



# “E Newsletter”



*Serving: Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Manitoba and Ontario*

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**“Even the greatest was once a beginner. Don’t be afraid to take that first step.”**

*Muhammad Ali*

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**From Your Director**

**Czech Frosty  
Dori Smith**

"I've been working at scheduling a variety of D8 Youth Workshops across our District this fall. As I write this there are three scheduled... September 7 in Rockville, IN; September 22 in Wapakoneta, OH; and October 26 in Komoka, ON. Elsewhere in this issue are flyers giving more detail on these events. I am working on several more that I can hopefully announce very soon. These workshops take place before judging at the host show location, normally 30-45 minutes before judging. Our D8 Web Team will try to video tape as many of these workshops as possible in order to place on the D8 Youtube Channel entitled ARBA D8 Website."

"The Czech Frosty is a medium sized, 4 class rabbit. It is set apart from other breeds by its cylindrical body type, thick, rounded ears, chubby face and beautiful black tipping on a dense, white, roll-back coat. Maximum senior weight is 8 ¼ lbs with an "ideal" weight of 7 ¼ lbs. Maximum weight for juniors is 6 ½ lbs. The Czech Frosty is a very meaty rabbit with shoulders as wide and meaty as the hindquarters. The pelt is thick, lush and uniquely colored, making it very appealing. The Frosty has a friendly, curious temperament, making them an excellent rabbit to handle and show—truly an all-purpose rabbit!"

"Over the years, breed standards may change and the exhibitors and judges may come and go, but through all of these changes, some things stay the same. The standard puts in black and white what the ideal specimen should possess."

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# Director's Message

**H**ello D8 Friends!

Summer is sure flying by. July is gone and August is almost half over as I write this. It's been a busy fair season, but it sure is enjoyable watching so many of our youth exhibit their junior fair projects.

I've been working at scheduling a variety of D8 Youth Workshops across our District this fall. As I write this there are three scheduled...September 7 in Rockville, IN; September 22 in Wapakoneta, OH; and October 26 in Komoka, ON. Elsewhere in this issue are flyers giving more detail on these events. I am working on several more that I can hopefully announce very soon. These workshops take place before judging at the host show location, normally 30-45 minutes before judging. The plan is for them to last approximately 20-30 minutes. Our D8 Web Team will try to video tape as many of these workshops as possible in order to place on the D8 Youtube Channel entitled ARBA D8 Website. These workshops are intended primarily for our D8 youth, however they are open to adults and youth from across the ARBA. For those adults attending, I ask that they stand in the background to allow priority space to the youth members. I'd like to thank the host clubs for allowing us to hold these workshops at their shows...and also the judges who are giving of their time to take part.

I am in the process of having both the D8 Youth Advisory Council and adult state/provincial youth leaders review the D8 district team formation policy for any needed updates. This policy provides everyone something in black and white detailing how the district team is formed for ARBA Convention competition.

For those registrars who are eligible and interested taking their judge exam in either this third or upcoming forth quarter of 2019, please contact me ASAP. Per ARBA guidelines, there must be at least two applicants before the exam can be scheduled.

I've covered this topic many times, but I'd like to do it again. Please support your local club. Not sure if one is in your area? Check out the ARBA website at [www.arba.net](http://www.arba.net). A list of all ARBA chartered clubs can be found there. With fewer active members, there will be fewer clubs, and with fewer clubs there will be fewer shows. I will be happy to help you find a club in your area. If there are no clubs nearby, I will be pleased to

discuss how a club may be formed. Along these same lines, volunteers are needed to help at shows. Writing for judges and helping to sort cards helps the host clubs out greatly. Not everyone can do the heavy lifting due to health issues, but



even these so called smaller things are appreciated. In turn, clubs need to be ready to accept new members as well as be ready to except those who volunteer. We must all work together to keep the large number of quality shows going that we've been accustomed to here for so long in D8.

Our ARBA chartered clubs throughout D8 are again reminded to please keep those show flyers coming to us. And please, consider submitting a Club Spotlight Article to help promote your club to potential new members and exhibitors. Also, any D8 judges and registrars who currently aren't listed on the D8 website at [www.arbadistricts.net/district/8](http://www.arbadistricts.net/district/8), please submit your request to us, and we'll be glad to get you listed. All of these items may be submitted to [arbad8website@gmail.com](mailto:arbad8website@gmail.com).

Friends, thanks to everyone who speaks with me at the shows, calls, or emails me with your questions and concerns. Please keep it up! I can't always promise you the answer you may want, but I will research the issue and give you an honest answer. Should we not meet at a show, I'm only a phone call or email away. I may be reached by phone at 937-364-2133 or by email at [havanaman@earthlink.net](mailto:havanaman@earthlink.net).

Best wishes for a great September!

Take care,

Terry Fender  
ARBA D8 Director

**D8 Facebook:**  
[The Official ARBA District 8](https://www.facebook.com/ARBADistrict8)

## “E” Newsletter Web Team Message

**G**reetings from the D8 Web Team,

As we head into the dog days of summer, the fall shows are just around the corner. An abundance of opportunities to get with our rabbit and cavy families at the shows sharing in friendly competition and conversation. Hosting a show involves the work of many hands not just two or three members. We have a section in each newsletter spotlighting a local all breed club or a specialty club. In this issue we spotlight the Heartland English Sport Rabbit Club. We encourage all clubs to submit an article for the newsletter. Submitting a spotlight article is a fantastic way to advertise about your club and potentially increase your membership. For those not currently involved in a club, consider joining one near you. There are many different tasks that must be completed before, during and after a show and all involve varying skill and strength levels.

We have a section on the website for listing the ARBA sanctioned shows in each state. If you have a flyer for an upcoming show, please email to us so that we can post on the website. If there is a show flyer on the website, the club name will be highlighted in the shows listing in the newsletter and is a link to the website page where the flyer is located. Double exposure for your flyer. We do ask that all flyer be no larger than 1 MB and if possible sent as a PDF. If you do not have a program to create a PDF, there are several free programs available. If you are creating your flyer in Word or Publisher, those programs already have the that option when you save the document.

Judges and registrars, if you would like to be added to the listing on the website, please send us an email with your contact information and giving us permission to include you on the website. Email address below.

Remember, you do not have to reside in D8 to get the E Newsletter, in fact we have subscribers from the east coast to the west coast. From Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. Feel free to let your friends know how to become a subscriber.

Until next time, may the competition be friendly and enjoyable and your nest boxes full of potential winners.

Jane Burt  
D8 Web Team

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## State News “Indiana”



Brandi and Jacob, leaders of the Warrick County 4-H rabbit club in Indiana, gather with their professionally dressed 4-Hers after their recent rabbit show at their county fair.



Marley Heritier earns the top spot with her homegrown White New Zealand 6-8 Doe in the 4-H show at the Indiana State Fair.

(Photos provided by Caleb Thomas)

*State News Continued page 11*

# Feed- What Can Go Wrong : Mary Lou Eisel



This past summer a number of breeders in Ontario ran into what they felt were feed related deaths in their herds. As a rule, feeds made in this country are safe for the species they were designed for but as we all know from some recent issues things can go wrong with feed/food most notably the death of 20 people in Canada from Listeria contaminated meat products. There is very little information available on feed issues with cavyes so a lot of the information in this article relates to other species.

Doing research on this topic, I also discovered that there are several possible problems that one can run into with feed. Hence I am covering Mycotoxins only in this article and hope to eventually have a series of articles.

Mycotoxin is the general term that covers the toxins created from fungal organisms. This includes aflatoxins, vomitoxin, and fumonisin among others. Mycotoxins can affect grains commonly used in animal feed eg. corn, wheat.

Mycotoxins can have a very pervasive, yet subclinical, effect on both performance and health in animals that can easily go unnoticed. If you wait until clinical symptoms of mycotoxin problems are obvious, you no doubt have waited too long. The grains used in animal foods may contain mycotoxins- fungi that can cause chronic conditions and even death in both humans and animals. As the grains used in pet food are low grade, they are dealt with last in the handling process and because of this are often left in storage where insects, mites and mycotoxic molds can grow. Where large doses of mycotoxins can cause cancer and even rapid death, small continuous amounts may suppress the immune system and damage organs over time, leading to long-term chronic health conditions.

Aflatoxin poisoning, a common mycotoxin that grows on corn as well as other foods, has been reported for over 50 years. Acute intoxication of farm animals is less likely to occur than chronic aflatoxicosis. The principal target organ in all species is the liver. Numerous liver functions are affected, and the cumulative impact can be fatal to animals. As the liver loses function, other effects appear, such as impaired blood clotting, jaundice, and reduction in serum protein. Rabbits and ducks are highly sensitive to aflatoxin, whereas sheep are less sensitive.

Chronic intoxications (chronic poisoning or aflatoxicosis) can result when low levels of toxin are ingested over a prolonged period of time. In general, affected livestock exhibit decreased growth rate, lowered productivity (milk or eggs), and immunosuppression. Reduced growth rate is considered the most common effect associated with chronic aflatoxicosis in farm animals. In young animals fed low levels of toxin, this may be the only detectable abnormality. The lack of other clinical signs frequently cause aflatoxicosis to remain undiagnosed, resulting in serious economic loss.

Liver damage is also prevalent in chronic aflatoxicosis in all species.

Aflatoxin is carcinogenic (cancer causing) in several species, including rats, ducks, mice, trout, and subhuman primates.

Ergot – Ergot is a fungus found on some grasses and grains. The general effects of ergot on livestock can be categorized as follows:

1. Behavioral effects - convulsions, incoordination, lameness, difficulty in breathing, excessive salivation, and diarrhea;
2. Dry gangrene of the extremities;
3. Reproductive effects - abortion, high neonatal mortality, and reduced lactation; and
4. Reduced feed intake and weight gain.

These effects are not seen in all types of livestock; they are fairly species specific and are modified by the ergot source, amount consumed, period of exposure, and age and stage of production of the animal. Two general effects of ergotism are convulsions and gangrene.

Ochratoxin - The ochratoxins have been found in wheat, oats, barley, corn, beans, peanuts, hay, green coffee beans, and mixed feeds. Kidney problems are a common symptom of ochratoxicosis. Although the liver is not a major target organ, some toxic effects occur there.

Effects in different species. Among farm animals, monogastric species (horses, swine, and poultry) are much more sensitive to ochratoxins than ruminants (cattle, sheep, goats). As with other mycotoxins, impaired growth in young animals, including calves, is the first observable sign of intoxication.

Young animals are clearly more sensitive than adults. Ochratoxicosis is generally not diagnosable until postmortem examination of kidneys is conducted.

Citrinin – Citrinin can be found in various grains. Citrinin-induced kidney damage is similar to that caused by other mycotoxins. It frequently coexists with other toxins in moldy feed. The present consensus of opinion is that citrinin is a contributor rather than a primary cause of kidney problems in swine and poultry.

## Fusarium Toxins

Zearalenone. Zearalenone is most commonly found in corn. It can cause estrogenic effects and infertility in animals. Swine are very

sensitive to zeralenone, but the presence of refusal toxins (trichothecenes) may limit intake. The syndrome is characterized by swelling of the vulva and mammary glands, anal prolapse, and vaginal prolapse. Poultry are extremely resistant to zeralenone toxicosis. Cattle and sheep are less sensitive than pigs to the estrogenic effects.

Trichothecenes. Vomiting and feed refusal are associated with trichothecenes, particularly deoxynivalenol (DON; vomitoxin). Vomitoxin is very dangerous when fed at high levels. It is not advisable to reverse the refusal by masking moldy feed (e.g., with molasses) because of the possible development of toxin reactions from other trichothecenes that are probably present in the feed. Again, the monogastric animals tend to be more sensitive than ruminants to these type of toxins.

#### Effects of vomitoxin

1. Depressed feed intake
2. Decreased growth rate
3. Decreased milk production
4. Impaired reproductive performance
5. Decreased milk fat test
6. Depressed immune system function
7. Increased somatic cell counts

Fumonisin. Fumonisin can be found in moldy corn. Clinical signs include hypersensitivity, ataxia, posterior weakness, convulsions, and inability to swallow. The liver may also be damaged. The liver lesions are associated with short-term, high dose exposure to fumonisin, while brain lesions are associated with longer-term, lower-dose exposure. The biggest concern with this toxin is from a depressed immune system. This will leave your animals more susceptible to disease and sickness.

Conclusion - From what I have found about these feed issues and from personal experience, I would conclude that the best line of defense for the breeder is daily inspection of the herd, both visual and hands-on. Weighing babies daily and keeping accurate records could be an invaluable resource. Keep track of your litters and note any lowering in conception rates. Watch for sudden unexplained deaths. Something else that has been suggested is to use a feed mix and not rely on one product.

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## Club Spotlight

### Heartland English Spot Rabbit Club

The Heartland English Spot Rabbit Club is a newer specialty club dedicated to promoting the English Spot Breed in the states of Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Wisconsin and was established and chartered in 2017. We have hosted English Spot Specialty Shows so far in Kentucky and Indiana. Our largest specialty show so far was in conjunction with the National All English Show in Franklin, Indiana in April 2019. We had 84 rabbits in open and 50 in youth. Our BOB/BOS prizes usually are not trophies but something that one of our club members have hand crafted which is much nicer than the many trophies.

The main purpose of the club is to provide more opportunities to show English Spots in our coverage area. English Spot exhibitors are some of the greatest people you will ever meet. Its really more than showing the rabbits. We share our experiences with each other at shows in order to help improve our particular herds. Sometimes some shared breedings will occur. Our next specialty show will be held on September 7, 2019 at the Parke County Fairgrounds in Rockville, Indiana. If you have English Spots and want to show them we encourage you to come out and join the fun. We truly do love showing



and it's very typical to hear laughter and encouragement when this group of people show our English Spots. One of our long term goals is to host a National All English show. Our membership is still rather small and really needs to be a bit larger to host a national event. If you would like further information,

you can find us on Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/groups/331667067290773/> or via e-mail at [heartlandspotclub@gmail.com](mailto:heartlandspotclub@gmail.com). Our current officers are Lindsay Fraley, President, Kathy Compton, Vice-President, and John Scheiwe, Secretary/Treasurer. Directors are Heather Dunaway, Hannah Reynard, and Shane Reynard. Our membership dues are Adults: \$10, Youth: \$7 or Family/Rabbitry: \$20.

## *“Philosophy of Judging”*



# Then and Now

Is it any different now than back in 1968?

## 1968

There is a real philosophy of judging which is too often overlooked and forgotten in the glamor of wearing a judge's badge and duster. Perhaps we are to blame for this, because when a person inquires about the requirements of a judge's license, we respond by pointing out the necessity of breeding experience, a knowledge of the standards, and membership in our association and let it go at that. We fail to impress upon him the fact that with the license he accepts certain responsibilities and duties, and that he is no longer a free lance but instead becomes an officer and a servant of a great association and a great industry. Several years ago a person told me that he wished to become a judge so he might "travel around the country" as I did, and he is now a judge. That attitude is typical of many who wish to become judges for the glory and material benefits that might be derived from the position.

## 2019

Over the years, breed standards may change and the exhibitors and judges may come and go, but through all of these changes, some things stay the same. The standard puts in black and white what the ideal specimen should possess. Exhibitors attempt to breed their animals to attain that lofty goal and expect the judges to judge by the standard with a fair and open mind. And judges study and learn that standard and judge the animals by how close they come to meeting that standard and let nothing else sway their opinion. Sound ethics, an understanding of the standard, and a love for the hobby should fuel the judge to do the best job possible when behind the judging table.

Old masters who had to blaze a pathway for themselves and graduated from the hard school of experience to gain themselves and graduated from the hard school of experience to gain their licenses will agree that most of the newer hands do not possess the Rotarian principle of "service above self," but they fear to say much lest they be termed preachers or schoolma'ams. The fact that teachers attend annual institutes should remind us of the success of a similar event the judges program held at the annual conventions. If teachers can still attend institute and college, then surely a rabbit judge should take advantage of every opportunity to increase his knowledge and improve himself.

This is being written to assist ambitious and worthy breeders who may wish to become judges, and to encourage those who are now judges and desire to attain the highest rank in the profession. We have hundreds of judges and thousands of producers, but there is still room at the top for better judges and successful breeders. To those who aspire to be judges let me offer some suggestions. Aim to be a good breeder and a successful exhibitor, before trying to become a judge. It is true that some leading adjudicators have never produced any outstanding winners, but you will be a better judge if you build on the background of successful breeding. Take your time and breed several varieties and talk to other fanciers so that you may acquire knowledge of the other kinds of rabbits and their particular traits. Yes, I agree that some persons have shot ahead and taken a cut to a judge's license, but what do they achieve? Each war produces a flock of brigadier-generals from some unknown source, but the Napoleons and Grants and Shermans and Lees and Washingtons and Wellingtons and Fochs are the result of training and following the long road of preparation. The judge who has background of experience that enables him to advise exhibitors how to mate to overcome defects and improve their stock will be more valuable and popular.

Become well acquainted with the standards of the different varieties and observe closely the ways of the judges at fairs and shows. When you feel that you are qualified by virtue of breeding experience and study of the standards, ask permission to assist a competent judge not with the idea of immediately applying for a license, but to gain experience.

Some of us worked as apprentices for years before we even thought of asking for license to judge, now it is possible to find persons with licenses who have never judged a show of any importance and one party received a license before ever judging a show. After you have worked with different judges and studied their systems, try a hand at judging a few classes at lawn and table shows. When you have given ample proof that you can judge rabbits in a satisfactory manner, that is the time to apply for a judge's license. Sometimes we find that a person with a license is not a satisfactory or a competent judge, but it is too late then.

A judicial temperament is an essential attitude to a judge of rabbits, just as it is to the jurist in a court of law. The

rabbit judge must conduct himself in a manner that gains confidence and commands respect; he must show that he knows the standards, is able to compare specimens and evaluate the strong points and defects. Read the Code of Ethics and conduct yourself accordingly. The judge does not make the standard, he merely interprets it. As he is a law unto himself, the judge should take pride in knowing that his interpretation is correct.

We are never too old to learn. The successful rabbit judge will admit the truth of this maxim, and the wise one will put it into practice. Always be a student of judging, and with "an attitude curious and open-minded" as the late Adolf Kraus, corporation counsel of Chicago during the Carter Harrison regime advised me, seek to learn more and widen your scope of vision. The license to judge is not a peak upon which you should roost when it is attained, but is rather a foundation upon which you must build still further. Character, intelligence, personality, unselfishness, temperament and consideration are the bricks for the structure, but your knowledge of rabbits and their standards is the mortar which holds them together and enables you to succeed.

Nature never stands still; it is constantly changing. Rabbits change, therefore the successful rabbit judge must keep abreast of changes and time. To do this the judge must always be a student. That is why I offer this suggestion to you. It does not mean, however, that you should swallow every idea that comes along so that you may claim to be the first to recognize it. It may turn out to be a fad or passing fancy, and it is just as fatal for a judge to be termed a faddist as it is to be called old fashioned and behind the times. Weigh the evidence, think and deliberate, just as you consider the salient points against the defects of a class of rabbits you are judging. Keep posted on the latest developments and tendencies, and the program of various breeds. When a nationally known judge officiates nearby or passes through your locality, make an effort to contact him and find out what is going on. You owe it to yourself and you owe it to your friends and neighbors and local breeders who look upon you as a counselor and leader. Subscribe to several magazines and get a good book or two on the subject and read them, add more as you proceed, you need not agree with the policies or what is written but you should know what they are and give some thought to them. Those who seek knowledge gain respect.

"Judge not, that ye be not judged, For with the judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." (Matt. VII, 1 and 2.) That is pretty sound advice and it works both ways.

Those who become judges must expect some criticism for their work is evaluated at the bar of public opinion. If a young judge becomes unpopular because he is too stubborn or opinionated, seeks to disqualify everything in sight, cuts prices or neglects his work, or simply is not qualified, he will not be engaged to handle shows. Each judge must be a salesman and sell himself to the industry. The right to criticize a judge does not include the right to slander or vilify a person because of a difference of

opinion or interpretation. What the judge decides must be accepted; the one recourse being a protest which is only invoked in case of fraud or dishonesty. Judges should so conduct themselves that there is no cause for protests to be filed. At the same time, where exhibitors are ungentlemanly and unsportsmanlike, the judge has certain powers of discipline. But why should ladies and gentlemen fight over a rabbit?

Adopt a positive viewpoint in your judging; avoid the negative. Look for quality and recognize the good points of a rabbit. Naturally a judge must detect disqualifications and serious defects, so that inferior and unworthy animals may not win prizes or be used as foundation stock and thus perpetuate their weakness. At the same time, a judge must not be so zealous in his search for defects that he ignores the good points of quality, I offer this to young judges who often make this mistake because it wasn't so long since I was a young judge and I hope to keep you from the pitfalls, Look forward and upward, not backward and downward. Be positive in your philosophy and recognize quality. And when you see a good point, don't be carried away completely by it alone. The scale of points is composed of 100 points, not 5 or 10, and no single section can decide an animal's placing unless competition is unusually close. Where a section is allowed 10 points and the cuts are from 1 to 5 it means that you can only discount as permitted and not penalize 10 or 15 points. Base your decision on the standard and stick to it.

Remember that in your hands rests the reputation of many breeders, some enjoying international renown, when you judge a show. Do not show favoritism to anyone, but satisfy yourself that you have placed the awards where you conscientiously believe they belong. Be able to give satisfactory reasons for your decisions, because they may make or break a reputation. Interpret the standards as you believe them to be, not as some individual or group of persons tell you. If you don't know, seek competent advice rather than trying to bluff, as serious errors are often made that way. Be sure you are right, then go ahead. Many of our leading judges are on the shady side of -life, and younger men of experience and ability and leadership are needed in the judging profession. The judges of the future should be better trained and educated, because they have the advantages that were denied many of the pioneers. Aim to perfect yourself slowly but surely, for while judges may be born they are certainly improved by training and experience. Judges should ever keep in mind the exhortation on the Prophet Micah: "To do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy GOD."

*Editor's Note: This article was originally printed in the 1968 ARBA Guide Book and was written by Andy Stodel.*

## Our Judging System

By the late Judge John C. Fehr

There are several different factors to be considered if you are to have a successful and educational Rabbit Show.

First - Your Judge must at all times keep in mind that he is the teacher, but to be popular and gain the respect of the exhibitors he must be courteous, willing to answer questions and at times take advice from breeders, especially from those who have specialized in any particular breed. Simply because one has been granted a Judge's License does not make him superior. Many specialty breeders are as well qualified to make placements as is the Judge and possibly better, if the judge has not had any practical experience in that particular breed. So to make our Shows really interesting and educational the Judges and the exhibitors should on every occasion possible, get together, exchange ideas and have friendly discussions. A discussion after the judging between the Judge and the exhibitors with the general public listening in will be of mutual benefit. I could write pages upon pages on this subject but space does not permit.

Second - Exhibitors must at all times have due respect for the Judges, for after all he, the Judge, has the final word. If (as stated before) you disagree, get together and remember as long as we have competition in any line we will have disagreements. Most of the decisions handed down by our U.S. Supreme Court are - 4 to 5 - or 6 to 3 - and so on. Seldom is an unanimous decision handed down. So let's be good sports. If a Judge places my rabbits as he sees them - right or wrong - I am for him.

Third - Show management and their obligation to the Judge, exhibitor and the public. It is of the utmost importance that the judge have proper judging arrangements. The following picture was taken at a recent show; the plan shows in a small way, what I consider ideal arrangements. This can be enlarged according to number in class. I always like to have the whole class before me at one time. It's impossible to judge rabbits correctly when shoved in little 12" by 15" pigeon holes with open top where it takes a person for each rabbit to keep its head down, or to have ten or twelve running up and down a table. With the arrangement here suggested the rabbits are in their natural position; one can study them, check those that stand out, eliminate the inferior ones, in large classes make honorary mention down to at least 10. Let me make a remark along this line. As a rule most Secretaries will in a class of say 35-check the first one off at 35th-and so on down as they are being eliminated. This is unfair to the judge and the exhibitor; do you realize it would be just as hard and possibly harder to place them correctly in reverse as it would be to place them in regular order as to quality and merit? In large classes I suggest starting to place them at 10. In very large classes one could start placing at 15th.

*Editor's Note: This article was originally printed in the 1962 ARBA Guide Book.*

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**At what age do you evaluate the rabbits in a litter for the first time, and why at that age? Below are comments from a cross section of breeders.**

**Don Havlicek:** Our weanlings are evaluated first at the time of weaning... usually six weeks, when they are also tattooed.

Second evaluation is at 12 weeks, at which time I will decide if each will be kept or culled.

Keepers will be shown, kept for breeding, and/or sold.

**Nancy Taylor:** The first time I evaluate is two-three days old. I can do this with Dutch, because the markings are evident even before they get fur. I cull very hard for markings at three days old. Usually, I leave only 2-3 kits for the doe to raise, unless I am lucky enough to have more that are VERY well marked. This works well for me, because the kits are bigger and fatter with fewer in the litter, it is easier on the doe to raise only a small number of kits, and also because when I begin evaluating for type, there are fewer to evaluate. In the winter, I will leave three kits, even if the markings are not up to high standards, just for warmth. I never leave a singleton, because lactating is based on supply and demand and I want the doe to milk well. I wait until 3 days to cull, because I want the doe to be fully lactating before I cull.

**Ben Shelley:** I normally separate bucks from does at about 10 weeks and I don't start culling anything until they get to about 3 pounds.

**Al Gerhart:** I raise Dutch.

Because Dutch is a marked breed I am able to make my 1st cull at 5 weeks of age, or when the litter is weaned. I cull for markings, & other disqualifications like eye color, bad teeth, bob tail, and so on at this time. This usually results in getting rid of 2/3 of them in my 1st cull.

My 2nd cull is at 3 months of age, this is where I cull for type and color.

I don't like to see anything go to waste so my culls at 5 weeks are sold mostly as pets, culls at 3 months sold for meat, or butchered for myself

**Diane Walter:** As a Holland Lop breeder, I begin evaluating juniors and culling at about 6 weeks of age when I wean them. By 6 weeks, the ugly bunnies are fairly apparent and can be culled. The others usually have to be grown out to about 3 months before a decision can be made as most Hollands go through an "ugly" phase between 8-10 weeks of age. It's important to handle each kit and get them used to posing as a properly posed Holland makes it much easier to evaluate for type. Those that are fortunate enough to make it past 3 months usually stay until they are senior. Bucks are the hardest to evaluate as a young senior because a HL buck can continue to grow and develop for up to 2 years. You have to know your lines and how they develop to help determine who goes and who stays as a young senior. The does are much easier. A doe can usually go right from the junior class into the senior class so we try to grand our nice does and then put them into production.

**Matthew Johnston:** When evaluating litters the first thing I consider, assuming kits are in the box, is the number of kits. Checkered Giants I check kits right away as I like to keep litters around 6 kits, first to cull are charlie's then sports and then onto marking faults. Rhinelanders are a little different still checking the first day for more than 6, charlie's and sports go, but then I'll wait because the orange markings don't show up for a week to 10 days. I am in the nest boxes on a regular basis. My non-marked breeds I still check early but if they are doing okay I will evaluate as they grow. A bit of advise when breeding Checkered Giants I will breed a New Zealand doe at the same time just in case I need to foster any.

**Katrina Dye:** I prefer to do my first evaluation between 10 and 12 weeks. This would be the "first cut" and I'm looking for animals mainly who are potty, overly large or small, and unbalanced. My next cut is then at 16 weeks

**Karen Callahan:** Each breed is different when it comes to evaluation time lines. When we raised Netherland Dwarfs, we would wait until they got to be at least 10-12 weeks if not later due to the development of their heads and ears.

With New Zealands, we tried to evaluate them close to 5# weights to see if anything was worth keeping or whether to butcher them.

With Dutch, we would try to evaluate @ 8 weeks of age to see if they had the proper markings for show

and if not, then we sold for pet or offered for breeding stock.

The Jersey Woolies were probably the most difficult because of the wool density and texture. We would evaluate heads, ears and type between 8-12 weeks of age but then would have to wait and see how the wool was when it started to change over to the adult coat after several moltings.

Californians...Evaluate at 5# for smut and type and then keep close eyes out for smut after weather changes. I had a doe get smut just before her 2nd birthday. She had numerous BOB wins, @ 8-10 Best 6 Class wins and 2 Reserve in Show wins before we stopped showing her.

A lot of culling also depends on the amount of space the breeder has in their barn. If they have no grow out space for possible junk, they will sell it for snake food at a few days of age.

**Jacey Royer:** I first start evaluating Holland's when they are young to look for obvious faults. This way I can cull them and cut back on feed. I then start to evaluate at about nine weeks to check for pets. These would be obvious that they will not be anything besides a pet. Due to the fact that Holland's change a lot. I then evaluate again after fourteen weeks. I wait until fourteen weeks to evaluate again since Holland's go through a ugly phase at twelve weeks old. After evaluating them at fourteen weeks old I keep checking them. Depending on genetics some Holland's don't fully mature into themselves until two years old. Hollands require a lot of patients but as long as you know your genetics and how they work you will have a better idea of what to expect and how long it will take them to mature.

**Dean Daglow:** I always checked the nest box on the day of kindling to look for any kits that may have died. I check the nest box weekly making sure that the kits are growing. At 8 weeks, I looked at type and markings on the Silver Martens and culled (butchered) those that did not match up to my standards. Because I specialized in the Sable Marten, I would again evaluate at 12 weeks as

that variety seemed to mature a little later than the other varieties. Every rabbit seems to go through that awful ugly stage and you have to put them back in the cage and wait a couple weeks to look at them again.

## State News

### Indiana - Continued



Allison Horvath:

Works with her FFA Chapter at the Calumet RBA Show and wins B 4 Class and then BIS.

## State News

### Michigan

Shout out to Michigan Dutch Rabbit Club members Noah and Samantha Hecht who have been attending the Frankenmuth Farmers Market this summer talking up rabbits with the attendees. These two are wonderful ambassadors for our hobby.



**D8 Website:**  
<https://www.arbadistricts.net/district/8/>

**YouTube Channel**  
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC1AAhCsell9e8U3eWW6LNA>



# D8 YOUTH WORKSHOP

**“ARBA Convention Youth Contest Preparation 101”**  
**September 7, 2019 ~ 3:15 PM**  
**Park County Rabbit Fanciers ~ Rockville, IN**



**Presenter :**  
**Danielle Lowe**

Former Indiana Youth Team  
Instructor/Coordinator

ARBA Judge

For Updated Information:  
[www.arbadistricts.net/district/8/](http://www.arbadistricts.net/district/8/)



**THE GREAT D8**

Representing Indiana, Kentucky,  
Manitoba, Michigan, Ohio & Ontario

## D8 Youth Workshop



# ARBA Showmanship



**Tom Berger**

ARBA Judge

Chairperson:  
ARBA Youth Committee



September 7, 2019

Western MI RBA - 8:15 AM

Mt. Pleasant, MI



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For More Information:  
[www.arbadistricts.net/district/8/](http://www.arbadistricts.net/district/8/)

# Compare & Contrast of the Netherland Dwarf vs Polish vs Dwarf Hotot

## Proven Teaching

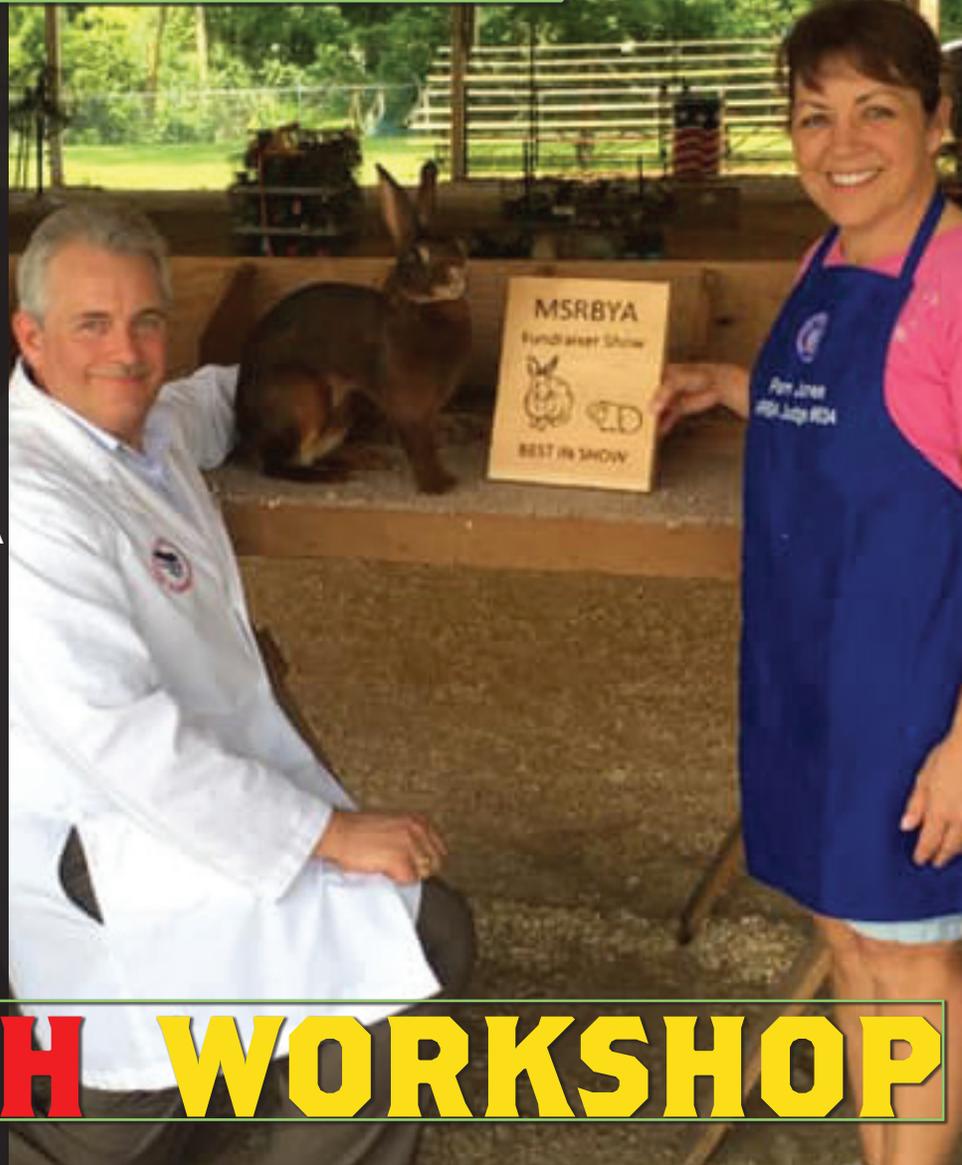
Over 20 years each working as ARBA Judges

## Beyond Classroom

Pam & Jeff have presented at many ARBA Workshops and Judges Conferences

**September 22, 2019**

**Lima RBA - Wapakoneta, OH  
8:15 AM**



# D 8 YOUTH WORKSHOP

*Jeff Hardin & Pam Jones*

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

[www.arbadistricts.net/district/8/](http://www.arbadistricts.net/district/8/)



## THE GREAT D8

Representing Indiana, Kentucky,  
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# D8 Youth Workshop



**October 26, 2019 8:15 AM  
Forest City RBC - Komoka, ON**



## *Penny Jackson: Full Arch Breeds*



- ARBA Judge
- Tan Breeder
- 4-H Leader



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Manitoba, Michigan, Ohio & Ontario

Additional Information visit the D8 website  
[www.arbadistricts.net/district/8/](http://www.arbadistricts.net/district/8/)

# Czech Frosty

Dori Smith - Breed COD Holder

The Czech Frosty is a medium sized, 4 class rabbit. It is set apart from other breeds by its cylindrical body type, thick, rounded ears, chubby face and beautiful black tipping on a dense, white, roll-back coat. Maximum senior weight is 8 ¼ lbs with an “ideal” weight of 7 ¼ lbs. Maximum weight for juniors is 6 ½ lbs. The Czech Frosty is a very meaty rabbit with shoulders as wide and meaty as the hindquarters. The pelt is thick, lush and uniquely colored, making it very appealing. The Frosty has a friendly, curious temperament, making them an excellent rabbit to handle and show—truly an all-purpose rabbit! The Czech Frosty first appeared in Europe in 1954 as an attempt to create an ermine-colored meat rabbit. The original stock was not preserved but was recreated in the 1970s in

the Czech Republic by replicating the process of breeding Chinchilla rabbits to a European wild yellow rabbit. These rabbits have become popular and are now bred and shown throughout Europe.

The first rabbits were imported to the US in 2013 by

Don Havlicek, who dubbed them “Czech Frosty” for their beautiful coat coloring. Don received a Certificate of Development from ARBA and they were first exhibited at the ARBA Convention in Fort Worth, TX in 2014. Additional rabbits were later imported by Brett Datter in 2015. All rabbits in the US at this time, are descended from those two imported groups. The Czech Frosty did not pass the initial showing in front of the ARBA Standards Committee and the COD has now passed to Dori Smith, who will present them for a First Showing at the Convention in Reno, NV in 2019. The earliest date for the Czech Frosty to become an accepted ARBA breed will be at the Convention in 2021.



Czech Frosty becomes an accepted breed, all restrictions are null and void. Czech Frosty rabbits may be shown at ARBA shows as an “exhibition only” breed but may not compete for Best In Show. The Czech Frosty Club currently hosts an annual National Specialty Show each spring and presents awards for the Exhibition Shows at the ARBA Conventions.



## Czech Frosty

Proposed working Standard: Dori Smith, Kathie Zaloudek, Mike Peacock, Deb Sloan, Lee A. Schneegas-Nevills

General Type .....	65
Body.....	30
Head.....	15
Ears.....	10
Feet /Legs, Bone.....	10
FUR.....	15
COLOR.....	15
Surface Color.....	10
Undercolor.....	5
Condition.....	5
TOTAL POINTS.....	100



### Showroom Classes & Weights

Senior Bucks and Does – 6 months of age and over, weight 6.25 to 8.25 pounds. Ideal weight 7.25 pounds.

Junior Bucks & Does – under 6 months of age with

minimum weight 3.25 pounds and maximum weight 6.5 pounds.

**NOTE:** No animal may be shown in a lower age classification than its true age.

**POSING:** The Frosty is to be posed lightly on the front feet with the head carried in a natural position. There should NOT be a full extension of the front legs when posed correctly. Front feet should be directly under the eyes, showing no daylight.

### GENERAL TYPE - Points 65

**BODY - 30 points:** The body is to be stocky and cylindrical. The topline is flat, starting at the nape of the neck. Shoulders are to be the same width as the hindquarters.



The loin is to be well-filled and the body is to be plump and firm of flesh. Hindquarters are to be smooth and show roundness when viewed from any direction. The tail is to be carried erect.

**Faults -** Narrow or long in body; tapered body with shoulders narrower than hindquarters; pinched or undercut in lower hindquarter. Any indication of an arched topline.

**HEAD - 15 Points:** The head is to be short and full with well-filled cheeks, slightly more developed in bucks than in does. Neck is to be almost imperceptible.

**EARS - 10 Points:** Ears are to be erect, rather thick, well-furred, and well-rounded at the tips.

**Faults -** Pinched muzzle; thinly textured or folded ears; lacking fur on head or ears.

**Disqualification from Competition:** Ears over 4 inches.

**FEET & LEGS - 10 Points:** The legs are to be short, straight, and medium bone. Toenails to be colored. Toenails on Juniors should show pigment, but, may be lighter.

**Faults-** Seniors with light toenails

**Disqualifications-** White toenails

**FUR - 15 Points:** The fur is to be dense with resilience allowing it to return to natural position when stroked in any direction. Preferred length is 1 inch. Fur is to be soft to the touch, neither harsh, silky, nor wooly.

**Faults -** Short, flyback, or stand-up coat.

### COLOR - 15 Points:

**Surface Color - 10 Points:** The surface color is to be composed ideally of black-tipped guard hairs with the appearance of a 'haze' or 'veil' of black. This should be uniformly distributed over the entire rabbit with the exception of eye-circles, underside of the tail, belly, inside of the legs, and nape of the neck, where white is allowed. The ears may be frosted more heavily than the body. Juniors are permitted to have lighter haze.

**Undercolor - 5 Points:** The undercolor is to be pure white. **Eyes - Brown**

**Faults -** Lack of uniformity in surface color.

**Disqualifications-** Any other eye color.

**Disqualifications from Competition -** White patches in the surface color; slate undercolor; mismatched or white toenails.

**CONDITION - 5 Points:** Per ARBA Definition.

### The Czech Frosty Rabbit Club

A new Specialty Club, namely, the Czech Frosty Rabbit Club (CFRC) has now been formed. Its purpose is to promote the breeding and showing of this unique rabbit breed in North America, and to work diligently for its acceptance as a new ARBA breed. Please check all the club info on Facebook at: CZECH FROSTY RABBITS

If you wish to assist with the development of this breed, please contact:

Don Havlicek  
1897 East Edgar Rd.  
Edmore, MI 48829  
989-427-5577  
n8de@thepoint.net



# Somewhere in Time

## Advice and Suggestions on Raising Rabbits

This article is directed to our Youth Rabbit Club Members, 4-H Members and beginners.

It will pay you to start in a small way learning how to raise rabbits, how to care for them, breed them, and the age to wean them.

If you want to start raising rabbits, first, you must have a rabbit pen, or hutch as we call them. If you build your hutches outside, they should be closed on three sides with the front open. The door should take in most of the front as it makes cleaning much easier. I prefer solid floors for outside hutches as you can put plenty of straw in for winter, if you have cold winters. It is a good idea to put a burlap sack (single thickness) across the front of the pen to protect the rabbits in winter. They should also be protected from dogs and other animals. The pens should be cleaned at least once a week and a pen containing doe with litter, more often than that.

If you build your hutches inside a building, they can be made of ½"xl" welded wire, including floor, with pans (or trays) under the wire floor for easy cleaning. A 3' x 3', 18" to 24' high, is a nice size pen for the medium breed rabbit. The Giant breeds require a much larger pen.

The question that is asked quite a lot, is what breed is best to raise. I suggest you visit the rabbit breeders in your area. Look their stock over and ask questions. Better still, visit the rabbit shows in your area, talk to the breeders, look the rabbits over, and when you see some that look good to you, try raising that breed for a start. While at the show, ask if there are any sample magazines that might be helpful to you. Look them over, and subscribe for one or two. There is a lot of good and helpful information in them.

I find the best time to breed a doe is in the morning. Always take the doe to the buck pen, if the doe accepts service, try her back to the buck in four or five hours. If the doe is stubborn, leave her in the buck's pen over night, taking the buck to her pen. The next morning try her again taking her to the buck. If she is still stubborn, leave her in her pen taking the buck back to his pen. Next morning, take her to the buck's pen again, this will generally work. It is very important that a record is kept when the doe was bred, then from 30 to 31 days, you can expect the doe to litter. Check your record, and three or four days before the doe is expected to litter, you should put a nest box in the pen with plenty of good clean straw for the doe to build her nest. Be sure to cut a doorway or hole in one side of your nest box so that the doe will have easy access to her young. There have been several litters lost because no record was kept and

the breeder had no idea when the does might litter and he had made no preparations. My does that have small litters, I wean the young at six weeks. Does that have 6 to 8, I wean at 8 weeks. The best way to find out what the doe can raise is to watch the nest box. Some will raise more than others. The day after my does litter, I take the doe out of the pen and put her in a box or another pen. Then I take the young out of the nest and put them in a small carton and look them over. If they all seem to be uniform in size, I put them back in the nest. Then, I put the doe back in her pen giving her a piece of carrot or dry bread. Two days later, I do the same thing. This time, you may find a small one or two. It is best to dispose of them and let the nurse go to the ones that seem healthier. Put the remainder of the young back in the nest and the doe back in her pen. Three days later, do the same thing, if there are any small ones that are not doing well, dispose of them. On this inspection, if they all look good, it shows she can raise this size litter. Make sure the nest is dry at all times.

There are several commercial feeds on the market that are very good. I like to feed some clover or alfalfa hay, along with commercial pellets. Always take good care of your rabbits-plenty of fresh water, good clean straw or hay, do not feed moldy or musty feeds of any kind. The care you give your rabbits will pay off whether you raise them for meat or show. No care-No win in the Showroom. Good Care-Better chance to Win.

I have noticed attending the Fairs, that the boys and girls are extremely illterested in the care of their rabbits before judging. After the judging is over, the interest is gone and the rabbits are neglected. Sometimes they go hungry and need water. Yes, they get it when the boy or girl gets around to it! This is not right and if you are guilty, you should not be raising rabbits.

I think it is poor practice if you have a doe or buck that is a poor producer; don't trade or sell it to someone else, butcher them, they make a fine roast and you don't pass along your disappointments to someone else.

When you have fryers or breeding stock for sale, don't expect someone to create a market for you; this, you must do for yourself by advertising in Rabbit Magazines, your local papers, etc. Also, if you have meat rabbits, call on the buyer of your local supermarkets, they may be very glad to get some fryers.

If this article has shed some light on any of your problems, I'm happy to have been of some assistance..

The very best of luck to all of you.

*Editor's note: This article was originally printed in the 1968 ARBA Official Guide Book. Reprinted with permission from the ARBA. Presented for historical purposes. Author Unknown.*

# IT'S SHOWTIME!

## Aug. -Sept. - Oct. ARBA Shows

\*\*\* Click on a highlighted club name to view their show flyer on the D8 website or their club website.

### INDIANA

DATE	LOCATION	CLUB	BREED	SECRETARY
9/7	Marengo	<a href="#">Crawford Co. Wild Hares</a>	Double Open and Youth	Monica Stephenson stephenson.monica@aol.com
9/7	Rockville	<a href="#">Parke County Rabbit Fanciers</a>	Double Open and Youth	Sara Grayless saragrayless@yahoo.com
9/7	Rockville	<a href="#">Heartland English Spot Rabbit Club</a>	Eng. Spot Specialty Open Only	John Scheiwe jscheiwe@bluemarble.net
9/14	South Bend	<a href="#">The River Valley Rabbit Club</a>	Double Open and Youth	Pat Glenn p Glenn151@comcast.net
10/5	Wabash	<a href="#">MISS-SALA-BASH RBA</a>	Double Open and Youth	Bill Hunter billhunter99@gmail.com
10/5	Wabash	Indiana State Mini Rex	Mini Rex Specialty Open and Youth	Jason Ross rossjason85@gmail.com
10/5	Wabash	Indiana Diamond Dutch Club	Dutch Specialty Open and Youth	Kelli Slack kellislack@gmail.com
10/5	Chrisney	River City RBA	Single All Breed Open & Youth	Flora M Werne wanch@psci.net
10/5	Chrisney	Rolling Hills RBA	Single All Breed Open & Youth	Flora M Werne wanch@psci.net
10/26	Petersburg	Feather & Fur RBA	Quad Show Open Only	Kimberly Haycraft pgrabbits@hotmail.com

### KENTUCKY

DATE	LOCATION	CLUB	BREED	SECRETARY
9/28	Frankfort	Scott Co. 4-H Rabbit Club	Single Open and Youth	Michael C Wiley Sr msgmcwiley.ret@gmail.com
9/28	Frankfort	Kentucky State RBA	Single Open and Youth	Michael C Wiley Sr msgmcwiley.ret@gmail.com

## MICHIGAN

DATE	LOCATION	CLUB	BREED	SECRETARY
9/1	Novi	Michigan State Fair	Youth All Breed Fair Show	Willis Plank willis@lucky-buck.com
9/7	Mt. Pleasant	<a href="#">Western MI RBA</a>	Double Open and Youth Show	Deborah Sloan
9/14	Ann Arbor	<a href="#">Michigan Satin &amp; Mini Satin Breeders Assoc.</a>	Triple Open & Youth Satin - Mini Satin Only	Holly Mercer hollyfrogs@gmail.com
9/21	Coldwater	Just For Fun Rabbit & Cavy Breeders	Double Open and Youth Show	Caitlin Plank willis@lucky-buck.com
9/21	Coldwater	<a href="#">Michigan's Holland Lop Express</a>	Open & Youth Specialty Holland Lop Only	Bonnie Norton bnorton7618@yahoo.com
9/28	Kalamazoo	The Central MI RBA	Double Open Show	Hayli Lane haylicat@aol.com
9/28	Kalamazoo	The Central MI RBA	Double Youth Show	Melissa Carpenter melissamcarpenter@yahoo.com
10/5	Midland	<a href="#">North Central MI RBA</a>	Double Open & Youth Show	Margaret Potter mlouise1950@yahoo.com

## OHIO

DATE	LOCATION	CLUB	BREED	SECRETARY
8/27	Canton	Starke County R & CBA	Open All Breed Single Show	Debbie Knight proudnewgranny03@yahoo.com
8/29	Findlay	Hancock Co. Ag. Society	Open All Breed Fair Show	Beverly Welty bcwelty@msn.com
8/31	Burton	Great Geauga County Fair	Open All Breed Fair Show	Susan Pohto spohto@live.com
8/31	Van Wert	Van Wert County Fair	Open and Youth All Breed Fair Show	Sara Lape pscdlapesdutch@aol.com
9/7	Montpelier	<a href="#">Williams County RBA</a>	Youth All Breed Show	Amie Dick amiedick2@gmail.com
9/7	Montpelier	<a href="#">Williams County RBA</a>	Open All Breed Show	Lana Johns tcedar@bright.net
9/8	Middleburg Heights	Ohio Cavy Club	Double Open and Youth - Cavy Only	Sue Davies davesgrin@att.net
9/10	Upper Sandusky	Wyandotte County Ag. Society	Open All Breed Fair Show	Sara Lape pscdlapesdutch@aol.com
9/14	Medina	Medina County Rba	Double Open & Youth	Dawn Densmore ohtexag@gmail.com
9/15	Washington Court House	South Central Ohio RBA	Holland Lop Only Double Open & Youth	Jane Allen jane.allen68@yahoo.com
9/15	Washington Court House	South Central Ohio RBA	Double Open & Youth	Jane Allen jane.allen68@yahoo.com
9/15	Washington Court House	South Central Ohio RBA	Mini Rex Only Double Open & Youth	Jane Allen jane.allen68@yahoo.com

DATE	LOCATION	CLUB	BREED	SECRETARY
9/15	Washington Court House	<a href="#">United Angora Rabbit Club</a>	Angora Only Open Only	Jane Allen jane.allen68@yahoo.com
9/21	Wapakoneta	<a href="#">Lima RBA</a>	Jersey Wooly Only Double Open & Youth	Amanda Behee info@limarba.com
9/22	Wapakoneta	<a href="#">Lima RBA</a>	Double Open & Youth	Amanda Behee info@limarba.com
9/22	Wapakoneta	Ohio Jersey Wooly Club	Jersey Wooly Only Double Open & Youth	Lisa Bell bertta10@yahoo.com
9/28	Georgetown	Brown City Fair	Open All Breed Show	Cindy M James james8727@roadrunner.com
9/28	Georgetown	Brown City Fair	Open Specialty Fair Show - Mini Rex Only	Cindy M James james8727@roadrunner.com
9/29	Springfield	Springfield R & CBA	Double Open & Youth	Dody Haughey dody061662@yahoo.com
9/29	Springfield	Heartland Area Rhinelander Enthusiast	Rhinelander Only Open & Youth	Luke Vickery outlaw.goats@gmail.com
10/5	Norwalk	Huron County RBA	Double Open & Youth	Marie Waite cinnhillrabbits@aol.com
10/5	Norwalk	Buckeye Satin Raisers	O & Y Specialty Show Satin/Mini Satin Only	Theresa Young theresaayoung@yahoo.com
10/5	Tiffin	<a href="#">Ohio Checkered Giant RC</a>	Checkered Giant Only Open Only	Emily Ashton
10/12	Marietta	Blennerhasset Rabbit Club	Double Open & Youth	Rustina Taylor brcshowsec@gmail.com
10/13	Millersburg	Tuscarawas County Rba	Double Open & Youth	Sarah J Bosio sjbsteam@yahoo.com
10/13	Millersburg	Tuscarawas County Rba	Lionhead Only Open & Youth	Sarah J Bosio sjbsteam@yahoo.com
10/26	Piketon	Postsmouth RBA	Double Open & Youth	Tonya Coriell tcoriell@yahoo.com
10/26	Piketon	Ohio Market Rabbit Producers	O & Y Commercial Specialty Show	Amanda Hutcheson hutcheson.37@osu.edu
10/27	Urbana	Mad River Valley R & CBA	Double Open & Youth	Hazel Everetts
10/27	Urbana	<a href="#">Ohio State Neth. Dwarf RC</a>	Neth. Dwarf Only Open & Youth	Kim Snyder kim.snyder89@sbcglobal.net

## ONTARIO

DATE	LOCATION	CLUB	BREED	SECRETARY
9/28	Spencerville	Ontario Council of Rabbit Clubs	Open Triple Show	Jessica Thompson jessicathompson1986@hotmail.com
10/26	KOMOKA	Forest City RBC	Open Triple Show	Eugene Fenton eugenefenton123@gmail.com



*A VERY GOOD JUDGING ARRANGEMENT*



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