

The Mink of the Rabbit Family

OFFICIAL GUIDEBOOK OF THE
HAVANA RABBIT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION
- 2016 Commemorative Year Edition -



HAVANA RABBIT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

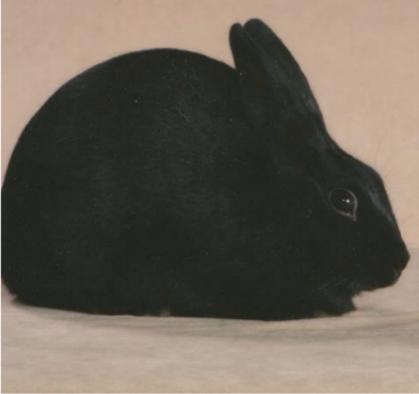
The Mink of the Rabbit Family

Havana

*Accepted into the
American Rabbit Breeders Association
in 1916*

WILDFIRE RABBITRY

BRAD, KATIE, NOAH & NATHAN BOYCE
TERRE HAUTE, IN
wfrabbitry@aol.com



ARBA CONVENTION ACHIEVEMENTS

BEST OF BREED:

**1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003,
2004, 2008, 2011, 2015**

BEST OPPOSITE SEX OF BREED:

2002, 2003, 2012

GROUP WINNER:

2000, 2002, 2015

BEST IN SHOW: 2002, 2015

**BROKEN HAVANA FINAL ACCEPTANCE
2007 GRAND RAPIDS, MI**

FIRST BIS WITH A BROKEN HAVANA
FIRST REGISTERED GRAND CHAMPION BROKEN HAVANA

DEDICATION: BILL O'HAVER



On October 6, 2012, in Tulsa, OK, Bill O'Haver was presented the ARBA Distinguished Service Award, one of the highest honors that the American Rabbit Breeders Association grants to its members.



I believe that dedicating this edition of the Havana Guidebook to Bill O'Haver is a fitting tribute for his promotion and love of our breed. He is always willing to give of himself, above and beyond, for this hobby, the exhibitors and especially the youth. Yes, he is a fierce competitor with a great eye for a winner, but realizes the most important part isn't winning or losing, but the friendships and life lessons learned along the way. I truly think that Bill reflects the heart of the Havana club which imparts a positive influence on the youth and fellow Havana breeders.

For these reasons; it is an honor and privilege to write this dedication. I am blessed beyond measure to call him my mentor, my cheerleader, my friend, and family!

Sincerely,

Deb Morrison

***This guidebook is being co-dedicated to Bill O'Haver,
a Havana breeder of influence.***

Bit of Wisdom:

“It don’t matter how good an animal it is, if it does not have Havana fur it is not a Havana! Bam!”

Rusty Shultz, former HRBA President

DEDICATION: JONETTE FLESHNER



Havana Guidebook Dedication

to

Jonette
Fleshner

Jonette Fleshner was a longtime breeder of Havana Rabbits. Her original rabbits came from a breeder in Kansas. Over the years, Jonette gave away many rabbits in order to help others improve their herds. She was always willing to help others and there was no one happier than her when others were successful with their Havanas. Jonette took great joy in watching people she had helped, win at a show.

Members of Jonette's family were active rabbit raisers as well. She shared her love of raising rabbits with her children and grandchildren. Her grandchildren won the coveted Best in Show with a Havana at the ARBA Convention in 2006 in Ft. Worth, Texas.

In a conversation with Wade Burkhalter, (judge, Havana breeder, and friend), he shared that he considers Jonette one of the top 10 rabbit breeders that he ever met. He worked with her over the years to help improve her Havana rabbits; eventually showing with her. He said that she gave a lot of rabbits away over the years because that was the type of person she was. He also shared that her last win was a Best in Show at the Missouri State Fair. She was not in attendance at the fair; he had entered them and showed them since she had not been feeling well. When he called her to tell her how well the Havanas had placed at the show, she was so pleased. She passed away the very next day.

***This guidebook is being co-dedicated to Jonette,
a Havana breeder for the ages.***

**The order in which varieties
were accepted into the ARBA:**

Chocolate

Blue

Black

Broken

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Disclaimer: Articles, statements and opinions published in this Guidebook may not be those of the HRBA, Guidebook Committee and Editor, HRBA Board, and are solely the responsibility of the author.

PRESIDENT'S WELCOME



Welcome to the Havana Rabbit Breeders Association on behalf of myself and the board of directors. We hope you enjoy the new guidebook. The Havana breed is one of the oldest breeds in the American Rabbit Breeders Association, dating back to 1916. Our club was established in 1925 making us one of the oldest chartered clubs in the ARBA. The breed has been part of the foundation of a number of current breeds. This is one very competitive breed when picking best in show.

We have been greatly blessed to have a strong membership that looks to the betterment of the club. Our members have made great strides in improving our breed. The Broken variety was introduced by Brad and Katie Boyce and was accepted in 2007 in Grand Rapids, MI and officially recognized in February 2008. This was a huge benefit to the club bringing more interest to our breed. Then they went on to win Best in Show with a Broken at the ARBA Convention in Portland, Oregon in 2015. Currently, Julie Spier and her committee have introduced the Lilac variety and hopefully this variety will be accepted in a couple of years. This will be a great fit into the breed as we already have Chocolates and Blues.

*"Members
will receive
a new
guidebook
on our 100th
anniversary"*

I feel a good club is only as good as their secretary. I would like to thank Tanya Zimmerman for all of her work to make this club run as smoothly as it does. Without her dedication in keeping up with all the paperwork, along with working a full time job and being a mother I have no idea where our club would be at this time. She sure makes my job easier.

I would also like to thank the membership for their support when helping out at the national shows, making both of these yearly shows run as smoothly as they do. I cannot forget to thank the membership for their help and support in producing a new guidebook that will be handed out to all members on our 100th anniversary. Finally, I extend a special thank you to Julie Spier for stepping up to be the editor of this new guidebook edition.

Best to all, and keep the nest boxes full.

Dallas R. Meyer
HRBA Club President

EDITOR'S NOTE

Welcome!

The Havana Rabbit Breeders Association is an organization dedicated to the promotion of the Havana Rabbit Breed and serving its membership. You will discover that Havanas, in their simplicity, is a challenging breed. The Havana has to master the compact body type and then top that body with a mink-like fur coat to make an impact on the show table. We, as breeders and competitors, have commanded the Havana as a premier breed on the show table in our search for the perfect Havana!



We are proud to present this edition of the Havana Guidebook with a mixture of new formats and information, integrated with the tried and true wisdom of many years of breeders' shared experiences. The last edition of the Guidebook was in 2010 and in the 2016 edition we share an intermingling of articles from previous editions with material from a new generation of breeders. This is typical for an organization moving forward, however firmly based on its rich history. A major change in this edition is the new format: a binder presentation has been selected so updates may be provided efficiently.

Enjoy the articles and be inspired! Consider writing one for the next guidebook. Support our advertisers who assisted in making this edition possible. Best of all, enjoy the hobby of raising quality rabbits and partaking in fun times with fellow exhibitors who share your passion.

Huge thanks to those who contributed articles, photos, and ads in support of the guidebook. Even though we are competitors on the show table, we are foremost dedicated breeders striving to achieve the Havana Standard of Perfection. Together, we strive for continuous improvement to the breed and collectively make our stamp on ARBA history.

Julie Spier

*Jewels Rabbitry
Guidebook Editor*

Guidebook Committee:

Sara Michaud
Tiffany Bohlmann
Kelsey Gomes
Madelynn Yalowitz

BREED STANDARDS



The Mink of the Rabbit Family

Havanas are known for their unique fur structure that makes them the “Mink of the Rabbit Family”. The fur is to be soft, dense, and lustrous with medium length, guard hairs are to be slightly coarser in texture with lots of luster. The coat is to carry a luster that gives it that glossy appearance.

Havanas are to be rather short and compact, tapering slightly from the hindquarters to the shoulders. Shoulders and mid-section should be well rounded and well filled. The top body line should be a smooth continuous curve starting at the ear base and rising gradually to a high point over the center of the hips, then falling in a smooth curve downward to the base of the tail. The back, loin, and hindquarters are to be full, smooth, and well rounded.



Katie and Brad Boyce with their Best In Show win at the 92nd ARBA Convention (2015) with a Broken Havana Buck, Trapper John and judge Wade Burkhalter.



BLACK Uniform jet black surface color, very glossy, and carried as deep as possible down the hair shaft.

Eye Color: Brown

Faults: Faded or lighter than jet black.
Cut severely for brownish tinge or white hairs in the coat.



BLUE Dark blue surface color, very glossy with color deep down the hair shaft.

Eye Color: Blue-Gray

Faults: Faded or light colored coat. Cut severely for brownish tinge or white hairs in the coat.



CHOCOLATE Very dark, glossy, chocolate brown, dark as the color of bittersweet chocolate with color deep down the hair shaft. The original Havana variety. Surface color is to be carried as deep as possible

Eye Color: Brown with ruby red pupil/ glow in subdued light.

Faults: Faded, mealy, or lighter color than described.

Cut severely for rusty color, sunburned tinge, or white hairs in the coat.



BROKEN Any recognized color variety of the breed with a pattern combined with white.

Colored sections on Broken's are to match the standard for the colored variety.

Eye Color: To correspond with the eye color specified under the respective solid colored variety.



Examples of butterfly nose markings

It is to be noted that color is an extremely important characteristic of the Havana breed. With this in mind, the 25 points allocated to Color is to be distributed as follows on Broken patterned animals:

20 points for the Color

5 points for the Pattern

Color and Pattern:

- Both ears colored
- Color around the eyes
- Color on the nose
 - No preference given for a full butterfly over an evenly balanced nose marking.
- Body pattern may be spotted, with individual colored spots or patches over the back, sides, and hips, or a blanket pattern with color starting at or near the neck, and continuing over the back, sides, and hips. The preference is for an evenly balanced pattern.
- Toenails may be white, colored, or any combination of the two.

Brokens:
DQ for less than 10% color
Fault for more than 50% color

Color Faults: Unbalanced nose marking; excessive white in the ears, unbalanced body marking; uneven color. Color, in the judge's opinion, that is more than 50%.

Disqualification from Competition: Absence of color on the nose; missing any head markings, less than 10% color. Foreign colored spots. Color, in the judge's opinion, that is less than 10%.

Butterflies (nose markings)

Any Color appearing in any area where a butterfly would normally occur satisfies the requirement for a nose marking. While any color spot found in the whisker bed or nose area is acceptable, an evenly balanced nose marking is preferred.

LILAC: Certificate of Development Working Standard



Color is to be uniform medium dove gray with a pinkish tint on the surface, very lustrous, and carried as deep as possible. Color is to be uniform over the entire body. Color to be carried as deep as possible.

Faults: Faded color. Cut severely for brownish tinge or white hairs in the coat.

Eyes: blue-gray, with ruby cast permissible.

Toenails: to be the same color and show pigmentation.

ARBA STANDARD OF PERFECTION

Havanas are shown in 4 recognized varieties: Black, Blue, Broken, and Chocolate. There is a current Certificate of Development (COD) on the Lilac Variety which passed their first presentation in 2015.

SCHEDULE OF POINTS

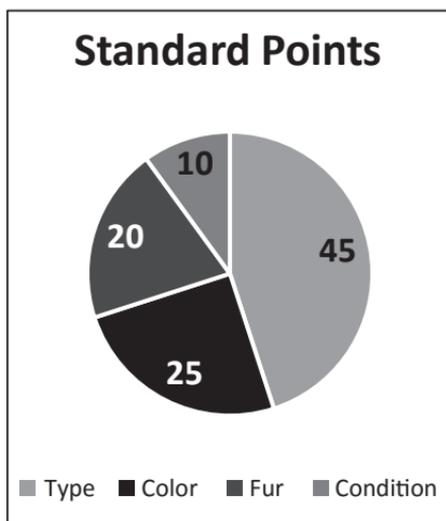
General Type: 45 points

- Body 25
- Head 5
- Ears 5
- Feet & Legs 5
- Eyes 4
- Tail 1

FUR 20 points

COLOR 25 points

CONDITION 10 points



TOTAL: 100 points

Showroom Classes & Weights

Senior Bucks & Does: Over 6 months of age Weight: 4 ½ - 6 ½



Ideal weight: 5 ¼ - 5 ½ lbs.

Junior Bucks & Does: Under 6 months of age Weight: Not over 5 lbs.

Minimum weight: 2 ½ lbs.

Note: Juniors which exceed maximum weight limits may be shown in higher age classifications. No animal may be shown in a lower age classification than its true age.

General Type

COMPACT TYPE

Body: Points 25

The body should be rather short and compact, tapering slightly from hindquarters to shoulders. Shoulders and midsection should be well rounded and well filled. Top body line should be a smooth continuous curve starting at ear base, rising gradually to a high point over the center of the hips, and then falling in a smooth curve downward to the base of the tail. The back, loin, and hindquarters are to be full, smooth, and well rounded.

Faults: Narrow, long, or flat in body; long, low, or flat shoulders: narrow loin which fails to blend with hindquarters; pinched or undercut in lower hip; rough spine or rough over the top of the hips.

Head: Points 5

The head is to be medium-short and broad, with well filled cheeks. It is to be broader in bucks than in does. The head is to have a short neck, giving the appearance of being joined directly to the shoulders.

Faults: Long neck or head.

Ears: Points 5

The ears are to be rather short and in proportion to size of head and body. They are to be firm at the base, carried erect, and close together. The ears are to be the same color as the body.

Eyes: Points 4

The eyes are to be medium size.

Feet & Legs: Points 5

The feet and legs are to be straight, medium-fine in bone, and rather short in length. Toenails are to be dark in color.

Disqualification from Competition:

Unmatched toenail color on same foot or on corresponding foot.

Tail: Points 1

The tail is to be medium size and the same color as the body.

Color: Points 25:

Refer to variety descriptions on previous pages.

Condition: Points 10

Per the ARBA definition for condition: The overall physical state of a rabbit in relation to health, cleanliness, fur, and grooming. Animals are to have a definite appearance of health and vigor. They are to be bold and bright of eye. All animals are to have a good coat, firmly set in the pelt. They are to be firm in flesh covering, neither too fat, with soft, flabby flesh; nor too thin in flesh, creating a bony effect when examined. Flesh is to be deep and even over the entire body. (2016-2020 Edition ARBA Standard of Perfection)



Havana Fur: Points 20

FLYBACK FUR

The fur is to be soft, dense, and lustrous, with medium length. The guard hair is to be slightly coarser in texture than the undercoat, with lots of luster. Strive for the same length of coat over the entire body.

Flyback fur as defined by ARBA: A coat of fur that quickly returns to its smooth normal position when stroked from the hind-quarters to the shoulders.

Havanas have Flyback fur that returns very quickly to its usual position when the rabbit is stroked from tail to head. Havanas do not have a Satin sheen, but their fur does carry an unusually high luster. There are currently four recognized colors: black, blue, chocolate, and broken. The solid colors are all of a dark, rich shade. In fact, it was the richness of the first chocolate Havana that prompted its development into a new breed. In 1889, according to most sources, a beautiful dark brown rabbit was born in Holland. The breed became known as Havana, suggested by the likeness of the rabbits' color to Cuban cigars.

The desire is for flyback fur that is soft, dense, and full of luster. Look for fur that is the same length over the entire rabbit. The guard hair should be slightly coarser than the undercoat, and be very lustrous. All varieties should be dark and very glossy.

Havana Fur Perspective

Brad Boyce, Judge and 2x Convention BIS Winner (with Katie Boyce)

From my perspective and understanding of Havana fur, the key words/phrases to remember when evaluating Havana fur should be:

FLYBACK, SOFT, DENSE, LUSTROUS, EVEN,

with guard hair SLIGHTLY COARSER in texture than undercoat.

Beyond color, the TEXTURE of Havana fur should trump density. The key to remember when identifying proper Havana fur is that it must be relatively balanced between texture and density with texture having a slight advantage. Good Havana fur will be of medium density because of how texture and density relate to the rate of return to the coat. Havana fur is to FLYBACK. Once the undercoat gets too dense it is almost impossible to get a flyback coat without having harsh, course, or long guard hairs with the heavy diameter that would be necessary to return the coat to its normal position when stroked from tail to head. These coarse and heavy guard hairs are not desirable and should be discouraged. It is the even distribution of a SOFT and relatively FINE guard hair that is only SLIGHTLY coarser longer than the undercoat that gives Havana fur its characteristic feel. This cannot be achieved with an extremely dense coat because the fine guard hairs do not have the strength to return the coat to the normal position and the coat tends to roll back as is the case with very good Satin fur. Simply put, without the proper balance of texture and density, you do not have proper Havana fur.

(Reprinted presentation by Brad Boyce)





Kersten Zimmerman demonstrating a properly posed Havana

VARIETIES

BLACK HAVANA: The Fortunate One

Brad & Katie Boyce

(reprinted from 2010 Guidebook)



Wildfire's ZADA Best in Show at the 2002 ARBA Convention, black Havana doe bred and exhibited by Katie and Brad Boyce

The first "Best in Show" ever selected at an ARBA National Convention took place in 1971 in Albuquerque, New Mexico. By the conclusion of the 80th ARBA Convention held in Wichita, KS in 2003, only 14 of the 45 currently recognized breeds had ever been bestowed the honor of Best In Show at a National Convention. 2002 was a milestone in the history of the Havana breed by becoming the 13th breed to win the award.

Winning Best in Show at the 2002 National Convention in Peoria, IL was truly an honor. In an odd twist of fate, Peoria was the starting point

of our journey with Havanas. We began raising Havanas after purchasing a trio at the first convention held in Peoria in 1996. The breed caught my attention one afternoon as I walked down the aisle at convention and noticed the beautiful black lustrous coats of the animals that were being sold in the breed auction. Originally being a Mini Lop Breeder, I had no idea what I would be getting myself into as I purchase a trio of Black Havanas.

Katie and I were eager to raise our own Havanas stock. Shortly after adjusting to life in Indiana, the trio of Havanas we affectionately referred to as "Dad, Sweet Mom, and K.T." gave us our first litters. As beginners, we were very unsure of the breed. Fur and color seemed so important to the breed yet it was difficult to find two judges that would agree as to what good Havana fur really was. We questioned experienced breeders and read the Havana Standard over and over in hopes of gaining an understanding of the breed.

We thought the best course of action for us to follow at the time was to take things slowly. We raised a few litters and observed them carefully over the course of 2 years to learn the individual characteristics of the line. We used that time to identify both strengths and weaknesses in the herd and then used these characteristics to set goals for improving the herd. We adopted a philosophy of strict culling and line breeding to which we hold true to this day. Although we didn't show many Havanas over that period of time those we did show set the stage for what was to come.

1999 was to be our first showing of Havanas at an ARBA National Convention. We were anxious to see how our herd would hold up in national competition. While we were hoping to place a few animals in the top 5 at best, to our complete surprise we came away from the convention winning Best of Breed. This would mark a special

event for us as our first ever Best of Breed at an ARBA National Convention. This rabbit Wildfire's Tes, would go on to play an important role in our herd.

Our second showing at an ARBA National Convention took place in 2000 in Columbus, OH. In addition to winning the breed, Wildfire's WF8 won her group that year. We truly believe this moment changed the way the Havana was perceived as a breed. The Havana was finally recognized as a contender and not just another breed with dwindling popularity.

San Diego, CA was the site of the 2001 ARBA National Convention and our third showing which resulted in our third Best of Breed with the rabbit that was to become our most valuable herd buck, Wildfire's WF79.

Peoria would provide to be "An Affair to Remember." Surrounded by some of our dearest friends, we were honored and humbled to watch as one of our animals won the ultimate award in rabbits. Words cannot describe the emotional roller coaster one experiences when something like this happens. Realizing that such a moment is truly a gift of good fortune. Wildfire's WF156 earned her Arabic name Zada, meaning "the fortunate one."

Eight years have passed since the start of our journey, yet "Dad" still graces us with his presence as he comes to the front of his cage for his daily treat. Over the course of this short stitch in time we can only hope that we have had a positive influence on a breed we love so much and that we can continue to contribute to its popularity and successes. The rabbits will come and go but the fond memories of showing and the friendships we kindle along the way will endure.

Editor's note:

Brad and Katie Boyce continue their tradition of promoting the Havana breed and won their second Best in Show at the 2015 ARBA National Convention with a broken black buck—the variety they developed through the Certificate of Development Process.

Did you know:
*2 Black Havanas,
a Doe and a Buck,
have won the coveted
West Coast Classic
Best of the Best —
Jewel's Roulette and
Wampner's Fear Me*



BLUE HAVANA: A Challenging Variety

*Uno Kivi
Judge & Breeder of Blue Havanas*

So you saw these vividly dark colored blue rabbits and were instantly attracted to them. You may have already purchased them and have decided to enter the world of Blue Havana. The first question that you need to ask yourself is can I get a refund? Having raised all four recognized colors of Havanas and then some, I can say without doubt that, Blue Havanas are the most frustrating and rewarding of all four varieties to raise for a myriad of reasons. It is for this reason that I generally steer new breeders, and youth breeders in particular, away from them. When entering the world of rabbits I want new breeders to have a positive experience, while it is

possible, this becomes exponentially more difficult by choosing Blues in comparison to Blacks and Broken. It is a fact that, by choosing Blues, breeders enter a world with less competition, so legs are don't occur regularly. It is a difficult variety to find quality stock to add to your heard. Although the breed is trending away from this, it is far easier to find a quality Black or Broken to add to the herd. The variety is often overlooked at the local best of breed/show level. Most judges tend to defer to the Black or the Broken animals. A good Blue is not always expected. The Blue color itself is difficult to breed. Blues tend to show more variation in color than Blacks and Broken. Blues tend to have more stray white hairs than any other color I have raised. In addition, as dilutes tend to show lightening in toenail color. This can often result in disqualifications later in life. This is not an issue with the Blacks and Broken. If I haven't convinced you to switch to another color welcome to the insane group of enthusiasts who have raised this magnificent color since they were accepted in 1965.

Breeding Blues

Producing blues is a fairly easy process. In general, we have found that Blue Havanas are very hearty, produce good sized litters with about 4-6 kits, and are excellent mothers. The Blue (dd) color is caused by the dilution gene is a recessive gene and will not be expressed in the in the presence of a none dilute gene (D_). In your Blue breeding program, you may want to keep some Black does. Breeding this will result in offspring that are either Blue (dd) if the mother is a Blue carrier (Dd) or Blue carriers (Dd) if the mother is not a Blue carrier (DD). Broken Blues are another option. The Broken should be approached with caution, as Broken when breed into solid lines can produce animals that have white spots or white toenails. The advantage of showing Broken, and Broken Blues in particularly, is the larger classes and relative better competition of the Broken classes will give you as a breeder a good gauge on the relative quality of your herd. At the time of the writing it is not recommended to use Chocolates in a Blue breeding program because it will result in Lilacs, which are unshowable. However, this would change if Lilacs were to be accepted in the future.

Culling Blues

The art is in culling litters. The selection of young Blues can be a tedious process. We thin out our litters at ten days prior to weaning. We remove kits that we do not think will progress. This allows the better kits ten days in a smaller litter size to prepare for the weaning process. The first aspect that we cull for is color. This is very obvious at this stage and animals with bad color rarely molt to have great color. Blue Havanas can produce animals that have a white undercolor at weaning and a faint surface color. This gene does not appear to be expressed in the other varieties. These animals are not kept under any circumstances. When they molt into the adult coat they will generally be lighter in color with excessive stray white hairs. We have found that they tend to occur out of Black crossings where the gene has not been selected out. Blues that are lighter in color must be strong enough in other attributes to make up for lack of color. The next selection will be fur. This selection is based on sex. Course furred bucks are removed during this time. While we do keep does as long as they have sufficient type to make up for their weak fur traits. Bad type is bad types. An animal with any severe type should be culled. Lesser faults should be considered in respect of the general type of your herd with weaker animals eventually moving out of the herd.

Conditioning and Showing Blues

As with most animals, quality food and water are the best way to get your Blues prepped for the show. There are additional considerations for the Blues. Let's start with the bottom. The toenails on Blues need to be kept short. If you look at the nails of most Blues, you can see that there are darker and lighter shades of nail. The composition of the nail will vary with age. Keeping the nail beds short will help the nails from appearing to be mismatched. We have found that the Blue variety tends to be more robust in size when compared to our other colors. However, they tend to soften in flesh condition as they age. This is most likely due to them having a slightly different gene pool. The best way to compensate for this is to manage the food intake of the animals. Juniors who overeat will quickly progress to overweight Seniors. Like all Havanas color and fur condition are highly correlated and exposure to direct sunlight should be avoided to produce the darkest color possible. If all the stars align you will produce a glossy Blue rabbit that shows beautifully for four to six weeks.

.....

BLUE START

Larry Atkins, former HRBA Club President

Spring of 1976 Laura & I attended our 1st club rabbit show. At that show I brought a blue Havana doe for Laura from W.R. "Ray" Brewster. A condition of the sale was a membership to National Havana Breeder Association. It was a very good start with

L & L ATKINS

HOLDEN, MO

We've had the "Blues" for
40 years

Larry, Laura, Tony, Karen, Kasey
Breeding all varieties
1976-2016

a very good doe and membership in a good club. I soon took over as co-owner of the Havana's.

So you see a wise breeder who sold a good rabbit for a fair price started something: a past Vice President, President, Secretary/Treasurer and 40 years of fun and fellowship in the Havana Rabbit Breeders Association.

.....

BROKENS: The New Frontier

Julie Spier of Jewel's Rabbitry

(Reprinted 2010 Guidebook)

The acceptance of the broken variety to the Havana breed has been a terrific boost and is already benefiting the breed in several ways. Initially, as the broken variety went through its presentation phase with the ARBA Standards Committee at Conventions it sparked interest, conversation, and increased show numbers.

The Broken variety's journey started with the vision and work of breeders Helen Dunn, Cliff Dick, Joyce Walker, and HRBA who recognized the value added this new color would bring to the breed. Excitement grew momentum in 2004 when Brad and Katie Boyce presented the Broken Havana to both the HRBA and ARBA Standards Committees. The ARBA Standards Committee unanimously approved the presentation and with HRBA's membership support, the Broken Havana variety was launched. The Broken Havana passed its third showing in Grand Rapids in 2007 and was officially shown as a recognized variety the first weekend of February 2008.

Broken variety is based on the known qualities of our breed which is color and fur. Color is extremely important characteristic of the Havana breed with 25 points allocated. In the Broken variety, 20 points is for color and 5 points for pattern. Broken pattern requires both ears colored, with color around the eyes, and on the nose. The nose may have a butterfly marking or balanced nose marking. Absence of any nose coloring in the area that a butterfly mark or whisker area would cover is a disqualification but a colored spot anywhere in this same area is then considered a fault. Balanced markings are desired in all patterns. HRBA showed foresight when the broken standard was written so that less than 10% overall color is a disqualification but that more than 50% color is a fault, not a disqualification. This allows for focus on general body type, fur, and color rather than on color patterns. As breeders, we need to strive for the deep, intense color of the solid varieties on the broken variety.

Patterns may be spotted with individual colored spots or patches over the back, sides, and hips; or a blanket pattern with color starting at or near the neck, and continuing over the back, sides, and hips. Whether you prefer the spotted or blanket broken pattern, the end result with an animal displaying the intense, deep color of black, blue or chocolate against the white "backdrop" is beautiful.

The expressed concern that the broken variety would take interest away from the solid colors of the breed has not occurred. Actually, it appears quite the opposite as evidenced by the notable recent Convention wins with black, chocolate and broken Havanas. Havana numbers overall have increased at recent Conventions and continue to make an impact on the local best in show tables. This challenge to breeders to

keep the quality high while introducing a new color palate has increased the desire and excitement of being 'prime' in all of the colors. The intense solid variety colors are needed in order to be successful with the broken variety. The introduction of the broken variety will ultimately bring the whole breed to a new level as breeders strive to keep the quality high and the colors intense.



THE CHOCOLATE HAVANA

Wilbur Wesche, OH
(Reprinted in part from 2010 Guidebook)

As has so often been said, "Beauty is in the eye of the beholder," and to an old time Havana Breeder, a Chocolate Havana is a beauty to behold. The deep chocolate color of a show finished animal is in a class by itself. The medium length, dense fur makes it truly "The mink of the rabbit family."

Most Chocolates get their finished fur at 5 to 7 months. Some strains seem to finish faster than others and some mating's vary in finishing out. Try to breed for certain shows to have them just under 6 months but much study is needed to determine the best age for the best finish. Many Chocolates will not have good fur until 7 or 8 months. Some will go into a molt and never finish out. That is very discouraging to have a senior in good condition with unfinished fur. Some will finish out on top but never all the way down the sides.

The Chocolates must be kept in subdued light to keep the deep color. Any animal raised in a well-lit or sunny pen will usually be a light smutty color, not what we desire.



SUNKISSED CHOCOLATES

Julie Spier of Jewel's Rabbitry

Havanas are known as the "Mink of the Rabbit Family" because of their wonderful, lustrous coats. Once you have seen a deep, dark chocolate Havana coat, there is no comparison. Think of a chocolate Havana in relation to chocolate candy and strive for dark chocolate.

Remember, the darker and richer the color, the better. As Wilbur stated, a Chocolate Havana is a "Beauty to Behold." The rich, dark chocolate (almost black in appearance) color is not easy to obtain, nor maintain. Chocolate Havanas are very susceptible to the light, which will quickly turn a coat into "sunkissed but sunburnt" shades of milky or light chocolate. When we reference light, we mean direct and indirect sunlight, as well as lights from the barn. To maintain the color for a period of show season, the rabbit must be kept in the light averting areas of the barn.

For the breeding and show herd, select animals that exhibit a deep, rich chocolate color carried well down the hair shaft. Watch for blotchy color and the ominous white spots that may be found in footpads, toes, armpits, under chin, chest,

and groin areas. Remember, a chocolate Havana can never be too dark in color. Place your chocolates together and you will quickly note the differences in shades. All other factors being the same, keep the darkest shades of chocolates for your breeding program.

When grooming for the show table, nothing beats a spray of water on your hands; rub together, and then run your hands down the body of the rabbit from head to tail. Use this method to remove the dead and/or sun-kissed fur and to encourage your rabbit to self-groom in preparation for their show time.

Speaking of fur, it is an important consideration when you are choosing which rabbits to take to the show. Almost half of the show points are based on color and fur, so it is hard to be competitive when the rabbits are not wearing their best fur coats. Have you heard judges use the term "double-coated"? This refers to the rabbit breaking in a new layer of fur coming in. This happens just before the molting stage and those wonderful molt lines. Think of tan lines when you have been out in the sun.



Jewels Rabbitry
Gilroy, CA
"May all your rabbits be jewels."

Mike & Julie Spier
408.612.2719

RAISING:
Black-Blue-Broken-Chocolate
Leading COD
on the Lilac Variety

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and
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90th ARBA
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OPEN - CHOCOLATE

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Havanas Since 2010

2016 BOB Havana at National Show

2014-2015 Sweepstakes Yr = 9 Best In Shows

2013 BOB Youth Havana at ARBA Convention

2013-2014 Sweepstakes Yr = 9 Best In Shows

2012-2013 Sweepstakes Yr = 2 Best In Shows

Stock available at upcoming National Shows and Conventions.

Bit of Wisdom:

"Set goals for your herd every year"

Amanda Wampner

HAVANA HISTORY

Originated from Holland

Key Dates:	1898	Chocolate Havana discovered in Holland
	1916	Havana Breed accepted into the American Rabbit Breeders Association (ARBA) Chocolate variety recognized
	1925	Havana Rabbit Breeders Association (HRBA)/club established
	1930's	Satin mutation was discovered
	1965	Blue Havana accepted by the ARBA
	1980	Black Havana accepted by the ARBA
	2008	Broken Havana accepted by the ARBA
	2016	100th commemorative year! 11th Edition of Guidebook



From Ninth Edition: 1996-2000



2009- 2015

Past to the Present



- Est. 1925 -

HAVANA RABBIT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

The Mink of the Rabbit Family

New logo 2016

HAVANA HISTORY

Thank you to the Havana enthusiasts that kept information and passed it on for us to share. Wilbur Wesche, OH, collected past newsletters and reported the 60's & 70's information in later issues to be remembered. L. D. Humbarger gathered this information and kept it until we could use it to compile the historical document presented here. Thank you to the History Committee: Rusty Schultz, Gene Rowbotham, Larry Atkins, L. D. Humbarger, Yvonne Michaud. Julie Spier contributed information from historical research and is excerpted in this combined document.

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HAVANA JOURNEY

The Havana's journey began in 1898

The first Havana appeared quite by accident in Holland in 1898 from parents of unknown color or breed, just a group of rabbits running together to provide meat for their owners. The Chocolate variety of the Havana was the first and some say from a litter of a dutch marked doe. They were first shown in Holland in 1899, in France 1903, and in England 1909.

These new rabbits were first given the name of Ingensche Veuoraoz, "Fire-eye from Ingen," because of the unusual ruby glow to the eyes when viewed in good light. The breed soon became known as "Havana" after the dark, rich chocolate color of Havana cigars. They are often labeled the "Near-Mink" or "Mink Rabbit" because their fur resembles the high priced mink fur. Havanas were soon being bred in France, Switzerland, and Germany, and Chocolate Havanas of widely different types were displayed at various shows in Europe. They were exhibited in 1905 in Switzerland, in 1907 at Leipzig, Hamburg and Chemnitz. In 1908 England imported some and they were exhibited at Cambridge in 1909.

The Havana Rabbit Breeders Association was established in 1925. Lee Owen Stamm originated the Blues in 1965 and the Blacks in 1980. Brad and Katie Boyce presented the Broken, which was accepted in 2008, providing the breed with the four varieties accepted in the standard and shown today.

Havana breed is based on intense color and mink-like fur, and the emphasis of those features become more intense over the years. The compact body type, however, has evolved over the decades to the standard we depict today. To illustrate this transformation in type, follow the historical excerpts noted below:

1900's

Havanas were soon being bred in France, Switzerland, and Germany and Chocolate Havana of widely different types were displayed a Havana's were first imported into the United States in 1916 by William Lyon of Illinois, a past president of what we now call the American Rabbit Breeders Association. The first Havana Rabbit Club was organized in 1920, but the breeders were unable to continue the great lines and lost both the fur and body type, eventually losing their club.

Realizing the financial benefits of raising good Havanas, a group of 10 fanciers met in Akron, Ohio, September 1925, and organized what was eventually The Federation of Havana Breeders. In 1927, C.H. Brown of Akron, OH imported some new



Havana stock from England. This sparked new popularity for the breed. Some of the breeders at this time were: A.H. Bentz, A. Johnstrand, George Loose, Glen Cline, and Dick Bernhardt.

1914

Variety: Chocolate

In the 1914 'Rabbit Culture and Standard,' *The Complete and Official Standard of all the Rabbits (1)*, "Havanas were one of the latest varieties listed... The correct color listing was described as dark brown to dark chestnut brown and blood red brown changing with the varying light." The development of two **distinctly different sizes** of Havana were being exhibited, with one a smaller, neat, short-coated variety and "... larger ones often exhibit a dewlap and are somewhat coarse and awkward looking." The 1914 standard reflects the importance of color with 30 points and type with 30 points; however, fur was only allotted 10 points and was to be short, fine and silky.

1916

The Havana breed made its way to the United States and was accepted into the ARBA in 1916 as the 'Standard Havana'. Havana quickly became popular due to their eye appeal and their mink-like fur quality and texture, which placed Havana pelts in great demand.

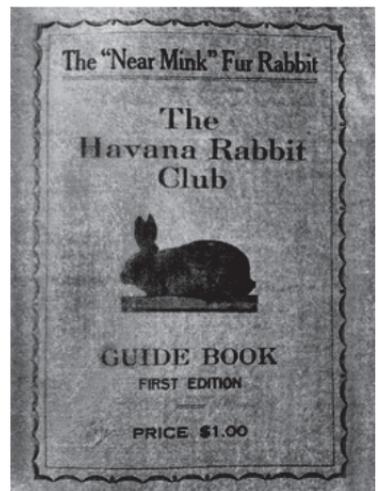
1920's

Variety: Chocolate

HRBA Club is launched

In the 1926-27 and 1928-29 editions of The American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association Guidebook and Standard, the Havanas were listed as "one of the most beautiful fur breeds and a very useful rabbit for their skins require no dying but can be used in the natural state as the rich chocolate color is very attractive..." Havana Rabbit Club Standard continues to emphasis color with 30 points, and the coat was to be short, fine and silky and cut severely for white hairs. Type was still being determined as the breed tried to meet the demand for beautiful pelts. Senior weights were **4 ½ to 7 pounds** exhibiting quite a range.

The first edition guidebook of The Havana Rabbit Club was published in 1928 with the tag line "The "Near Mink" Fur Rabbit. The 58-page guidebook and club membership was \$1.00 in 1928. Initially, membership was a \$2.00 annual fee, but was soon dropped to \$1.00 when it became evident the rate was too high. The fee included club membership, the guidebook, and **starter stock**. A topic of concern was the color of the Havana as being too DARK to imitate mink fur. The standard called for "A Rich Bright Brown All Over."



1930's

Variety: Chocolate

Satins were discovered

The 1930's appeared to be a period when the Havana was being defined as to type. The Standard Havana description began to change to make room for a new variety. Because of the need for larger pelts, some breeders tried to increase the size of the original Havana. These larger sized rabbits were included as part of the Havana breed and known as "Heavyweights" with a top weight of nine pounds. In 1938, a standard was accepted for both the Standard (Chocolate) Havana and the Heavyweight Havana. The Heavyweights were later called the American Havana, with an ideal weight of 9 pounds. The emphasis was for a larger fur pelt which was in high demand at the time; however, they lost much of the body type and quality of fur and the Heavyweights were dropped from the standard by the 1940's.

Meanwhile, in 1930, Walter Huey of Pendleton, Indiana discovered a new mutation in his experiment litters, while trying to darken the color of the Havana. This new mutation had a finer hair shaft in texture and was much denser than Havana fur. For quite some time these mutations were shown as Satin Havanas, which was against the Standard Havana and the American Havana standards. This caused a great deal of trouble within the club.

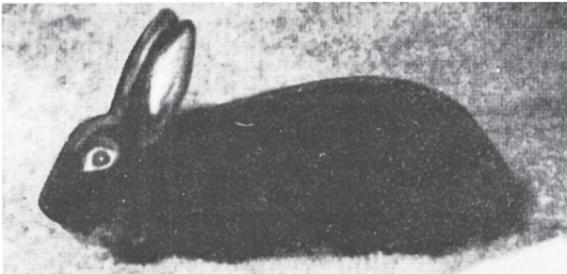
From this protest came the acknowledgment that the coats were an entirely new mutation and we had the start of the Satin breed with the White Satin. In a short time, breeders figured out how to put the sheen in the mutations on other colors and the Satin Club was founded.

1940's - 1980's

Variety: Chocolate, Blue ,Black

The Standard Havana continues to be recognized for its coat which is often called near mink.

The flatter body type of the time is reflected in the photograph and in the standard description: "The body shall be cobby type, rather flat and compact, with full, meaty shoulders, tapering slightly to broader and higher haunches. Avoid snaky and too-rounded type, high, rounded hips, or hips cut in under. The head should have a short neck, having full appearance of head being joined directly to shoulders." The photo (below) from the 1980's standard continues to display the longer, flatter topline with a slight rise to the hindquarters. The emphasis is on the bold eye reflecting the origin of the breed and on meaty shoulders and broader hindquarters.



*Photo from 1984
"A Progressive Program
for Raising Better
Rabbits & Cavies"*

In 1954 the Federation moved to change the name of the Heavyweight Havana to American Havana. The Americans could not replicate the deep color and luxurious pelt of the smaller Standard variety. The last American Havanas were shown in 1962 by A. W. Funnell, in Tucson, AZ, Franklin Wilson in Adrian, MI, and at the National Convention in Tampa, FL.

Blue Variety

The Blue Havana was presented at the ARBA National in 1962. The ARBA Standards Committee passed this variety, but the Standard Havana breeders were not in agreement to accept it as part of their breed. It again was shown and passed in 1963 and 1964. The Blue Havana was accepted by ARBA in 1965. The Standard Havana club would still not approve the new color.

In 1965, ARBA promised that the Blue would be shown as a separate breed at the national. At the show, they were put together and a Blue won Best of Breed. ARBA agreed to give both the Blue and the Chocolate a BOB trophy. However, at the Best in Show judging, there was only one rabbit displayed, the Blue. [At this time, the Blue Havana standard recognized a brown eye. It was not until the ARBA Standard of Perfection in 1984, that the eye color was changed to blue gray. This change was not popular with the Havana breeders of the period but required by the ARBA.

The Standard Havana Club decided to rename the variety Chocolate Havana, and for a short time there was an angry split in the club. The club did survive and accepted the Blue variety as a part of the Havana Rabbit Breeders Association. It was determined that the sweepstakes points would remain separate and each variety needed a separate sanction to show. It took until the ARBA National Show in 1968 for the club to propose one sanction fee and one Best of Breed/Best Opposite of Breed. Sweepstakes points were still kept separate.

Black Variety

In 1967, a black variety Havana was shown at an All Breed Show. The judge placed it 1st, starting another round of strong discussion within the club. It is generally accepted that Lee Owen Stamm was the presenter of both the Blue and Black varieties. The first ARBA showing was in 1977 at the Houston National. The 2nd in Saginaw, MI and the final showing was in Tucson, AZ in 1979. The variety was accepted by the Havana Club through a mail in vote (39/28) and was shown in 1980 at the Milwaukee, WI ARBA National. There were 31 chocolates, 19 blues, and 33 blacks. This variety caught on quickly as a standard part of the Havana breed.

1976

Varieties: Chocolate, Blue

Description: Havana is a smaller meaty type animal. Desired type is that of a **cobby**, compact animal with meaty shoulders tapering from slightly broader and higher hind-quarters. The fur is to be soft and lustrous with lots of sheen. (ARBA 1976 pg. 40).

Senior Weights: Ideal: 6 lbs. Registration: 5 – 7 lbs.

***Note: even though cobby is called for, the weights are heavier with more tapering suggested.*

Fur section (ARBA 1976):

Ideal Havana coat is soft, of medium length, with good density and bright and glossy. The Blue Havana coat should be a medium dark blue that carries deep to a dove color

next to the skin. The Chocolate Havana color is a very deep, dark brown and as dark as possible with a dove color next to the skin.

The ears, feet and tail should match the body color. 45 points allowed on fur and color.

2000

The Broken variety was first presented by Larry Jackson. His suggested standard was printed in the Havana News and his rabbits were presented at the ARBA conventions. However, he could not match the quality of the other three varieties and was not approved. In the early 2000's interest became strong with the support of members like Helen Dunn, Cliff Dick, and Joyce Walker. The excitement grew in momentum in 2004, when Brad and Katie Boyce presented the Broken Havana to both the HRBA and ARBA Standards Committees. The ARBA committee unanimously approved the 1st presentation, and with HRBA's membership support, the Broken Havana variety was launched. The Broken Havana passed its third showing in Grand Rapids in 2007, and was first officially shown as a recognized variety the first week of February 2008.

2016

Varieties: Black, Blue, Broken, Chocolate

As we continue our search for the "perfect Havana" it should come as no surprise that the compact type we are showing on the table is not the same as our predecessors. We have moved the breed to the next level with a compact body type, slight or no shoulder, and depth matching width. We then cover this great little body type with a color coat of fur envied by many other breeds.

There are currently additional varieties being explored. The Lilac is progressing through the ARBA Standards Committee's showings. It may be the next addition to our great breed.

TODAY

The Havana of today embraces the compact body type in its definition. All body types are the same, the color being the only difference in the varieties. General type of the competitive Havana is rather short and compact, tapering slightly from hind-quarters to shoulders. Top body line should be a continuous curve from the ear base with a high point over the center of the hips and falling in a smooth curve to the base of the tail. Judging continues to emphasize the breed's best characteristics: color and fur with 45 points, and a compact type with lots of depth balancing width for 45 points. Eye appeal of an animal that is full, smooth, and well rounded, displaying intense color with lots of luster and mink-like texture of fur, is the standard we continue to strive for.

*Friendly & Cooperative Competition
on the West Coast*

Western Havana Owners



Established 1995

The Nink of the Rabbit Family!

Dera Moorhead
deraoldo@yahoo.com

OR

Julie Spier
jgspier@garlic.com

Bit of Wisdom:

"If you can't decide to keep it or cull it; cull it!"

Blaine Hyde, Convention Havana BOB Winner

Bit of Wisdom:

*"Cull based on what you want in your herd,
not on a judge's opinion"*

Amanda Wampner

RAISING HAVANAS

RAISING LITTERS IN COLD WEATHER

Dallas R. Meyer, HRBA President

Living in the Midwest and trying to raise litters in the winter can be a real challenge, but after thirty years of doing this I have learned a few helpful practices to make it less challenging.

The first real hurdle is getting the does bred. I know that the lack of the amount of light can make getting does to cycle difficult, so leaving the lights on in the barn can help with this problem. I have also found that if I move the does closer to a window this will also help. My barn has windows all the way along the south wall. If I put the does in the south row of cages they will receive more light and also it will be warmer on that side of the barn and usually in a couple of days, the does are more willing to accept the buck. I also colony breed my does. I will put two or three does and an experienced buck in a cage for seven to ten days. I do have to keep an eye on these animals as sometimes they will start picking on one of the does. This practice does not work for all breeds but it works well with the Havanas and Florida Whites. I will put the nest box in twenty-nine days after the first day the does were exposed to the buck. I do this all year long and have for years.



**“keep the cold
off the bottom
of the nest box”**

One thing to remember in having litters in cold weather is that does will burrow to the bottom of the nest box when making their nest. I have found that most of the litters that do not make it in cold weather have frozen because the bottom of the nest box was too cold. I have found that by putting a ½ or ¾ inch piece of Styrofoam insulation under the nest box will make all the difference in the world. I have also seen where other breeders have put stacks of old newspapers or magazines under the nest box or even in the bottom of the nest box. It really is not going to matter what you use for an insulation barrier you just need to keep the cold off the bottom of the box.

I have also found out over the years that when it is cold the litters that have the best chance of making it are litters of five or more. If a doe only has three or four I will pull the kits and put them on a different doe. This is not a problem when you col-

ony breed because there are usually a number of does that have litters at the same time. I often have to put a mark in an ear with a marker to keep

Did you know:

Colony breeding is the way to go.

Two or three does with one experienced buck and all in one cage for ten days.

the kits straight. Often times I can put a chocolate kit in with a black litter or even a different breed.

Over the years I have used heat lamps or light bulbs to help heat the area where litters are being born. I always worry about fire when doing this. I have found that you can get the nest box too warm in the winter. What I do is use a metal clamp light fixture and a 75-watt light bulb to create just a little heat. All I want to do is just take the chill out of the air. I will set the fixture on top of the cage above the nest box and tie up the cord so the doe cannot chew on it. If I use nest boxes with a lid on them I do have to watch out for condensation forming on the top of the box and causing sore eyes or just making the inside of the box wet. I have also found that if I get the nest box too warm the little bunnies will not stay covered up in the nest.

I hope that by sharing these few practices you can come up with some ways to incorporate an idea or two into your rabbitry. I feel the most important thing to remember about raising litters in the cold is that litters freeze from the bottom of the box. If you can find a way to stop that from happening, you can raise a few litters in the winter so you have juniors for the spring shows.



COAT COLOR GENETICS FOR THE HAVANA RABBIT

Tiffany Bohlmann, DVM

Genetics always seem to be a real hot button topic among rabbit breeders- and with good reason! There are six main color genes in rabbits with several more being modifiers- those that control blue eyed whites, dutch, hotot, and harlequin marked animals as well as a few others thrown in for good measure that determine amount of pattern, markings, etc. However, all those genes are a topic for a book, not this article! In these words the coat color genetics of the Havana rabbit will be looked at. Black, blue, and chocolate will be discussed at some length and the broken gene will make an appearance. The lilac color and the Red Eyed White (REW) will also be touched on since they do make an occasional appearance- usually when you least expect it!

First, however, we do need a bit of an introduction to genetics. Each rabbit has two copies of each “family” of genes. These copies are individually called an allele and together are called alleles. The rabbit gets one allele from each parent, thereby totaling up to two alleles, or copies, of each gene per rabbit. To make it even more fun, each “series” of “family” of genes can be inherited independently of the others if the particular color allows for it. One allele is usually dominant to the other(s), or “stronger” if you will. This gene will always “win” in a fist fight amongst genes and will “get it’s way” so to speak by causing expression of whatever it happens to be. Alleles or copies that are not strongest are called recessive genes. These genes can have all sorts of consequences, but for the simplest cases (which is what we’re going to talk about) the recessive genes can only come out to play and be noticed if there

is **not** a copy of a dominant gene also around. However, even though they are not expressed, they can still be “silent” since they are still there, and can pop up in future generations.

The main coat color series genes in rabbits are as follows:

- “A” Series- this, along with several modifiers, controls the agouti, tan pattern, marten, and self patterns of color. All self rabbits (which all of our currently recognized colors of Havana are) have two copies of the “lowest” or “weakest” member of this family- the “a” gene for self.
- “B” Series - this is a gene we will talk about, the BLACK series. The dominant copy, or “B”, is expressed as black coloring in the coat. The recessive copy, or “b”, is chocolate. Therefore, chocolate is **recessive** to black and can only be seen if there is no “B” gene to beat the “b” into submission.
- “C” Series- this gene is the most misunderstood gene in rabbit color. This gene has about five variations, but in the Havana breed it only has two. This gene acts like a light switch- if you have a copy of “C” you have color. If you lack a copy of “C” and have two copies of “c” (expressed as “cc”) you don’t have color and have a white coat and red eyes (REW). Simple as that. All rabbits that have color have at least one copy of the “C” gene. This is different in other breeds that have chinchilla and shaded colors, but for the Havana we’re just going to leave it at that.
- “D” Series- this is the DILUTE series. Having a copy of the dominant allele, “D” means that the color is **not** diluted out but at full strength. However, if you do not have a copy of “D” but instead have two “d” alleles, the color is diluted out. Each of our “B” series colors has a dilute color. The dilute of black is blue. This means that a blue **must** have two “d” alleles, or “dd”. The dilute of chocolate is lilac. This means that a lilac **must** have two “d” alleles, or “dd”. Lilac will be talked about more later.
- “E” Series- this is the EXTENSION series and is not important in the Havana breed’s recognized colors. Ignore this unless you breed another breed.
- “En” Series- This series controls white markings. There are several different copies of this gene that are very important in some of our other marked breeds, but in Havanas we only care if the rabbit is a self or a broken. “En” is dominant and is a broken. “en” is recessive and is a self. Therefore, this means that BROKEN IS DOMINANT TO SELF. An animal only has to have one copy of the “En” gene to have a broken coat pattern, but must have two copies of the recessive “en” (“enen”) to be a self.

The Main Culprits in the Havana Breed- the B series and the D series

So that gets us to our three main coat colors recognized in Havanas- black, blue, and chocolate. I do also have to mention lilac here, as it is directly involved with the above three Black- black is dominant to everything else. This means that the rabbit must have at least one copy of the “B” gene. Any copy of the “B” gene, if it is present, is expressed as black. So a black rabbit can be genetically “BB” or “Bb” to be black. If it is “Bb” it is carrying a copy of the chocolate gene and can potentially throw chocolates as offspring if bred to the right rabbit. However, a “BB” rabbit will only throw black babies no matter how hard you try.

Chocolate- chocolate is recessive to black. To be a chocolate animal the animal must have two copies of the “b” allele. This is expressed as “bb”.

So time for a little square action- those dreaded square things you saw in high school and wanted to forget. Remember that each parent contributes one allele to any offspring, so that the offspring get two total copies- one from each parent. So we can look at each copy individually and use the squares to look at the odds of getting each color when paired to another set.

So let’s look at two black rabbits that each have two “B” alleles- “BB”. Each parent will give one allele to a potential offspring. Each allele the parent can donate is at the top and the left side. The potential offspring’s outcomes are in the columns with two alleles in it. Let’s see how that will look with the squares:

Parents	B	B
B	BB	BB
B	BB	BB

As we can see here, all offspring of two parents that are black and each have a double “BB” will not only be black, but also carry a double “BB”.

Now, how would it be different if each parent were “Bb”? That means that they have one “B” allele and one “b” allele. This square and it’s resultant offspring will be very different:

Parents	B	b
B	BB	Bb
b	Bb	bb

This square shows a very different story.

25% of the potential offspring in this crossing would be “BB” and be black rabbits. However, 50% of the offspring would “Bb”. This means that while they expressed the black coat color, they would be chocolate carriers and could potentially produce

chocolate offspring if bred to the right rabbit. Now the last one is the “bb” which is 25% of possible offspring. These would express the chocolate coat color.

Blue- blue is the DILUTE of black.

So the next question might be, “What about blue?” Remember, blue is controlled by the DILUTION series, or “D”. “D” is non dilute- whichever color is expressed to its full potential. “d” is diluted color- blue is the dilute of black. However, with the dilute series remember that the actual color depends on what the rabbit’s B series alleles are. A blue rabbit is genetically “B-dd” where B is a copy of the dominant gene of the B Series and “dd” is a double copy of the dilute allele, meaning that the rabbit is a dilute. The “-” means that we may not know what allele actually goes there, a B or a b. For this example, it doesn’t matter. So, for our parent rabbits we’re going to use two black rabbits that each carry one copy of the “d” gene- they are going to be “B-Dd”

Parents	B D	- d
B D	BB DD	B- Dd
- d	B- Dd	-- dd

This square is a bit more difficult to follow, but stay with me here. So, of the offspring we have one box that says potential offspring are “BBDD”. This means that they will be black offspring that carries neither dilute nor chocolate, as evidenced by no little b’s or d’s. This represents 25% of potential offspring. Two boxes are identical, and they contain “B-Dd”. This means that they are black animals that carry both a “b” and a “d”. This represents 50% of potential offspring. Now, let’s look at that last box in the lower right corner. This box contains “- dd”. This is confusing but here’s what it means. If the black parents did not carry the recessive allele in the Black series “b” this rabbit would be a blue, as it would have to be “B-dd”. However, if it *did* carry a recessive allele in the Black series, “b” this resultant offspring would be “bbdd” which is LILAC. This represents 25% of potential offspring.

This is probably a good place to bring up the chocolate color. Remember a chocolate rabbit is a rabbit with two copies of the recessive “b” allele, so “bb”. If a chocolate rabbit were in the above square instead of the black rabbit carrying blue, it would change drastically.

Parents	b D	b d
b D	bbDD	bbDd
b d	bbDd	bbdd

Here, 25% of offspring are “bbDD” which are chocolate, 50% are “bbDd” which express chocolate but carry dilute, and 25% are “bbdd” which is lilac. Lilac is the *dilute* of chocolate.

So, to recap we now know that Black is the most dominant color, and chocolate is the *recessive* of black. Blue is the *dilute* of black and lilac is the *dilute* of chocolate.

Now let's play with patterns- the “En” Series

So now we're masters of the two main coat color genes in Havanas, right? (Insert collective groans here) Now that we know how black, blue, chocolate, and lilac are made, let's look at the broken pattern. A broken pattern is any color mixed with white. There are also a multitude of modifying genes that determine pattern and nose, ear, and eye markings, but we're not going to talk about them here. The broken gene is “En” and is inherited separate from any actual color alleles, just like B and D are inherited separate from each other. However, this gene is a little like the “C” family we'll talk about a little later in that it is like a light switch. If you have a copy of the dominant “En” allele the pattern is broken. If you do not have a dominant “En” allele- expressed “en” the pattern is self. A broken pattern rabbit in the correct pattern is always, let me stress this, ALWAYS “Ene”. A rabbit that is “EnEn” with two copies of the broken allele is a Charlie marked animal with too little color on it to show. A rabbit that is “ene” is a self-rabbit. This is why a TRUE, genetically self-rabbit can NOT produce a broken offspring- you have to have a copy of the “En” gene to produce a broken patterned rabbit. Any time you get a broken pattern rabbit out of two self-parents you either had a “mystery” breeding or one of those “self” parents is a “En” rabbit with a pattern so heavy you can't see the white. These animals often have the white spots hidden away in places we can't see or don't look for.

Now for the real light switch- the “C” family

The last family of genes we're going to talk about in this article is the “C” family – which I always say stands for “Color”. This gene has about six different types of alleles that have varying stages of dominance, but all we worry about in Havanas are two- “C” which means the rabbit has color, and “c” which can lead to absence of color if there are two copies of it. This gene is the true light switch of the color family. If you have any copy of the dominant “C” gene you have color. If, however, you have two copies of “c”, i.e. “cc” than you have no color and red eyes- a Red Eyed White rabbit. Many Havanas probably carry one copy of “c” and whether it is expressed or not depends on what the rabbit they are bred to carries.

Well, that is pretty much the end of genetics for Havanas. There are a LOT more genes, alleles, and rules out there but in Havanas we do not have the genetics with the colors currently recognized. Remember these hard and fast rules and you should do ok though-

- Broken is always dominant, and a correctly patterned broken is almost certainly “Ene”
- REW means the rabbit is genetically “cc” and may hide either of the four colors and then some

Also, let’s talk about percentages a bit. Each percentage as stated above is the odds computed FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL OFFSPRING. This means that these odds apply to each offspring INDIVIDUALLY and not the litter as a whole. This is how we breed two blue carrying blacks together and get all blues!

Hopefully this article has made the mud a little bit clearer in the barnyard. If you have any questions, please feel free to ask and remember- I am not the beginning and end of all genetic knowledge- there are a lot of folks out there that know a lot more than I do about it. However, I have been around and this I’m pretty comfortable with.

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WHERE DO I START?

The *When* and *How* to assess your litters

Shaun Smith & Olivia Meyers

2012 BOB Convention Winners

To many times I have heard breeders ask the daunting question of when and how should they begin to look through litters, what to look for as far as faults/DQ’s and what is the most important when sorting through them. Although there are many different ages and techniques for achieving success, hopefully, I can shed some insight on how to take the mystery out of deciding what to keep for your show string.

When I first started in Havanas I was like many new breeders in the fact that I was completely clueless about what age to begin to sort through a litter, what key points was I looking for and most importantly, making sure I didn’t weed out the best baby in the litter! After asking numerous members and listening to many judges, I incorporated all the advice I was given and narrowed it all down to a strict set of guidelines to help make this process easier. After practicing these guidelines for 8 years, I have found this method to be about 95% accurate for me and how I determine the right animals to keep.

Now before jumping right into what you’re looking for as far as type, let us take a moment to review and understand General body type as stated in the SOP. The SOP (standard of perfection) states: “The body should be rather short and compact, tapering slightly from hindquarters to shoulders. Shoulders and midsection should be well rounded and well filled. Top body line should be a smooth continuous curve starting at the ear base, rising gradually to a high point over the center of the hips,

and then falling in a smooth curve downward to the base of the tail. The back, loin, and hindquarters are to be full, smooth, and well rounded,”

Before going through a litter(s), my partner Olivia Myers and I wait until the babies are 8 weeks old. I find this the perfect age to look at them as the babies are not super young and they haven't quite hit the “ugly” stage yet. If you would like, you can begin checking out your litters at about 6-6 ½ weeks old to get an idea about how the litter looks. When looking at them this young, bring a sharpie or finger nail polish and mark an X or a number in the ear of the baby that you really like. Also, I write the babies ear number down in a notebook with a brief description of the baby. This way you can track the development of that particular baby from 6 to 8 weeks of age.

(DUE NOTE: Not all babies will be ready by 8 weeks to begin looking through.

Some lines take longer than 8 weeks to mature.

I can't stress enough how important it is to know your line!

After waiting 2 weeks, your litter(s) is finally 8 weeks old and you head out to sort through them. I first begin going through type faults. I start from the nape of the neck and check to make sure the rabbit(s) doesn't have “long shoulders/low shoulders”. To see long shoulders, I try to get down so that the baby I'm looking at is eye level. You want to look right behind the ears where the head connects to the body. You will either see the rise of the body start right behind the head, or there might be a space sometimes 1, 2 or even 3 finger lengths before the rise starts. The more fingers that can be placed between the head and the start of the rise, the longer the shoulder is.



The rabbit pictured here is a great example of how the shoulders should look.

Notice the shoulders start directly behind the ears and come up out of the shoulders in a gradual rise.

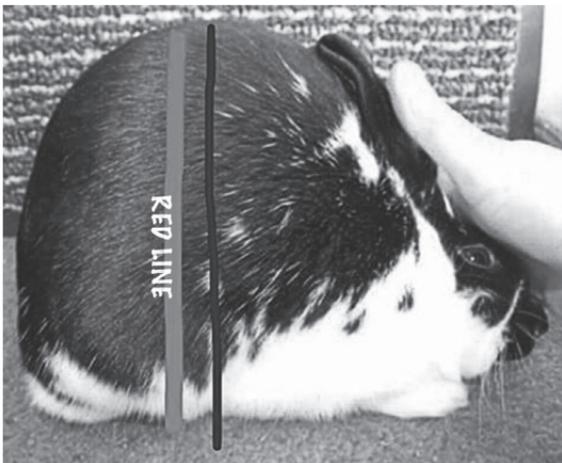
Second, after checking the shoulders and making sure they are ok, I move to the mid-section of the rabbit. Here I am checking for 2 things: length of body, and depth and roundness of the animal.

Keep in mind that Havanas are a compact breed so the body should be rather short and compact not long and narrow. I also make sure at this time that I look for animals with lots of depth with the high point over the center of the hips. Usually I find at this age either they have the depth or they don't and if they don't, it's more than likely it will never develop. Let's look at some examples which follow:

Let's start off by looking at two very good examples of nicely typed Havanas.

Rabbit A: This rabbit shows perfect side profile type! This rabbit is short and compact, has a nice smooth continuous curve starting from the ear base, rising gradually to a high point over the center of the hips (indicated by the red line), then falling to a smooth downward curve to the base of the tail. Definitely the type quality you are aiming to strive for!

Rabbit B: This rabbit also shows nice type, however, does have some slight faults compared to rabbit A. This rabbit is also short and compact, but if you notice, the start of that shoulder has a more immediate start than rabbit A. Still showing a nice smooth continuous curve starting from the ear base, but peaks just a little bit early (black line) than where it should (indicated by the red line) and finishes with a good downward curve to the base of the tail.

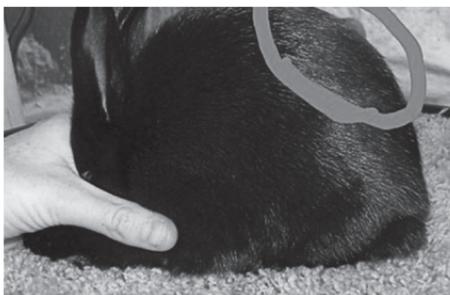
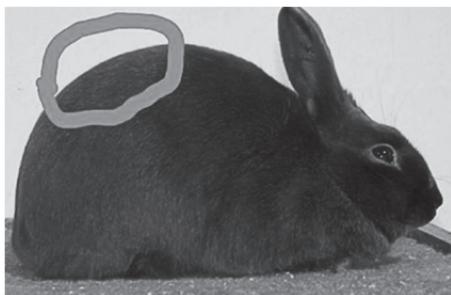
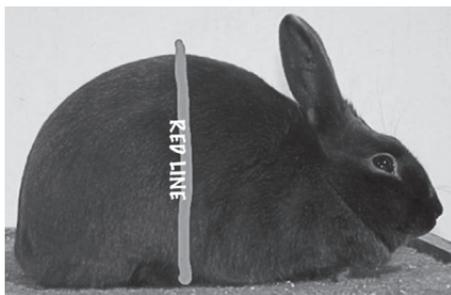


Broken Black (Rabbit B)



Black (Rabbit A)

Now let's look at some rabbits that have more severe faults in type.



Blue (Rabbit C)

Black (Rabbit D)

Rabbit C: This rabbit starts out with a nice gradual rise out of the base of the ears, however, peaks way too soon about mid body (commonly referred to as a “rainbow rabbit”) of the rabbit (indicated by red line). Now, with the high point moved forward, you can see the “flat spot” or “sloped spot” in the second picture circled in red. Without the peak being over the center of the hip, you will generally find these rabbits to be lacking a full, smooth and well-rounded loin and hindquarter.

Rabbit D: This rabbit has an immediate rise out of the shoulder with a high point starting just behind the shoulder resulting in a severe “flat spot” over the hindquarter. Although this rabbit does not represent angularity over the hindquarter, rabbits with this body type tend to be angular as well (flat spot over top of hindquarter, and chopped in the lower hindquarter)

Occasionally I will come across a baby with a slight hollow loin. Usually I will keep it (given it looks like rabbit A or B) and give it the benefit of the doubt as it’s still very young. Anything more than a slight hollowness to the loin I will not keep as this usually doesn’t fill in as they mature.

Next I check to make sure the rabbit is not pinched or undercut to the bottom of the hindquarter. To see if the animal is pinched, pose the rabbit sitting on the table with the feet under the hip joint and the front feet lined up under the eyes. This way the rabbit is neither tucked up nor stretched out. Look down on the rabbit and look at the shape of the hindquarter. The shape should be nice and round and free of any angles. The rump of the rabbit should resemble a “U”. If the rabbit’s rump resembles a “V” then the rabbit is pinched. If it should happen to resemble a “box” |_| then this usually means the rabbit is chopped. Keep in mind you have to feel as well as see as there are many different degrees of pinched with the “V” being the most severe. Remember, anything other than round is not desirable. Pictured is two classic examples of pinched.



Note the rabbit on the right above has the “V” shaped hindquarter. Picture in the left is the rabbit picked up and flipped over (Notice how the feet are in the shape of a “V” too). The lower middle picture is an example of a rabbit with correct hindquarters flipped over.

If the rabbit is undercut, this is usually where the muscular structure does not fill in the lower hindquarters of the animal. When running your hand down the rabbit’s rump towards the table, it should go straight down and be full at the base of the table from side to side. However, undercut hindquarters do not fall straight to the table. Instead it curves inward underneath the rabbit usually by the back hocks. Example below:



Now, look at the hindquarter where the 2 lines are drawn. The red line follows the shape of the rabbit while the black line is what the rabbit’s shape should be. See how

the red line tucks in at the bottom? This is an example that shows the rabbit being “undercut” and lacks “fullness” in the hindquarter. You can easily observe this by flipping the rabbit on his back on your lap and examining the natural positioning of the feet. Wide and good: | | Pinched/Narrow: \ / (the feet form a V). If you should happen to find a rabbit that does show pinched or undercut in your litters, this shouldn't be a baby to keep as most of the time the rabbit's never “outgrow” this and almost always get worse as they mature.

Finally, after checking all these different areas out, there is one more area I look at. Pose your rabbit up and look at it from a top view. What you are looking for here is a nice, slight, smooth, continuous taper from the shoulders to the hindquarter. You want this shape to resemble a wedge with the head being the start of the wedge and the hindquarter being the broader base. You do not want the shoulders being the same width as the hindquarters nor do you want an hour glass effect.

Now that all the type faults have been gone over, now is the time to look at your general faults/DQ's. Here you are looking for white spots and excessive scattered white hairs on any solid rabbit. Generally, these pop up around the animal's neck, hindquarter above the tail, under the animal's neck, arm pits and back feet. Next, check the rabbit's feet. Here you are looking for white foot pads and or white toe nails (usually if the rabbit has a white toe nail you will most of the time find it on the middle two fingers of the front feet!). Look for any foreign color spots. Example: blue spot on a black or chocolate spot on a black. Finally, check to make sure your rabbit's eye color matches the variety. Blacks have brown eyes, blues have blue-grey eyes, chocolates have brown eyes showing a ruby red pupil in subdued light and lilac having blue-grey eyes.

After checking these areas and after finding all your “keepers”, I put them in their own cage to further grow. At this point I do not pull them out and type them again till about 4 to 4 ½ months old. Between 10 weeks old to around 3 ½ months old, my Havanas go through their “uglies” where they constantly change from one day to the next. Usually after 4 to 4 ½ months old, what you see is generally what you will get and this is when I do my last round of sorting through my keepers. Keep in mind just because they were stunning at 8 weeks of age, doesn't mean they will be the same at 4-4 ½ months old. Occasionally you will have a “keeper” after 8 weeks develop long shoulders, lose depth, or become long in the body. I just simply remove these rabbits from my show string.

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GRADING HAVANAS: WHO TO ADD TO THE SHOW HERD?

*Dera Moorhead, former HRBA Vice-President
(Reprinted from Guidebook Edition 2010)*

I first *really* look at my Havanas at six to eight weeks of age. I find that by this time I can sex them accurately and get a good idea of what their finished conformation will be. We all want to know what to keep and what to cull and although there are no absolute answers, I am offering this information.

Mary Crawford, ARBA judge, former Havana breeder and HRBA Board Member gave me some excellent advice several years ago. She told me that Havanas go through

one of the “ugliest teenager” phases of all the rabbit breeds, generally from 3 months to 5 months of age, leading some breeders to cull rabbits that they probably should have kept. To cope with the issue of over-zealous culling, she recommended following a couple of Havana litters from kindling to 6 months of age to observe and chart their development. To do this start by looking at all of the kits in the selected litters at 6 to 8 weeks, marking* each kit and writing down individual comments. Be sure to note the date/rabbit’s age. in your records. Then in two weeks, do it again, looking for changes/progress in each youngster. And in another two weeks or so, grade them again, and again, maybe every month, until they have reached 6 months in age.

At the end of six months, go back and review your notes to see your comments and how you graded the rabbit throughout the entire process. This process is time and space consuming, but, once you are able to follow the progress of how your rabbits develop it will enable you to make decisions earlier on what to keep and what to cull as you will have learned how rabbits from your lines mature. Mary’s theory is that the rabbits you really like at 6 to 8 weeks will be the same ones that you really like at 5 - 6 months, when they are prime. You may discover that the rabbits that look really great at 3 to 5 months, during the ugly teenager stage, but did not look good when you graded them at 6 to 8 weeks, will not be those you choose to keep in the end.

“First, I mark my kits that are too young to tattoo with colored nail polish in the right ear. The nail polish, if painted in the fur on the inside of the ear and allowed to dry well, will last a long time and mom will probably not be able remove it.”

Of course, your lines may be different, but, the experience of watching how these litters progress and mature for a whole 6 months is very educational. I really did learn a lot about my own rabbits and feel much more confident culling earlier. I do forgive some things as I know some of my rabbits’ shoulders develop later than others, but, I do find a Havana with a huge dip at the shoulder, like a mandolin-type rabbit, will never outgrow it. And I don’t keep kits that are really long, or pinched at the first grading either. Those are faults I know will not get any better with time.

So I keep Havanas that I think have excellent conformation when they are little guys. I keep them through that ugly teenager stage, keep them through baby fur, and then at almost 5 months of age they come on and fulfill their earlier promise. One Black Buck bears the name of “Pardon” since he was on his way out ... but ... I just couldn’t forget what he looked like at 8 weeks. He is now a Grand Champion with several legs and my newest Black herd buck. You have to trust yourself and your judgment. Investing the time to raise a couple of litters and watch them develop for the whole six months is a good way to learn how your lines mature and to trust your own judgment.

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Raising quality Havana rabbits.



WINNINGS

2012: BOV Broken and BOB ARBA Convention

2013: BOV & BOSV Blue ARBA Convention
Best display black, blue and broken

2014: BOSV Chocolate ARBA Convention

2015: BOSV Chocolate ARBA Convention



Myers/Smith Havana

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INTEGRITY OF THE HAVANA BREED

G. Joseph Colucci

Colucci's Fattoria | ARBA Judge 885

When breeding Thoroughbreds one must be able to trace back their horse to one of three stallions originally imported into England in the 17th century and 18th century. To raise and register miniature horses, no miniature horse shall exceed 34 inches in height. Weanlings must not exceed 30 inches. Yearlings must not exceed 32 inches. Two-year-olds must not exceed 33 inches. The show age of the horse is determined from January 1 preceding its birthday. When breeding German Shepherds and other large dogs most top breeders have X-Rays taking of the Sires, Bitches and pups to ensure that the dogs don't have Hip Dysplasia. All of these stipulations are used to keep integrity of the breed.

In rabbits the SOP (Standards of Perfection) should be used to keep the integrity of the (a) breed. Take the Havana for instance. The breed calls for four particular varieties, not including the Lilac which has a COD. It calls for a unique fur types, particular weights for juniors and seniors and other requirements to make our breed exclusive. This guide is used to keep the integrity of the Havana breed. Going outside those standards is detrimental to the integrity of the Havana breed.

The Havana has a particular and unique type of fur; it is very dense, it reflects light (luster) and has a quick fly-back. If other fur types are added it ruins the integrity of the Havana fur type.

This problem can be seen with the satinization of the fur. Satin fur has a thinner diameter to help light pass through it. The satinization of fur will add sheen to the fur which is disqualification in Havanas. White fur is another of those types that ruin the Havana fur. The guard hairs of white fur are longer. This can be seen when white hairs are in the colored portion of broken Havanas fur. These longer guard hairs add drag to the fur slowing down the fly-back and can add coarseness to the fur. Having Red Eyed Whites in the background of Havanas can cause detrimental damage to fur and color.

It is up to an individual breeder what they keep as breeders, but when selling the seller should be up front about what might be in the background of prospective rabbits being sold as breeders. Most importantly having odd varieties and fur types ruins the integrity of the breed when selling to prospective new breeders. It cannot be a buyer beware situation. Most new breeders get a trio or a pair to start their lines. If the prospective breeder buys rabbits with REW (Red Eyed White), satinized or other characteristics that are not part of the Havana breed these undesirable can lead to unshowable bunnies in the litter. These unshowable rabbits might lead to discouragement of the breeder. If some of the showable bunnies are kept these might be carriers and their problem will be never ending.

Yes, some breeders use other breeds to bring hybrid vigor into the breed, but care must be taking to ensure these characteristics like satin or rex fur are not infused into the Havana itself. The same must be considered of REWs. To not cull these from the line only perpetuates fur and color problems when selling the rabbits.

Some of the last conventions and nationals have seen high numbers of Havanas. For the future of the Havana as breeders the Standard of Perfection should always consider to keep the integrity of the breed.

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MEDICALLY SPEAKING...

MANAGEMENT OF DIARRHEA

Tiffany Bohlmann, DVM

There are lots of different causes of diarrhea in rabbits- way too many causes to get into in this article! However, in most instances the actual CAUSE of the diarrhea doesn't matter- it's the fact that the rabbit has the diarrhea that is important, and most causes of diarrhea in rabbits can be managed the same way. In this article I'm going to address two different diarrheas "scenarios"- diarrhea with the animal STILL eating and diarrhea with the animal NOT eating.

Diarrhea when the animal is still eating

So what do we do when the rabbit is still eating and drinking and acting normally, but has a bit of runny stool? There are LOTS of old timey remedies- one of my favorites is to put dry wall (the regular kind that isn't treated in any way) in there with them- as they chew on it the substance in the drywall will help stop a mild case of diarrhea. My personal favorite "home remedy" is rolled oats. However, the advice I most often give for mild, transient diarrhea is to feed lots of hay. Hay provides long-stem fiber which is important in letting the GI system work normally. Also, consider treating the individual rabbit or even the entire herd for coccidia – this is a common cause of diarrhea in rabbits. For methods of treating for coccidiosis please see one of my other articles. So, to review, mild cases of diarrhea where the rabbit is still eating, drinking, and acting normally is best treated with increased roughage in the diet (hay, hay, hay) and consider treating for coccidia.

Diarrhea when the animal is NOT eating

This is a much more serious situation, when the rabbit is not eating, not active, and otherwise looking "sick." With not taking in food or water while having diarrhea the rabbit is losing fluid at an increased rate while not replacing it, causing severe dehydration and, possibly, death. A rabbit can have diarrhea so bad that it doesn't have time to even void any before dying- this is caused "per acute" diarrhea and can result in sudden death. Any animal not eating and drinking with diarrhea is somewhat of an emergency. The key to these cases is to 1) get fluids into the animal, and 2) get the GI tract moving normally again. To that end we need to talk about ways to rehydrate and force feed. To rehydrate a rabbit with severe diarrhea the perfect solution is to give fluids under the skin- this is called subcutaneous (SQ) fluids. However, you can't just inject any old fluids under the skin – you need to get saline solution from your veterinarian or a livestock supply place and use sterile fluids, sterile syringes and needles. This really needs to be taught in person – try to find a person to teach you how to do this. It's easy. If you can't find a way to get SQ fluids then you need to try to rehydrate by mouth – get pedialyte, or Gatorade/poweraid or even plain water and use a syringe without a needle or a plastic eye dropper to put fluids in the rabbit's mouth slowly. Don't put more in until they swallow. Get as much fluid into them as possible 2-4 times a day. Now for food. Ideally, find Critical Care for Herbivores (from the Oxbow company) and force feed that to a sick rabbit 2-4 times a day. If Critical

Care is not available, then put some rabbit pellets in a blender with some water and blend it until liquid enough to go through a syringe without a needle. I also recommend using antibiotics in a rabbit with severe diarrhea – I like to use Baytril at 11 mg/lb once to twice a day.

If you can get the animal eating on their own again that's half the battle. The most important thing in treating diarrhea is to keep the animal hydrated- dehydration can cause death a lot more quickly than not eating. If you can correct dehydration and get some food down the rabbit you have a good chance of pulling the animal through.



MEDICALLY SPEAKING... INTESTINAL PARASITES

Tiffany Bohlmann, DVM

There is a saying in veterinary medicine... “If there are lots of way to treat something either they all work or none of them do”. I firmly believe this saying, as I encounter examples a lot. When talking to other rabbit breeders that know I’m a vet many topics come up routinely. They include but are not limited to discussions about sneezing rabbits, diarrhea, worms, antibiotics, and “why is this rabbit doing that?” Now, there are lots of answers to these topics, but as a professional the only “correct” answers to me are those that are supported by data and evidence collected in a scientific manner. Now I’m not saying that Granny’s old remedy doesn’t work... there are lots of home remedies that many people swear by. However, when people ask me I am going to give them the answers that science has given me because that’s how I was trained. So those are the answers I am going to write about. I’m not saying “natural” remedies don’t work, but for me to believe one there has to be evidence. So anyway...

Today we’re going to talk about the topic of intestinal parasites. Many people ask me about intestinal parasites, when to worm, how often to worm, and what to worm with. Rabbits can get many types of intestinal parasites- *Obelisks cuniculi* (stomach worm), *Nematodirus leporis* (small intestine), *Trichostrongylus calcaratus* (small intestine), *Passalurus ambiguus* (rabbit pinworm), *Dermatoxys veligera* (cecum), *Trichuris leporis* (cecum and large intestine), *Taenia pisiformis* (one of many possible tape-worm species), *Eimeria stiedae* (coccidia), *Eimeria irresidua*, *E. magna*, *E. media*, *E. perforans* and others (more coccidia), *Baylisascaris procyonis* (raccoon roundworm), and many more. However, only two of these intestinal parasites are COMMON in domestic rabbits. This means that unless an unusual exposure incident occurs that the others are RARE and/or NOT SEEN IN NATURE. So practically speaking, we only have to worry about two of these in “real life”. Those two are *Passalurus ambiguus* (rabbit pinworm) and the *Eimeria* species. (rabbit coccidia).

Passalurus ambiguus (rabbit pinworm) is a very common intestinal parasite of rabbits. It is transmitted easily by the rabbit eating contaminated food or water (or something while in the hole of a show table) and is commonly an incidental finding during a necropsy or a fecal examination. Usually infected rabbits show no clinical signs, though anecdotal weight loss, unthriftiness, and/or loin hollowness has been report-

ed. Sometimes adult worms can be seen in a dropping pan or manure pile, though it is common to mistake maggots for Pinworms if the owner is not familiar with maggots. Treatment is by either piprazine in the water or fenbendazole for five days.

Eimeria spp is a group of coccidia that will infest rabbits. Coccidia are not worms, but protozoal parasites. Coccidia can inhabit the liver (hepatic coccidiosis) or the intestine (intestinal coccidiosis). Coccidia also can be a semi-normal inhabitant of the large intestine and are a very common incidental finding on necropsy or fecal flotation exam that is not necessarily causing clinical signs. Also, if there is another illness or disease causing immune system suppression coccidia can cause more severe disease by increasing diarrhea and/or contributing to dehydration. Sanitation is very important to controlling coccidia and cages should be sanitized when moving new animals into cages that have housed infected animals. Bleach (1 part to 10 parts water) or ammonia is an effective disinfectant to use against coccidia. Treatment includes amprolium (Corid), sulfaquinoxaline, and sulfadimethoxine.

People often ask me also if there should be a particular deworming schedule they should keep their rabbitry on. Personally, I do not routinely deworm my rabbits. I don't seem to have problems with coccidia and I never see Pinworms in the feces. However, to each their own... If you're going to deworm your whole herd routinely I would suggest using Piprazine in the water once to twice a year. Also, one last note- ***Ivermectin, though used very commonly as a dewormer in rabbits, is NOT effective against common intestinal worms of rabbits.*** Ivermectin is a very effective treatment for topical parasites like ear mites and fur mites, but not for intestinal parasites. However, that is a topic for another article...

Bit of Wisdom:

"Don't sell anything you wouldn't show yourself";

Tanya Zimmerman, HRBA Club Secretary

Did you know:

Black is the most dominant color

Chocolate is recessive to black

Blue is the dilute of black

Lilac is the dilute of Chocolate

SHOWING HAVANAS

HAPPY HAVANAS HAVE....

2012 Judges Conference

California State Convention

Julie Spier & Dera Moorhead

Presentation Highlights:



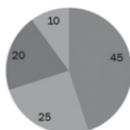
Show Sparkle! "mink of the rabbit family"



Standard

Points for color and fur are very important!

- Type
- Color
- Fur
- Condition



- Type
- Color
- Fur
- Condition

Comment Cards

- Compact: short, tapering slightly
- Top line is a smooth continuous curve over the center of the hips
- High point
- Body full, smooth, and well rounded
- Balance
- DEPTH = WIDTH

Varieties

Color is an extremely important characteristic of the Havana breed

- Bittersweet Chocolate
- Broken Snow
- Deep Blue Sea
- Black Coal



Broken Color Note

- For broken pattern:
 - 20 points for color
 - 5 points for pattern
 - Both ears, eye circles, butterfly
 - Toenails white, color, or combination
 - Fault: more than 50% color
 - DQ: less than 10% color



Happy Havanas Wear A Lustrous Fur Coat

- ↳ Flyback
- ↳ Fur to be soft, dense, and lustrous
- ↳ Medium length
- ↳ Guard hairs are to be slightly coarser in texture than the undercoat
- ↳ LUSTER! Glossy appearance
- ↳ Texture: how it feels
- ↳ Density: how thick it is

Havanas have Luster, not sheen

Havana	Satins and Mini-Satins
↳ Luster part way down hair shaft	↳ Hollow hair shaft allowing light in
↳ Fur slightly longer	↳ Reflects light = shiny
↳ Not as dense as Satins	↳ Ivory cast to white areas
↳ Soft texture and luster	↳ Shiny all over
↳ Even length coat	↳ Soft undercoat
↳ Slightly longer guard hair	↳ Dense and shiny = sheen

Havanas have Luster, not sheen

Luster

ARBA states "the brightness and brilliance of fur"

- ↳ FEELS LIKE A

↳ TICKLE

Sheen

ARBA states "having a glass-like, translucent hair shell with the ability to reflect light"

- ↳ FEELS LIKE

↳ BUTTER

So ...

- ↳ Compact Type
- ↳ 4 varieties
- ↳ Color and fur most important
- ↳ Flyback coat
- ↳ Lots of Luster



THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MINI SATINS AND HAVANAS

Amanda Wampner, Convention Group Winner-Havana

There has been some mention of the difficulty recognizing Mini Satins and Havanas and also the display of Havanas with sanitized fur. I thought I would put together some facts to help explain some of the main differences between the breeds to help others understand.

One of the more obvious differences between the Mini Satins and Havana is breed size. Full grown Mini Satins can weigh a maximum of 4.12 pounds, whereas the full grown Havana can weigh a maximum of 6.08 pounds. With the Mini Satins still being a newer breed sometimes they hit the senior weight much earlier than they should and often times the true seniors by age, will be overweight. According to the breed standard, the two breeds have approximately a 2-pound weight difference for a maximum senior weight.

Head and Ears

Mini Satins have a bolder head with short ears. The Mini Satin ear length has a maximum length of 3 ¼ inches. Havanas have no restrictions on ear length. Havanas tend to have longer ears on a narrower head. Both carry their ears erect.

Fur

Another key determining factor is fur. Satin fur has a soft undercoat that makes the coat dense and shiny. The shine is called sheen, which is only present in two breeds, Satins and Mini Satins. The Satin fur has a hollow hair shaft which allows light to travel in creating the sheen. The absence of sheen is a disqualification. The coarser guard hairs of Satin fur create a protective layer over the undercoat.

The Havana coat is not as dense and slightly longer in length. The fur of the Havana does have a soft texture and also luster. Luster is not the same as sheen. Luster is a slight shine to the fur. Havanas have an even length coat whereas Satin fur has a longer guard hair. Comparing between the two breeds there should be an obvious difference. The Mini Satin has an obvious sheen factor.

Overall, I think if you are well aware of the breed standards for both breeds it should be easy to determine the difference between them. If there was a poor representation of either breed, it may be a little more difficult to acknowledge the difference.

The Mini Satins have actually been around for over 30 years. They were recognized by the "Satinettes." I know there is some concern that once more of the varieties of Mini Satins pass, the harder it will be to tell between the breeds. I have personally raised both breeds and don't believe it will be difficult to see the differences on quality animals.

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BASIC KEYS TO SUCCESSFUL RABBIT SHOWING AND RAISING

Amanda Wampner, Convention Group Winner

✓ Start with quality stock

One of the most important things is to start out with great foundation stock. It's worth the money to start out right. Work on building your own "blood lines". Try to work with quality does and 1 or 2 really nice herd bucks. Line breeding will give you more consistency. Once you get your herd built up, learn your lines.

✓ Breeding

It's important to keep your does producing. Rabbits are meant to breed year round and good quality does will do excellent in most circumstances. Keep does that milk litters well. Keep rabbits with correct body type and fur structure. Work to improve minor faults through breeding in your herd.

✓ Culling

Cull early for basic disqualifications and faults, this gives the does more milk to feed the rest of the litter. Cull again for really bad body faults around 6 weeks. If you have to think whether to keep a rabbit or not, it's not worth keeping.

✓ Care

By far the most important thing is care of the rabbits. They always need to have fresh water. Daily feeding of the proper amount of feed for

the breed. Ventilation is a key factor to a healthy herd. During summer, have barn fans to keep the air moving. Open doors all the way to allow outside air in. Make sure to keep your barn cleaned weekly.

✓ **Deworming**

A major factor for conditioning is deworming. Spring and fall is a good time to do it. The safest thing to use is deworming paste. You just put a pea size amount in the rabbit's mouth.



SECRETS TO SUCCESS ON HOW TO CONDITION SHOW RABBITS

By Amanda Wampner

The most important factors of conditioning

- Water
- Feed
- Environmental
- Genetics
- Caging
- Breeds

PROTEIN in Feed

Protein is made up of amino acids which form building blocks for muscle, blood and fur. Protein is very important in all stages of growth. Factors such as litter size, weight gain and coat appearance are directly affected by the quality of protein consumed. A higher protein ration, such as 18% or 16%, is recommended when more litters per year are desired or when rabbits are being conditioned for show.

The bacteria in the rabbit's cecum produce proteins which are of high nutritional value to the rabbit. In fact, about 25 percent of the adult rabbit's daily protein intake comes as a result of this process. Although the rabbit makes very efficient use of protein sources it receives, the protein must be of high quality to start with. This means that it must provide the essential amino acids for the rabbit. Having these essential amino acids in the diet assures that young, growing rabbits and high-producing does will receive proper nutrient fortification for rapid growth, development and lactation.

A rabbit will eat approximately 3 to 4 percent of its body weight daily. A well-formulated and well-manufactured pellet is the foundation for any good rabbit nutrition program. The pelleting process enables the manufacturer to combine many ingredients into one package which provides the most complete nutrition possible. Included is a carefully formulated vitamin and mineral supplement that completes the nutritional package. Rabbits do not have a need for any other source of food but a complete pellet. Some choose to use supplements and additives. It is all up to the breeder. Some breeders choose to feed hay on a regular basis for a little extra additive and to change up the diet a little for the rabbits. Remember that water is the absolute most important part of any animal's diet and is the major factor for conditioning and growth.

Reading a feed tag

This information should be on your feed tag:

- Feed name
- Company name and info for contacting
- net weight
- purpose of the feed
- directions for feeding
- guaranteed analysis
- ingredient listing

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HOSTING A HAVANA NATIONAL SHOW

Tanya Zimmerman, HRBA Club Secretary and National Show Host

When I was asked to do this article for the guidebook, I was excited to be able to pass on my knowledge and experience onto others. I have organized 2 National shows in Wisconsin, one in 2007 and one in 2015.

The first step in hosting a National Show is obtaining your host club's support along with enough members/volunteers to assist with getting everything planned and organized. Your group needs to consider the activities they would like to see occur if you would decide to host a National Show. Be sure everyone has a designated job to spread the work of planning out to all of the volunteers.

Once you have your group together, go to the Havana Website (havanarb.org- changing to havanarb.net) and download the National Bid form. This form has all the items you need answered to present your bid. Most items on this form are self-explanatory but there are a few items to take into consideration when completing the form to host.

Location: In the past, the Havana National has been run with an all-breed show, which is how I organized the National in 2007; but with the Havana breed numbers growing we decided to do it as only specialty shows. With that choice I located a another specialty club who would be willing to share expenses and concentrated on a location that would suite the size of the Havana breed and the other club.

Number of Shows: Your club will need to determine how many shows to want to run. If you are holding it with an all-breed show you would only have the 1 show or if you choose to run several specialty shows along with the National, how many would you want to do? A lot of exhibitors like the option to enter several shows to make the drives worthwhile while others would be happy just entering in only the national.

Food Stand: This is not on the bid form but something very important to think about. Do you have enough man power to do your own kitchen or do you need to hire a 4-h club or something to run it. Some locations will not give you a choice and it will be whatever vendor is using the kitchen space for events.

Cooping: Your club will need to decide if you are going to have required or optional cooping. In my experiences exhibiting at Nationals that are held with all-breed shows, having cooping is the best option as if you are short a rabbit you can check the cooping area for the missing rabbit; whereas if you are doing a specialty show, you can go with optional cooping as I have done in both 2007 & 2015. With being

the only breed in the building all the exhibitors know what is going on and can watch the classes being judged to know when to put up their rabbits.

Hotels: It's best to pick out a headquarters hotel and get a rate special for the exhibitors. Definitely list other options with prices but most will want to go to the headquarters to stay.

Judges: I have found getting good quality local judges to judge the National show work best. This keeps your judging expenses lower with an unknown entry number at the time of booking your judges. If you are looking at having specialty shows, you can usually get a judge that came to exhibit in the National Show. These judges usually are willing to not enter in the specialty shows to help them with traveling expenses to come to the National Show.

Entries: In 2007, we had only day of show entries which worked out well since we were a smaller group of breeders; but since the acceptance of the Brokens our club has grown in leaps and bounds. For 2015, I found that having a pre-entry was our best option so you know approx. numbers coming to the show. We did however open it up to having day of show entries but at double the pre-entry cost.

Sellers Class: Most clubs include this in their bids. The benefit is having this in your bid is you get to use ½ of the Nationals Sellers class proceeds from the prior year. These funds are yours to help your club purchase awards. If your club chooses not to have this as part of your bid, then these funds would not be available to you and will carry over to the following years host club. Per the constitution currently, the next years host club is responsible for running it so it would not be extra work for you on the day of your show.

The second big item to hosting a National Show is what kind of awards are you going to have. You need to order BOB/BOS. BOV, BOSV, Best Fur awards for both open and youth. I have found getting unique yet useful awards have been the biggest hit with the exhibitors. The host club is also responsible to purchasing the display awards for each variety open and youth; however the HRBA pays for these. The reason for this is the host club can purchase awards that go with the theme of the other awards.

The third item would be your show entry. How do you want to accept them? Do you use remark cards or just control sheets. I have found using just control sheets works the best. You can print these out prior to the show and just make changes as needed to them. With this your club can then allow e-mail entries which you can confirm receipt right away with. In turn, having a PayPal account saves you time waiting for payments to arrive in the mail.

Set up is a big part of show; Once you get past this point everything goes fast. If you can do it during the day prior, you can get everything set up and still get a good night's rest for show day.

Cooping: By now you'll know how many you need to cooping. If you are doing a required cooped show it is best to put the rabbits in the coops by class order so if needed you could find a missing rabbit fast, however if you are doing an optional cooped show I prefer to coop the animals by exhibitor separating open and youth.

Judging Tables: You want to be sure you have enough tables for the large classes. You should have a minimum of 2 tables available for each judge with enough holding coops behind in case of overflow depending on your show entries.

Entry/Raffle Table: I like to put these tables right next to each other. With the raffle table close by anyone sitting at the entry table can sell tickets avoiding the extra man power to sit and hold down the raffle.

Show Day is now here; this is the day you have planned for so long! You need to get the building open up early enough for the exhibitors to get in and groom their rabbits or whatever they need to do. Do your best to get all the volunteers in their spots so the show can start on time. Have people at the entry table for any additions or substitutions your club as decided to allow. It's best to set a deadline as to when you want these changes in so you have a few minutes to finalize your entries before getting the control sheets or remark cards to your writers.

When is the right time for the Sellers Class? I prefer to have it immediately following the National judging. This way any members who only entered in the national are still available to either donate or bid on the rabbits. When planning the time to hold this auction, it is best to pick a time that will allow the next host club to earn as much as possible as ½ of these proceeds go to their show awards. Enough time will need to be allowed for the next host club to get a judge to look through the class and pick the sellers class winner. The donator of this Havana will get a free year's membership to the HRBA. You also need to allow enough time for perspective buyers to look through all of the rabbits.

During the show, I actually sit down and input show results as the classes are being judged. Once the show finished I had to just enter in the BOB and BOS winners and I was ready to print. With being able to print immediately exhibitors can see all their results and have legs available too. You are also saving your club postage since you can hand all of the results out.

Finally, it's banquet time! You need to be sure you plan the time to best fit the ending of your shows. I personally like the awards to be given out at the banquet. It brings the members to the banquet so we can all relax after a long day of showing. Exhibitors have the time to catch up with others they haven't seen for a while or chat with new exhibitors. Try to have a meal family friendly and also keep an eye on meal costs. Families get discouraged from attending if the cost of a meal for the entire family is too costly.

I hope you can take these tips and help your local Havana Club host a National in the future. Don't be afraid to give it a try, some things may not be perfect but it is a rewarding experience when the National Show is complete!

**I personally like the awards to be given out at the banquet.
It brings the members to the banquet so we can all relax
after a long day of showing.**

HAVANA AUCTIONS

Deb Morrison, Auction Committee Chairman

The Havana RBA has two distinct yet very important Havana Auctions. One is called the Sellers Auction which is held in conjunction with the National All Havana show, the other is the "Have a Havana" Auction, held during the ARBA Convention each fall.

Before I started writing this article, I was curious about how and when the Havana auctions started. After all, an article just describing the auctions seems a bit boring. So I made a few phone calls, a couple text messages, a few more phone calls and finally an email or two later, was able to start to put together a little bit of Havana history. I must say that I found a trail full of treasure.

The adventure starts with a phone call to the HRBA's historian, Rusty Schultz of Durham, MO, and coincidentally, the person we can credit with inception of the 1st Havana Auction. From Rusty's own account he had a desire to start an auction that could benefit the club. The club wasn't fully convinced of the idea, so Rusty offered to personally sponsor the auction and they accepted. After all these years, Rusty couldn't quite remember exactly what year the auction began but thought maybe it was in the early 80's. He did remember that the auction, called the "Sellers Class", was first held during the National Havana show in Quincy, IL and was won by Mr. L.D. Humbarger. The auction was a success and Rusty donated all of the proceeds back to the Havana club. Because of the success of the auction at the Spring National shows, it was only a few years later that the club would start holding an additional auction during the ARBA Conventions.

The next chapter of this story begins with Mr. L.D. Humbarger of Markle, IN. He and I spent about 20 minutes on the phone traveling down memory lane and revisiting Havana club history. L.D. told me that he had been in the rabbit business for 50 years, with the exception of a few years off when he served our county in the military. He explained that just this past summer he had made the decision that it was time to sell the remainder of his herd. Even though he is "up there" in years he has a remarkable memory. When I asked him about the first Havana auction, he wasn't sure of the exact date, but he did remember that it was in Quincy, IL. He also remembered that he had won BOB with a Black Jr. Buck whose ear # was L16 and Scott Williamson was the judge! Wow, I can barely remember where the spring national show was just 2 years ago. Now it may or may not seem important that L.D. won with a Black Havana, but the big story here is that this was the first Black Havana to win Best of Breed at a National show. For those of us who haven't been in the Havana world for a long time, we need to be reminded that Black Havana's were not the original variety and winning BOB with one was a big deal. L.D. then put his Best of Breed Black Jr. Buck into the Sellers Class, (which he won) and then it was auctioned off and purchased by Rusty Schultz. Before our phone conversation ended, L.D. told me about a Mr. Lee Owen Stamm, who had just passed away before this particular Spring National show. His wife recycled several of his trophies and donated them as awards for the Spring National show in Quincy. Mr. Stamm was known for donating the traveling trophy that was given each year at the Spring National show for the Best Display of Chocolates. Since his passing, it is not known how long this tradition continued, and any knowledge of it has since disappeared. As we wrapped up our discussion, L.D. told me that a few years back he had given a box of old Havana Newsletters and

Guidebooks to Yvonne Michaud of Mount Hope, KS, who at the time was President of the Havana club.

Chapter 3, a text to Yvonne Michaud. “Do you have any idea of when the 1st Havana Auction was”? It was just a short amount of time and a return text saying she had a box full of Havana Newsletter and Guidebooks that she would look through when she got home. She found several editions of the Havana Guidebooks, which really didn't have much historical information, but finally came across the 6th Edition published in 1967 which first spoke of the National All Havana show. In 1986, the 7th edition was printed and was dedicated in memory of Lee Owen Stamm. In the stacks of Havana Newsletters, Yvonne found that the National All Havana show held in Quincy, IL was in 1982 and also the first year that L.D. Humbarger was President of the Havana club. That newsletter also confirmed that Scott Williamson was the judge and that Rusty Schultz was the Show Chairman.

As I have stated previously, there are 2 Havana auctions each year. The first is called the Seller's Class. The Seller's Class is held during the National All Havana show and is organized and managed by the host club of the All Havana show for the following year. As per the HRBA's Constitution & By-Laws, Article 11, Section 11, the purpose of the Seller's Class is two-fold. 1. To generate capital for the next All Havana Show host club. 2. To provide good breeding stock to interested fanciers, therefore promoting the Havana Rabbit from all aspects. This same Section 11 also states several rules and guidelines designed to help those involved in this auction. Highlights include; rabbits must be entered in the regular show and be accompanied by an appropriate pedigree. Rabbits that are declared for the auction will be judged as one class and placed accordingly. The owner of the first place rabbit will be awarded a free one-year membership with the Havana RBA. The rabbits are then auctioned off to the highest bidder. Half of the proceeds go to the seller; the other half goes towards the following year's National All Havana show.

Our second auction, called the “Have a Havana” auction, is held in conjunction with the ARBA Convention show each fall. Even though this Havana auction had been around for many years, the name “Have a Havana” wasn't introduced until 2006. The HRBA held a contest asking members to submit their ideas to name this auction. The winner was Tanya Zimmerman of Clintonville, WI and she was fittingly awarded a \$50 credit for the auction. And just like the Seller's Class this auction also has a similar two-fold purpose. Article 13, Section 3 of the HRBA's Constitution & By-Laws states: 1. To generate capital for the Havana RBA. 2. To supply and provide good breeding stock to interested fanciers, therefore promoting the Havana Rabbit from all aspects. Additional general rules and guidelines are also listed in Section 3. The “Have a Havana” auction is managed by the HRBA's Auction Committee and proceeds are split 50/50 with the seller and the Havana club. In recent years, due to time and space restraints, we have had to limit the auction to 24 Havanas. There is also a limit of 2 rabbits per variety per exhibitor and only one of each of those 2 can be a buck. There is no limit on does. Generally, we'd like to have a total of 6 Havanas per variety and found that this gives a better selection and overall quality for prospective buyers to consider.

Both Havana auctions are a perfect place and tremendous opportunity to purchase excellent quality stock and new bloodlines from Havana Breeders from various parts of the U.S. From the perspective of the seller, these auctions are a great way to support the Havana RBA and help other exhibitors and new breeders with foundation

stock. There are many stories of those who purchased an auction rabbit that greatly improved their bloodlines and significantly improved their success on the show tables. So next time you're at a Spring National or ARBA Convention, come join the fun and support the Havana RBA auctions.

I would like to thank those who were instrumental in the production of this article; L.D. Humbarger, Yvonne Michuad, Rusty Schultz, Tanya Zimmerman, Brad & Katie Boyce, Mary Jo Kivi, and JoAnn Snodgrass. Your assistance has helped put the pieces of this puzzle together and saved me lots of money on ,,,,,,,,'s. Thank you, Thank you! And lastly, I welcome anyone who has additional information or stories to add to the history of these Havana auctions.

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RABBIT SHOWMANSHIP

Madelynn Yalowitz, Youth Convention BOB Winner

Rabbit showmanship is a contest often offered at local 4-H rabbit shows. Havana rabbits make a wonderful animal for this contest. I have used Havanas for showmanship since I started competing in this contest 8 years ago. Most are gentle and docile, making them a prime choice for a showmanship animal. Seeing other youth try to compete with flighty or large breeds has made me appreciate a calm and perfectly sized animal even more. Although Havanas are gentle and calm by nature, your showmanship animal needs to be worked with on a regular basis. Regular handling gets them used to being held, posed and flipped. One especially important area to work on is their comfort level being flipped and having their belly checked for bumps or abscesses. Another thing difficult for many rabbit is having his back feet pulled on and checked. If a rabbit is going to complain, that is usually the time it will happen. Working on these areas just a few minutes a day can make a big difference in a rabbit's comfort with the process. Along with preparing your rabbit, you must prepare your presentation. Using a showmanship score sheet is a good way to organize your presentation so that the judge does not miss anything you might tell them about your rabbit, and always remember to speak loud and clear.

As I have competed in showmanship contests, I have learned that the most valuable thing from the contest is always the judges' critique. Although you might not agree with their opinions and thoughts, their advice is the only way for you to improve. Looking over your score sheet after the contest allows you to see what you might have missed or forgotten in your presentation. It may be something as simple as looking at each toe individually or making sure the judge is able to see your rabbit's ear tattoo. Sometimes the judges are willing to answer questions about your score sheet after the contest is over, whether your questions are about how to improve or what you missed in your presentation, I have always found it very helpful to take advantage of their advice.



The most important thing in rabbit showmanship is knowledge about your rabbit breed. You must know facts about characteristics, faults, disqualification, varieties, weights, etc. This is why Havanas make a great showmanship animal. They are a breed that has only 4 varieties and does not get too complicated, but has enough standard characteristics so that you can make your presentation interesting. The judges almost always ask a few basic knowledge questions after you are done with

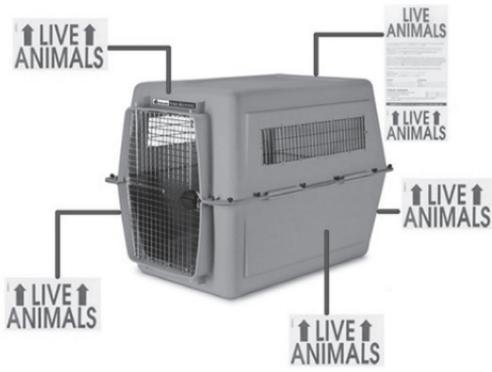
your presentation, either broad rabbit facts or breed specific, but being knowledgeable about your breed helps you answer these questions with no problem. As you get more experienced, adding history information about your breed is something that sets you apart from your fellow competitors, showing the judges you truly have an understanding of your rabbit breed. I simply study the Havana standard in the Standard of Perfection, look up history on the internet, and look for current information in other ARBA publications.

In showmanship, you should always work to improve your presentation every time you compete. This is a difficult goal, and one that I cannot say I have always accomplished. Working towards this goal has greatly improved my presentation over the years. Adding small things to my presentation every time has also made me more knowledgeable about the Havana standard. You can't help but learn to notice a rabbits' faults or strengths while you are presenting the animal to the judge. I always point out the strengths and weaknesses of the animal I am presenting and what I would like to see improved in the animal. This valuable skill transfers easily to making decisions on which Havanas you will be keeping in your breeding program, or be taking to a big show. The traits you are looking for in an animal almost become second nature. I think that regularly participating in showmanship has been instrumental in the improvement of my herd over the years.

Rabbit showmanship offers many benefits. It helps in developing your confidence, speaking ability, handling ability, and rabbit knowledge. It can be very intimidating for younger and new exhibitors, because standing in front a judge presenting yourself and your rabbit can be scary. The most important thing to remember in rabbit showmanship is to never get frustrated. As most of us have experienced, our rabbits don't always cooperate or we had a hard time remembering what to say next, but it is all part of the learning process. If you keep working at it and practicing, as the saying goes, "practice makes perfect" and I would also like to add "perfect is a lot easier with a Havana!"



FLYING WITH RABBITS & CAVIES



October 2014, Update January 2015

(Reprinted with permission from author Kathi Groves)

In preparation for the upcoming ARBA Convention or National spring shows, we encourage far away travelers to consider flying with rabbits & cavies rather than miss the event. This article is intended for use as a guideline only and not to be substituted for direct communication with your airline of choice.

In today's ever-changing world of requirements and restrictions it's no wonder that it is becoming more and more difficult to fly with pets let alone trying to explain why in the world you would be traveling with rabbits or cavies. For many of us, we travel these long distances twice a year in the spring and fall, to attend the ARBA Convention and our National breed shows.

The intent of this article is to clarify and familiarize ARBA members on how to avoid the difficulties one may experience when opting to fly domestically with rabbits/cavies. International travel is not addressed in this content although many of the guidelines are similar if not the same (contact airline reservations for details on international travel). This editorial is tapered toward traveling with multiple animals rather than one, which may fall under the "Carry-On" category. The options described within are the most common means of transport and are not intended to exclude other carriers or transporters that may be available. Keep in mind that all airlines have their own specific requirements and restrictions which are too lengthy to be listed here so topics have been generalized to cover the various airlines. It is always recommended to consult your airline of choice prior to purchasing tickets to discuss the particular details regarding travel requirements and restrictions when flying with rabbits/cavies.

The following 12 frequently asked questions are meant to inform and update ARBA members who may select air travel as their means of transportation to and from our National shows.

1) WHAT ARE MY CHOICES FOR AIR TRANSPORT WITH MULTIPLE RABBITS/CAVIES?

Checked Baggage: Rabbits/cavies fly in the belly of the plane on the same flight you are on. This option requires that you book space for a kennel on your flight. Speak to a reservations assistant regarding pet travel BEFORE you book your flight to ensure there is kennel space available. It is recommended to stay with the same airline on connecting flights as airlines do not transfer checked baggage to another air carrier unless they are affiliated however the pet travel regulations may not be the same which may result in an unfavorable outcome.

Air Cargo: Rabbits/Cavies may be flown as unaccompanied cargo. Cargo reservations must be pre-booked but are often not accepted prior to 1-2 weeks in advance with a minimum of 1 day before the desired flight. Most airlines also require a 24 hour re-confirmation before bringing the animals in for drop off. **UPDATE: Some airlines allow booking several months in advance**

2) WHAT IS THE COST TO FLY MULTIPLE RABBITS/CAVIES?

Checked Baggage: Cost varies between \$100-\$275 per one way travel for each kennel which may ONLY be paid at the airport at the time of check-in. **UPDATE: Alaska now allows on-line payment for kennels.**

Air Cargo: Rates vary with origin, destination and weight. Estimated cost for 100 lbs. may vary between \$250-\$600 per one way travel for each kennel. **Request "RODENT RATE" for Air Cargo (even though we know rabbits are lagomorphs).**

3) WHAT AIRLINE SHOULD I FLY?

Checked Baggage: The major airlines which accept more than two rabbits per kennel as checked baggage are Alaska and Delta. Specific requirements must be met and your departure/destination may play a part in your selection as not all airlines fly to all locations. Speaking from past experience, the easiest and least problematic is Alaska, although this is no guarantee that issues may not arise.

Air Cargo: The major airlines offering unaccompanied animal cargo are: Alaska, American, Air Canada, Continental, Delta and United.

4) MAY I FLY WITH RABBITS/CAVIES YEAR ROUND?

Checked Baggage & Air Cargo: Due to seasonal weather conditions, many airlines put restrictions on the times that animals are accepted as checked baggage and air cargo. During summer months, heat restrictions may be in effect from May to September and winter embargoes may be applied in certain geographical regions due to cold from November to March. A general rule for most airlines is: Animals may not fly as checked baggage or cargo if the weather is forecast to be: below 10 degrees F or above 85 degrees F.

5) HOW DO I BOOK A KENNEL FOR AIR TRAVEL?

Checked Baggage: First, find the flights you need but do not book them (you may go on-line to do this). ALL FLIGHTS MUST BE THE SAME AIRLINES or a connecting airline that transports animals with the same requirements. Once you have your itinerary, call reservations and request they check the flights to see if there is available room for the kennel size you will be traveling with. If there is room, book the flight and get a confirmation code. Only when you have a confirmation code can you THEN book the kennel (if you are required to book your flight online you must do so and then call reservations to book the kennel.) The reservations agent will then re-check for kennel space and ***IF***

it is still available, they will add it to your confirmation. Then and only then, will you be confirmed. I recommend you do all of this consecutively in the least amount of time. I have actually checked for kennel space, booked the flight then rechecked within 10 minutes and there was no longer room. YES THIS CAN HAPPEN! The key to success is to make your travel plans as early as possible before your date of travel. **UPDATE: To avoid problems, book your flight and kennel with a ticket agent over the phone.**

Air Cargo: Contact the Cargo department for your airline of choice. It is suggested to go on-line and familiarize yourself with the airline live animal cargo policies prior to booking a reservation. Many airlines offer an online animal shipping request form that can be filled out ahead of time and will answer the majority of questions Cargo will ask when making a reservation.

6) DO I HAVE TO TRAVEL MY RABBITS/CAVIES IN A KENNEL?

Checked Baggage & Air Cargo: *This is a question that brings about much concern.* In order to avoid POSSIBLE problems, it is recommended you travel with carriers INSIDE a kennel. All instructions per all the airlines refer to “kennels” and it only takes one agent to refuse you at the counter. In the past, we have been able to travel successfully with our standard wire carriers clamped together with a solid top, however that is now questionable. Just this past spring, two breeders missed their National show because they were refused at the counter even though they had traveled this way for years. Another breeder, in another airport, on the same day, flew through with no incident; same airlines, same rabbits, different agent. **Play it safe; travel in a kennel.** Most airlines are now prohibiting the use of plastic doors, locks or fasteners on the kennel and require metal nut & bolt fasteners; no zip ties, plastic snaps or clips even if the kennel was designed as such. It doesn’t do any good to arrive at the airport and say “I used to...” We must be pro-active, stay ahead of the game and be prepared to meet these shifting demands if we intend to travel by air with our rabbits/cavies. **UPDATE: You MUST use metal fasteners when attaching kennel top& bottom**

7) HOW MANY RABBIT/CAVIES MAY I TRANSPORT IN A KENNEL?

Checked Baggage: Depending on the airline, the size of the kennel you select may determine the number of rabbits/cavies allowed for transport. Although this should seem standardized, it is not and this is a problem when selecting checked baggage for travel. Some airlines allow for more animals per the larger size kennel, while some allow a flat amount per kennel regardless of the size. What is uniform is the size of the kennel. It is recommended to always book the “500” size kennel if the space is available (downsize if not). You may then choose to bring any size smaller (100 & 200 size kennels are available however not recommended for maximum animal capacity). Alaska Airlines checked baggage allows a maximum of 15 animals per 500 carrier (with a maximum weight of 150 lbs.) if it is compartmentalized and there is enough room for the animal to lie down, sit up and turn around. **UPDATE: Delta restricts maximum weight to 100 lbs.**

Kennel Size	#	Kennel Dimensions		
		Length	Width	Height
Intermediate	300	32"	22"	23"
Large	400	36"	24"	26"
XLarge	500	40"	27"	30"

Air Cargo: Air Cargo closely follows the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animal Regulations (LAR) manual. Per this manual, multiple animal may be carried in a kennel as long as there are separate compartments which meet specific regulations. For ex: a 500 kennel can accommodate two 8 hole carriers for a total of 16 rabbits/cavies. This allows for cavies or small breeds such as ND, PO or BP, as they meet the necessary requirements for space and weight. Medium size breeds such as Havana, Dutch etc., require larger compartments and may accommodate 10-12; less for larger breeds.

8) WHAT IS A HEALTH CERTIFICATE & HOW DO I GET ONE?

A health certificate is Veterinarian issued verification that the animals intended for travel are healthy and free of illness. A health certificate is required when shipping as cargo. While not all airlines require a health certificate for carry-on or checked pets, upon arrival, the certificate may be required by the state. Check with the airlines you are traveling with for their requirements. Health certificates **MUST** be issued 10 days before travel, including the return journey. All airlines reserve the right to refuse live animals as checked baggage and as cargo if the animal's health is in question and/or if the health of the animal may be jeopardized by extreme conditions.

Checked Baggage: Once you have successfully booked your flights & kennels, wait for "within 10 days before travel" to acquire a health certificate **IF IT IS REQUIRED**. This is something that can vary in cost depending on your area but if you have a vet that is familiar with health certificates they will work with you. Health certificate by state are available online or ask your veterinarian for one; fill them out in triplicate **BEFORE** you take the rabbits/cavies for inspection. Our local vet charges \$20 for the certificate plus an office visit. We try to get two or more breeders to go at the same time & the total cost to each of us is about \$60.00. Give one copy of the health certificate to the vet, one for your files and securely attach one copy to the top of the kennel on the day of travel.

Air Cargo: Health certificates are required for all Air Cargo shipments on all airlines. The same conditions for health certificates apply as noted in Checked Baggage.

NOTE: TO AVOID PROBLEMS BE SURE TO INCLUDE AN ADDITIONAL ACCLIMATION STATEMENT ON YOUR HEALTH CERTIFICATE STATING ANIMALS MAY TRAVEL IN TEMPERATURES 10 DEGREES OR MORE

9) HOW DO I PREPARE MY CARRIERS & KENNEL BEFOREHAND?

Checked Baggage & Air Cargo: Transportation Security Administration (TSA) will come to inspect the kennel and rabbits/cavies and if approved they will take them at that time. If the kennel or carriers test positive for residue, such as nitrates that are sometimes used in bomb making, you will be delayed. Farmers who recently handled fertilizer, hunters who fired weapons, those who use certain hand lotions and...YES... rabbit urine, can trigger the alarm. It is recommended to wash your items thoroughly before travel to avoid this possible delay. The outside of the kennel must be labeled with appropriate "live animal" stickers. The airlines will provide these for you but to move things along faster it is recommended to have this completed ahead of time. Carriers must be clean, leak-proof with a type of absorbent bedding made of material that is safe and non-toxic to the animal. Puppy pads are an excellent choice as they create no mess if TSA requires you to disassemble the carrier.

10) WHEN SHOULD I ARRIVE AT THE AIRPORT?

Checked Baggage: *It is suggested to arrive at the airport 3 hours ahead of your scheduled flight. The check in process between a knowledgeable reservations agent and TSA agent will be a minimum of 1 hour if things go well. Now factor in additional time for: un-knowledgeable agents, waiting in line, security check and boarding 30 minutes early. Generally, TSA will not take the rabbits/cavies sooner than 2 hours before the flight. Once the rabbits/cavies are turned over to TSA, you will proceed to the security checkpoint, then on to your gate for boarding. Better to be early and wait than to have your rabbits/cavies make the plane without you.*

Air Cargo: *Most airlines suggest arriving at the Cargo Terminal 2-3 hours ahead of the scheduled flight but no more than 4 hours in advance. Similar steps as noted in Checked Baggage are performed before you are allowed to leave.*

11) HOW WILL I KNOW MY KENNEL IS ON BOARD?

Checked Baggage: *When you check in with reservations, the agent will tag the kennel and give you an "animal on board" receipt: KEEP THIS! Upon boarding the plane tell the flight attendant you have a kennel on board and MUST have confirmation that it has made it on the plane. **Do not let the plane depart until you receive this confirmation.** If you have a connecting flight, repeat the boarding process. Remember when booking flights that require a plane change, allow enough time for the kennel to make the connection as well. **UPDATE: I select seats on the right side of the plane not over the wing in order to view cargo loading.***

Air Cargo: *After your reservation is made you will be given a confirmation number. Once your animals are on board, you will be able to track your shipment via the airline website or at the terminal with this number. The process is no different than tracking any other type of cargo.*

12) WHERE WILL MY KENNEL BE WHEN I ARRIVE AT MY DESTINATION?

Checked Baggage: *Upon arrival at your destination, go to Baggage Claim and locate the "Oversize Baggage" area. Generally, your kennel will arrive within 15-30 minutes.*

Air Cargo: *Whoever meets your unaccompanied animals on the receiving end will go to the Air Cargo Terminal of the selected airline. Proper identification and paperwork for proof of pickup should be in hand when they arrive to claim the kennel. Generally, your rabbits/cavies will be available for pick up within 30-45 minutes after the flight arrival. Most cargo departments will hold animals for a maximum of 2 hours after arrival. It is important to contact the cargo terminal directly in the event of a delayed pick up.*

Bit of Wisdom:

Fresh water is most important to rabbits' growth and condition

Amanda Wampner

Guide to Havana Posing

Photos of Judge
Brad Boyce



Practice posing with your show herd before the show. This training is important.

However, a technique used by some judges to calm excited show rabbits:



Compact Posing

- Set rear feet square and natural
- Bring front end back towards rear to achieve spinal curvature
- Difference between commercial/compact – compact will have shorter body giving impression of a tighter/rounder topline

Overstimulate them by posing and gently smoothing their fur and moving them into the correct position, with fairly rapid and firm hand movements. After several seconds of being “groomed” in this manner, most rabbits will freeze for a few minutes.

Posing Tips

- Be consistent and uniform
- Don't over pose or under pose – too tucked up or too stretched out
- Move and step back to evaluate
- Lines should be smooth and gradual
- Bring front back to curve spine
(credit to *Scott Rodriguez, ARBA judge #877, 2/22/12*)

Gently round out the hindquarters to set off the compact type.



Pose the Havana calmly working both ends of the rabbit to emphasize the compact type.



Be sure to adjust their “skirt” for those animals in full, lustrous coat.



Gently round out the hindquarters to set off the compact type.



Front feet in line with the eyes.



Use a flat hand to move the rabbit into the compact pose.



Front feet alignment.



Apply slight pressure to maintain the head and front feet position as the hindquarters are placed.



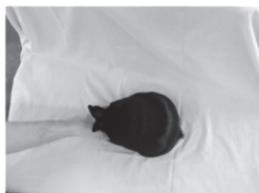
Posed Havana!



Be sure the feet are in their correct placement



View overtop.



Placement of the hind feet align with the hip.



Uniform coat with dark tips. Color extends down the hair shaft.



High point should be over the hip.



Double coated



Example of long guard hairs. Guard hairs that are noticeably longer than the undercoat, thick and uneven in length, are undesirable.



Desirable uniform guard hair slightly longer than the undercoat.



Bit of Wisdom:

“Remember to have FUN! I enjoy raising the rabbits and socializing with the people as much as I enjoy winning.”

Keith P. Burge, Club Director

HAVANA RABBIT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION



- Est. 1925 -

HAVANA RABBIT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

The Mink of the Rabbit Family

Benefits of Membership

Receive:

- Bi-monthly newsletter
- Havana Rabbit Breeders Association Guide Book
- Compete for National sweepstakes
- Receive breed awards at
 - ARBA National Convention
 - All Havana National Show
- Networking through breeders' directory
- National Havana Club Website: www.havanarb.org
 - Will be changing to: www.havanarb.net
 - Club information
 - Show information and results
 - BIS and RIS postings
- Member of the American Rabbit Breeders Association, Inc.
 - ARBA website: www.arba.net



HAVANA RABBIT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

CONTINUED EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIP

Committee Chair: Amanda Wampner

Application Requirements

- ~ Applicant must be a graduating high school senior or in their first year of continued education. There is no upper age limit to this scholarship.
- ~ Applicant must show proof of high school diploma or GED.
- ~ Applicant must show acceptance and enrollment in any type of post-high school educational institution.
- ~ Application must have had a minimum of three years of consecutive HRBA and ARBA membership at the time of application.
- ~ Applicant must show Havanas at a minimum of five HRBA and ARBA sanctioned shows for each year of membership.
- ~ Scholarship proceeds may be used for any accredited four-year college, two-year college, vocational or technical school.
- ~ Scholarship will be paid to the member after a transcript of first semester grades are received.
- ~ No scholarship application will be allowed from an applicant with a family member on the Scholarship committee at the time the application is considered.

Application Process

- ~ Member must fill out the HRBA application, which must be postmarked by 7/15 of submittal year to the current HRBA Secretary.
- ~ Application must be accompanied by a copy of a high school diploma or GED.
- ~ Application must be accompanied by 3 letters of recommendation, and at least 1 must be from a current ARBA judge.
- ~ Application will be reviewed by the scholarship committee and a decision will be made by October 1.
- ~ The winner will be announced at the HRBA meeting at the ARBA National Convention.
- ~ The scholarship can only be received one time, but the member may apply more than once.

ARBA CONVENTION NATIONAL SHOW WINNERS

OPEN

Date	Location	# shown	BEST OF BREED
1962	Tampa, FL	30	Lee Owen Stamm
1963	Sedalia, MO	56	Paradise Rabbitry
1964	Springfield, IL	86	K. O. Engler
1965	Pamona, CA	10 s, 9 blue 1st show ing	Lee Owen Stamm
1966	Louisville, KY	45s,9b	Lee Owen Stamm
1967		18s,11b	Walter Boamer
1968	Pueblo, CO	38s,20b	Lee Owen Stamm
1969	Calgory, Alberta, Ca	28	Bill Summers
1970	Syracuse, NY	24s,10b	Frank Becicka
1971	Albuquerque, NM	30c, 24b	Herb Davey
1973	Detroit, MI	66c,10b	Herb Davey
1974	Ventura, CA	106	Herb Davey
1975	Milwaukee, WI	75	Wilbur Wesche
1976	York, PA	46	John Weltevreden
1977	Houston, TX	26c,12b	Sal & Faye Licaardi
1978	Saginaw, MI	47c,8b	Al VonKompenberg
1979	Tuscon, AZ	197	George Sutherland
1980	Milwaukee, WI	31c,19b, 33 black 1st show ing	John Weltevreden
1981	Syracuse, NY	71	Wayne Case
1982	Seattle, WA	8	Mark & Tami Hanson
1983	Colorado Springs	105	Frank & Ethel Becicka
1984	Orlando, FL	51	Wayne & Judy Alexander
1987	Portland, OR		Wayne & Judy Alexander
1993	Tacoma, WA	56	Heidi Vanderwerff
1994	Tulsa, OK	203	L.D. Humbarger,IN
1995	Louisville, KY	177	Heidi Vanderwerff,
1997	Madison, WI		Juanita Carpenter
1998	Portland, OR		Heidi Vanderwerff
1999	Louisville, KY	196	Brad & Katie Boyce
2000	Columbus, OH	157	Brad & Katie Boyce BOG
2001	San Diego, CA		Brad & Katie Boyce
2002	Peoria, IL	216	Brad & Katie Boyce BIS
2003	Wichita, KS	249	Brad & Katie Boyce
2004	Providence, RI	135	Brad & Katie Boyce
2005	Indianapolis, IN	332	Lowell Trausch
2006	Ft. Worth, TX	221	Lowell Trausch
2007	Grand Rapids, MI	345	Amanda & Robbie Wampner BOG
2008	Louisville, KY	466	Brad & Katie Boyce
2009	San Diego, CA	230 1st brokens show n	Sandee & Erin Straight
2010	Minneapolis, MN	384	Blaine Hyde
2011	Indianapolis, IN	441	Brad & Katie Boyce
2012	Wichita, KS	469	Olivia Meyers/Shawn Smith
2013	Harrisburg, PA	430	Julie Spier BOG
2014	Fortworth, TX	505	Amanda & Robbie Wampner
2015	Portland, OR	279	Brad & Katie Boyce BIS

Color	BEST OPPOSITE OF BREED	Color
	Lee Owen Stamm	
	Walter Botamer	
	Wilbur Wesche	
Blue	Don Lovejoy	Blue
S & B	Lee Owen Stamm	S & B
Standard	Lee Owen Stamm	Blue
Blue	Frank Becicka	Standard
Blue	Earl Hord	Standard
Standard	Lee Owen Stamm	Blue
Chocolate	Herb Davey	Chocolate
	John Platt	
	Herb Davey	
	Herb Davey	
	John Weltevreden	
Blue	Herb Davey	Chocolate
	Wilbur Wesche	
	Herb Davey	
Chocolate	Lee Owen Stamm	Blue
Chocolate	Frank & Ethel Becicka	Chocolate
	Bunny Grove	
Chocolate	Buck & Candy Harris	Black
	Wayne & Judy Alexander	
	Wayne & Judy Alexander	
	Heidi Vanderwerff	
Black	L.D. Humbarger, IN	Chocolate
	Dean Delong	
Chocolate	Jane Burt	Black
Black	Ann Raymond	Blue
Black	Julia Rittenour	Black
Black	Tanya Malueg	Chocolate
	Brad & Katie Boyce	
Black	Brad & Katie Boyce	Black
Black	Brad & Katie Boyce	Black
Blue	Suzanne, Uno & Mary Jo Kivi	Black
Black	Johanna Christensen	Chocolate
Black	Kivi/Hemsath	Blue
Black	Carol Turansky	Black
Black	Amanda & Robbie Wampner	Broken
Broken	Amanda & Robbie Wampner	Blue
Black	Julie Spier	Chocolate
Black	Sara Carden	Black
Broken	Brad & Katie Boyce	Black
Chocolate	Julie Spier	Black
Black	Mike & Ryan Raab	Black
Broken	Kelsey Peirce Gomes	Black

ARBA CONVENTION	BEST IN SHOW	OPEN
2002	BEST IN SHOW- Black	Brad and Katie Boyce
2015	BEST IN SHOW- Broken	Brad and Katie Boyce

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ARBA CONVENTION NATIONAL SHOW WINNERS YOUTH

Date	Location	# shown	BEST OF BREED
1990	Tampa, FL	26	Lori Taber
1991	Pomona, CA	31	Branden Greenland
1992	Columbus, OH	31	Branden Greenland
1993	Tacoma, WA	19	Branden Greenland
1994	Tulsa, OK	51	Joshua Weber
1995	Louisville, KY	39	Stephanie Hanna
1996	Peoria, IL		
1997	Madison, WI		Matt Etherington
1998	Portland, OR		Scott Rudolph
1999	Louisville, KY		Chase Crafton
2000	Columbus, OH	82	Chase Crafton
2001	San Diego, CA		Chase Crafton
2002	Peoria, IL	92	Chad Weiss
2003	Wichita, KS	102	Erin Jones
2004	Providence, RI	67	R J & Ryan Raab
2005	Indianapolis, IN	115	Ashley Broady
2006	Ft. Worth, TX	58	Shahan, Atchley BIS
2007	Grand Rapids, MI	113	Elder & Atchley
2008	Louisville, KY	139	Heath Rush BIS
2009	San Diego, CA	95	Ryan Raab
2010	Minneapolis, MN	174	Cory Sobralski
2011	Indianapolis, IN	74	M Lloyd
2012	Wichita, KS	226	Jacob Bruckner
2013	Harrisburg, PA	198	Kersten Zimmerman
2014	Fort Worth, TX	187	Madelynn Yalowitz
2015	Portland, OR	33	Bryant & Becca Miller

ARBA CONVENTION**GROUP WINNERS**

2000	Group Winner – Black	Brad and Katie Boyce
2007	Group Winner – Black	Amanda & Robbie Wampner
2013	Group Winner – Chocolate	Julie Spier

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Color	BEST OPPOSITE OF BREED	Color
Chocolate	Lori Taber	Blue
Black	Branden Greenland	Black
Black	Lori Taber	Black
Black	?	Black
Chocolate	Joshua Weber	Chocolate
Black	Megan Gottschalk	Chocolate
	Laura Travis	
	Rachel Ulstrom	
	Jennifer & Julie Shahan	
Black	Laura Travis	Black
Chocolate	Sarah Logan	Black
Black	Erin Jones	Black
Black	Jennifer Pagel	Black
Black	Shahan, Atchley	Black
Black	Trevor Marquis	Black
Black	Michael Hughes	Chocolate
Chocolate	Heath Rush	Chocolate
Broken	Ryan Raab	Black
Broken	Miranda Tolsma	Blue
Black	T Vroman	Broken
Broken	B & B Miller/Miranda Tols	Blue
Broken	B & B Miller/Miranda Tols	Broken
Black	Liana Erenberg	Black
Black	Liana Erenberg	Black

ARBA CONVENTION BEST IN SHOW YOUTH

2006	BEST IN SHOW-	Black	Shahan, Atchley
2008	BEST IN SHOW-	Chocolate	Heath Rush

HRBA NATIONAL SPRING SHOW WINNERS

DATE	LOCATION	BOB
1995	Thurman, IA	Kim & Marty Hill
1996	Sedalia, MO	
1997	Coldwater, MI	Juanita Carpenter
1998	Sedalia, MO	Robert Taylor
1999	Albuquerque, NM	Juanita Carpenter
2000	Huchinson, MN	Julia Rittenour
2001	Salt Lake City, UT	Joyce Walker & Andrea Jeter
2002	Sedalia, MO	Rowbotham & Sanders
2003	Hutchinson, MN	Brad & Katie Boyce
2004	Pueblo, CO	Dera Oldofredi
2005	Sedalia, MO	Catherin & Myron Dinsdale
2006	Columbus, OH	Sam Smith
2007	Weyauwega, WI	Robbie & Amanda Wampner
2008	Grass Valley, CA	Leslie & Allison Tucker
2009	Bloomington, IL	Robbie & Amanda Wampner
2010	Sedalia, MO	Katie & Brad Boyce
2011	Reno, NV	Robbie & Amanda Wampner
2012	Columbus, OH	Larry Wagner
2013	Bloomington, IL	Robbie & Amanda Wampner
2014	Sedalia, MO	Robbie & Amanda Wampner
2015	Weyauwega, WI	Robbie & Amanda Wampner
2016	Canton, OH	Deb Morrison

OPEN

BOS

Larry & Laura Atkins

Juanita Carpenter

Rusty Schultz

Diane Edmonds

Julia Rittenour

Suzanne Kivi

Rowbotham & Sanders

Suzanne/Mary Jo/Raymond Kivi

Sara, Gary, Yvonne Michuad

Sara, Gary, Yvonne Michuad

Amanda Richison, Robbie Wampner

Brad & Katie Boyce

Cheryl McPherson

Erin & Sandee Sraight

Ryan Raab

Robbie & Amanda Wampner

Robbie & Amanda Wampner

Deb & Craig Morrison

Bob Bemis

Deb & Craig Morrison

Deb Morrison

HRBA NATIONAL SPRING SHOW WINNERS**YOUTH**

DATE	LOCATION	BOB	VARIETY
1995	Thurman, IA	Jennifer Sanders	
1996	Sedalia, MO		
1997	Coldwater, MI	Jonnie & Jamie Carpenter	
1998	Sedalia, MO	Michael Simon	
1999	Albuquerque, NM	Kelli Brothers	
2000	Hutchinson, MN		
2001	Salt Lake City, UT		
2002	Sedalia, MO	Megan Dubbart	
2003	Hutchinson, MN	Jennifer & Julie Shahan	
2004	Pueblo, CO	Kevin Spier	Chocolate
2005	Sedalia, MO	Amos Schultz	
2006	Columbus, OH	Julie Shahan & Cody Atchley	
2007	Weyauwega, WI	Cody Atchley/Charlie Elder	
2008	Grass Valley, CA	Clara Jefferson	Chocolate
2009	Bloomington, IL	Ryan Raab	Broken
2010	Sedalia, MO	Miranda Tolsma	Blue
2011	Reno, NV	Carson Gilroy	Black
2012	Columbus, OH	Nellie Brown	Black
2013	Jefferson, WI	Kersten Zimmerman	Black
2014	Sedalia, MO	Madelynn Yalowitz	Broken
2015	Weyauwega, WI	Bryant Miller/Miranda Tolsma	
2016	Canton, OH	Kersten Zimmerman	Black

Editor's note: If you have information to add to the list of winners please notify me.

BOS**VARIETY**

Julie Zoch

Christopher Mahar, MI

Elizabeth Clark

Tami Goldstedt

Amos Schultz

Jennifer & Julie Shahan

Kevin Spier

Chocolate

Amos Schultz

Troy Watkins

Cody Atchley/Charlie Elder

Rachel Freshour

Ryan Raab

Black

Heath Rush

Black

Greyson Gilroy

Chocolate

Clay Morrison

Blue

Kersten Zimmerman

Black

Tyler Zachare/Danika Berens

Blue

Bryant Miller/Miranda Tolsma

Mollie Judd

Black

ANNUAL SWEEPSTAKES CALCULATIONS

According to the HRBA Bylaws, Article 10, Section 1 Sweepstakes points will be tabulated by the following scale:

First Place = 6 times the number in the class

Second Place = 4 times the number in the class

Third Place = 3 times the number in the class

Fourth Place = 2 times the number in the class

Fifth Place = 1 times the number in the class

Best of variety = 1 point times the number in the variety

Best Opposite Sex of Variety = $\frac{1}{2}$ point times the number in the variety

Best of Breed = 1 point times the number in the breed

Best Opposite Sex of Breed = $\frac{1}{2}$ point times the number in the breed

Quality points will be tabulated by the following scale:

Best in Show = 4 points

Reserve in Show = 3 points

Best 4 Class = 3 points

Best of Breed = 4 points

Best Opposite Sex of Breed = 3 points

Best of Variety = 2 points

Best opposite Sex Variety = 1 point

Section 6 Sweepstakes points accumulated at the ARBA Convention and the All Havana Show will be tabulated by the following scale:

First place = 12 times the number in the class

Second Place = 10 times the number in the class

Third Place = 8 times the number in the class

Fourth Place = 7 times the number in the class

Fifth Place = 6 times the number in the class

Sixth Place = 5 times the number in the class

Seventh Place = 4 times the number in the class

Eighth Place = 3 times the number in the class

Ninth Place = 2 times the number in the class

Tenth Place = 1 times the number in the class

Best of Variety = 1 point times the number in the variety

Best Opposite of Variety = 1/2 point times the number in the variety

Best of Breed = 1 point times the number in the breed

Best Opposite Sex = 1/2 point times the number in the breed

Sweepstakes Awarded Annually

Year starts: August 1

Year ends: July 31

Open and Youth each compete for:

- Top 6 Exhibitors
- Top 3 Fur Exhibitors
- Top 3 Quality Point Winners in each Variety

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

HAVANA RABBIT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

UPDATED (2014)

ARTICLE 1 Name

Section 1 The name of this non-profit Association shall be the Havana Rabbit Breeders Association.

ARTICLE 2 Objective

Section 1 The objective of the Association shall be to promote and encourage the breeding of the Havana Rabbit, to develop and improve the Havana Rabbit, to maintain a standard of perfection for the Havana Rabbit, to advance and protect the interest of the members and breeders of the Havana Rabbit, to advise the advantages of the Havana Rabbit for food, fur and fancy, and to establish and maintain a well-organized central source of correct and reliable information about the Havana Rabbit.

ARTICLE 3 Membership

Section 1 Any person of good character and reputation may become a member upon payment of one year's dues. The Board of Directors reserves the right to accept or reject any application for membership or renewal.

Section 2 Application for membership shall be made in writing to the Secretary, and must be accompanied by membership dues.

Section 3 Membership in the Association shall be acknowledged by the membership card, issued by the Association, and signed by the Secretary, and shall date from the time of such acknowledgment, terminating one year later. Each member shall be provided with a copy of the Havana Guide Book and Standard and one year's subscription to the Havana Rabbit Breeders Newsletter.

Section 4 The membership fee and dues shall be fixed in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE 4 Disciplinary Actions

Section 1 Charges of misconduct of a member shall be made in writing to the Secretary. They shall be considered with the defense of the member and the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may by a two-thirds (2/3) vote, suspend or expel the member.

Section 2 Any person expelled, suspended or otherwise rejected shall not be eligible for reinstatement for a period of at least one year, and then only upon approval of the Board of Directors.

Section 3 Any officer or director who shows lack of interest in his official duties, who fails to answer correspondence of club business matters shall be requested by the President to resign his office. If said officer or director fails to do so the board of directors by a two thirds (2/3) vote shall declare the office vacant. It is then the duty of the President to appoint a new officer or director to fill the unexpired term.

ARTICLE 5 Officers

Section 1 The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer and (9) Directors, and shall constitute the Board of Directors.

Section 2 All officers shall be elected by popular vote of the membership according to the By-Laws.

ARTICLE 6 Amendments

Section 1 This Constitution may be amended by a three-fourth (3/4) majority vote of those casting a mail-in ballot.

Section 2 All members are to be notified in writing of the proposed amendment or amendments, and furnished with a ballot at least thirty (30) days prior to the closing of the polls.

ARTICLE 7 Affiliation

Section 1 This association shall be affiliated with the American Rabbit Breeders Association.

Section 2 Any Sate, Regional or local Havana Rabbit Specialty organization in the United States, Canada, Mexico, or United States Territory whose objectives are in accord with those of this association may affiliate with this association by following the directives set forth in the By-Laws.

BY-LAWS of the Havana Rabbit Breeders Association

ARTICLE 1 Annual Meeting

Section 1 The Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held in the city and at the time designated by the Board of Directors, usually at the site of the Annual American Rabbit Breeders Association Convention and Show, time slot set by the Convention Committee.

Section 2 At all meetings of the Association, seven (7) members shall constitute a quorum. No person shall act as proxy for any other.

ARTICLE 2 Order of Business

Section 1 1. Roll Call or signing of the Register

2. Reading of the minutes
3. Report of the Board of Directors
4. Report of the Secretary-Treasurer
5. Report of Committees
6. Reading of Communications
7. Unfinished Business
8. Select Judge for following years Convention
9. New Business
10. Discussions, Good of the Order
11. Adjournment

Section 2 Article 2, Section 1 of these By-Laws may be amended or suspended at the Annual Meeting by a majority of the membership present.

ARTICLE 3 Rules of Order

Section 1 The Rules contained in “Roberts Rules of order Revised” shall govern this Association in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the By-Laws or Special Rules or Order of this Association.

ARTICLE 4 Elections

Section 1 Any member wishing to become a candidate for any elective office shall file a petition. These forms may be available on the official Havana website or from the Secretary.

The nominating petition shall be completed by a member showing the member’s name and the office for which the member desires to be a candidate, be signed by the member and at least five (5) additional members of this association in good standing. The member shall include an article for the newsletter about why the member wishes to run for this office. No member shall be nominated for more than one elective office.

The petition shall be returned to the secretary postmarked by July 1.

Section 2 Between August 1 and September 1, the official ballot shall be issued by the Secretary and shall contain the names of all petitioners filing accurately completed forms. Said ballot shall also contain nominees for ARBA Convention Judges.

Section 3 Ballots shall be returned in an enclosure or envelope or envelope provided by the HRBA with the Election Chairperson’s name as the mailing address

and the HRBA Secretary's name as the return address. No name or identifying mark shall appear on or in the ballot or envelope. The Ballot shall be received and opened by a committee of three (3) appointed by the President. Ballots must be received by September 15. No member of the election committee can be elected to office.

Section 4 The member receiving the largest number of votes shall be declared elected to that office.

Section 5 The Secretary-Treasurer shall notify the member of their election prior to October 10th.

Section 6 The President, Vice President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected for terms of three (3) years.

Section 7 Nine (9) Directors shall be on the Board of Directors. The Directors shall be elected for a term of three (3) years each, terms so arranged that three (3) Directors are retired each year.

Section 8 The President and three (3) Directors shall be elected one year. The Vice President and three (3) Directors shall be elected the second year. The Secretary-Treasurer and three (3) Directors shall be elected the third year. Thus the terms of office are so arranged that one officer and three (3) Directors retire each year.

Newly elected officials shall take office following the general membership meeting held during the ARBA National Convention and Show.

Section 9 The President shall make appointments to fill vacant offices to complete the unfinished term.

Section 10 Havana members are to vote for their preference for ARBA Convention Judges. Members will vote to approve or disapprove each nominated judge. The judges receiving a fifty percent (50%) approval vote shall be contacted in the order of the number of votes received (highest number of votes being contacted first) and asked to judge at their first available date. If additional judges are required for an upcoming ARBA Convention, the Secretary shall contact judges from the most recent vote in an order based on the number of approval votes received (highest number of votes being contacted first) until the required judging slot(s) are filled.

ARTICLE 5 Duties of Officers

Section 1 PRESIDENT: The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association, act as chairman of the Board of Directors, appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, call special meetings of the Association or of the Board of Directors, fill all present vacancies of his term and that extended terms to be voted on, perform such other duties as pertain to the office.

Section 2 VICE PRESIDENT: The Vice President shall perform the duties of the President in his absence, or in case of his or her inability to act.

Section 3 SECRETARY: The Secretary-Treasurer shall as Secretary conduct the general correspondence of the Association, send out all notices of meetings of the Association and of the Board of directors, keep on file all letters received together with a copy of all letters sent out, shall act as Secretary of the Board of Directors and shall keep all minutes of all meetings. The Secretary shall be publisher and editor of the bi-monthly Havana Club Newsletter, tabulate and publish current sweepstakes points in the Havana Newsletter.

Section 3a The President, with the approval of the executive board, can appoint an editor for the Havana Club Newsletter to work closely with the Secretary in reporting the business of the club.

Section 4 TREASURER: The Secretary-Treasurer shall, as Treasurer, collect all money due the Association and shall pay from the funds of the Association such claims as are properly authorized and approved, shall furnish to the President a satisfactory bond covering the maximum assets of the Association when requested to do so by the Board of Directors, the bond shall be paid for by the Association, shall notify a member by mail or e-mail at the last known address at least thirty (30) days before his or her membership expires, and if not paid within thirty (30) days after due date shall drop his or her name from the membership. The Secretary-Treasurer is to have a financial report in each issue of the newsletter. The financial report is to have all income and expenses broken down by category for ease in membership reading and comprehension.

Section 5 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: The Board of Directors shall carry out the instructions of the Association, shall authorize expenditures (but no expenditure shall be authorized beyond the assets of the Association), shall make rules as may be necessary to conduct the affairs of the Association, and handle any other matter for the Association between regular meetings.

ARTICLE 6 Standing Committees

Section 1 The Election Committee shall consist of three (3) members, their duty shall be to receive and count the ballot for general election and to notify the Secretary-Treasurer of the results within ten (10) days after closing of the polls.

Section 2 Constitution and By-Laws committee shall consist of three (3) members. Their duty shall be to maintain continuous study of the constitution and by-laws, and to advise the Board of Directors at such time when revisions or additions need to be made.

Section 3 Standard Committee shall consist of five (5) members. Their duty shall be to maintain study of the standard, to receive any and all requests for a working standard, for a new variety, and to notify the Board of Directors of any and all proposed revisions or additions. If said revision or addition is approved by majority of the membership it shall be the duty of this committee to submit them to the American Rabbit Breeders Association Standard Committee with the recommendation that such changes be adopted.

Section 4 Guide Book committee shall consist of five (5) members. It shall be their duty to publish and edit the Havana Breeders Guide Book.

Section 5 Auction Committee for the ARBA Auction shall consist of three (3) members. It shall be their duty to set the rules for the ARBA Convention Auction not addressed in any other section of these by-laws.

Section 6 Special Committees, at any time deemed advisable by the President or authorized by the Board of Directors a special committee may be appointed by the President and given a specific assignment, at completion of its assignment the committee will disband.

ARTICLE 7 Dues

Section 1 The annual membership dues of the Association shall be: 1 year \$8.00, 3 years \$20.00 for adults (over 18). Husband/Wife 1 year \$11.50, 3 years \$29.50. Family membership at same address 1 year \$11.50 plus \$3.50 for each youth, 3 years \$29.50 plus \$9.00 for each youth. Youth 1 year \$6.00, 3 years \$14.50 (through 18 years of age). Foreign Membership add \$5.00 to each of the above. Youth members have all the rights and benefits except voting privileges.

Section 2 Life memberships are available to adult members for \$100.00 Husband and Wife for \$175.00.

Section 3 Honorary Life Memberships are awarded at the Annual Meeting. The guidelines for awarding these memberships are as follows:

1. Ten to fifteen years a member of the Havana Rabbit Breeders Association.
2. Selected by the Board of Directors
3. Chosen for outstanding services to the Havana Rabbit Breeders Association.

ARTICLE 8 Commissions and Salaries

Section 1 Secretary-Treasurer shall be allowed as a salary fifty cent (\$.50) of each member's yearly dues payable annually, and one dollar (\$1.00) for each sanction completed, and seventy-five cents (\$.75) for each show report posted, payable quarterly.

Section 2 For services rendered on behalf of the Association when the Annual Meeting shall be held at the American Rabbit Breeders Association Convention & Show, the President, or his/her pro tem shall be compensated \$50.00 provided they are in attendance for the Annual Meeting.

Section 3 For services rendered on behalf of the Association when the Annual Meeting shall be held at the American Rabbit Breeders Association Convention & Show, the Secretary-Treasurer shall receive the sum of fifty dollars (\$50.00) for attendance at each Annual Meeting.

Section 4 The editor of the newsletter shall receive fifty dollars (\$50.00) per newsletter he/she publishes and mails.

ARTICLE 9 Guide Lines for Local and State Havana Specialty clubs

Any State or Local Havana Specialty organization may affiliate with the Havana Rabbit Breeders Association if their objectives are in accord with those of this Association.

1. Clubs must submit a Constitution and By-Laws accompanied by a list of the names/addresses of their officers and directors.
2. All officers and directors must be adult members of the Havana Rabbit Breeders Association and of the American Rabbit Breeders Association.
3. All members of the Specialty club shall be a member of the Havana Rabbit Breeders Association.
4. The submitting club must be chartered with the American Rabbit Breeders Association and renew this charter each year. If the ARBA charter expires the affiliation with the Havana RBA will also expire and a new application and fee must be submitted.
5. An affiliation fee of \$5.00 must be submitted with application for affiliation. This fee will not be charged again unless a club affiliation expires.
6. All affiliated club names will be printed in the Havana News and listed on the official website.

ARTICLE 10 Sweepstakes

Section 1 Sweepstakes points will be tabulated by the following scale: Refer to sweepstakes page....(80).

Section 2 The sweepstakes and quality points shall be tabulated on a yearly basis running from August 1st through July 31st of the following year.

Section 3 The sweepstakes points will be separated as to variety, fur and total points for both open and youth. Quality points shall be separated as to variety.

Section 4 A maximum of six (6) Sweepstakes awards shall be given to the top six (6) exhibitors in each variety and total points. A maximum of three (3) awards will be given to the winners of the fur sweepstakes, all colors competing. A maximum of three (3) Quality point awards shall be given to the top three (3) exhibitors in each variety.

Section 5 Youth Sweepstake awards shall be awarded to the top six (6) exhibitors in each variety and total points. A maximum of three (3) awards will be given to the winners of the Youth fur sweepstakes, all colors competing. A maximum of three (3) Quality point awards shall be given to the top three (3) exhibitors in each variety.

Section 6 Sweepstakes points accumulated at the ARBA Convention and the All Havana Show will be tabulated by the following scale: Refer to Sweepstakes listing on page:...(80)

Section 7 Bonus points earned for winning Best of Breed and Best Opposite of Breed Specials will be added to the total points category only. Bonus points won for winning Best of Variety and Best Opposite of Variety Specials will be added to both Total and Variety points categories.

ARTICLE 11 National All Havana Show

Section 1 The National All Havana Show shall be selected from bids at the Annual Meeting at the American Rabbit Breeders Association Convention and Show. Bids are to be presented or mailed to the Havana Secretary prior to the Annual Meeting, stating the sponsoring club, proposed show date and location by a Havana member who will probably be the Havana Show chairman. The All Havana Show may not be held in the same state two years in a row. If more than one bid is received, a paper vote of members' present determines the majority wishes.

Section 2 The sponsoring club or Havana sponsor shall obtain an American Rabbit Breeders Association sanction.

Section 3 The Havana Rabbit Breeders Association shall issue a free Havana sanction for the national All Havana Show.

Section 4 The Havana sponsor shall hire a licensed American Rabbit Breeders Association judge for the National All Havana Show.

Section 5 The Havana sponsor sets the entry fee for the national All Havana show, collects and pays judge's fees, rent, trophies, paybacks, and/or special awards.

Section 6 The Havana Rabbit Breeders Association will give on hundred dollars (\$100.00) for awards to build premiums. The Havana Rabbit Breeders Association will supply an award for Best Display for all Varieties for both open and youth.

Section 7 Show information will be published free of charge in the Newsletter provided information is received from the Havana sponsor.

Section 8 Within fifteen (15) days after the National All Havana Show the Havana sponsor shall send the Havana Rabbit breeders association Club secretary a complete show report on the National All Havana Show so that the results may be published in the Havana Newsletter.

Section 9 The Havana Rabbit Breeders Association shall not issue a Havana sanction to any Club within a 500-mile radius of the show site (excluding the show site) for the same date as the national All Havana Show.

Section 10 The National all Havana show should be held between January and the at least sixty (60) days before the American Rabbit Breeders Convention and Show.

Section 11 Sellers Class

The purpose of the seller's class is two-fold.

1. To generate capital for the next All Havana Show host club.
2. To provide good breeding stock to interested fanciers, therefore promoting the Havana Rabbit from all aspects.

The following rules and guidelines are designed to benefit all those concerned.

Rule 1 – All rabbits entered in the sellers' class must be accompanied by appropriate pedigree.

Rule 2 – There will be no handling of the rabbits in sellers' class without the seller's permission.

Rule 3 – The seller's class rabbits will be on display throughout the entire show in a designated area with the pedigree displayed. Any rabbit entered in the regular show may be placed in the seller's class.

Rule 4 – A minimum bid per rabbit may or may not be imposed at the discretion of the show chairman.

Rule 5 - The sellers' class may be held immediately after completion of regular judging. However, if an allbreed show is held the following day the auction may be held immediately following the seller's class or at the all-breed show.

Rule 6 – Rabbits will be entered as singles but may be auctioned off as pairs or trios at the request of the seller.

Rule 7 – All rabbits will be auctioned to the highest bidder.

Rule 8 – Fifty percent (50%) of the sale price will be offered back to the seller and the remaining fifty percent (50%) will be retained by the HRBA Secretary-Treasurer for the Host club for the next year's show.

Rule 9 – No entry fee will be charged for this class.

Rule 10 – The Havana Rabbit Breeders Association shall offer one year's free membership to the owner of the first place animal (maximum value of a single adult membership).

Rule 11 – The seller's class will be run by a committee from the Host Club of the All Havana Show for the following year. They will secure an auctioneer and any assistants that are needed as well as be responsible for soliciting donations for the seller's class. However, the HRBA Secretary-Treasurer shall be responsible for collecting the money and distributing the seller's portion of the proceeds.

Section 12 The seller's class shall be optional to the sponsoring club but must be stated in their bid if they wish or do not wish to hold the seller's class. If they do not wish to hold the sellers' class, the proceeds from the previous year's All Havana Show will remain in the Havana Club Treasury until the next sellers' class is held.

ARTICLE 12 Regional Havana Shows

Section 1 The purpose of a Regional Havana Show will be that all breeders have a better chance of showing. The Havana Rabbit Breeders Association will give a free

sanction to each of the nine (9) regional Havana Shows and free advertisement in the Havana Newsletter. The sponsoring club shall be responsible for obtaining all donations for specials. To help keep costs down a Regional Havana Show could be held on the same date as an All- breed Show. However, separate sanctions are required.

Section 2 The sponsoring club shall guarantee a minimum of \$5.00 for Best of Breed, \$3.00 for Best Opposite Sex, \$2.00 for Best of each Variety, and \$2.00 for Best Fur, all colors competing.

Section 3 The sponsoring club shall hire a licensed American Rabbit Breeders Association judge for the Regional Havana Show.

Section 4 There shall be only one (1) Regional Havana Show per region, per calendar year, the site for these shows shall be selected from bids (not monetary) at the annual meeting at the American Rabbit Breeders Association Convention and Show. Bids are to be presented or mailed to the Havana Secretary stating the sponsoring club, proposed show date, location and the Havana Club Member who will be the show chairman, prior to the annual Board of Directors meeting at the American Rabbit Breeders Association Convention and Show. If more than one bid is received per region, a paper vote of the members present of that region determines the show site.

Section 5 If no bids are received at the annual meeting, Regional Shows may be awarded by the Board of Directors.

Section 6 The show secretary shall send a complete show report with a tear sheet showing Havana listings to the secretary of the Havana Rabbit Breeders Association o later than fifteen (15) days following the show.

Section 7 Entry fee is to be set by the sponsoring club.

Section 8 Regional Havana Shows may not be held in the sixty (60) days prior to the American Rabbit Breeders Association Convention and Show or on the same weekend as the National All Havana Show.

Section 9 No Regional Havana Show may be held in the thirty (30) days prior to or the thirty (30) days after the National All Havana Show, if they are in the same region.

Section 10 The nine (9) regions shall be:

Region 1 – Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Japan, and Canada (Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Yukon Territory)

Region 2 – Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Utah, and Mexico

Region 3 – Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin

Region 4 – Arkansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas

Region 5 – Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri

Region 6 – Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Puerto Rico

Region 7 – Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Canada (Quebec, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia)

Region 8 – Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and Canada (Manitoba and Ontario)

Region 9 – Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington D. C., West Virginia, and all other Foreign

ARTICLE 13 American Rabbit Breeders Association Convention and Show

Section 1 The Havana Rabbit Breeders Association will issue a free sanction for both Open and Youth classes.

Section 2 The Havana Rabbit Breeders Association will give three hundred dollars (\$300.00) for awards to build premiums, specifying \$100.00 for open and \$100.00 for Youth. The balance to be spent on either open or youth. The Havana Rabbit Breeders Association will supply an award for the Best Display for all Varieties for both open and youth.

Section 3 ARBA Convention Havana Auction

The purposes of this auction are two-fold.

1. To generate capital for the Havana Rabbit Breeders Association.
2. To supply and provide good breeding stock to interested fanciers, therefore promoting the Havana Rabbit from all aspects.

The following rules and guidelines are designed to benefit all those concerned.

Rule 1 There will be no entry fee

Rule 2 All rabbits entered in the auction must be accompanied by an appropriate pedigree.

Rule 3 Any rabbit entered in the ARBA convention may be placed in the auction after it has been judged.

Rule 4 A minimum bid per rabbit may or may not be imposed at the discretion of the owner.

Rule 5 Rabbits will be sold as singles

Rule 6 All rabbits auctioned to the highest bidder

Rule 7 Fifty (50) percent will be offered back to the seller and fifty (50) percent will go to the Havana Club Treasury to be used for specials at the next ARBA Convention

Rule 8 The Auction Committee will be in charge of the auction.

ARTICLE 14 Official Sanction

Any ARBA Chartered Rabbit Club, Fair or Association may order an official Havana Sweepstakes sanction by applying to the HBA Secretary with the following information:

1. Name of sponsoring club or association
2. City and State of show
3. Date of the show.
4. Show Secretary's name and address.

This information must be received by the HRBA Secretary prior to the start of the show and payment for the sanction must be received by the HRBA Secretary/Treasurer prior to any points being calculated and accumulated toward sweepstakes awards.

The following is a sample of the sanction form that goes out to the sponsoring club. On the reverse side of the sanction there is a form for reporting class placement, Best of Breed, Best Opposite Sex, and who judged the classes.

Dear Show Secretary,

Thank you for your request for a Havana Sweepstakes Sanction. Our hopes are that you will have a very successful show and lots of Havanas. Below are listed the official sweepstakes rules for a sanctioned show, open & youth, along with the suggested sweepstakes notice to be published in your catalog, for open & youth.

Your show must be ARBA sanctioned and the sanction number must accompany your sanction request.

The request for a Havana sanction is to be sent to the Havana Rabbit Breeders Association's Secretary-Treasurer along with the fee for Open and/or Youth, at least 30 days prior to the date of the show.

The sponsoring club agrees to pay a minimum of \$5.00 for Best of Breed, \$3.00 for Best Opposite Sex of Breed, \$2.00 for Best of each variety, provided there are ten (10) or more Havanas entered.

The sponsoring club agrees to pay at least \$2.00 for Best fur, providing there are five (5) or more entered, all competing together.

Within thirty (30) days from the date of the show, the show secretary shall complete the attached form, the placements of each class with the breeders' name, and mail to the Havana Rabbit Breeders Association Secretary with a copy of the show catalog or tear sheet showing the Havana listing.

The following information must be listed in your show catalog:

Official Havana Sanctioned Show, (current Havana Club secretary's name and address)

Annual membership dues of the Association shall be: 1 year \$8.00, 3 years \$20.00 for adults (over 18). Husband/Wife 1 year \$11.50, 3 years \$29.50. Family membership at same address 1 years \$11.50 plus \$3.50 for each youth, 3 years \$29.50 plus \$9.00 for each youth. Youth 1 year \$6.00, 3 years \$14.50 (through 18 years of age). For first year membership there will be a \$5.00 charge for cost per house hold of Havana Rabbit Breeders Guide Book. Foreign Membership add \$5.00 to each of the above. Youth members have all the rights and benefits except voting privileges. Sanction Fees – Open, \$7.00, Youth \$5.00, combined \$10.00.

ARTICLE 15 Changes to the By-Laws

Section 1 Changes to the By-Laws may be made by a two-thirds majority vote of those members returning ballots by mail.

Section 2 Changes must be presented to the Constitution committee by June 1 of each year in order to be presented to the membership along with the election ballot. Changes to the By-Laws must be reviewed by the Constitution committee. Each change may only address one area.

Section 3 Proposed changes along with the committee's comments must be printed in the Havana News at least 30 days prior to the last day ballots will be accepted by mail.

As amended September 30, 2006

As amended September 30, 2007

As amended September 30, 2008

As amended September 30, 2010

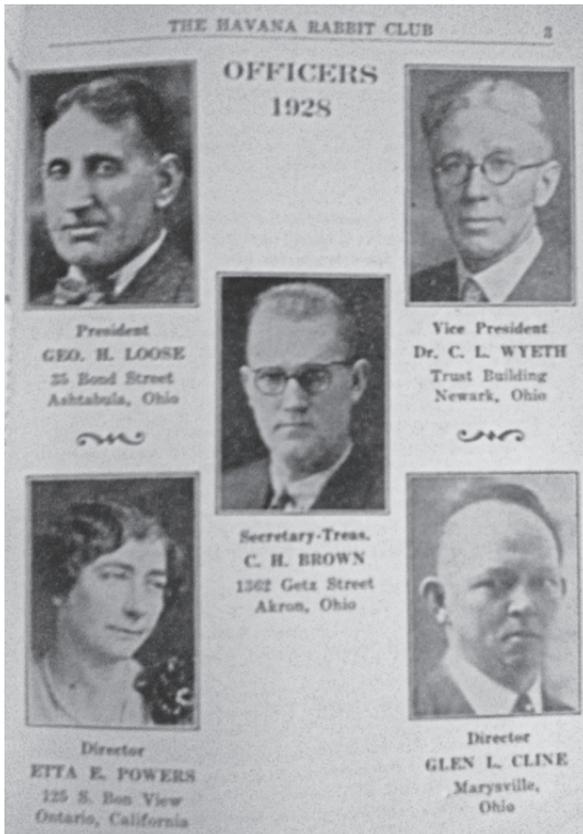
As amended September 30, 2011

As amended September 30, 2012

As amended September 30, 2014

Havana Rabbit Breeders Association Officers

Thank you for your club service!



1926

President
Vice-President
Secretary-Treasurer
Directors:

H.C. Foltz, OH
G.H. Loose, OH
C.H. Brown, OH
D. T. Brickley, OH
A.H. Bentz, OH

1927

President
Vice-President
Secretary-Treasurer
Directors:

G.H. Loose, OH
W. B. Garland, OH
C.H. Brown, OH
Leroy Burkett, OH
Mrs. Etta E. Powers, CA

1928

President
Vice President
Secretary-Treasurer
Directors

G.H. Loose, OH
Dr. C.L. Wyeth, OH
C.H. Brown, OH
Mrs. Etta E. Powers, CA
Glen L. Cline, OH

Year	President		Vice President	
1946-47	Frank Hiawati, Sr	OH	V. Paul Stephens	IN
1948	Frank Hiawati, Sr	OH	V. Paul Stephens	IN
1949	K. O. Engler	OH	V. Paul Stephens	IN
1951	K. O. Engler	OH	F. L. Muffler	IN
1952	K. O. Engler	OH	F. L. Muffler	IN
1953	Alfred Emery	IL	V. Paul Stephens	IN
1954	F. L. Muffler	IN	V. Paul Stephens	IN
1955	Frank Muffler	IN	J. A. Abbott	MO
1956	Walter Botamer	OH	Faber Miller	IA
1957	Frank Muffler	IN	Faber Miller	IA
1958	Frank Muffler	IN	Faber Miller	IA
1959	Frank Muffler	IN	Faber Miller	IA
1960	K. O. Engler	OH	Al Emery	IL
1961	K. O. Engler	OH	Al Emery	IL
1962	Frank Muffler	IN	Wilbur Wesche	OH
1963	Walter Botamer	OH	Clarence Braun	
1964	Wilber Wesche	OH	Dale Boroff	
1965	K. O. Engler	OH	Dale Boroff	
1966	Walter Botamer	OH	Ted Lovejoy	OH
1967	Ted Lovejoy	OH	K. O. Engler	OH
1968	Ted Lovejoy	OH	K. O. Engler	OH
1969	Herb Davey	AZ	Ted Lovejoy	OH
1970	Herb Davey	AZ	Wilbur Wesche	OH
1971	John Crawford	KS	Elmer Paquette	CA
1972	Herbert Davey	AZ	Wilbur Wesche	OH
1973	Wilber Wesche	OH	Darald Hinds	AZ
1974	Herbert Davey	AZ	Karlton Pool	OH
1975	John Crawford	KS	John Platt	IN
1976	John Platt	IN	Frank Becicka	IA
1977	John Platt	IN	John Manning	
1978	Jeff Kiper	CA	Ron Hess	MO
1979	Jeff Kiper	CA	Ron Hess	MO
1980	Jeff Kiper	CA	Ron Hess	MO
1981	Jeff Kiper	CA	Larry Atkins	MO
1982	L. D. Humbarger	IN	Lowell Trausch	OH

Secretary/Treasurer**Editor**

Chas F Johnson	OH	
K. O. Engler	OH	
William Chance		
Ernest Hamilton		
Ernest Hamilton		
Lyle Asbury		
Lyle Asbury		
V. Paul Stephens	IN	
V. Paul Stephens	IN	
V. Paul Stephens	IN	
J. A. Abbott		
K. O. Engler	OH	
Lee Owen Stamm	IL	
Lee Owen Stamm	IL	
Lee Owen Stamm	IL	
Florence K Ayers		Wilbur Wesche
Florence K Ayers		Wilbur Wesche
Wilber Wesche	OH	Wilbur Wesche
Wilber Wesche	OH	Wilbur Wesche
Wilber Wesche	OH	Wilbur Wesche
Wilber Wesche	OH	Wilbur Wesche
Lee Owen Stamm	IL	Lee Owen Stamm
Lee Owen Stamm	IL	Lee Owen Stamm
Lee Owen Stamm	IL	Lee Owen Stamm
Lee Owen Stamm	IL	Lee Owen Stamm
Lee Owen Stamm	IL	Lee Owen Stamm
Lee Owen Stamm	IL	Lee Owen Stamm
Herbert Davey	AZ	Herbert Davey
Herbert Davey	AZ	Herbert Davey
Herbert Davey	AZ	Herbert Davey
Herbert Davey	AZ	Herbert Davey
Herb Davey	AZ	Herbert Davey
Herb Davey	AZ	Herbert Davey
Ethel Becicka	IA	Ethel Becicka
Ethel Becicka	IA	Ethel Becicka

Year	President		Vice President	
1983	L. D. Humbarger	IN	Lowell Trausch	OH
1984	Wilbur Wesche	OH	L. D. Humbarger	IN
1985	L. D. Humbarger	IN	Randy Borne	LA
1986	L. D. Humbarger	IN	Randy Borne	LA
1987	L. D. Humbarger	IN	Randy Borne	LA
1988	Randy Borne	LA	Rusty Schutz	MO
1989	Rusty Schultz	MO	L. D. Humbarger	IN
1990	Rusty Schultz	MO	L. D. Humbarger	IN
1991	Neal Craythorn	UT	Loran Lincoln	IL
1992	Neal Craythorn	UT	Loran Lincoln	IL
1993	Judy Alexander	NV	Loran Lincoln	IL
1994	Judy Alexander	NV	Loran Lincoln	IL
1995	Loran Lincoln	IL	Dean DeLong	NY
1996	Loran Lincoln	IL	Don Jackson	IA
1997				
1998	Rusty Schultz	MO	Juanita Carpenter	MI
1999	Rusty Schultz	MO	Larry Atkins	MO
2000	Rusty Schultz	MO	Larry Atkins	MO
2001	Larry Atkins	MO	Sue Origer	MN
2002	Larry Atkins	MO	Sue Origer	MN
2003	Larry Atkins	MO	Joyce Walker	CO
2004	Larry Atkins	MO	Joyce Walker	CO
2005	Larry Atkins	MO	Yvonne Michaud	KS
2006	Catherin Dinsdale	IA	Yvonne Michaud	KS
2007	Yvonne Michaud	KS	Tim Johnson	IA
2008	Yvonne Michaud	KS	Tim Johnson	IA
2009	Yvonne Michaud	KS	Tim Johnson	IA
2010	Yvonne Michaud	KS	Dera Oldofredi	CA
2011	Yvonne Michaud	KS	Dera Oldofredi	CA
2012	Dallas Meyer	IL	Dera Oldofredi	CA
2013	Dallas Meyer	IL	Dera Oldofredi	CA
2014	Dallas Meyer	IL	Dera Moorhead	CA
2015	Dallas Meyer	IL	Dera Moorhead	CA
2016	Dallas Meyer	IL	Deb Morrison	OK

Secretary/Treasurer**Editor**

Ethel Becicka	IA	Ethel Becicka
Ethel Becicka	IA	Ethel Becicka
Ethel Becicka	IA	Ethel Becicka
Ethel Becicka	IA	Ethel Becicka
Ethel Becicka	IA	Ethel Becicka
Ethel Becicka	IA	Ethel Becicka
Ethel Becicka	IA	Ethel Becicka
Laura Atkins	MO	Laura Atkins
Laura Atkins	MO	Laura Atkins
Laura Atkins	MO	Laura Atkins
L. D. Humbarger	IN	L.D. Humbarger
L. D. Humbarger	IN	L.D. Humbarger
L.D. Humbarger	IN	L.D. Humbarger
Robert Taylor	MO	Robert Taylor
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Dan Martin	MI	Dan Martin
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