

# Rabbit Raising



TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE  
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## ***Acknowledgments***

This bulletin is based largely upon research findings of Robert B. Casady, superintendent of the U. S. Rabbit Experiment Station, United States Department of Agriculture, Fontana, California, and his staff associates. The original publication was written by R. E. Callender, formerly Extension specialist in wildlife conservation for the Texas A. & M. College System.

# RABBIT RAISING

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Raising domestic rabbits for meat rapidly is becoming an important industry in Texas. While rabbit production in the State does not compare with that of some areas in the United States, the annual production of fryer rabbits definitely is increasing. With continued growth of cold storage locker plant facilities, co-operative marketing of fryer rabbits in volume will result.

Rabbits can be produced in a small space and with inexpensive equipment. They can be raised on a back lot where space is limited or they may be raised on farms. With the medium and large meat breeds, under good management, it is possible for one rabbit doe to produce four and sometimes five litters per year or 60 to 75 pounds of dressed fryers.

The rabbit enterprise may range from one or two hutches for home meat supply to large commercial units involving several hundred hutches. Rabbits make good animal projects for Boy Scouts, Future Farmers and 4-H Club members. Principles in breeding, feed-

ing and livestock management can be learned in rabbit production. A degree of pride is connected with ownership and the boys and girls often are inspired further through their club exhibits and rabbit shows.

## *Selecting a Breed*

For home or market meat production, select a breed among the medium weight or larger types. There are 62 recognized breeds of rabbits, ranging from 6 pounds for adult rabbits among some of the fancy breeds, to 11 pounds for medium and 16 pounds for some of the heavy meat breeds. The medium breeds are most popular for meat production.

The best breed of rabbits often is a matter of personal preference. Among the popular meat breeds in Texas are New Zealand Whites, New Zealand Reds, Chinchillas, Checker Giants, Flemish Giants, Champagne DeArgents and the Californian. The Californian, a popular breed on the west coast, appears to be gaining favor in Texas. For marketing purposes,



(Courtesy Larro Research Farm)

Figure 1. Double deck inside-type rabbit hutch.

clubs or communities may find it desirable to specialize in one breed. Breeding stock can be obtained from reliable breeders in Texas and other states. Texas A. & M. College has no rabbits for distribution.

### ***Selecting Foundation Stock***

The beginner should start on a small scale and grow into the business. Mature animals or young rabbits, just weaned, may be used as a start. The beginner may begin with one young male and two or three young females or the start may be made with one or two bred does. Only strong, vigorous

animals with excellent breed type should be used for breeders.

To insure against introducing diseases, new stock should be isolated in separate quarters for observation for a week or 10 days before releasing into the rabbitry.

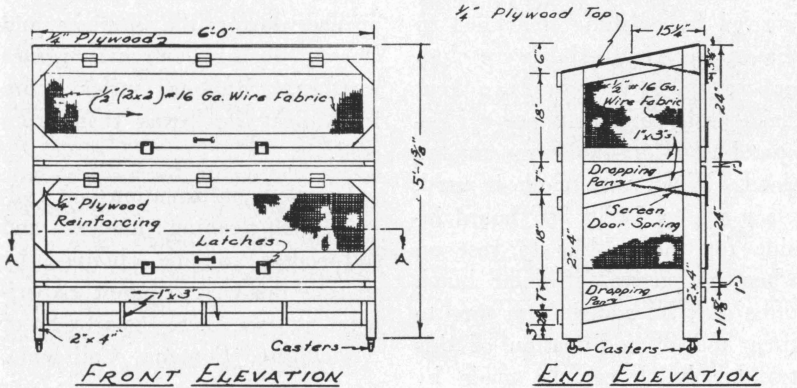
### ***Housing and Equipment***

The two-doe rabbit hutch is recommended for backyard rabbit production. Ten to 15 square feet of floor space are needed for each doe and her family. There should be adequate space for the does and litter until the litter is weaned or ready as fryers.



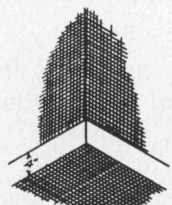
This type of hutch is cleaned easily and can be moved under shade trees during hot weather.

Five-eighths inch mesh hardware cloth commonly is used for floors. A woven wire 16-gauge  $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1"



FRONT ELEVATION

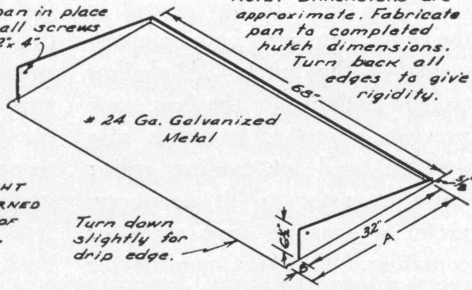
END ELEVATION



INTERIOR CORNER OF HUTCH SHOWING A STRIP LIGHT GALVANIZED METAL WITH TURNED EDGES FASTENED TO BOTTOM OF SIDES TO PROTECT WOOD FRAME WORK. (SIDES & REAR ONLY)

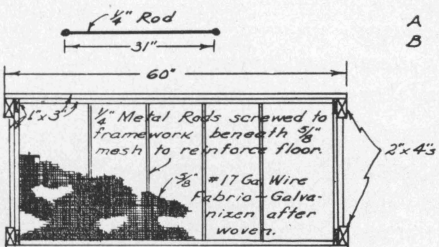
Hold pan in place by small screws into 2" x 4"

Note: Dimensions are approximate. Fabricate pan to completed hutch dimensions. Turn back all edges to give rigidity.



DROPPING PAN DIAGRAM

|   | LOWER PAN | UPPER PAN |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| A | 33 1/2"   | 35"       |
| B | 1 1/2"    | 3"        |



SECTION AA FLOOR PLAN

Note: Exposed 1" x 3" members of front sheathed with 3/8" Strip Light Galvanized Metal.

(Courtesy Larro Research Farm)

Figure 2. Details on doubledeck inside-type hutch.

mesh now is manufactured and has some advantage over the  $\frac{5}{8}$ " mesh hardware cloth in that the small rabbits are less apt to be injured by catching their feet in the woven wire. Hardware cloth or woven wire floors are kept clean easily and help prevent accumulation of moisture on the floor. When wire cloth is used, place a 1" x 12" x 30" board inside for the rabbits to rest on when not active. Similar hutch units may be added from time to time and a modification of this two-doe hutch can be made by making doubledeck hutches where space is limited.

A feed rack for hay placed in the center can serve both compartments of the hutch. A shallow trough underneath the hay rack prevents waste of hay. It also may be used for feeding grain; however, most rabbit producers prefer a separate feed crock or container. Crockery utensils for water, a crock or feed trough for grain and a nest box should be in each compartment. For large units, an automatic water system is desirable, because it saves labor and is sanitary.

For large rabbitry units, shelters or houses caring for 50 to 100 hutches are preferred to larger houses. A series of smaller units will help to control spread of any disease outbreaks. The open-type shed with one side and both ends

closed and facing south is practical. Hinged drops on closed side and ends should be provided for ventilation. These drops may be opened during the summer and closed during extreme winter weather. Rabbits suffer more from heat in Texas than from cold.

Detailed information on all-wire, self-cleaning hutches and self-feeders can be obtained by writing the U. S. Rabbit Experiment Station, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Fontana, California.

### *Care and Management*

**BREEDING:** Rabbits are ready for breeding upon reaching maturity. The age of maturity ranges from 6 months for the small breeds to 9 and 12 months for the giant breeds. One buck to each 10 does is suggested as a maximum in mating, with four or five matings per week for the buck under limited use, and two or three matings a week with continuous use. The breeding program should continue throughout the year.

**MATING:** Place the doe in the buck's hutch and as soon as mating occurs remove her. It is a common practice to place the doe in the buck's hutch for a test mating around 14 days after the first mating to determine pregnancy. This check often is unreliable because pregnant does



sometimes accept service and non-pregnant does may refuse service at this time.

The palpation method of determining pregnancy is quick and accurate. With practice, even a beginner soon will become expert in using this method. The following steps are suggested in palpating does: (1) Fourteen to 16 days after mating, place the doe on table and restrain her as indicated in Figure 3. Experienced operators often can palpate does after the seventh or eighth day. (2) Place left hand between hind legs slightly in front of pelvis with thumb on right side and fingers on left side of the horns of the uterus. (3) Move the thumb and fingers gently forward and backward with slight pressure. The marble-shaped forms should be felt as they slip between the fingers. Keep the doe quiet and re-

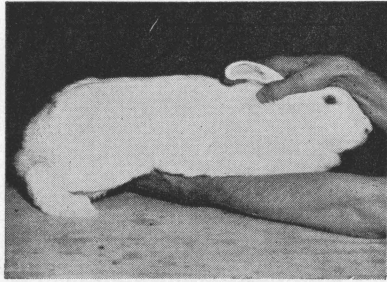


Figure 3. Method of restraining doe for palpating.

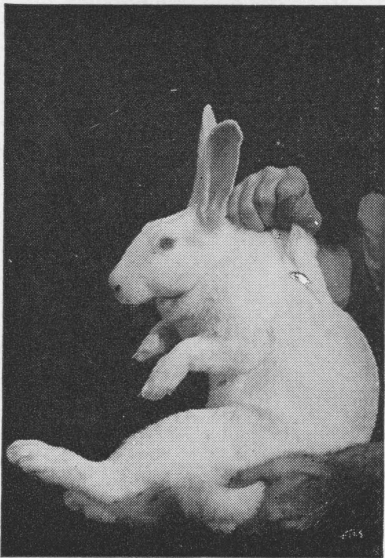
laxed during this procedure. Do not exert too much pressure on the embryos lest the tissues be torn loose or bruised and cause abortion. If no embryos are found, the doe has failed to conceive and she should be rebred immediately to save time. A good practice is to breed the doe immediately upon weaning the litter at 8 weeks of age, or a few days before weaning. After mating, place doe on a ration of hay and water for 14 days. After the 14-day period,



Figure 4. Specimens with digestive tracts removed. Left, non-pregnant doe; center, embryos at end of 10-day pregnancy; right, embryos at end of 14-day pregnancy.

palpate and if doe has conceived, feed full rations; otherwise, re-breed and continue ration of hay and water until she conceives.

**KINDLING:** Kindling will occur on the average about 31 or 32 days after mating. The nest box should be placed in the hutch on the 25th to 27th day after mating. Place a small amount of straw for nesting material in the box. The doe should be left as quiet as possible a day or so before and after kindling. Does usually are nervous at this stage and any excitement may cause them to destroy their young. Should a doe destroy her young, give her another chance. If she does it habitually,



(Courtesy USDA)

**Figure 5. Proper way to lift a medium-weight rabbit.**



(Courtesy USDA)

**Figure 6. Proper way to lift and carry a heavy rabbit.**

use or sell her for meat as a "roaster" when fat.

Rabbits stomp their hind feet against the floor of the hutch when excited. The presence of stray dogs, cats, snakes or varmints during the night may cause the mother rabbit to become excited. By leaping in and out of the nest box and giving her stomping distress signal, she sometimes kills her tiny young in the nest. Highly nervous and habitual stompers should be culled.

**THE YOUNG:** Six to eight young to the litter are usual; however, there may be as many as 10 to 12 to the litter. In such cases the litter may be reduced to seven or eight of the strongest, most vigorous prospects. The litter surplus may be given to another doe kindling with too small a number



around the same date. Does with small litters without additional transfers may be bred 30 to 42 days after kindling to save time.

Twenty-four hours after kindling, quietly inspect the nest to remove any abnormally developed or dead young. Leave the doe and litter undisturbed as much as possible for several days. Leave the young in the hutch with the doe until they are at least 8 weeks old. By this time they should weigh 4 pounds or more and be ready for use or for market.

**HANDLING RABBITS:** Rabbits should be handled with care. Pictures on page 8 show the proper ways to carry rabbits. Rabbits should not be carried or held by the ears.

### *Feeding*

Rabbits can be fed a variety of home-grown grains and legume hays. They prefer whole grain in the following order: oats, wheat, grain sorghums, barley and rye.

Whole corn is not recommended because the rabbits are inclined to eat only the kernels and waste the rest of the grain. If corn is used, it should be fed in the form of meal. Where grains in the mixture are fed in ground form, the meal should be slightly dampened to facilitate feeding and prevent waste. Grains may be mixed

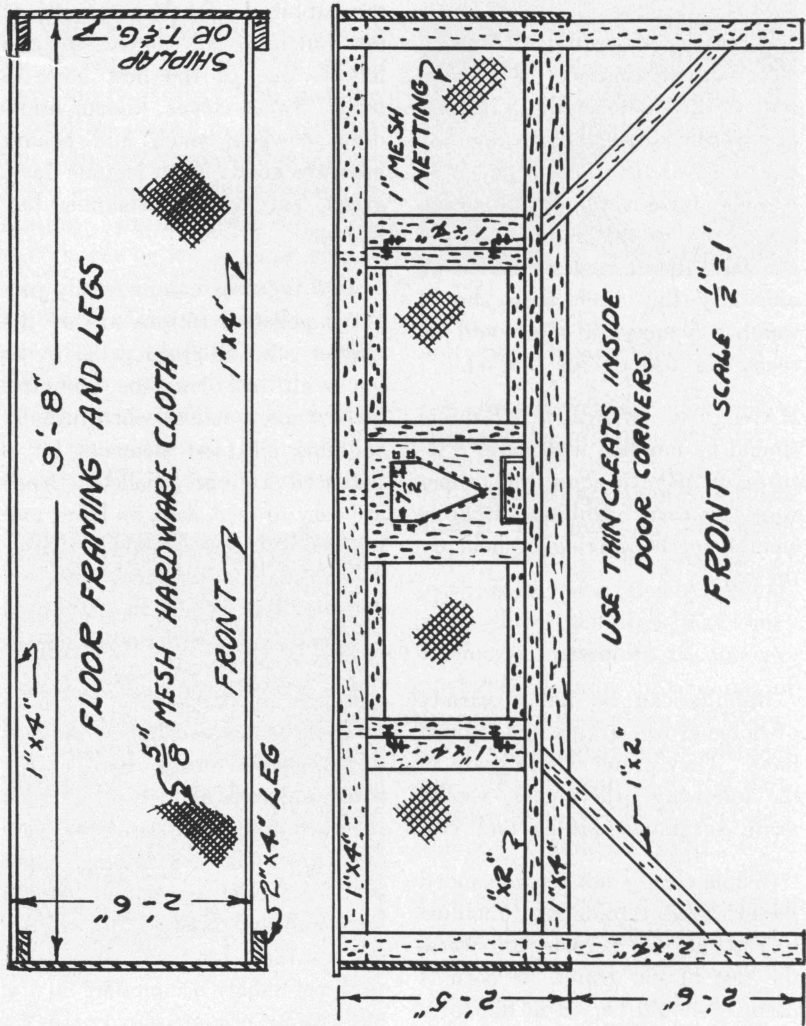
pound per pound and interchanged.

Keep a good legume hay before the rabbits in the hay manger of the hutch at all times. Alfalfa hay is one of the best hays to feed. Sweet clover, kudzu, lespedeza, cowpea, vetch and peanut hays are good. With legume hays, green, leafy and fine-stemmed hay is best.

Two types of commercially prepared pelleted rations are on the market—the all-grain pellet to be fed with hay and the complete pellet (green pellet) which usually contains all food elements for a balanced ration. Pelleted feeds are easy to feed, save on labor and require little storage space. However, usually they are more expensive than a ration composed of feeds in their natural form.

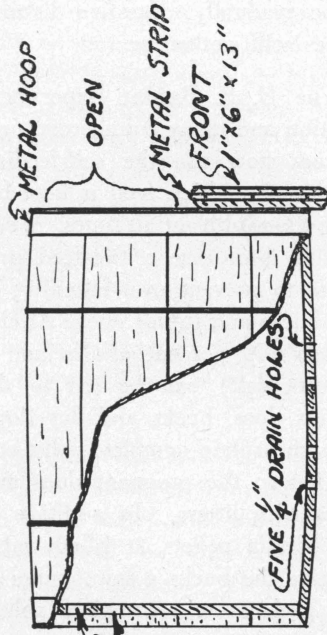
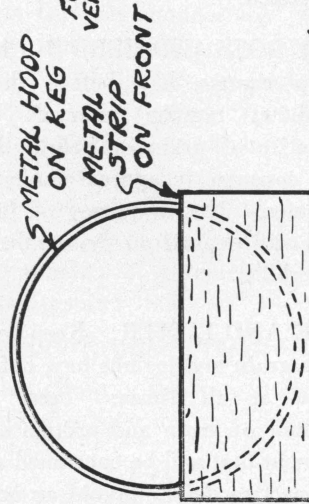
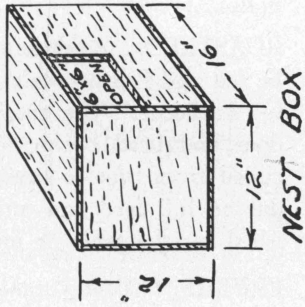
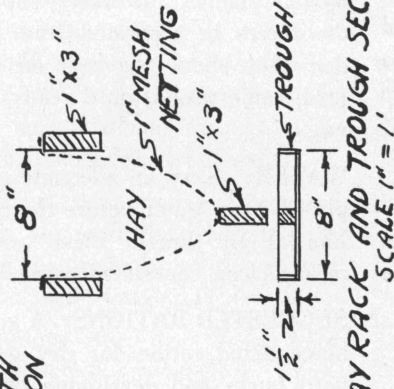
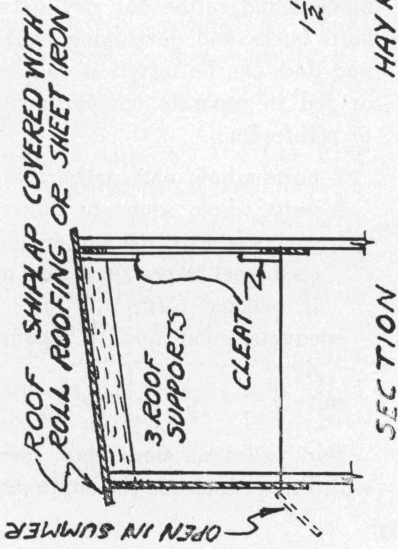
The grain or pellets and alfalfa may be supplemented with root and vegetable crops, such as the roots and tops of turnips, carrots, radishes and sweet potatoes. Tender, green lawn clippings often are fed. The vegetables should be sound and fresh; otherwise do not use them for feed. Avoid letting vegetables accumulate in the hutch and become moldy.

Begin feeding green crops as a supplement to and not to replace the regular grain or pellets and legume hay ration. When this is



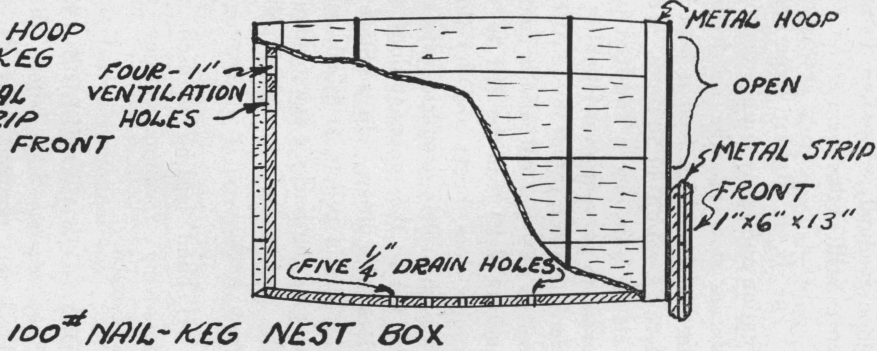
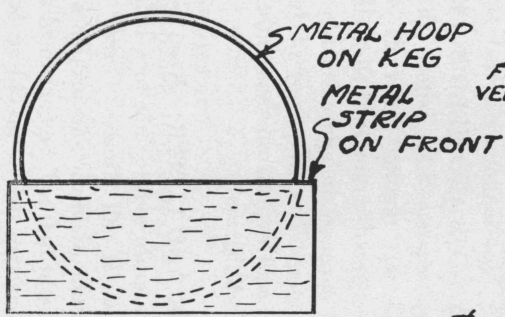
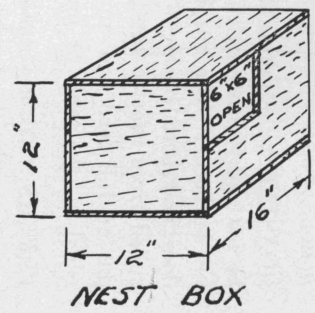
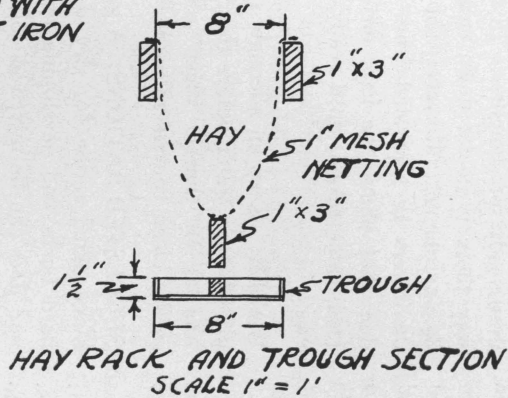
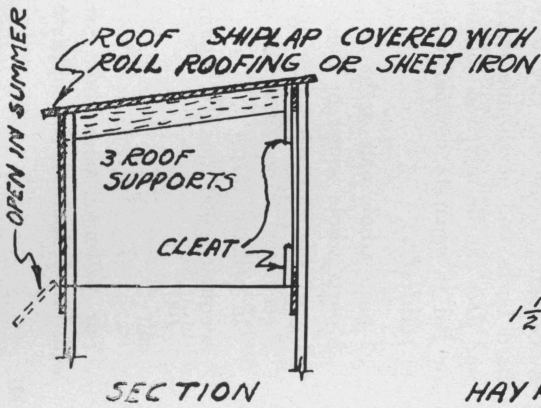
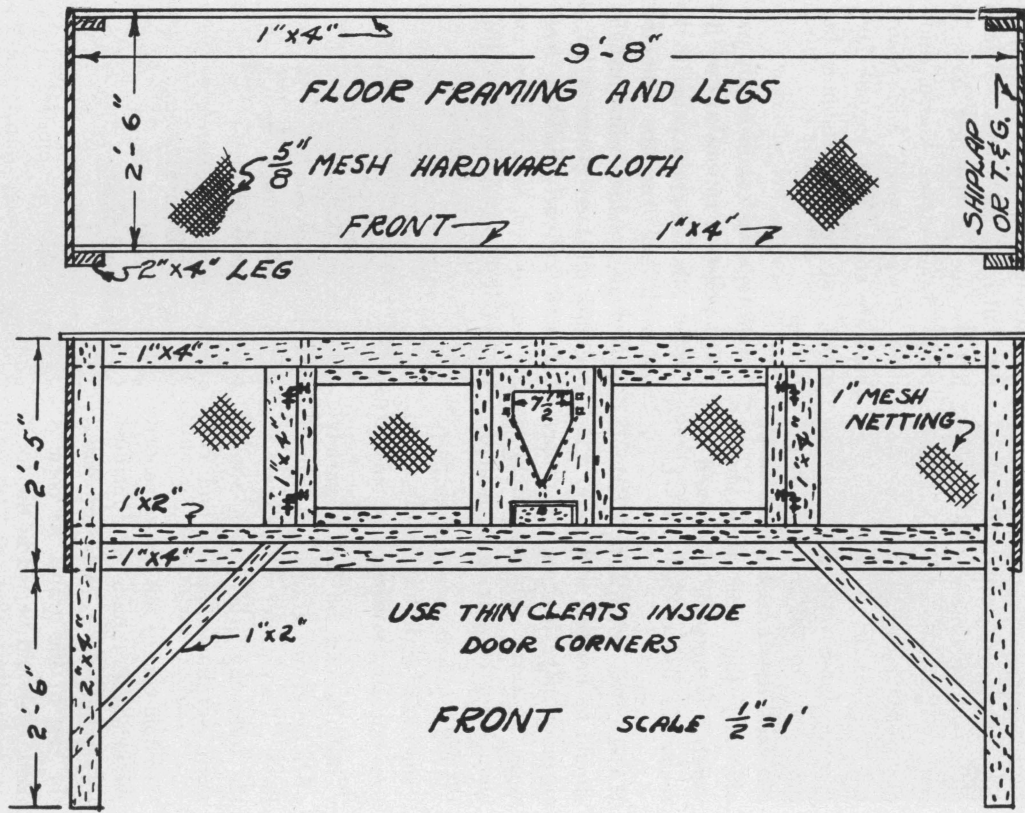
Figures 7 and 8. Plans for two-compartment rabbit hutch.





100# NAIL-KEG NEST BOX

Figures 7 and 8. Plans for two-compartment rabbit hutch.



done gradually, digestive disturbances will not occur.

The U. S. Rabbit Experiment Station and many commercial producers now use the self-feeding method by which feed is kept before the rabbits at all times. When this is done, use a two-feed program to prevent over-fattening of the bucks and junior does. Alfalfa pellets (99 percent alfalfa and 1 percent salt) can be fed to the junior does, bucks and dry does. A high protein complete pellet can be fed to the pregnant does and does with litters. In addition to the alfalfa pellets, it is advisable to give the bucks a few ounces of the high protein complete pellets each week.

If hand feeding is used, the following recommendations are suggested.

**DRY DOES AND HERD BUCKS:** Keep legume hay before them. Feed at regular intervals the quantity of grain or pellets they will consume in approximately 30 minutes. The frequency of feedings will depend on the condition of rabbits.

**DOE AND LITTER:** Keep feed, both grain and legume hay, before them at all times. Feed the amount of grain and protein supplement that will be consumed and cleaned up daily. Avoid an accumulated carry over of the grain

mixture to insure against contamination.

**ROASTERS:** Adult rabbits may be fed and finished as roasters or for barbecue. The surplus adult does and herd bucks, which are culled from time to time, may be put on full feed and quickly finished for the table or market.

**FRYERS:** Young rabbits may remain in the hutch with the doe until ready for slaughter. In this way there is no let down caused by any change. However, should the fryers be separated from the doe, they should be kept on full feed, same ration, until ready for use.

**WATER:** Keep an adequate supply of clean water before the rabbits at all times. Clean water means clean containers as well.

**SUGGESTED RATIONS:** A good home-mixed ration for dry does, herd bucks and developing bucks and does can be mixed as follows or fed in separate compartments of self-feeder:

2 parts whole oats or barley  
2 parts whole wheat or milo  
1 part soybean, peanut or linseed meal in pea-sized cake or in pelleted form  
adequate good quality legume hay  
salt

For pregnant does and does with litters, increase the soybeans,



peanut, or linseed products in the above ration to two parts.

Another good ration:

- 100 pounds whole oats
- 100 pounds milo
- 100 pounds soybean pellets
- 300 pounds alfalfa
- salt

A protein in addition to grain is necessary to balance the diet properly and get maximum gain. The pea-sized cake and the protein supplement pellets are the easiest forms to mix with the grain feed and no moistening is required. Protein meals pressed into pellet form are prepared commercially and are available through commercial mixed-feed channels.

When commercially prepared feeds are used, keep in mind the food requirements of the rabbits to be fed.

Rations for dry does, herd bucks and developing young should provide these elements:

|                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Protein .....            | 12 to 15% |
| Fat .....                | 2 to 3.5% |
| Fiber .....              | 20 to 27% |
| Nitrogen-free extract... | 43 to 47% |
| Ash or mineral .....     | 5 to 6.5% |

Rations for pregnant does and does with litters should contain more protein as follows:

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Protein .....         | 16 to 20%   |
| Fat .....             | 3 to 5.5%   |
| Fiber .....           | 14 to 20%   |
| Nitrogen-free extract | 44 to 50%   |
| Ash or mineral .....  | 4.5 to 6.5% |

For small herds of rabbits it may be impractical to feed two rations. In such cases the higher protein ration for pregnant does and does with litters can be fed to the entire herd.

A 10 to 12-pound doe and her litter of seven will consume during the sixth week about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  pounds of the grain and protein ration daily, approximately 6 ounces for the doe and 2 ounces each for the young.

Feed requirements for the doe and litter of seven from the time the doe is mated until the litter is weaned will be approximately: grain and protein—50 pounds; alfalfa hay or other legume hay—35 pounds, or if complete pellets are fed, approximately 100 pounds will be required. There may be a slight difference in feed requirements between summer and winter or when the ration is supplemented with garden vegetables; however, approximately 2 pounds of grain and protein mixture plus  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of legume hay or about 4 pounds of complete pellets will be required for each pound (live weight) of fryers produced up to weaning time.

### ***Slaughtering and Preparation***

The following steps are suggested for slaughtering and dressing rabbits:

1. Stun the rabbit by striking it behind the ears with the handle

- of the skinning knife or edge of open hand while the rabbit is held up by both hind legs. Another method is to dislocate neck as indicated in Figure 9.
2. Hang carcass on a hook by one leg and remove head immediately to facilitate good bleeding. Insert the hook between the tendon and the bone of the right hind leg.
  3. Remove the tail and cut off the feet from the free legs at the hock and knee joints.
  4. Slit the skin on the inside of hind legs to the base of the tail and remove the skin by slipping it off, flesh side out.
  5. Remove the entrails, but leave the liver in place.
  6. Remove the other hind leg by severing at the hock.
  7. Rinse the carcass in cold water, not more than a few minutes.
  8. Cut meat in pieces as indicated in Figure 10. Place meat in refrigerator or wrap in materials for freezing and store in cold storage locker until ready to use.

**SKINS:** Rabbit skins are valuable and where a sufficient number are produced from the rabbitry, a ready market can be had. The skins are used extensively in the manufacture of furs and fur garments, as well as in the felting industry. Some of the highest quality men's hats are made largely from rabbit fur. Solid white



Figure 9. Method of holding rabbit in dislocating neck in slaughtering.

rabbit furs lend themselves better than others to dyeing into the various colors in processing. They usually sell for more than the colored skins.

As a byproduct of meat production, the income from pelts will help defray the cost of the business.

Shapers for skins can be made of No. 9 galvanized wire 4 to 5 feet long, depending on the size of the rabbits. A thin board shaper should have dimensions as follows: for fryers—board 24 inches long and 7 inches wide at one end and tapering to 4 inches wide at the other end; for large

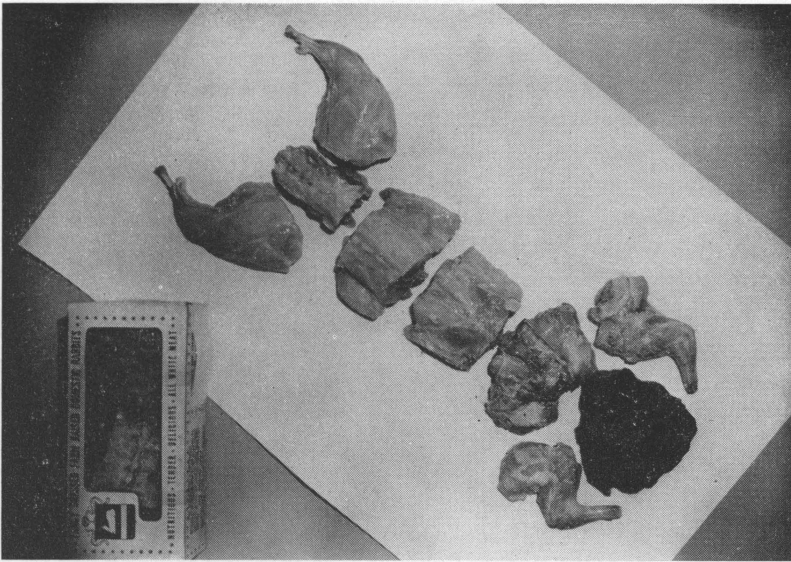


Figure 10. One method of cutting up fryer rabbits and suitable containers for carcasses.

rabbits weighing 10 pounds or more, the dimensions of shaper should be 30 inches long x 9 inches at base x 4 inches wide at narrow end. Place the warm skin on shaper. Have the flesh side out with the fore part over narrow end of board. Remove all wrinkles but do not overly stretch the skin. Both front legs of the skin should be on one side. Hang up in shade away from flies until thoroughly dry. Do not dry in the sun or by artificial heat. If dried skins are to be stored, they should be sprinkled with naphtha flakes and packed in a tight box. Do not salt rabbit skins that are to be marketed. Directions for packing and shipping skins will be given gladly by the pelt buyer or

commercial concern making the purchase.

### *Diseases*

The control of diseases among domestic rabbits more often is a matter of prevention than cure. With strong, healthy foundation stock in the beginning and with continuous strict sanitary precautions, diseases cause little trouble. Before introducing new stock to the rabbitry, it should be isolated until observations can be made on its health condition.

**SANITATION:** Clean and disinfect hutches, water crocks and feed utensils at frequent, regular intervals. The nest box should be cleaned thoroughly and treated



with disinfectant solution between litters. It may be necessary to clean the nest box and replace it with new nest material by the time the young rabbits have reached sufficient size to make a change. To clean utensils, scour and wash in soapy water to which disinfectant solution has been added. After washing in disinfectant solution, all vessels should be rinsed in clean water and sunned if possible. Chlorine and cresol solutions often are used as disinfectants. Ordinary lye water is economical. Take additional precautions in handling disinfectant solutions to protect members of the family and visiting children.

**SORE HOCKS:** Sore hocks often result from bruises caused by rabbits stomping their feet in wet, filthy hutches. Heavy rabbits are more apt to have this trouble. The cause usually is a mechanical one and wire floors that sag or have rough spots should be replaced with a smooth floor until the trouble disappears. Smooth boards may be placed over the wire floor temporarily. In extreme cases the rabbits may be placed in a pen or on well-drained, clean sod to facilitate healing. Clean and disinfect hutches regularly and allow them to dry; soak affected parts of rabbit in warm soapy water, remove crusts and dry thoroughly. Apply carbolated vaseline, zinc ointments or iodine

ointment every other day. Use ointments sparingly lest more harm than good be done through collection of dirt on feet of animals.

**SORE EYES:** Sore eyes usually are caused from infection in filthy hutches. Clean and disinfect hutches. Wash eyes with boric acid water. If sores occur around the eyes, apply a good ointment but keep it off the eyelids.

**EAR MANGE OR EAR CANKER:** Ear mange is caused by small mites which irritate the skin around the outer and inner parts of the ear. Crusts and scabs often are found inside the ear.

Symptoms—excess moisture on the inner surface of the ear; nervousness and twitching of the head and neck (wry neck) may follow in advanced stages.

Treatment—simple and effective, if done in the early stages. Remove all scales and crusts as suggested under treatment for sore hocks and swab with 0.25% ( $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1%) solution of lindane in vegetable oil. Lindane is toxic to man and the operator should wear rubber gloves.

**SKIN MANGE:** Skin mange is caused by mites similar to ear mange.

Symptoms—reddened, scaly skin, hair inclined to fall, and evidence of itching by scratching

or biting. Yellowish crusts of dried blood serum may be present.

Treatment—wash affected region with warm, soapy water; clip hair back to healthy skin; apply mixture of one part flowers of sulfur and three parts lard. Repeat treatments as required.

Prevention—clean and disinfect hutches and isolate affected animals to prevent contamination of others.

**RINGWORM:** Ringworm is highly contagious. It is caused by a fungus or mold-like organism.

Symptoms—usually starts on head with patches of scaly skin with red, pinhead formations around base of hairs. Ringworm may appear on hind feet or other parts of the body. Evidence of itching may occur in advanced stages.

Treatment—clip or shear  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch outside affected area. Wash with warm, soapy water; dry and apply tincture of iodine. Use gloves and clothing that can be boiled or destroyed after handling affected animals. Use care to avoid infection of hands or face. Isolate animals and disinfect hutches.

**MUCOID ENTERITIS (SCOURS, DIARRHEA OR BLOAT):** Mucoid enteritis or bloat may affect rabbits of all ages and sex, but it is more common among the young

during the first 6 months. Observations indicate that it is not infectious but the exact cause is not known.

Symptoms—lack of appetite; thirst; eyes squinting; dull, rough fur coat; grinding of teeth; abdomen often bloated.

Treatment—no very effective treatment known. Remove all feed and water for approximately 48 hours. Then feed small quantities of green vegetables for several days. Allow only small quantities of water during this period to prevent over drinking. After a week, start affected rabbits on limited rations of alfalfa hay; then gradually add grain mixture.

**FUR-EATING HABIT:** Rabbits sometimes eat their own fur or the fur of other rabbits in the hutch. Fur eating is most apt to be caused by the ration being inadequate in quality or quantity. Sometimes the protein or fiber content is too low. In such cases, increase the amount of soybeans, peanuts or linseed to the ration. Greens, hay or other roughage also will help.

**LONG TEETH (BUCK TEETH):** Long teeth usually are inherited, but sometimes result from injury.

Symptoms—upper incisors curl back and lower ones protrude.

Treatment—none. Fryers may be carried through marketable size by trimming teeth with side-cut-

ting ptyers. Do not save breeding stock from rabbits showing long teeth.

**LIVER COCCIDIOSIS:** Liver coccidiosis is caused by a microscopic one-celled animal parasite.

Symptoms—usually none, except white, circular spots on liver. In some cases the liver may be enlarged enough to be felt in the living animal.

Treatment—add 0.025% sulfaquinoxaline to the feed ration for 30 days. Add the pure compound of sulfaquinoxaline at a level of  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound per ton of feed to obtain the 0.025% strength.

Prevention—dewdrop or automatic watering system and hopper feeders reduce the chance of reinfection and spread of the parasite.

**INTESTINAL COCCIDIOSIS:** Intestinal coccidiosis is caused by one of four common one-celled animal parasites which multiply in the lining of the intestine of domestic rabbits.

Symptoms—for mild cases, none except on microscopic examination of droppings or intestinal contents of wall of intestine. For more severe cases, diarrhea, loss of flesh, hunched position and little interest in food. "Pot belly" on recovery.

Treatment—add 0.025% sulfaquinoxaline to the feed ration for

30 days. Add the pure compound of sulfaquinoxaline at a level of  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound per ton of feed to obtain the 0.025% strength.

### *Rabbit Manure*

Rabbit manure is a good fertilizer for flower beds, vegetable gardens and orchards. There will be little chemical loss and best results are obtained when the manure is applied immediately and directly into the soil. When it is not convenient to do this daily, a compost heap is recommended.

A good compost heap can be made by placing alternate layers of manure and refuse vegetable matter, such as lawn and hedge clippings or hay leaves, 3 to 12 inches thick. A covered bin or a pit should be provided for this purpose. Add sufficient water occasionally to keep the heap moistened, but not too wet. The heap should be packed down from time to time to exclude excess air. A thin layer of soil over the compost heap will aid in conserving the nitrogen and in keeping down objectionable odors. Should excess heat occur as evidenced by smoking, fork up the heap and add more water. Provide a covered bin or pot for this heap since the full value of the fertilizer will be retained when it is not exposed to weather and when leaching is prevented.





(Courtesy USDA)

Figure 11. Two-compartment rabbit hutch. (See plans, pages 10 and 11.)

Approximate Fertilizing Constituents (in Percentages) of Different Animal Manures

| Kind             | Water | Nitrogen | Phosphoric Acid | Potash |
|------------------|-------|----------|-----------------|--------|
| Rabbit           | 4.70  | 2.57     | 1.42            | 0.48   |
| Horse            | 59.00 | 0.70     | 0.25            | 0.77   |
| Dairy cattle     | 79.00 | 0.57     | 0.23            | 0.62   |
| Fattening cattle | 78.00 | 0.73     | 0.48            | 0.55   |
| Sheep            | 64.00 | 1.44     | 0.50            | 1.21   |
| Swine            | 74.00 | 0.49     | 0.34            | 0.47   |
| Hen              | 55.00 | 1.00     | 0.80            | 0.39   |

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