation. Ask vets for quotes, but if you can afford to do so, choose your vet based on their rabbit expertise and track record in rabbit anaesthesia and surgery, not on their price-list. And don't forget, that expertise may not be at the most expensive veterinary clinic!





Pre-operative care

Take your rabbit to the vet well before the operation date for a health check and to discuss the procedure. Ask whether any pre-operative blood tests are advised. Don't change the diet in the week or so before surgery. Rabbits cannot vomit, so they don't need to be fasted before surgery. They should be offered food and water right up to the time of surgery and as soon as they wake up.

Post-operative care

Your rabbit should be awake, alert and preferably eating when you collect him after surgery. Remember to check:

- Has the rabbit been given pain-relieving drugs? If not, request some – you are unlikely to find any rabbit-savvy vet these days who doesn't routinely pay great attention to pain relief after rabbit surgery, but always check.
- Who should be contacted if there are any problems?
- Do you need to book an appointment for a check-up, or for stitches to be removed?
- How long should the rabbit be on cage rest? (Usually 2 days for males, 5 or 6 for females)
- Ask your vet about syringe feeding if your rabbit doesn't begin to eat for itself. The gut needs to be kept moving and syringing will help with that and with general recovery.

When you get your rabbit home, put him in a disinfected cage indoors with comfortable bedding (e.g. clean towels or Vetbed) and a clean litter tray or newspapers. Most vets use special suture techniques to prevent rabbits chewing at stitches, but you should still check the operation site for any discharge or swelling.

Males usually bounce back from their operation, but females may be quiet for a day or so. The most important thing is to get your rabbit eating, or the digestive system may grind to a halt. Vets try very hard to avoid this complication, using drugs to relieve pain and stimulate the gut, but you should be prepared to tempt the rabbit with nibbles of favourite food. Freshly picked grass or herbs often work.

If your rabbit isn't eating by next morning, call the vet for advice. You should also monitor the rabbit's droppings for a few days and contact the vet if few or none are produced within a few hours after coming home.

The most important thing is to get your rabbit eating



Excel DualCare - nuggets that can be syringe fed

CHAPTER 5

Two or more is company

Rabbits evolved to live in groups. Bonding your rabbit with a partner will greatly increase its quality of life, but there are benefits for the owner too: once you have witnessed your bonded pair or group grooming each other, eating and lying down together, it's unlikely you would ever want to return to keeping a solitary rabbit. This section explains the importance of companionship and how you can successfully pair up your rabbit and make everyone's lives better.

For simplicity, we will refer to pairs throughout this section, but groups are also suited to rabbits' natural behaviours.

Why domestic rabbits need a friend

Warmth: In the winter they share body warmth to keep out the cold.

Company: Rabbits are hard-wired to be sociable, and when kept in pairs will spend most of their time together. Studies have shown that they will seek company even above food.

Grooming: Mutual grooming is a joy to watch, and it's a vital natural behaviour for rabbits.

Health: Rabbits kept in pairs are healthier than those kept alone. Rabbits do a great job of cleaning themselves but a partner will be able to get to the parts they cannot reach themselves, the eyes for example. Many owners have reported that when one rabbit has died, the remaining rabbit starts to suffer from eye infections because his partner is no longer keeping his eyes clean. This shows the importance of mutual grooming.

Emotional health: Particularly in times of stress, they rely on each other and they should not be deprived of a companion to turn to and to share their lives with. Depression-type behaviour has been observed in widowed rabbits, that then improves when the survivor finds a new companion. In the wild, rabbits naturally rely on each other for "safety in numbers" and that instinct is still present in domestic rabbits – they'll feel more confident if they are living with other rabbits.

The basics of bonding

Introductions have to be conducted carefully. Rabbits may be sociable, but they're also territorial. Your resident rabbit will be naturally wary of a stranger being brought into its home.

Both rabbits must be neutered if they are old enough. If you already have a rabbit, arrange for him/her to be neutered and wait a few weeks before adopting the second rabbit. It's never too late to get a friend for your existing rabbit – there are many cases where older rabbits have spent their twilight years happily with a new companion.

Think about it...

Single rabbits often put their head down in front of their owner in the hope of a head-rub. This is the equivalent of being socially groomed by another rabbit – one of its natural behaviours. Owners can only do this for short periods whereas a bonded companion rabbit will always be on hand.



Rabbits may
be sociable,
but they're also
territorial.

What combination?

The easiest pairing is castrated male/spayed female. So if you already have one rabbit, choose a companion of the opposite sex. Same-sex pairs can be tricky, but it may be possible to keep two males or two females if they have grown up together. You'll need to find either a pair of siblings, or two rabbits from different litters both between 8 and 10 weeks of age. It's vital that both rabbits are neutered as soon as possible, before any fighting has occurred. Same-sex pairs must never be separated, even for short periods of time. Even then, many will have occasional squabbles. Any visiting rabbits may upset the balance and trigger fighting.

With same-sex introductions, if one or both of the rabbits is already adult, introductions should only be undertaken with great caution and expert advice. Such introductions are possible, but success is not guaranteed. There is a lot more potential for serious fighting than when introducing opposite sex pairs.

Where do I get my second rabbit?

The best place to go to is a rescue shelter; you'll be giving a home to a rabbit in need, and a rescue rabbit is likely to be already neutered, vaccinated and health checked.

Many rescue centres have some expertise in pairing up rabbits, and will often allow you to bring your own rabbit along to the centre to meet potential partners on neutral territory. Some rescues have facilities to board rabbits and will supervise the introduction process for you. With a bit of luck, you'll find a "love at first sight" match for your rabbit, but you can't count on this. If you are about to obtain your first rabbit, please consider adopting a bonded pair from a rescue centre, because then the hard work has been done.

Love at first sight

Some rabbits will establish an instant bond. You can recognise this by an initial lack of interest when first introduced followed by individual grooming. This will soon progress to mutual grooming and the rabbits sitting together. Do keep a careful eye on a "love at first sight" couple for any possible aggression, but if all goes well, don't separate them.

What if this method doesn't work?

There are a number of different ways to bond your rabbits. If the method described doesn't do the trick then talk to your local rescue shelter for advice or look on the RWAF website.

What about a guinea pig?

We do not recommend keeping rabbits and guinea pigs together: a guinea pig should not be seen as a cheaper, easier friend for your rabbit than another rabbit. Although some rabbit/guinea pig pairs get on well, many more end in disaster, often with injuries to one or both animals.

Guinea pigs and rabbits have different diets – for example guinea pigs need daily vitamin C, whereas rabbits don't. A rabbit is likely to 'bully' the guinea pig and take its food. The guinea pig may spend most of its life hiding from its larger, more powerful housemate.

A guinea pig cannot perform the natural sociable function of another rabbit. It will not groom the rabbit, for example, and will not provide the same level of warmth because of the difference in size.

As discussed elsewhere in this booklet, rabbit-keeping is all about allowing them to behave as they would in their natural environment as much as possible. Rabbits do not live with guinea pigs in the wild, and guinea-pigs don't behave like rabbits either.

If you already have a rabbit and guinea pig living together happily, let them stay together but make sure the rabbit is neutered, or the guinea pig is likely to be sexually harassed. Male guinea pigs may also need to be castrated. You must always provide a hidey-hole where the guinea pig can escape from the rabbit. Please do not start out with this combination. Both need the company of their own species.



**We do not recommend
keeping rabbits and
guinea pigs together!**



If there is a sign
of tension, separate
the rabbits

How do I introduce two rabbits?

Two baby rabbits (under 10-12 weeks of age); or a “love at first sight” couple, can live with each other immediately. All other combinations will need to be carefully and gradually introduced. There are many different ways to introduce two rabbits, all of which have their devotees. The scheme outlined below isn’t the quickest, but it is easy to follow and it nearly always works.

- Both rabbits need to be neutered, if they’re old enough.
- Put the rabbits in nearby cages, where they can sniff each other through wire. If your existing rabbit is free-range, put the new rabbit in a cage inside this area. The rabbits will start to get used to each others’ scent. To help this you can also swap their litter trays over, or rub a cloth over one rabbit and then the other.
- Once the rabbits are used to the sight and smell of each other, start putting them together for very short periods of time in strictly neutral territory (where neither has been before - try the bathroom!). Alternatively, you may have taken your existing rabbit(s) with you to the rescue centre to choose a new friend, in which case, bring them home together in the same carry case. Because this

is a stressful situation, the rabbits are likely to stick together for comfort and security rather than trying to squabble. You can go straight to putting them on neutral territory if this is the case.

- If there is a sign of tension, separate the rabbits. Try again next day, gradually increasing the time the rabbits spend together. A little bit of chasing and nipping is normal, but it’s better to separate the rabbits at this point than risk an all-out fight.
- Repeat this until the rabbits are relaxed together. You can assist this process by feeding the rabbits together, and providing lots of cardboard boxes and hidey holes so that they don’t have to stare at each other.
- When the rabbits are happy to groom each other and lie together, they can be left together unsupervised.
- The whole process can take anything from a couple of hours to a couple of months. The better the rabbits get on at their first meeting, the quicker they will bond. And if you are able to put the rabbits together for very brief periods, many times a day, they’ll get used to each other far more quickly than if you can only do so once per day.

CHAPTER 6



Preventative health care

Like every responsible pet owner, you want your rabbits to live a happy, healthy life – so you must have them vaccinated against Myxomatosis and Viral Haemorrhagic Disease (RVHD).

This chapter also includes information on preventing two other dangerous conditions, “Flystrike” (which is not an infectious disease so it cannot be immunised against) and the brain and kidney parasite Encephalitozoon cuniculi.

Myxomatosis

Often referred to as “myxi” or “myxo”, myxomatosis decimated the wild rabbit population when it arrived in Britain in the 1950s and 60s. It is still deadly today. Myxomatosis starts with severe conjunctivitis. Next, affected rabbits develop swellings around the head and genital regions, become increasingly weak, go blind, and eventually die.

If an unvaccinated pet rabbit catches myxomatosis, it is probably doomed. Most vets advise euthanasia as soon as the diagnosis is made because the outlook is so bleak, even with intensive treatment.

How can pets catch myxomatosis?

The main route of infection is via insect “vectors” (e.g. fleas and mosquitoes) that have previously bitten an infected rabbit. Midges and mites have also been suspected of passing on the disease. Direct contact with infected rabbits can also spread the disease, particularly respiratory secretions and direct mucosal contact.

All pet rabbits – indoors or outdoors – are at risk. Rabbits living outside (especially if wild rabbits enter the garden) are at especially high risk.

How can I protect my rabbits from myxomatosis?

Vaccination is the keystone of a package of measures you should take to protect your rabbits. Rabbits can be vaccinated from 5 weeks of age. Ask your rabbit savvy vet for advice on use of the available vaccines to prevent these diseases. It needs to be repeated every year.

Vaccination cannot guarantee absolute protection: vaccinated rabbits do occasionally catch myxomatosis. However, in vaccinated rabbits, the disease is usually milder, sometimes just a single skin lesion, or a transient illness. Vaccinated rabbits with myxi usually survive with proper care, whereas unvaccinated rabbits nearly always die.

We regularly update information about these diseases on our website.

<https://rabbitwelfare.co.uk/rabbit-health/>

As well as regular vaccination:

- If you buy your hay and straw direct from the producer, try to use farms where the farmer hasn't seen any rabbit with myxomatosis on the land.
- Feed dust-extracted hay or kiln-dried grass.
- Fit insect screens to outdoor enclosures.
- Eliminate standing water (where mosquitoes might breed) from your garden.
- Treat your cats and dogs for fleas, otherwise they may bring rabbit fleas home. Talk to your vet about flea control: some products are toxic to rabbits.
- Try to stop wild rabbits from getting into your garden. If this isn't feasible, make it impossible for wild visitors to have nose-to-nose contact with your pets.
- Make sure there's nothing to attract vermin and wild birds to hutches/runs; use small-hole mesh on hutches/runs to keep unwelcome creatures out!

Vaccination can
protect pet rabbits
from three killer
diseases. Crossing
your fingers won't.



Viral Haemorrhagic Disease (RVHD)

What it does

RVHD arrived in Britain in 1992. It is a swift and efficient killer - almost all unvaccinated rabbits who catch RVHD die within a day or two. The virus causes massive internal bleeding. Some rabbits bleed from the nose and back passage before death, others die so quickly there may be no outward sign of disease at all. Owners often think their rabbit has died of 'fright', a 'heart attack' or (in summer) 'heatstroke'. Most cases are never diagnosed: RVHD is often only suspected when several rabbits die in quick succession.

How can pet rabbits catch RVHD? RVHD is spread by direct contact with infected rabbits, or indirectly via their urine/faeces. The virus can survive for months in the environment, and is terrifyingly easy to bring home to your pets.

For example:

- Hay may have been in contact with infected wild rabbits as grass growing in the field.
- Birds or insects may transport the virus on their feet (or in their droppings) to your rabbit grazing on the lawn.
- The virus may be blown on the wind.
- You might bring the virus home on your feet, or your pet's feet (or car wheels) from infected wild rabbit droppings.
- You could bring the virus home on your hands or clothes. RVHD has been recorded all over the UK: all pet rabbits should be vaccinated. There is no way of predicting where the next outbreak will strike, and no practical way of shielding your pet rabbit from all the possible sources of infection.

RVHD-2 is a mutated strain of the original virus that recently entered the UK. Since the mutated strain arrived vaccines have been developed that also protect against it.

How can I protect my rabbit from RVHD?

Every year your rabbits need to receive proper, effective vaccination against RVHD 1 & 2 and Myxomatosis. Follow your rabbit savvy vet's advice on appropriate vaccination. If you are about to obtain a young rabbit that hasn't yet been vaccinated.

- Follow the advice given above, in the Myxomatosis section.
- Don't use second-hand hutches or equipment without finding out what the previous occupant died from.

Vaccination FAQs

I'm thinking of having my rabbit vaccinated, but there's no RVHD or Myxomatosis in the area. Is vaccination really necessary?

We would still recommend vaccination:

It's impossible to predict when and where diseases will strike. If you wait for a local outbreak of RVHD or myxomatosis:

- Your rabbit might be the first to die.
- Good boarding establishments and insurance policies require rabbits to have up-to-date vaccinations. Reports about RVHD are constantly coming in. Assume that it is everywhere in the UK whether or not there has been a recent report in your area

My rabbit has chronic health problems.

Can he still be vaccinated?

You need to discuss this with your vet. In general, vaccines should only be given to healthy animals, whose immune system can mount a proper response to the vaccine. However, if your rabbit's condition is stable, it may be possible to vaccinate him.

Do RVHD and Myxomatosis vaccinations have side effects?

Like all drugs, vaccines can have side effects, although problems in rabbits are very unusual. Skin reactions are sometimes reported at the site of injection (this was more of a problem with some of the older RVHD vaccines), and some rabbits are quiet for a day or two after vaccination. Although this is not desirable, it's a whole lot better than death from a preventable disease.

...some rabbits are
quiet for a day or two
after vaccination



Flystrike



What is 'Flystrike'?

Rabbits are said to have "flystrike" (myiasis) when flies lay eggs upon them and the eggs then hatch into maggots. Some species of fly (e.g. blue bottles and green bottles) produce

maggots that can very rapidly mature and eat into the living flesh within 24 hours. This is often rapidly fatal for the rabbit.

Are my rabbits at risk?

All rabbits are at risk from flystrike so you should never be complacent, but certain factors increase the risk:

- Time of year - flystrike is especially common during the summer, but can occur at any time of the year.
- Rabbits with open wounds
- Rabbits with a dirty bottom, most likely because of poor diet, or who have wounds or wet fur, are at very high risk of flystrike.

What to do if you find your rabbit has maggots

Firstly, keep calm, but telephone your veterinary practice immediately. Flystrike is a true emergency - day or night – and treatment cannot wait. So long as it does not delay your trip to the vet, pick off any visible maggots with tweezers. Do not dunk the rabbit in water: fur in the affected area may need to be shaved and wet fur clogs the clippers. Flystrike is a very serious condition and is, sadly, often fatal. However, rabbits can make a full recovery if the condition is found and treated quickly. Flyblown rabbits are usually in pain and severe shock, and need skilled veterinary and nursing care.

How is flystrike treated?

The vet will usually sedate or anaesthetize the rabbit to perform a very thorough examination. After clipping away the fur, the vet can find and remove all external maggots. This usually requires sedation or general anaesthesia, which carries a much higher risk than normal because flyblown rabbits may be in shock. If the vet finds that maggots have already eaten into the rabbit's body, euthanasia may well be recommended.

Supportive care

Affected rabbits usually need intravenous or subcutaneous fluids, antibiotics to try to prevent infection, and plenty of pain relief. Some vets also use anti-parasitic drugs in the hope that it will penetrate the tissues and kill any remaining concealed maggots.

How to prevent flystrike from happening again

Once a rabbit has been lucky enough to recover from flystrike, it's important to prevent the same thing happening again. The vet will need to find and treat any underlying health problems, and the owner must take every possible step to protect their rabbits from flies.

- Check that your rabbit is eating a healthy diet (See the feeding section).
- Remove soiled bedding every day and disinfect hutches weekly.
- Check your rabbit at least once a day: "high-risk rabbits" need twice-daily bottom checks especially in warm weather.
- Don't forget that houserabbits can also be at risk!
- Physical barriers such as adding fly screens or mosquito nets to hutches and runs.
- Speak to your vet about specific preventative measures: "Rearguard" is a liquid that is applied by sponge to the rabbit and helps prevents flystrike for up to 10 weeks. It stops maggots maturing to a stage where they become dangerous.

Fly killers and natural repellents

As well as the steps listed above, you can also try to reduce the number of flies coming near your rabbit.

A number of plants are said to repel insects and flies. Some may be dried and hung in the home, or the rabbit shed; others may be planted in pots to sit on top of outdoor hutches, or planted in half baskets and hung on the sides of the run. Just make sure they are well out of reach of your rabbits.



Encephalitozoon cuniculi

What is 'E cuniculi'?

E cuniculi is a microscopic brain and kidney parasite of rabbits (less commonly, some other species are also affected such as Arctic foxes and some small primates).

Are my rabbits at risk?

It's believed that the time around weaning is the most common time for infection and it comes from the rabbits' mothers. However, rabbits can certainly catch the disease later in life, typically after being introduced to an infected newcomer, or sharing pasture with one. Your newly acquired rabbit may already be infected, or may have met the infection and its immune system may have overcome it.

How do I know if my rabbits have been infected with E cuniculi?

There are some typical but not guaranteed signs of infection. Your rabbit may develop a head tilt to one side. His eyes may track from side to side or up and down (nystagmus).

He may shuffle or develop weakness on one or both back legs, or even become paralysed. He may spin or roll without being able to control it. He may develop seizures, deafness, cataract or unexplained behavioural changes. He may start to drink and urinate more than usual.

Testing for this disease is complicated. There are blood tests which can reveal antibodies to the disease, but many rabbits have antibodies and it does not necessarily indicate current infection. High levels, or "titres", are more useful in pointing to current disease. The spores of the organism may be found in the urine, using microscopic tests or DNA fingerprinting, but they are only found intermittently, and false negative results may lead to a false sense of security. Biopsy of affected tissues is possible, but this is potentially invasive.

How is E cuniculi treated?

Routine prevention

There are several components to preventing Ec infection. The first is preventing exposure to the disease in the first place, by testing all of your rabbits, and testing any new arrivals before mixing them. This may be prohibitively expensive, however, and blood tests may not reveal rabbits recently exposed to infection. Some vets advocate treating all new arrivals, and this helps to reduce the spread of infection between individuals, as well as aiming to prevent them developing the disease. Fenbendazole is a drug commonly used for worming cats and dogs and is also available for use with rabbits. Give it to all contact animals continuously for 28 days. E cuniculi may be harboured in the environment, so you need to thoroughly clean cages, surfaces and all equipment, especially litter trays. The RWAF does not advocate the regular use of worming products

for rabbits, i.e. every quarter, as is recommended for cats and dogs. However, there are times when the use of 9 day courses might be helpful. Please see our website for more details.

The role of wild rabbits is not fully understood, but testing of wild rabbits has shown only low levels of infection in the UK, and so it does not seem a very significant route of infection, although more work is needed.

Treating suspected or confirmed Ec problems

If you suspect Ec, you should speak to your vet about a specific treatment course, as many other problems (including ear infections and spinal damage) may mimic Ec infection. Treatment is likely to be as above, but may also involve other drug treatments to support your rabbit, reduce inflammation, or help with the disorientation that affected rabbits may have.

Is E cuniculi infectious to me or my other animals?

Ec is potentially zoonotic, ie it can be transmitted to humans. However, only humans with severe immune compromise (typically those with HIV/AIDS, or on chemotherapy), are vulnerable. If you are concerned about the risk of infection, you should speak to your doctor. Other species are not believed to be generally susceptible to the rabbit strain of Ec, although if they are immune suppressed, this is equally possible.

He may develop seizures, deafness, cataract or unexplained behavioural changes.





CHAPTER 7

Rabbit MOT - keeping your buns running smoothly

Keeping your rabbits running smoothly isn't difficult, but it's important to recognise problems early. If you check your rabbits carefully you will soon become familiar with their eating habits, behaviour, and general body condition.

Performance

Rabbits are prey animals who conceal signs of illness. This means that when they do finally show the signs, then they're in a very bad way. If a rabbit is quieter than normal; sitting in a crouched position, hopping with difficulty or grinding his teeth, then he may be ill or in pain. He needs to be checked over by a vet immediately.

Fuel

Rabbits will only stay healthy if they have the correct diet. Follow the guidelines in the feeding section of this booklet and don't let your rabbits get fat. Overweight rabbits can develop all sorts of problems including flystrike.

Emissions

Rabbit urine can be colourful! Anything from white to yellow or even red is normal, particularly if the rabbits have been eating foods such as beetroot! Signs of trouble include the rabbit straining to pass urine, or blood in the urine (a red patch or flecks in a lighter coloured pool of urine).

Rabbit droppings should be fairly large, but may be dark if they have a lot of rich grass in their diet. If they are dark and small then you need to take action. You may also notice "caecotrophs" occasionally - soft, dark shiny droppings usually eaten directly from the anus. If you see caecotrophs often, then the first thing to do is to make sure the diet is correct: see the feeding section in this booklet for more information. If the over-production of caecotrophs continues after you have optimised your rabbits' diet, then seek veterinary advice.

Never change your rabbit's diet suddenly - switch foods over a period of at least 1-2 weeks. If you see caecotrophs often, then the first thing to do is to make sure the diet is correct.

Tyres

Well, legs and feet really. Toenails need to be kept in trim. If they overgrow, then the angle of your rabbits' feet on the ground may be altered, which can sometimes lead to sore hocks and strain on joints and overlong claws can catch in things and break, leading to bleeding and possible infection.

Servicing

Your rabbits must be vaccinated against three killer diseases: myxomatosis, RVHD and RVHD2 (every year). When you go to the vet for the vaccinations your vet should check them thoroughly (including their teeth and weight) and it's a great opportunity to ask questions about their general health and care. Rabbit medicine is quite specialised and although vets have become much more rabbit savvy in recent years, you should check carefully before choosing one. See '**choosing a vet**' elsewhere in this booklet.

EMERGENCIES: WHEN A VET IS NEEDED IMMEDIATELY!

Rabbits have evolved not to show obvious signs of weakness or illness, because in the wild it would make them a target for predators. So if your rabbit is showing signs then you must assume there is a serious problem. Watch out for:

- Difficulty breathing; or blueish lips and tongue
- Limp, floppy, cold, or hasn't eaten for 12 hours
- Uncontrollable bleeding
- Flystrike
- Showing signs of pain – panting for breath or unable to eat
- Severe diarrhoea
- Not moving around properly/lameness/paralysis

Things to look out for:

Nose – Clean and dry

Rabbits don't get colds, so if yours sneezes frequently, or has a runny nose, take him to a vet.

Eyes – Clean and bright

Runny eyes are commonly due to a scratch or dust, but may be something more serious and must be seen by a vet. Bathing the eye may help temporarily, but probably won't cure the problem.

Ears – Clean and dry

Rabbits have big ears, but they're usually trouble-free. See the vet if your rabbit is shaking his head frequently, scratching his ears, or has lots of ear wax.

Skin and fur – Clean, even and shiny

Rabbits moult several times a year - don't panic if fur starts dropping out in handfuls! It's important to brush moulting rabbits every day. And it's worth knowing that rabbit skin, which is usually a very pale colour, often looks coloured underneath moulting fur.

Long-haired rabbits need regular grooming throughout their lives: see next section for detailed advice on caring for long-haired rabbits.

'Dandruff' is usually caused by mites. Treatment usually involves a series of injections. Don't use flea sprays without asking the vet - some products are dangerous to rabbits. Areas of bare, red or sore skin should be seen by the vet.

Tail and bottom – Clean and dry

Check your rabbit's bottom daily and keep it clean. Flies can lay eggs on soiled fur and hatch into maggots which eat into the flesh. This is 'flystrike'. If you find fly eggs or maggots on your rabbit, call the vet immediately.

Rabbits have scent glands - clefts at either side of the genital region. If they fill with smelly wax you can clean them gently with a damp cotton bud.

Feet

Nails need to be trimmed every few months. You can do this at home, but ask the vet to teach you. Rabbits use their front paws as a handkerchief so look out for wet, matted fur - your rabbit may have a running nose or eye



Hocks

A small bare pink patch, beneath a flap of folded-over fur, is normal, especially in large rabbits. Sore hocks (red, broken or infected skin) must be treated by a vet.

Teeth

Rabbits can suffer from dental problems, often due to a lack of hay in their diet.

Rabbit teeth never stop growing and if the top and bottom teeth don't line up correctly, they'll grow too long and the rabbit won't be able to eat properly. Front teeth are easy to see - just fold back the top lip. You can't check the back teeth at home, but if they are causing problems your rabbit might dribble; lose weight; change his favourite foods; or stop eating altogether.

Rabbits with dental problems may not like having their heads touched, and sometimes have bumps along the lower jaw, runny eye(s), or a nasal discharge.

If you think your rabbit has a tooth problem, take him to the vet. He'll probably need to be sedated or anaesthetised for a careful examination. Clipping teeth at home is not advised – it is thought to be painful and carries a risk of shattering the tooth root, which can lead on to serious problems.

Neutering

We strongly recommend that all male pet rabbits are castrated and females spayed – this is vital for their physical and behavioural well-being in captivity. There's much more information in the section on Neutering elsewhere in this booklet.

How to handle your rabbit

From time to time it is necessary to handle our rabbits. We need to be able to examine them and perform tasks such as claw clipping and checking for fly strike.

Most rabbits do not like being handled. If they are not handled correctly, they can cause nasty injuries to the handler. They may lash out with their hind legs and that can result in a fractured spine or hind leg. Therefore it's important to do it properly.

Method:

- Approach the rabbit quietly and slowly. Rabbits do not like being grabbed from above and have a blind spot in front of their nose, so it is best to approach them from the side
- Allow the rabbit to sniff at your hand and talk quietly to him
- Stroke the rabbit in a confident manner
- Gently hold and steady the rabbit behind the head by putting a hand across the shoulders and slipping it from there under the chest. If you are right handed use your right hand, your left hand if you are left handed.
- Scoop up the rabbit's bottom with your other hand and tuck his head into the crook of your elbow/arm. This way the rabbit is held securely.
- Never allow your rabbit to hang by the scruff of the neck. Always support the back end and **NEVER PICK UP A RABBIT BY ITS EARS.**

Always ensure that your rabbit's bottom is supported and handle him for the minimum amount of time possible. If you are examining the rabbit's back end, then his bottom should be resting on a table to free up one of your hands. If the rabbit struggles at any point then it may be best to stop and attempt to handle him at another time.

Note - Never tip your rabbit on his back – this is known as 'trancing' and invokes a fear response – we don't want to scare our rabbits.



A close-up photograph of two rabbits. One rabbit is brown with a dark brown patch on its forehead and white markings on its nose and paws. The other rabbit is white with a brown patch on its forehead. They are sitting in a grassy area with a wooden fence in the background.

CHAPTER 8

Grooming and coat care

Long-haired rabbits have been prized for hundreds of years. But few people appreciate the effort that will be required to maintain this special type of coat. Rescue centres are taking in increasing numbers of long-haired rabbits in a terrible state because of neglected coats.

Why grooming is so important

- To remove loose hair and matts.
- To allow close examination of the whole rabbit - even short haired rabbits can get matted underneath.
- To help you health check and bond with your rabbit.

Short (normal) coat care

- Use a soft-bristled brush for day to day care. A weekly groom is usually enough, except when moulting.
- Slicker brushes and cat moulting combs are useful for thick or moulting coats.

Long Coat Care

The entire coat (including armpits, groin, tummy and feet) must be combed or clipped. The fur on the hind feet is thicker and there for protection so unless it is matted, leave it alone. Grooming takes 20 to 40 minutes a day whereas clipping is a lot of work every 4-6 weeks with less work in between. **Here's how:**

Grooming

- Start with a wide-toothed comb. When you've done the whole rabbit, repeat with a fine toothed comb. Finish with a flea comb between the ears, round the vent, under the chin, and in the armpits.
- Soft brushes are hopeless on long-haired rabbits - the top may look lovely, but there may be a matted mess underneath.
- Matts should be teased out with fingers or carefully cut off – be careful, as it's easy to cut the skin.
- Even if you're keeping the coat long, consider a "sanitary clip" around the vent area.
- Metal-toothed slicker brushes are effective, but can scratch the skin - take care!
- Cat moulting combs are great at removing dead undercoat.

Clipping

- Get someone to teach you how to do it safely!
- Use scissors 2 inches long from pivot to tip. Round ended scissors are safer, but won't penetrate mats as well as scissors with sharp ends. Rest a comb against the skin as protection whilst you are scissoring. Don't 'tent' the skin.
- Normal dog clippers clog with rabbit fur. Adapted blades are available, but costly.
- If your rabbit is clipped in cold weather, bring him indoors or provide a rabbit-proofed heat lamp or heated mat.

"We have seen many horrific sights. Rabbits with huge matted balls of fur under the chin which have prevented them from lowering their heads to eat; coats that have become so tangled that the matted fur has pulled the legs together and the animal has barely been able to move. Underneath the matts lies bleeding raw skin..."

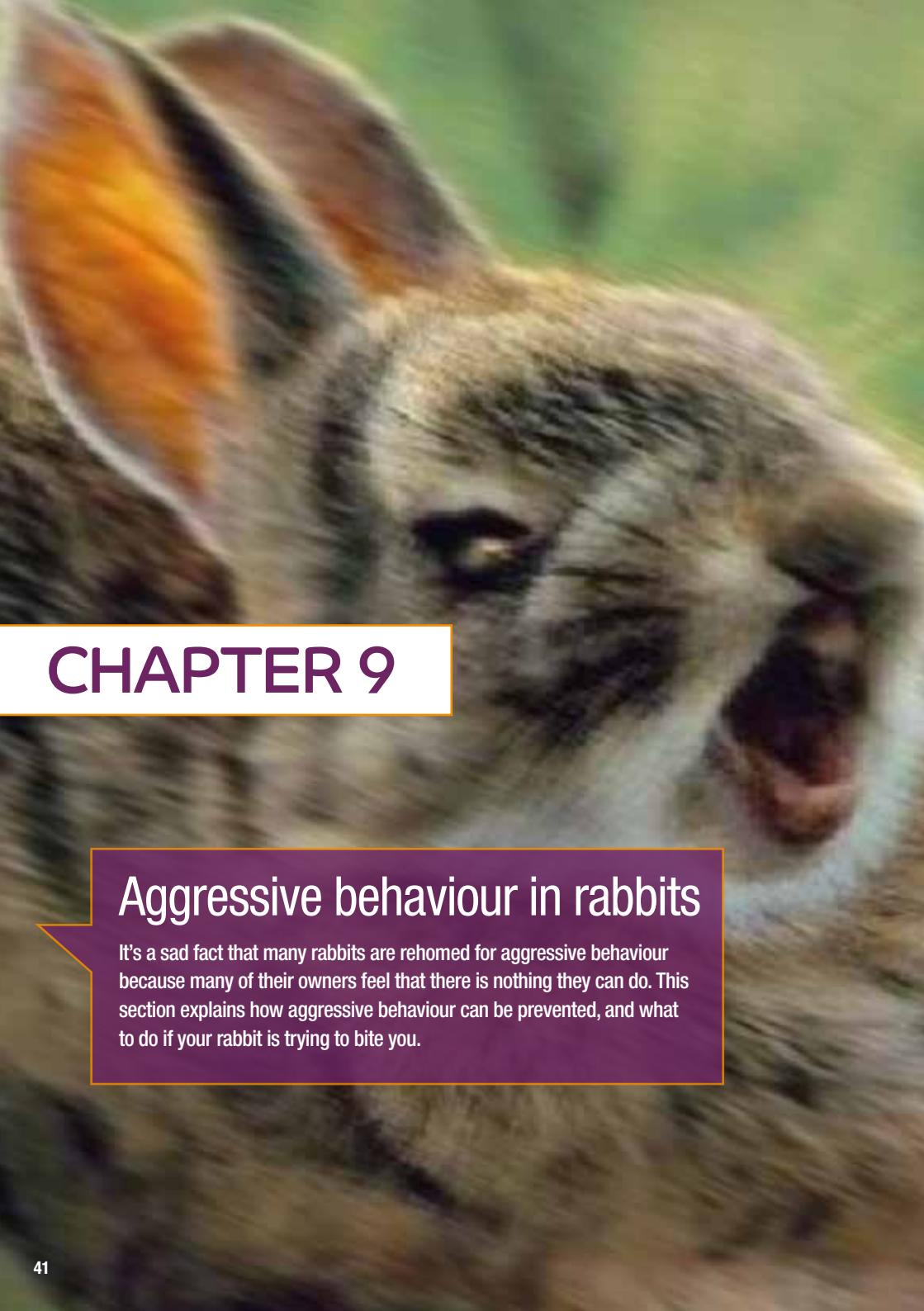
Tricky bits

- Step up the grooming when your rabbit starts to moult. If droppings become small, seek veterinary help.
- Young long haired rabbits can be impossible to keep tangle free. Clip off the baby coat and keep the coarser adult coat groomed as it appears.
- Neutered rabbits are happier, healthier pets, but neutering may make the coat more woolly and difficult to care for.
- Don't keep long haired rabbits on woodshavings: use a thick layer of hay or straw instead.
- Don't allow long-haired rabbits outside in wet weather.
- Unhandled rabbits may find the whole process so distressing they have to be de-matted under sedation or general anaesthetic. If you don't know how to train an animal using modern behavioural techniques such as clicker training, seek help from a behaviourist who can advise you on how to train your rabbits to accept routine grooming.
- Introduce grooming into your rabbit's routine as soon as possible - short sessions at first!
- Get help if you are struggling to cope with your rabbit's coat. Rabbit rescue centres and breeders of long haired rabbits will probably be able to help. Some accept rabbits for clipping for a small fee.

The ethical conundrum of long-haired rabbits

However much we may admire magnificent longhaired rabbits, we must ask ourselves whether it is right to create animals with fundamental welfare problems. Even properly groomed long coated rabbits are at increased risk of serious health problems such as fur balls and flystrike. They are also uncomfortable in hot weather.

Even properly groomed long coated rabbits are at increased risk of serious health problems such as fur balls and flystrike



CHAPTER 9

Aggressive behaviour in rabbits

It's a sad fact that many rabbits are rehomed for aggressive behaviour because many of their owners feel that there is nothing they can do. This section explains how aggressive behaviour can be prevented, and what to do if your rabbit is trying to bite you.

When aggression is normal

- Rabbits in the wild are prey animals. If they feel under threat from a predator they have three options – to freeze, to run away or to fight. Having eyes on the side of the head for all round vision and large ears for picking up the slightest sound helps the rabbit to spot a predator and get away as quickly as possible. If caught, the rabbit will use its teeth, long claws and powerful back legs to fight for its survival.
- Wild rabbits also use aggression to defend territories against rival groups of rabbits. Female rabbits will sometimes fight to the death for nest sites and can be very aggressive in the later stages of pregnancy or when they have young in the nest.

Aggression in pet rabbits: why does it happen?

- If a rabbit has not been accustomed to handling when it was young, it can view its owners as a threat when they try to pick it up or stroke it. In these situations, rabbits will use similar behaviours to those shown in the presence of a predator. They will either freeze, try to run away or show aggression. When there is nowhere for them to run, they cannot avoid contact altogether so they are left with aggression as their last line of defence.
- Some rabbits can show aggression towards their owners when a hand is placed into their enclosure to fill their food bowl or to remove dirty bedding. To the rabbit this is seen as an invasion of their territory so they treat the owner's hand as a threat and display territorial aggression.
- Un-spayed female rabbits can display aggressive behaviour towards their owners or perhaps companions during the spring – rabbits' natural breeding season. This aggression is hormonal and indicates a normal desire to defend her territory and ward off any rivals. This behaviour can often disappear by the end of the summer and may not reappear until the following spring.
- Rabbits can often be aggressive when they are in pain. Regular check-ups with your veterinary surgeon can ensure that your rabbits are not unwell or suffering from any condition that may make handling uncomfortable.
- Pain when handling: incorrect housing can cause spinal deformities leading to pain ie being confined to a hutch.

How to prevent/reduce aggressive behaviour in pet rabbits

- Provide rabbits with sufficient space to enable them to exercise regularly, with areas to explore and hide in, to keep them stimulated.

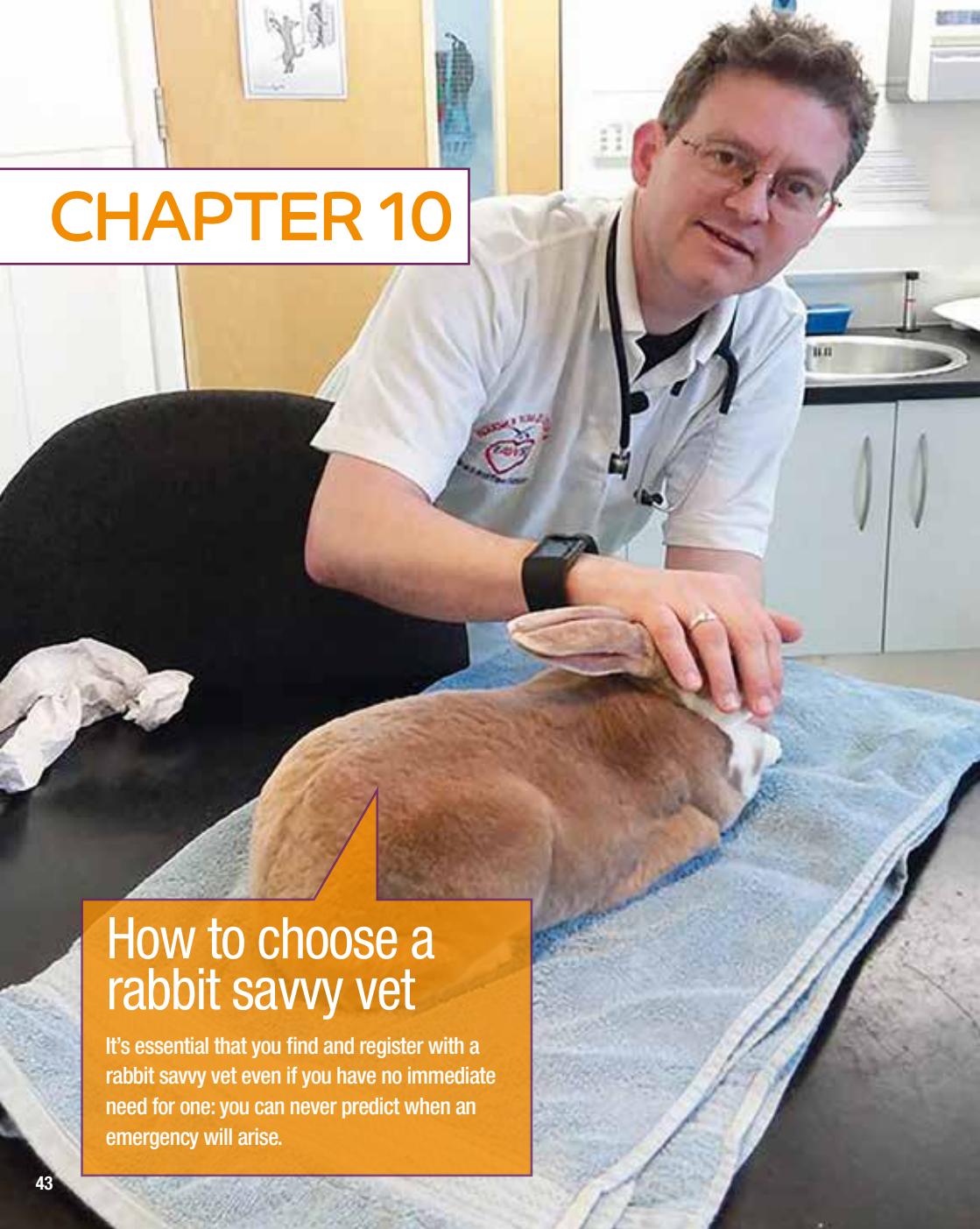
- A rabbit that is used to being around people and handled regularly from a young age is less likely to become aggressive towards its owners.
- Train your rabbit to like being with you! Clicker training may work very well – talk to an animal behaviourist if you need advice.
- Learning to pick up a rabbit correctly can prevent the rabbit feeling afraid of you, and trying to avoid contact at other times. There are many right and wrong ways to pick up a rabbit but as a general rule one hand under the front legs supporting the chest, while the other is under the rabbit's bottom, taking the bulk of the weight. Never scruff a rabbit (holding by loose skin on the back of the neck) or forget to put a hand under its bottom –if a rabbit feels unsafe it will struggle and if dropped, may suffer severe injuries.
- Neutering a rabbit when it is young can prevent the development of certain types of aggression. This can be discussed with your veterinary surgeon. Refer to the [Neutering section of this booklet](#).

THINK ABOUT IT...

Rabbits are prey animals. The only time a wild rabbit leaves the ground is when it is about to be eaten! So, although you can and should train your pet rabbits to tolerate routine handling, they may never enjoy being picked up and cuddled.



CHAPTER 10



How to choose a rabbit savvy vet

It's essential that you find and register with a rabbit savvy vet even if you have no immediate need for one: you can never predict when an emergency will arise.

Vets in training tend to spend less time learning about rabbits than they do cats or dogs. Rabbit medicine is often taught alongside “exotic species”, as they are also very different from cats and dogs physiologically, behaviourally and anatomically. So, it is important to choose a vet who has a specific knowledge of rabbits. **look at the Rabbit Friendly vet list on our website.**

So how do I find a rabbit savvy vet?

- Start with people you know who have companion rabbits. If they are on the ball then they should have a rabbit savvy vet.
- The RWAF holds a list of rabbit friendly vets. To be included in the list vets must give satisfactory responses to a questionnaire. At present we aren't able to inspect but that is set to change soon. All practices must re-apply regularly.
- Our list of Rabbit Friendly Vets can be found on our website, or you can email or call our Helpline for details of vets from the list near you. Or if you are a member of a good online rabbit forum you could ask for recommendations.
- Otherwise, it's a case of going through the yellow pages or the RCVS Find A Vet website <http://findavet.rcvs.org.uk/home/> and finding all vets local to you.
- Whichever way you have come across a vet to consider, you should always ring them yourself and ask some questions to satisfy yourself that they'll be able to care for your rabbits on a regular basis to ensure information is up to date.

The questions you need to ask

● Do you have a separate kennelling area for rabbits?

Rabbits are prey animals and will find the experience of being hospitalised very stressful. The sound of dogs barking and cats yowling near them will be even more stressful and may hinder recovery from any treatment. If vets cannot offer a separate room, some have small animal days where dogs are not admitted for operations. Vets should also be aware of the importance of hospitalising bonded pairs together if at all possible.

● Do you routinely spay and castrate rabbits?

You need to be sure that they have good experience of routinely undertaking these procedures and that they have a good track record. Don't be scared to ask about how safe it is (there is always a risk even with a very competent vet) and when they last lost a rabbit under anaesthetic.

● What is your anaesthetic protocol?

The best protocol is one that the vet is most comfortable and experienced using, but some anaesthetic combinations are regarded as safer than others.

Injectable anaesthetics are currently in vogue, but some rabbit-expert vets are happy using inhalational (gas) anaesthetics. Vet practices that seem nervous about anaesthetising rabbits should be avoided because they may not have updated their anaesthetic protocol and peri-operative management in the light of recent findings, and this may ring an alarm bell.

You need to be happy that your chosen vet will:

- Consider pre-medication if appropriate.
- Take steps to keep rabbits warm during and after surgery.
- Intubate the rabbit if required (this may not be possible during some procedures such as dentals, but is recommended as standard practice).
- Monitor your rabbits carefully during surgery, using modern equipment such as a pulse oximeter.

STRENGTH IN NUMBERS

If only one of your rabbits needs to visit the vet, you should still take them both (or all if you have a group). This prevents problems with reintroducing back at home (a rabbit returning from the vet will smell different from other rabbits). It also benefits the poorly rabbit, his mate will aid his recovery. The exception to this is something contagious like myxi, or if you need to keep an eye on diet or monitor their poops.



● **Do any of the vets at this practice particularly like seeing rabbits?**

If the receptionist says 'all of them' this is likely to mean that no vet takes a special interest in rabbits and so this may not be a good sign. Often, there is one vet who is very keen on rabbits and this benefits the practice because they can all learn from him/her. Make sure you get a named vet, and see that vet whenever possible.

Very often the vets will be pleased to speak to new or potential clients and this is a good sign, ask them if they have completed any rabbit CPD (Continuing Professional Development – extra studying!) recently. The RWAF holds an annual vet conference, and there are other CPD events such as BSAVA and London Vet Show that do rabbit lectures and workshops. Many practices also have rabbit-mad vet nurses, which is particularly good - it is often the nurses that intubate the rabbits, and see to their after-care.

● **Do you recommend vaccinations?**

The answer should be yes. The practice should be aware that vaccinations should not be given at the same time as a surgery. Be wary of any advice against vaccinating as 'not necessary' because they are not aware of myxomatosis or RHDV in the area (both can strike at any time) or if rabbits are house rabbits (because they can still catch all three).

**The RWAF holds a
'vet list' that anybody
can access...**



CHAPTER 11

Holiday care

In all the excitement of going on holiday it can be easy to forget about arranging holiday care for the rabbits. You may find yourself going on a last minute or surprise break so, very much like finding a good vet, make sure you have holiday cover sorted well in advance. You have 2 main options: home care, or rabbit boarding.



Home care

Although leaving the rabbits in their own environment is less stressful for them, especially if they have a good set-up as discussed elsewhere in this booklet, it is important that you make sure that the sitter (be it a neighbour, friend or professional pet-sitter) is rabbit savvy. Rabbits are prey species and hide illnesses well, so your sitter must have the knowledge and inclination to visit and check thoroughly at least twice a day. That is a minimum: if they can come more frequently then all the better.

Here's a checklist for you and for your sitter. You can print a version from our website.

Check List for you before you go:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Make sure vaccinations are up to date | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Stock up on hay | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Stock up on bedding | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Stock up on pellets | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Stock up on greens | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Stock up on litter (and rubbish bags!) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Leave instructions for the rabbit sitter | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Leave vet's name and number for the sitter | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tell your vet you will be away and leave details of the sitter, along with your permission for any essential treatments in case they need to be carried out. Some vets may require you to leave a deposit for this. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Clean out the evening before or the morning that you go | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Check over for clean bottoms | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Get a spare water bottle in case one fails, and check spouts work on any water bottles you have. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Carry out an MOT as discussed elsewhere in this booklet | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| It's a good idea to leave a copy of this booklet with the sitter as well! | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Check List for sitter:

Owner's contact details in case there is a situation on which you have to make some decision

The name and number of the vet we use are:

Vet name _____

Vet number _____

Contact details of a trusted friend who can make decisions if contact cannot be made with the owner

Tel: _____

You should check the rabbits at least twice every day, morning and evening. If in doubt please take to the vets.

Morning:

Change water – if using a bottle check spout is working

Top up hay

Clean out litter tray

Feed

Check bottoms are clean and free of flystrike

Make sure everything is safe, ie no holes that could lead to an escape

Other: _____

Other: _____

Evening:

Top up hay

Change water

Feed

Check bottoms are clean

Make sure everything is safe

Other: _____

Other: _____

Rabbit boarding

The other option is to board your rabbits. There are many professional establishments and the best are booked up early, so where possible plan ahead. Often, rescue centres will board to help with their expenses, and then you have the satisfaction of knowing you are helping a good cause too. Make sure that your rabbits' vaccinations are up to date before you go, and check whether they want you to take your own food with you, or if it is included.

Do pay an inspection visit well beforehand (several weeks, preferably, in case you don't like what you see and need to book somewhere different) to check that you are happy with the accommodation that your rabbits will have, and how often they will be checked (this should be a minimum of twice per day). Housing should be cleaned using a modern disinfectant product (e.g. Virkon) between residents to ensure they are not going to catch anything from the previous occupant (the brain/kidney parasite E cuniculi can live for some time on surfaces), and although it is nice for the rabbits to have runs on grass, there is the risk of spreading disease, so concrete runs hosed off and cleaned are safer. Many places offer houserabbit accommodation too, so make sure that litter trays are properly cleaned in between, and vet bedding is washed. Avoid carpets as these have a risk of spreading disease as they cannot be scrubbed clean.

House sitters

Probably the best solution of all is to ask someone to move into your home whilst you are away. If you have friends or family willing to do so, this may cost you nothing. A responsible student may be willing to house and rabbit-sit for a sensible fee, or at the other end of the scale there are agencies providing professional, CRB checked home sitters who are usually very animal-friendly, although they may not have specific rabbit expertise.

If you have several animals - or a garden – that you have to pay other people to look after when you are away, then a resident house-sitter may be a sensible option. If however you only need care for two rabbits, you might find the cost prohibitive! *And finally....if you love rabbits, please support the RWA by joining us today!*



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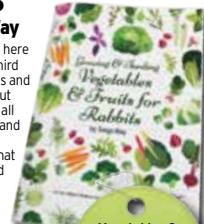
Foraging for Rabbits

Dr Twigs Way

We all know how important it is for rabbits to have a good diet, as close as possible to what they'd eat in the wild. Many of us go out foraging, but what should you gather for them? What should you not? How do you stand regarding the law? Where is it best to get foraged plants from?



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15 Emergency Reasons

why
you
need
to see
a
**rabbit
savvy
vet
NOW**

Not moving around.
Sitting hunched up

1

Change of food
preference or loss of
appetite

2

Smaller, fewer or
no poos

3

Broken bones / legs

4

Collapse

5

Mouth breathing

6

Runny eyes/nose/
coughing/sneezing/
wheezing

7



Significant wounds

8 Flystrike

9 Blood in urine

10 Dribbling / wet fur
around mouth

11 Haemorrhage

12 Fitting

13 Screaming

14 Diarrhoea

15



There are **67,000** rabbits going into rescue in the UK every year.

Rescue rabbits are already health checked, neutered and vaccinated.

A graphic element consisting of a large, solid white circle centered on a dark blue circular background. A single, teardrop-shaped blue blob hangs from the bottom edge of the white circle, pointing downwards.

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a care guide for your

Rabbit (Cuniculus)



Congratulations on adopting a new rabbit! Here is what you need to know and expect from your new furry family member.

Behavior

Rabbits are wonderful companions with distinctive personalities. They are intelligent and litter-box-trainable, and they enjoy being included in their family's daily life. Rabbits do not usually like to be picked up or cuddled. But they are affectionate, and, once you learn their unique language, you may find yourself completely charmed.

Commitment

Rabbits require as much commitment as a dog or cat. They are sensitive to changes, so their daily routines should be consistent and under the care of an adult.

- **Daily care:** feed, spot-clean enclosure, supervise one to two hours exercise (minimum)
- **Weekly care:** deep-clean enclosure, grooming
- **Yearly care:** vet visit

In addition to the time commitment, owning a rabbit requires that you provide a large indoor space, keep fresh veggies on hand, keep hay in your home (which can be messy), find pet sitters when you go on vacation, and accept that rabbits naturally chew and dig—and will likely cause damage to your possessions at some point.

Diet

Water

Rabbits should always have fresh, clean drinking water, checked twice daily. Provide water in a heavy bowl. Consider offering it in a hanging water bottle as well, so your rabbit still has access to water if the bowl spills.

Hay

The majority of a rabbit's diet is hay, and it should be available to them at all times. Rabbits will eat about their own body



The Basics



LIFESPAN
8 to 12 years



DIET
grass hay, pellets, fresh greens and vegetables



HABITAT
indoors, metal exercise pen



EXERCISE
large space outside its enclosure



CLIMATE
60°F-70°F



GROOMING
nail trimming, brushing, no baths

volume in hay every day. Choose a grass hay (timothy or meadow hay), and check that it is fresh (dust-free, sweet-smelling, slightly green and with long strands). Place hay in or above the litter box to encourage good litter habits.

Pellets

Good quality pellets add nutrients to a rabbit's diet. Offer one-fourth cup per day for an adult rabbit. Choose a timothy-hay-based pellet that is high-fiber and low-protein, with no seeds, nuts or colored pieces.

Fresh greens

Rabbits should get 2 cups of fresh greens every day. Good options include beet tops, cilantro, escarole, radicchio, carrot tops, mustard greens, watercress and romaine lettuce. Occasionally, it is okay to offer kale, collard greens or parsley. Introduce any new items to their diets slowly.

Fresh vegetables and fruits

Healthy rabbits can have up to 3 teaspoons per day of vegetables and fruits. These make great treats for bonding and training. Good choices include squash, zucchini, carrots, parsnips, bell peppers, apple, orange, peach, pear, papaya, pineapple, blueberries, raspberries, strawberries and melon.

Habitat

Rabbits must live inside. There are simply too many dangers outside for a rabbit to thrive and survive. They are also social animals and want to be part of the family.

Most cages and hutches are not large enough to house a rabbit. The best option for rabbit housing is a metal exercise pen (usually sold for dogs) set up in a formation that allows the rabbit to hop a few times in each direction (at least 8 square feet for a single rabbit). Depending on how high the rabbit can jump, the pen may need to be

3 feet to 4 feet tall. Linens, foam mats, tarps or vinyl can be laid down to protect floors. If you do choose to house your rabbit in a large cage, be sure the cage has a solid floor. Wire grids can cause painful sores on a rabbit's feet.

Your rabbit's enclosure should include at least one litter box, food and water bowls, a refuge where the rabbit can get out of sight (cardboard boxes with multiple holes cut out work well), soft places to lie down and toys for enrichment.

Exercise time

Your rabbit should get at least one to two hours daily outside its pen in a larger space (at least 24 square feet). Rabbits are healthiest when they have lots of space to run, jump, play and interact with you. Make sure any room your rabbit visits is "bunny-proofed." Hide electrical wires, remove toxic house plants, block any small spaces you don't want them to squeeze into and supervise to prevent unwanted chewing or digging.

Rabbits are crepuscular—they are most active at dawn and dusk. This is when they are most likely to want to play.

Temperature and humidity

Rabbits prefer cooler, less humid environments; 60-70 degrees is optimal. Temperatures above 75 degrees can cause heat-related stress or heatstroke. On hot days, help your rabbit stay cool by turning on a fan or giving it cool tiles to lay on or frozen water bottles to lay by. Avoid exposing your rabbit to cold or freezing temperatures, which can cause hypothermia.

Socialization

Rabbits do best if you sit down on the ground and let them come to you. Most rabbits like to be gently stroked on their back. If they may lower

cheeks, forehead, shoulders and are enjoying your attention, they their heads, lightly grind their teeth or give you nudges or licks.

Remember that rabbits are prey animals and are easily startled. Speak softly to announce your presence, stay low to the ground when approaching them and move slowly.

When a rabbit is new to a house, it may take a couple of days



before it is comfortable interacting with you. Build trust by not chasing or cornering your rabbit and not forcing contact before they are ready.

Most rabbits are happiest with a rabbit companion. Consider adopting a pair or a friend for your current rabbit. Note that new rabbits cannot be housed together immediately, due to the risk of fights/injury. The bonding process is slow and can take a couple weeks and should only be initiated once both rabbits are spayed/neutered.

Handling

Most rabbits do not like to be picked up and will struggle if lifted off the ground. When it is necessary to pick them up, support their chests and hind ends and hold securely against your body. Rabbits are extremely fragile—dropping, or allowing them to twist and kick, can cause significant trauma.

Interaction with children and pets

Children should always be carefully supervised when interacting with rabbits.

If rabbits are approached too quickly or loudly, they may become frightened and run away or bite. Thus, children must be able to behave calmly and quietly and should be instructed to leave the rabbit alone if he hops away or hides. Young children should never be allowed to pick up a rabbit, due to the rabbit's physical fragility.

Rabbits can coexist peacefully with some other pets, if proper care is taken. Exercise caution, introduce animals to each other slowly in a neutral space, and never allow them to interact unsupervised. Cats should have their claws trimmed to avoid injuries, and dogs should be restrained. If any aggression or harassment occurs, stop the interaction

immediately. A pet with a high prey drive should never be allowed to interact with a rabbit.



Grooming

Rabbits are naturally clean and groom themselves. Never give a rabbit a bath; it can die from shock.

Rabbits shed their fur and need to be brushed one to two times per week. They go through a larger shed every three months or so and should be brushed daily during this time. This keeps them from ingesting the loose fur, which can lead to illness.

Rabbits need to have their nails trimmed every four to six weeks. Use a small pair of trimmers (advertised for cats), being careful to cut only the clearer portion of the nail (avoiding the quick). Keep a styptic powder on hand in case the quick is clipped. Alternately, rabbit vets may offer nail trimmings.

Toys and habitat enrichment



Every rabbit has a different personality—and different preferences when it comes to toys and play. Some commonly enjoyed rabbit toys include:

- Wooden toys (toy blocks, dried apple tree twigs)—for chewing.
- Wicker baskets (untreated), woven hay mats or phone books—for shredding.
- Cardboard boxes—for exploring, shredding.
- Paper towel or toilet paper tubes—hide hay or treats in these for mental stimulation.
- Box of shredded paper or dried leaves—for digging (supervise to ensure they do not eat any).
- Hard, plastic baby toys; plastic slinkies; or balls—for tossing/nudging around.

Rabbits generally don't prefer large open spaces, but they greatly enjoy playing among platforms, tunnels, shelters and partitions. Get creative with their space!

Most important is including a refuge, or "bolt-hole," in the habitat that the rabbit can retreat to if it is feeling afraid, stressed or unwell or simply wishes to withdraw from social contact. This is a natural escape response, so rabbits without some kind of "bolt-hole" are likely to be stressed. Cardboard boxes with at least two holes cut into them work well. Make sure refuges allow the rabbit to get completely out of sight.

Litter box training

Yes, rabbits can be litter-box-trained! Rabbits naturally choose one or a few places (usually corners) to deposit their urine and most of their fecal pills. Urine-training is as simple as putting litter boxes where the rabbit chooses to go. Fecal pill training success varies by individual, but the rabbit can be trained to improve.

Litter boxes should be uncovered and large enough for a rabbit to lay down in. Using multiple litter boxes may increase success. Put hay in/above the litter box to encourage use. Clean boxes often (white vinegar works well).

It's important to use bunny-safe litter—one that is made of paper, softwood or citrus. The Seattle Animal Shelter uses natural paper bedding or wood pellets. Never use clumping varieties, clay, pine, shavings, aromatic litters or pellets with additives, as rabbits often ingest some of their litter.

Rabbits will naturally drop fecal pills around their pens to mark their territory. To encourage them to use their litter box consistently for fecal pills, affirm that their enclosure will not be invaded by others. Allow the rabbit to exit the pen on its own, and herd it back in gently (or tempt in with treats). Do not clean the enclosure when the rabbit is inside.

Vet care

Find a rabbit-savvy vet, and take your rabbit in for an initial checkup. Rabbits generally do not need shots, but they should have annual wellness exams. Make sure that the vet is familiar with rabbits and sees them often.

Rabbits should be spayed or neutered when they reach sexual maturity (4-6 months). This helps prevent against common cancers and eases undesirable behaviors (marking, spraying urine, aggression, etc.).



Signs of illness

As prey animals, rabbits do their best to hide any symptoms of illness or injury. Thus, people who live with rabbits need to be particularly attuned to subtle changes in their rabbit's behavior, activity level and droppings. If you ever have a question about your rabbit's health, call your vet.

If your rabbit is not eating or pooping or is having diarrhea, this is a life-threatening emergency. Go to a vet immediately.

Other symptoms to watch for include, but are not limited to:

- Increase or decrease in appetite or drinking.
- Fecal pellets that are small or unusually shaped.
- Lethargy, change in activity level, "hunching" in a corner or unusual sitting positions.
- Discharge from the nose, runny eyes, sneezing, coughing or difficulty breathing.
- Wet chin or drooling.
- Loss of balance or tilted head.
- Very cold or hot ears.
- Loud tooth-grinding.
- Bald or flaky patches of skin.

Supplies needed

- Pet carrier
- Enclosure (exercise pen, rabbit-proofed room, or very large custom cage)
- Linens/mats (to cover/cushion bottom of the enclosure)
- One to two litter boxes (large, uncovered)
- Litter (paper, softwood or citrus-based)
- Refuge (spot where rabbit can get out of sight, cardboard boxes work well)
- Two heavy bowls (for food and water)
- Timothy hay (place in litter box or in hay feeder above)
- Food pellets
- Fresh greens
- Nail trimmers, styptic powder and brush (for grooming)



References and further learning

- The House Rabbit Society (www.rabbit.org)
- The House Rabbit Handbook: How to Live With an Urban Rabbit by Marinell Harriman
- "How to Take Care of a Pet Rabbit" videos by Amy Sedaris and Mary E. Cotter, Ed.D., LVT (www.howcast.com/guides/1187-how-to-take-care-of-a-pet-rabbit)
- The Language of Lagomorphs: Your Guide to Rabbit Communication (www.language.rabbitspeak.com)
- The Bunny Lover's Complete Guide To House Rabbits: The Ultimate Handbook for Successfully Living Indoors with a Pet Rabbit by "The Bunny Guy"
- Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (www.rspca.org.uk)



Seattle Animal Shelter

2061 15th Ave. W., Seattle, WA 98119

206-386-PETS (7387) www.seattleanimalshelter.org

What rabbits need

A rabbit's digestive system needs hay or grass to function properly so a healthy supply is extremely important. Their teeth grow continuously and the right food will wear them down and keep them the right size and shape - think grass and/or hay and leafy green plants. The wrong diet can cause serious dental disease.

Avoid sudden changes in diet though, as this can upset a rabbit's digestive system and make them ill.

Give your rabbits

85% hay and fresh grass

10% leafy green vegetables and herbs

5% pellets

Give fresh clean drinking water at all times

Without water rabbits become seriously ill. So make sure your rabbits have constant access to fresh, clean water.

Rabbits tend to prefer water in a heavy ceramic bowl, but can drink from drip-feed bottles. If using bottles, check them daily to make sure the end isn't blocked. Clean the water containers every day and change the water twice a day, even if the rabbits haven't drunk it all.

Look out for algae in summer (the water or container will appear green) and the water freezing over in winter. It's useful to have a spare bottle or two at home, for when you're cleaning the bottle or if the water has frozen.

Feed them mostly hay and grass

Pet rabbits should always have good quality hay and/or grass available to eat, as it should be the main part of their diet. Give them at least one bundle of good quality hay every day - it should be as big as they are!

Their digestive systems need grass and/or hay to function properly. In the wild, they graze on grass and other plants, mainly at dawn and dusk. So, let them graze on growing grass or kiln-dried grass. But don't feed them lawnmower clippings, as these can make them ill.

Some rabbits might be fussy and reluctant to eat hay. If this is the case, take them to a vet to check there are no underlying health problems. Dental disease can make chewing uncomfortable, so they're less likely to eat hay or grass. If the vet confirms that there are no health problems and your rabbit still refuses to eat hay, try them on a different type of hay or hay from a different provider to see if it suits them better.

Add in some leafy greens

Rabbits need a large handful of safe, washed leafy green vegetables, herbs and weeds daily. It's best to give them a variety each day - ideally five to six different types. Good foods are spinach, celery, cabbage, kale, broccoli, rosemary, parsley, mint and dandelion leaves. Introduce new types of greens gradually, in small amounts, to avoid potential stomach upsets

Take care as some plants are poisonous - bluebells, foxgloves, holly and tulips, for example.

Find out more about which plants are rabbit-safe and which plants to avoid. A vet can also advise. But if in doubt, leave it out!

A pair of rabbits eating salad leaves

Products for small furries

Occasional treats

Pellets/nuggets

You can give pet rabbits a small, measured amount of good-quality pellets or nuggets each day - follow the manufacturer's instructions. Don't top-up the bowl as the rabbits might stop eating enough hay/grass. Growing, pregnant, nursing or underweight rabbits may need larger portions.

Root vegetables and fruit

Only give your rabbits small amounts of root vegetables and fruit, such as carrots and apples, as an occasional treat.

What to avoid

Muesli-style foods aren't recommended for rabbits as they can lead to serious dental disease and digestive problems and can cause rabbits to put on excessive weight, even becoming obese. Muesli is a commercial product and contains different foods such as flaked maize, peas, pellets, grains and seeds.

If your rabbits are currently on a muesli diet, you can still change them to a healthier diet as this will help their digestive system in a relatively short period of time.

Please note that we strongly recommend transferring them to a healthier diet gradually over several weeks, as any sudden change can cause serious digestive upset.

Moving your rabbit onto a healthy diet

Talk to a vet immediately if you have concerns while moving your rabbit from muesli to a healthy diet.

Mix some pellets or nuggets with muesli, gradually reducing the muesli and increasing the pellets or nuggets until the muesli is completely replaced.

Use good quality pellets or nuggets designed for rabbits.

Good-quality hay and/or grass should eventually make up the bulk of your rabbit's diet and should be available to them constantly, along with clean water.

Monitor your rabbits at least twice daily during this time to make sure they eat plenty of hay and leafy greens and enough pellets/nuggets. If they're not eating enough, please take them to a vet immediately.

Do their droppings look normal? Are they eating their own droppings? See Know their droppings, below.

Top tips for keeping your rabbit healthy

Know your rabbit's weight

The quantities of food they need depends on their age, lifestyle and general health, so you can adjust their food if they're becoming overweight or underweight. Ask your vet for advice if you're concerned.

Monitor the amount they eat and drink

If their dietary habits change, talk to your vet immediately as your rabbit could be seriously ill.

Know their droppings

Rabbits produce two types of droppings - hard, dry, waste pellets and softer moist pellets (known as 'caecotrophs'). They eat the caecotrophs directly from their own bottoms. This is a healthy thing for rabbits to do as it helps them get as much goodness as possible from their food. So, if you see sticky droppings in toilet areas, bedding or stuck to the fur around their bottoms, it can be a sign that they're not eating them. This can cause digestive problems and lead to flystrike.

Any change in the consistency of the hard poo pellets can mean your rabbit is poorly. If you're concerned, please monitor your rabbit closely. If you notice your rabbit has diarrhoea or is passing soft faeces, book an appointment with a vet as soon as possible. You should also take your rabbit to see a vet if you notice minor changes in poo pellet quantity and consistency that don't return to normal within 24 hours.

Different rabbits have different needs

Young, pregnant, nursing or ill rabbits have different needs, so talk to your vet about suitable diets.

Rabbits are herbivores (plant eaters) and are considered grazers, because they eat continuously. They have a complex digestive system and are very efficient at processing food. Like horses, rabbits have a cecum and are "hind-gut" fermenters. They also have very specific dietary needs. If you introduce new foods too quickly or feed inappropriate foods, the rabbit's normal digestive flora (normal bacteria) will be disturbed and gas/toxin-producing bacteria can overgrow, causing the rabbit to become sick and possibly die.

What do rabbits eat?

Rabbits should have a daily diet of mostly hay, a small amount of fresh vegetables, and a specified amount of pellets, according to their body weight. Hay is the most important part of a rabbit's daily intake.

Unlimited, high-quality grass hay, such as timothy, orchard, or brome, should make up the bulk of a rabbit's diet.

Grass hay is high in fiber, which is critical to maintaining a rabbit's healthy digestive tract. Daily consumption of hay also allows rabbits to use a normal grinding motion of the cheek teeth, which keeps them in proper alignment. Young, growing rabbits can eat any type of grass hay, including alfalfa; however, alfalfa hay is not recommended for adult rabbits, as it is too rich in protein and too high in calcium.

For adult rabbits, timothy pellets should be offered at approximately 1/8 to 1/4 cup per 5 lbs (2.25 kg) of body weight. Over-feeding pellets to adult rabbits is a common cause of obesity and soft stool, as pellets are generally low in long-strand fiber and high in carbohydrates, and can cause an overgrowth of abnormal bacteria in the gastrointestinal (GI) tract.

"Some vegetables like carrots are high in carbohydrates and should not be offered daily."

A pet rabbit's diet may be supplemented with 1/4 to 1/2 cup of a variety of leafy green vegetables every day. Some vegetables like carrots are high in carbohydrates and should not be offered daily. Variety is important. Introduce new vegetables slowly and in small quantities, and monitor for soft feces, diarrhea, or signs of gas pain.

Particularly good vegetables include leafy greens like romaine lettuce, Bok choy, mustard greens, carrot tops, watercress, basil, kohlrabi, beet greens, broccoli greens, and cilantro.

Some leafy greens, such as collard and dandelion greens, parsley, kale, Swiss chard, and escarole, should be fed in limited quantities, as they are high in calcium and may contribute to the development of calcium-based bladder stones if fed in excess. Other acceptable vegetables include broccoli, green peppers, Brussels sprouts, endive, wheat grass, radicchio, and squash. Iceberg lettuce and celery should not be fed, as they are mainly water and contain limited to no nutritional value.

"A small amount of many different vegetables is much better than a large amount of one food item."

Carrots should be fed sparingly, as they are very high in carbohydrates and may upset GI bacterial flora. A small amount of many different vegetables is much better than a large amount of one food item.

Young rabbits, under 7-8 months old, should be fed alfalfa pellets and alfalfa hay free-choice. They need the extra protein and calcium as they grow. They, too, can have a variety of vegetables. At approximately 7 months, they must be weaned onto an adult diet, as described above, as their growth slows down.

How often should I feed my rabbit?

Rabbits should be fed and provided with fresh water daily. Hay must always be available. As nibblers, rabbits should have food available at all times.

Do I need to give my rabbit vitamins?

No, rabbits do not require extra vitamins. They just need a varied, high-fiber diet.

Can I offer my rabbit treats?

Yes, but first check with your veterinarian about the types of treats that are recommended. Freshly washed or cleaned vegetables can be offered as treats rather than a daily supplement. Rabbits can become overweight

if fed an abundance of high-calorie treats. Cookies, nuts, seeds, grains, and bread should never be fed to rabbits.

"Cookies, nuts, seeds, grains, and bread should never be fed to rabbits." Fruits can be fed in very limited quantities: no more than 1-2 tablespoons of high-fiber fresh fruit such as apple, pear, or berries, once or twice a week. The high sugar content in fruits and even carrots may upset the normal GI tract bacteria if given in excess.

How much water does a rabbit require?

Fresh water should be available 24 hours a day. Some rabbits prefer water bowls, and others prefer sipper bottles. If you offer water in a sipper bottle, be sure to inspect it for clogs and fill it with clean water daily. If you offer your rabbit water in a bowl, make sure the rabbit does not spill it in its cage or soil it with feces.

Is there anything else I should know?

Rabbits need to chew to maintain the health of their continuously growing teeth. Chew toys should always be available. Hard wooden chew toys (blocks and sticks), huts or balls made of timothy hay, and cardboard are best.

Rabbits engage in coprophagy, which means they eat their own feces. This occurs at night, and these fecal pellets are different from the ones normally excreted: they are called cecotropes, cecal droppings, nocturnal droppings, or night droppings – and they are rarely seen by the owners. They are usually small, soft, or pasty, darker in color, and have a strong fermented or sweet smell.

These pellets serve as a rich source of nutrients for the rabbit, specifically protein and vitamins B and K. Most owners never observe this behavior, as it happens in the early hours of the morning. If you do, remember that it is normal and necessary for the health of your rabbit.

Rabbits are herbivores (they eat plant material). In the wild, they eat predominantly grass, grazing for up to 6-8 hours a day. Their whole digestive tract from their teeth right down to the end of their gastrointestinal tract is adapted to this diet and eating pattern. Providing a constant supply of grass and/or grass hay is paramount in providing a balanced diet.

Why feed hay?

Rabbits have three unique features of their digestive anatomy that makes feeding the right diet imperative.

Firstly, their teeth grow continuously – an evolutionary adaptation to a coarse fibrous diet found in the wild. In order to keep their teeth from overgrowing, rabbits chew their food in a circular direction – front to back and side to side. This brings all their teeth into wear and keeps them at the right length. This chewing motion is therefore essential for good dental health but only occurs if they spend long periods of time eating long fibrous material. Eating an excessive amount of short-length foodstuffs (such as grain, chaff, and pellets) encourages them to chew up

and down like people. The teeth then don't come into wear and dental disease develops quickly.

Secondly, fibre is needed to keep the intestinal tract moving (peristalsis). Low fibre diets can slow, or even stop, this movement. Bloat quickly develops, which is often fatal.

Thirdly, rabbits are termed 'hindgut fermenters', meaning that they have a large caecum (a little like our appendix but much, much bigger). Fibre is digested in the caecum (fermentation), releasing nutrients essential to their health. Without high levels of fibre in their diet, this process stops, and the rabbit weakens and dies.

What to feed

Provide a constant supply of good quality fresh grass and grass hay (this should comprise about 80% of the overall diet) - e.g. Timothy, Oaten, Wheaten, Pasture, Paddock, Meadow, or Ryegrass hays. Alfalfa (lucerne hay) is high in calcium and, while it can be offered freely to pet rabbits with higher energy needs (e.g. young rabbits and pregnant/nursing pets), it should only be offered as a treat for healthy, adult animals.

All pets benefit from some variety in their diet - for rabbits, this can be done by varying the type of hay and supplementing with fresh leafy greens and vegetables (up to about 15% of your rabbits' diet). You can also offer a small quantity of high-quality rabbit pellets (no more than 5% of your rabbits' diet), although these are not essential as long as hay and fresh green vegetables are given every day.

Providing three to five different types of greens and vegetables daily is encouraged, rotating types and varieties each day or week. These greens and vegetables can be offered all at once, but it is best divided into multiple daily feeds, if possible, to provide more enrichment, interaction, and avoid rapid intake in a short period of time.

Fruit should only be fed as a treat, if at all.

Wash all greens, vegetables, and fruit thoroughly, even if you have picked it fresh. If you are feeding wild plants, avoid collecting them from areas frequented by dogs and feral rabbits, at the side of roads, or sprayed with pesticides.

Feed these foods to the rabbits:

Lucerne hay (small amounts)

Vegetables

o Broccoli and broccolini"

· Cucumber and zucchini

Capsicum (all colours)

o Celery

o Carrots (treat only)

o Brussel sprouts"

o Cabbage*

Leafy greens

· Spinach"

o Dandelion

- Kale (all types)
- Watercress
- Bok Choy
- Basil
- Mint
- Lettuce
- Parsley"
- High quality rabbit pellets (e.g.,
Oxbow®, Vetafarm®)
- Fruit (only as a treat)
 - Apple
 - Banana
 - Pear
 - Strawberries
 - Black berries and blueberries
 - Watermelon
 - Grapes
 - Cherries (pit removed)

DO NOT feed these foods:

Chaff, pony pellet, and grain mixes (so-called rabbit muesli mix)
Nuts
Corn
Legumes
Beans
Peas
Bread, cake, and biscuits
Sugar
Chocolate
Breakfast cereals
Lawn clippings
Grass hays Poisonous plants (Please note that this list is not exhaustive.)
Nightshade
Onion and Garlic
Hydrangea
Chrysanthemum
Lilies
Marijuana
Poppies
Unripe potato, leaf, and stem
Rhododendron
Azaleas
Tomato plants (fruit is OK)
Iris
Daffodil
Rhubarb
Yew
Hyacinth