

# Dunn County Small Animal Project



Small Animal Project is a combination of the Poultry Project and the Rabbit Project where you care for your animal while learning about different aspects of animal care including but not limited to identifying, selecting, handling, feeding, breeding and market. Then you have the opportunity to sell your animal/s in the Small Animal Auction at the Dunn County Fair.

## Features and Benefits of Small Animal Project

- ♥ Small Animals take up less space and less money for feed.
- ♥ Rewarding project as you can view the life cycle of the animal.
- ♥ Chickens are great at bug control.
- ♥ Market class projects do not need to be kept over winter.
- ♥ Fast growing, short term, exciting project
- ♥ Rabbits produce great fertilizer you can use immediately.
- ♥ Growing your own food and knowing what went into them.

## General Project Timeline

- Acquire birds/rabbits
- Attend Small Animal Project Orientation
- Attend Educational event
- Educational point and commit to sell
- Completed forms due July 1st
- Checking in your animal to the fair
- Judging of your animal during the fair
- Small Animal Auction
- Animal Pick up
- Thank you Cards to Buyers

## Small Animal Project Rules

- ⇒ Must follow State Mandated rules
- ⇒ Must follow Dunn County rules

All new project members and those who are interested in selling at the auction **must attend one Small Animal Project Orientation** in order to sell.

Educational points due by July 1st

You may go to an in person event

Or take YQCA online

Must contact at least 3 buyers before the fair

Provide sale animal information at check-in at the fair

Must do barn duty & set up for auction half hour before the auction

Must connect with your buyer at the fair, animal pick up, and thank-you cards



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## Questions?

Contact Brandi Utpall, 715-702-1575, [scoobie54612@gmail.com](mailto:scoobie54612@gmail.com)

# Dunn County 4-H & FFA Small Animal Project

Small Animal Project is a combination of the Poultry Project and the Rabbit Project where you care for your animals while learning about different aspects of animal care including but not limited to identifying, selecting, handling, feeding, breeding and market. Then you have the opportunity to sell your animal/s in the Small Animal Auction at the Dunn County Fair.

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## Raising Meat Birds

### Do you have the necessary equipment?

**Housing:** Chickens need a clean, dry, draft-free habitat that provides at least 1.5 sq. ft. of space per chicken. **Heat source:** Chickens require a reliable heat source, such as a heat lamp.

**Waterers:** Chickens require an adequate water supply. Typically, a one-quart waterer is sufficient at first, and a gallon-sized or larger waterer is appropriate as chickens grow. Fresh, clean water is essential for proper chick health and growth.

**Feeders:** Simple chick feeders can be used when birds are young, but a larger feeder will be necessary as chicks grow. Keep in mind that chicks double their size in only a couple of days and will continue to grow rapidly through their first six weeks. They will need an ever-expanding daily water and feed supply.

**Bedding material:** Broilers need some form of bedding or litter to help keep them warm and to absorb moisture. Wood shavings, sawdust, or rice hulls are good litter choices. The floor of the broiler pen should be covered with a layer of litter at least 3 to 4 in. deep. The caked, or matted, litter should be removed every day. Also, the rest of the litter should be turned or stirred up once a day to make it absorb more moisture and last longer between changes. Change the litter weekly, depending on the dampness of the bedding. Never place chicks on slick surfaces such as cardboard, plastic, or newspaper. The smooth surface may result in leg problems.

### What should I know about purchasing chicks?

It is strongly recommended that your purchase day-old chicks from a **NPIP-certified** hatchery. The breeders from such hatcheries have had their blood tested for some important poultry diseases. It is possible to get your chicks through the mail, so the hatchery you chose does not have to be within driving distance.

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# Raising Meat Birds



## What should I know about purchasing chicks?

Meat-type chicks are usually purchased on a straight-run (males and females mixed basis). Some producers prefer to raise only pullet chicks (females). Others buy unsexed chicks, which are typically cheaper. Pullets carry more flesh over the back and breast than cockerels (males) and generally have a more rounded appearance to the breast, thighs, and legs. Cockerels, however, grow faster and reach market weight earlier than pullets.



The most economical chicken breed to raise for meat is the commercial broiler, which is a hybrid cross of different breeding flocks. Broiler chickens have been selected for fast growth and are normally the breed raised in state broiler contests.

Broilers or fryers are slaughtered at seven to nine weeks of age, when they weigh 3 to 5 lb. and dress as a 2.5 to 4 lb. carcass. The same bird that when slaughtered at five weeks of age provides a Cornish game hen can be grown out to twelve weeks or longer to make a delicious roaster. If you are looking for something that grows a little slower, consider a New Hampshire, Rhode Island Red, or White Plymouth Rock.



## Before I purchase chicks, what should I have ready?

You should have a brooder ready. Young chicks are not able to adequately regulate their body temperature, so they need a source of heat for the first few weeks (referred to as the **brooding period**). It is important that the chicks have enough room to move toward or away from the heat source to find their individual comfort zones. For the first week, the chicks' environment needs to be in the range of 90°F to 95°F. Reduce the temperature gradually, five degrees each week, until the broilers are three to four weeks old or until the pen temperature is 70°F. Place waterers a good distance from the lamps to prevent splashing water from cracking the hot bulbs.

Light should be provided 24 hours a day for broilers. Twenty-four-hour light (natural or artificial) increases feeding time and weight gain and improves feathering in broilers. One 40-watt bulb, hung about 6 ft. above the chicks, is needed for each 200-sq. ft. of pen space. It is a common practice to expose the chicks to short periods (10 to 15 minutes) of darkness once or twice early in the project. This will prevent panic or piling if the electricity goes off during the project.

Chicks also need access to fresh, clean water **at all times**. Since chickens do not eat as much if they cannot drink, it is important to have adequate waterer space. The waterers need to be cleaned and filled daily with fresh water. As with the feeders, the height of the waterers needs to be raised as the chicks grow. The lip of the waterer should be level with the height of the chicks' backs.

Commercial feeds are available that provide the required nutrients for growing chickens. Typically, a high protein diet is fed the first two weeks, and then feeds with less protein are fed thereafter. Check with your feed dealers to see what types of feeds they have available for purchase. A 22% to 24% percent protein starter mash is usually fed to poultry meat birds for the first four weeks. Many feeding programs then switch to a 20% protein finisher feed until broiler market time.







# Raising Meat Rabbits

## What breeds are classified as “Meat Rabbits”?

Generally, rabbits in the Commercial class are used as Meat Rabbits including: American Chinchilla, American Sable, Blanc de hotot, Californian, Champagne d’ Argent, Cinnamon, Crème d’ Argent, French Lop, Harlequin, New Zealand, Palomino, Rex, Satin, Silver Fox, Silver Marten.

\* Or any cross of the above.

## What is required to raise meat rabbits?

Appropriate sized cages minimum of 24 inches deep by 30-36 wide by 18 inches high are minimum suggested dimensions for a rabbit that weighs over 6 lbs. but under 11 lbs. mature weight. For rabbits whose mature weight is over 11 lbs., cage dimensions are 24 inches deep, 36 – 48 wide, 18 high. Cage floors should be made of ½ inch x 1 inch 14 gauge with the ½ inch side towards the rabbit.

Water, Rabbits need a constant supply of water. There are many choices as to how to have water accessible to your rabbits. Auto Water systems, Bowls, or water bottles. During the winter months if they are not in a heated area ,you need to make sure they have water at least 2 times per day.

Shelter from rain, wind, snow. Rabbits do fairly well in the cold temps as long as they are provided shelter from the rain, wind and snow. This can be as simple as putting tarps up on their cages to block the direct elements. During the summer months, you need to make sure that your rabbits stay cool as they do not tolerate heat well. You can provide frozen water bottles to help keep them cool. Also keeping them out of direct sun light will help tremendously.

Feed, Rabbits need a minimum 16% protein to build the tissue of growing kids, but a 18% protein helps nursing does with milk production and to keep her healthy during pregnancy. Make sure not to feed to much Alfalfa hay as your pellets should already contain enough alfalfa. Too much will cause calcium build up in their bladder and can kill a rabbit. For meat breeds, ½ to 1 cup of pellet feed per day (depending on each individual rabbit) for nursing or pregnant does and any growing kits it is often recommended to free feed them.

Good stock is also very important. You want to make sure you buy from someone that knows what they are doing. Makes sure the rabbits are healthy and come from good sized parents. Ask questions about growth rates of previous litters. If you get stock that are not up to breed weights then your offspring will not be likely to grow and reach maturity at a good rate.

If you plan on breeding your meat rabbits you will need an appropriate sized nest box for the doe.

## At what age or weight do you usually butcher?

Usually meat rabbits are butchered at 12 – 16 weeks or when they reach 5 lbs.



# Raising Meat Rabbits



## Why do rabbits eat their own poop?

Rabbits have two different forms of poop. "Normal poop is hard round balls( usually what you find), Cecotropes also called soft cecal pellets are rich in minerals, vitamins, protein, water and bacteria essential to the rabbit's digestive system. They eat the cecotropes to so they can re-digest the nutrients.

## Why Meat Rabbits and not Beef or Pigs?

Rabbits require less space than Cows or Pigs. You can Raise your own Meat with 1 adult male rabbit and 1 adult female rabbit. Rabbits can have up to 12 kits with each litter, and rabbits can have multiple litters per year. On Average if you breed your rabbits every 2 months you could have 6 litters of 12 every year. That is a lot of meat when a 5-lb. rabbit after butcher weighs approximately 2 ½ lbs. Rabbits are not as big of a problem to raise if you live in town. Most Town or city ordinances do not allow cows or pigs.

## Does the Breed of rabbit matter?

If you use a Commercial breed of rabbit it will give you better results in Meat production. Any rabbit can be used for meat, but you will not get the same quantity of meat as you would with a commercial breed or mix of commercial breeds.

## Do people really eat rabbit?

Yes, there are breeds like the Champagne De Argent that goes back 400 years in France. Europe and Africa have a high rabbit consumption rate because they are fast, economical and fairly easy to raise without a lot of room. Many third world countries are now pursuing and spreading rabbit raising awareness so it counteracts the need for grains and helps villages be self-sustaining. **Rabbit meat is white meat, it is also high in protein and low in fat, cholesterol, sodium and calories.**

## How much does it cost to feed rabbits?

On average 1 adult rabbit will consume approximately 1 cup (8 oz.) of feed per day plus Hay. Cost varies depending on what brand of pellets you choose to feed your rabbit and if you have hay available to you or if you have to purchase your hay. The cost is drastically lower per year than a cow or pig. Typically, a 50-lb. bag of rabbit feed costs \$13.

## What can you do with all the rabbit poop?

Rabbit poop is excellent to place directly into your garden. It is known as a cold manure, it will not burn your plants like cow poop does.

## Breeding rabbits, what you should know.

- ⇒ Rabbits should never be left together unsupervised
- ⇒ Always bring the doe to the buck cage
- ⇒ Rabbit gestation is 31 days on average but some have gone to 40 days
- ⇒ Put next box in on day 28
- ⇒ You can check the babies as soon as they are born
- ⇒ Does can get pregnant right after giving birth and in a few rare cases rabbits have had multiple pregnancy's due to the fact they have two uterine horns.
- ⇒ Commercial Rabbits can breed as early as 3 months but you should wait till they are at least 6 months.
- ⇒ Average litter size is 8 – 10 kits.



# Rules and Guidelines

Small animal project is a combination of the Poultry Project and Rabbit Project where you care for your animals while learning about different aspects of working with animals, such as: identifying, selecting, handling, feeding, breeding and market. In this project, you have the opportunity to sell your animal/s in the Small Animal Auction at the Dunn County Fair. We want this project to be fun and rewarding to everyone involved. This project can be a short-term investment or a long-term investment, that decision is all up to you.

## Eligibility to Exhibit

Only residents of Dunn County or of townships adjoining Dunn County are eligible to compete for premiums at the Dunn County Fair, providing the exhibitor is a member of any of the following Dunn County youth groups: 4-H, FFA, FCCLA/HOSA, Scouts, FBLA, VICA or any other State recognized group under adult leadership with an approved educational program.

## Exhibition Requirements

1. Exhibitors can only enter project areas officially enrolled in under a youth organization and shall be a result of the exhibitor's own work since the previous fair.
2. Exhibitors may enter in a lot number only once, regardless of membership in multiple youth organizations. No exhibitor can compete against himself or herself.
3. Unless exhibiting under Department 17, exhibitors must be in 4th grade to show any animal at the Dunn County Fair.
4. All animal projects exhibited must be identified with the leader/advisor and under the daily care and management of the youth exhibitor before May 1st. The exhibitor enrolled in the project shall keep required records of goals, cost, income and progress in the project including any additional requirements such as in the 4-H and FFA Meat Animal Projects.
5. All exhibitors must be pre-entered in showmanship. Age as of January 1st. Explorers are not eligible
6. Special rules governing various types of exhibits are printed in the heading of each department. Read specific department regulations since each will be enforced.
7. Misrepresentation or failure to comply with all regulations may result in ribbon being dropped one place or disqualification.

## How to sign up

Fair Entry Deadline will be published in late spring but is often in late June or early July. You must have chosen your project by May 1st in 4H Online.

All exhibitors must enter online using FairEntry (<https://faireentry.com/>)

Your 4-H profile will be imported into FairEntry and you will sign in using your id and password. Exhibitors from other youth groups, need to create a user id and password the first time they log in. No exhibits will be accepted on the entry day unless previously entered.



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# Rules and Guidelines

## How to Complete an Entry

Enter each article or animal that you are bringing to the Fair either online by signing into FairEntry

Note: Check department regulations. If an exhibitor is limited to five entries in a certain project, only five can be entered on the entry form.

## Procedure for Release of Entries

All exhibits must be left in place until Sunday. **NO EXHIBITS WILL BE RELEASED WITHOUT THE EXPRESSED WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE FAIR BOARD.** All exhibits (including animals) are released at 5:00 pm on Sunday. All barn decorations must be left in place until 4:30 p.m. on Sunday. All exhibits should be removed by 7:00 p.m. on Sunday from the exhibit buildings at which time the buildings will be closed. The only exception to the 5:00 PM time is for animals that were sold in the Small Animal Auction. They will be release to buyers at 4:00 PM on Sunday.

## Judging

Unless otherwise indicated, all classes in the junior and educational departments are judged according to the Danish System. Exhibitor may need to be present for conference.

Superintendents reserve the right to combine lots with insufficient entries (three or less) or split lots with 16 or more entries.

Champions, Grand Champions, Supreme Grand Champions, Best of Breed, Best of Show, Best of Variety and Awards of Excellence are awarded at the judge's discretion.

You must be present for judging unless prior approval from department supervisor and fair board due to conflicting show times, illness or injury.

Judging of animals is pretty simple, and not scary at all. We will follow the listings in the fair book and go in order, you will need to keep an eye on how the show is progressing and be ready when your class and lot are called. Depending on how many animals are in your class and lot you will stand up there amongst your peers while the judge looks over each animal, and asks a few questions. If your animal is picked for a Top Blue ribbon it will be called up again later in the show to be evaluated for a higher ribbon.

## Animal Check-In Procedures

1. Vehicles carrying any and all livestock, feed, tack and exhibitors, must enter the gate on 17th Street at the north end of the fair grounds.
2. All exhibitors must complete the Animal ID and Check-in Information form before unloading.
3. Refer to the Animal Health Regulations for Fairs and Shows in Wisconsin for additional requirements and documentation needed.



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# Rules and Guidelines

## Animal Check-In Procedures, Continued

4. Superintendents will complete a health and identification check before animals can be unloaded. For the safety of exhibitors and animals, any animal not meeting health and identification checks will be disqualified.
5. After unloading, all trucks and trailers must be moved to the parking lot. If you plan to leave the truck and trailer overnight, contact the fair office for permission and parking assistance.
6. Dunn County Fair Code of Conduct

Participants attending the Dunn County Fair as an exhibitor, parent, spectator, superintendent, judge or fair official must conduct themselves in a manner consistent with the following IAFE National Code of Show Ring Ethics, adapted in part, and the Dunn County Fair Addendums to the code. These Codes of Conduct are not limited to the show ring, but are applicable to all departments, activities and events associated with the Dunn County Fair.

**Please check your project area for additional rules for check in.**

## IAFE (International Association of Fairs and Expositions) National Code of Show Ring Ethics

Exhibitors of animals at livestock shows shall at all times deport themselves with honesty and good sportsmanship. Their conduct in this competitive environment shall always reflect the highest standards of honor and dignity to promote the advancement of agricultural education. Owners and exhibitors who violate the code of ethics will forfeit premiums, awards and auction proceeds and shall be prohibited from future exhibition in accordance with the rules adopted by the respective fairs and livestock shows. The following is a list of guidelines for all exhibitors and all livestock in competitive events:

1. All exhibitors must present, upon request of fair and livestock show officials, proof of ownership, length of ownership and age of all animals entered. Misrepresentation of ownership, age, or any facts relating thereto is prohibited.
2. Owners and exhibitors shall provide animal health certificates from licensed veterinarians upon request by fair or livestock show officials.
3. Junior exhibitors are expected to care for and groom their animals while at fairs or livestock shows.
4. Animals shall be presented to show events where they will enter the food chain free of drug residues. Animals not entered in an event which culminates with the animal entering the food chain shall not be administered drugs other than in accordance with applicable federal, state and provincial statutes, regulations and rules. At any time after an animal arrives on the fair or livestock show premises, all treatments involving the use of drugs and/or medications for the sole purpose of protecting the health of the animal shall be administered by a licensed veterinarian.



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# Rules and Guidelines

## (International Association of Fairs and Expositions) National Code of Show Ring Ethics (Continued)

5. Any surgical procedure or injection of any foreign substance or drug or the external application of any substance which could affect the animal performance or alter its natural contour, confirmation, or appearance, except external applications of substances to the hoofs or horns of animals which affect appearance only and except for surgical procedures performed by a duly licensed veterinarian for the sole purpose of protecting the health of the animal, is prohibited. Refer to the Animal Health Regulations for Fairs and Shows in Wisconsin for additional requirements and documentation needed.

6. The use of showing and/or handling practices or devices such as striking animals to cause swelling, using electrical contrivance, or other similar practices are not acceptable and are prohibited.

7. Direct criticism or interference with the judge, fair or livestock show management, other exhibitors, breed representatives or show officials before, during or after the competitive event is prohibited. In the furtherance of their official duty, all judges, fair and livestock show management, or other show officials shall be treated with courtesy, cooperation and respect and no person shall direct abusive or threatening conduct toward them.

8. The act of entering an animal in a fair or livestock show is the giving of verification by the owner and exhibitor that he or she has read the IAFE National Code of Show Ring Ethics and understands the consequences of penalties provided for action prohibited by the code.

### Junior Fair Exhibitor's Dress Code for Animal Shows and Livestock Sale

In an effort to promote a professional appearance while showing animals and during showmanship, youth exhibitors are expected to adhere to the following dress code when in the show ring. Deviations from the dress code will result in a request to change before you show your animals. If an exhibitor is not in compliance with the dress code, he or she will be disqualified from both the show and/or sale.

- ◆ "Show whites" are recommended for animal shows, but it is acceptable to wear a clean white shirt and dark pants or western wear for beef, swine and sheep shows. White show coats are acceptable for rabbits, small animals and poultry. Horse exhibitors should follow horse attire and safety gear requirements as stated under the Department 6 regulations.
- ◆ Full length pants are required; belts are strongly encouraged.
- ◆ Shirts are required to have collars and sleeves. Shirts should have no writing including farm names, family names, or any advertising.
- ◆ Closed toe shoe or boots are required.
- ◆ Hats or caps are not allowed.



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# Rules and Guidelines

## Animal Health Regulations for Fairs and Shows in Wisconsin

Since we have are now using a two-year fair book, it is very important that you refer to the website for all animal health regulations. The regulations will be updated as required by the DATCP and can be found at <https://datcp.wi.gov/Documents/FairRulesAnimalHealth.pdf>.

## Chapter ATCP 160 – County and District Fairs

Since we are now using a two-year fair book, refer to the website for ATCP 160 – County and District Fair regulations at <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/code/admincode/atcp/140/160.p df>.

## Selling and Advertising

Limitations Owners and exhibitors may not advertise or sell any exhibits or animals at the fair except those officially entered in the 4-H & FFA Meat Animal Project or Small Animal Auction.

No firm, farm or name identification shall be permitted on any items.

## Barn Procedures and Animal Areas

All exhibitors entering animals for show at the Dunn County Fair are responsible for cage, pen, and/or stall set-up prior to the fair, care of their animals during the fair, and cage, pen and/or stall tear down when removing animals from the fair.

Attend animal barn set up days and times prior to the fair as announced through UW -Extension.

Following the superintendent's directions, assist in setup of necessary cages, pens, and/or stalls for the animal species and exact number of animals intended to be shown. Superintendents will mark barn area according to club space needed.

Exhibitors showing animals are required to feed, clean, and care for their animals. All exhibitors showing animals will be required to participate in barn duty as assigned by superintendents.

No furniture or appliances are allowed in barn areas. Small tables and chairs are allowed.

Exhibitors planning on staying at the fairgrounds overnight must complete and submit to the Fair Office the overnight consent form.

Follow specific manure handling policies.

Remove all belongings and assist in tear down of cages, pens, and/or stalls when removing animals from the fairgrounds.



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# Rules and Guidelines

## Dunn County Fair Manure Handling Policy

The Dunn County Fair has developed and will enforce this policy. The Fair Board has established an agreement with a private composting business to have all the manure hauled to that site. The following guidelines must be practiced in all barns:

- ⇒ All materials in manure must be ready for composting.
- ⇒ Only straw, cornstalks and wood shavings will be allowed for animal bedding
- ⇒ No wood chips, bark, coarse wood products, and metal of any kind, wire, plastic string, Styrofoam or any other non-compostable materials may be in the manure or used to secure animals.
- ⇒ During the fair, all animal waste must be placed into the dumpsters provided for manure disposal. Other items may not be placed into these dumpsters. Manure and bedding should never be placed into the regular trashcans.
- ⇒ Superintendents on duty will inspect the bedding. If all the components are approved, the county will take the manure to the composting site. If the bedding is not approved, exhibitors will need to come back and haul out the manure and bedding.
- ⇒ On the Sunday of the fair, exhibitors are expected to thoroughly clean their animals' areas and cages (and, if necessary, take down cages) in all buildings and place the manure into the proper manure dumpsters. The following exceptions exist:
  - ⇒ Exhibitors in the small animal barn should make one large pile (which can be easily scooped by a loader) in the center of their barn.
  - ⇒ If there are violations to these guidelines, the compost site may discontinue this service and all the exhibitors will need to haul all bedding and manure back to their own farms/homes. Individual exhibitors violating this policy may lose their fair premiums.





# Poultry - Department 7

Follow all general regulations that might apply as found in the beginning of the fair book.

Refer to the requirements in the Junior Fair Exhibitor's Dress Code for Animal Shows and Livestock Sale found in the front pages of this fair book.

Complete Animal ID and Check-In Form. Present health and certification papers with documentation of negative pullorum-typhoid test. All poultry will be inspected for lice and mites and may be sent home if external parasites are present.

Refer to the Animal Health Regulations for Fairs and Shows in Wisconsin for additional requirements and documentation needed.

Poultry should have a numbered leg band to match Animal ID form. Pigeons must be banded with a year seamless band.

Animals should be under the care and management of the exhibitor by May 1st.

All exhibitors must personally show his or her poultry. If the exhibitor is not present and unexcused, they will not be placed.

Poultry hatched before January 1 of show year will be shown as cocks and hens. Those hatched after January 1 of show year will be shown as cockerels and pullets.

The superintendent will make all poultry cage assignments.

Follow barn procedures, bedding requirements and manure handling policy as found in the beginning of the fair book.

All exhibitors must sign up to help with barn duty as determined by the superintendent.

Check exhibit entry and judging times. The superintendent has the right to split or combine lots at show-time.

Exploring Poultry will be judged first.

Danish judging; exhibitors must be present.

Poultry Classes and lots can be found in the Dunn County Fair book!

**If your animal is sick, please leave them home so they do not get other animals sick!**



## Rabbits - Department 8

Follow all general regulations that might apply as found in the beginning of the fair book.

Refer to the requirements in the Junior Fair Exhibitor's Dress Code for Animal Shows and Livestock Sale found in the front pages of this fair book.

Complete Animal ID and Check-In Form.

Refer to the Animal Health Regulations for Fairs and Shows in Wisconsin for additional requirements and documentation needed.

Animals should be under the care and management of the exhibitor by May 1st.

All exhibitors must personally show his or her rabbit unless pre-approval is obtained due to conflict with other Dunn County Fair entry judging. In this case, rabbit must be shown by another participating junior exhibitor.

The superintendent will make all rabbit cage assignments.

Exhibitor is responsible for providing proper water and food containers.

No locks are allowed on the cages.

Follow barn procedures, bedding requirements and manure handling policy as found in the beginning of the fair book.

All exhibitors must sign up to help with barn duty as determined by the superintendent.

Check exhibit entry and judging times or combine lots at show time.

Classes A through N are purebred rabbit lots only.

Exploring Rabbits will be judged first.

Danish judging; exhibitors must be present.

Rabbit Classes and lot can be found in the Dunn County Fair Book online.

**If your animal is sick, please leave them home so you do not get other animals sick!**

