





Categories, Geographical Distribution and Conservation Status of Animals in the Order Lagomorpha Around the World

The order Lagomorpha consists of small to medium sized mammals. The name of the order is derived from the Greek lagos (means "hare") and morpha (means "form"). Members of this order include rabbit, hares, jackrabbits and Pikas. Although animals in the order Lagomorpha are widely distributed, has strong adaptability, breeds rapidly and is the prey of many animals in the order Carnivora and large birds, some are endangered as a result of human activity, which has caused their habitats to disappear or numbers to

decrease, and the small area they are distributed in; at least one third of such species still require active conservation measures, so that these adorable jumping animals can be safe





■ Chang Chien Lin Min

Trails of the Formosan Hare





Taiwan's common farmland and pastures have become important living environments for the Formosan hare. However, during by research I found that due to the pesticide spraying and soil preparation irregularly carried out by humans, as well as the overtrapping of wild hares, Formosan hares are no longer easily found or spotted.

The Formosan hare has black triangle





An Introduction to Habitual Behavior of Rabbits based on Rabbit Idioms

[Still like a virgin, moves like a rabbit] Someone who is agile and moves like

a running rabbit.

[Race between the rabbit and tortoise] From Aesop's Fables and means that pride goes before a fall, while the weak

who work diligently will finally succeed.

[A wily hare has three burrows]

Reminds people to be prepared at all times for unexpected disaster, so

that they do not fall into a hopeless situation; later on used to describe someone who works in a manner that puts him/her in the position to attack and defend.

[Waiting for rabbits]

Refers to someone who sticks to established practice, is stubborn, doesn't know how to improvise, or hopes to reap without sowing.





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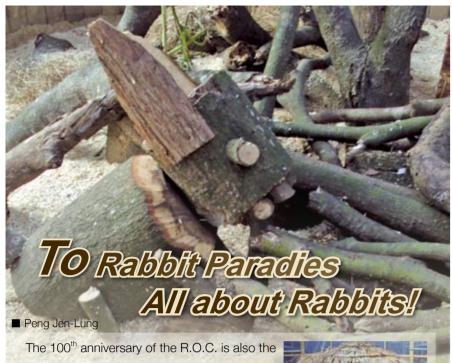
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year of the rabbit. Taipei Zoo specially opened a new exhibition in the Children's Zoo area to show popular species of pet rabbits, including the Dutch Rabbit, Netherland Dwarf, American Fuzzy Lop, Lion Head and Hotot. Although rabbits have been artificially bred and modified for quite some time and are already suitable as pets, some of its wildness and instincts have not disappeared, with a environment and correct feeding, you too can have a healthy and energetic rabbit! Now, let us learn about this adorable and fascinating animal together!





Rabbits' Digestion and Nutrition

Since rabbits are herbivores, their main source of nutrition is from plants and products of microorganisms in their appendix. Therefore, rabbit food used in this zoo include: high fiber foods like diced grass, hay, grass blocks and corn leaves; fresh vegetables include sweet potato leaves, water spinach, lettuce, rape,



cabbage and corn; rootstock include sweet potato and carrots; a small amount of fruits are provided, including apple and quava; in addition feed and alfalfa pellet are provided to ensure that rabbits have enough protein and

Plants Named after Rabbits

Uraria crinita

I Iraria crinita · fahaceae

Its Chinese name (literally rabbit

tail grass, comes from its

resemblence of a dog's

tail. It is scattered in

open land at low

altitudes and

is distributed

throughout

Southeast

tail grass) comes from its shape like a rabbit's tail; its other Chinese name, which is literally dog

■ Chen I-Ming



Rabbit milkweed Ixeris chinensis · compositae

The plant's Chinese name originated in Taiwan, and was used as rabbit food during the Japanese Colonial Period. The plant releases latex and its fruit has pappi. which is scattered by the wind

and is commonly seen on grass in the zoo.



Davallia mariesii (Griffith Humata) Humata ariffithiana · davalliaceae

Its rootstock is roughly 1cm in diameter nd covered with silver white flakes like he foot of a flurry rabbit. It can be found at the edge of broad-leaved forests, and is often found on tree trunks in the zoo.



Once malocclusion appears, the veterinarian will first sedate the animal, and then use dental instruments to repair the animal's teeth.

ODecreased gastrointestinal motility and chronic indigestion

Decreased gastrointestinal motility and chronic indigestion are also known as trichobezoars or wool block, and are very common among rabbits; main symptoms include lack of appetite, decreased or no defecation.

OSkin parasite disease - Ear mite

Rabbit ear mite, also known as Psoropetes cuniculi, will result in the inflammation or forming of crust in the external auditory meatus, and is the most common form of external parasite disease among rabbits.



Love Children, Love Animals, Love Nature

Ms. Potter, the Author of The Tale of Peter Rabbit"

■ Lin Chu Chi

Ms. Potter was born in London in 1866 and grew up with a group of unusual pets by her side. From a young age she was greatly interested in animals, and studied their physical structure and behavior. She also liked to sketch animals and plants, and very soon



drawing were animals, insects and plants. She used simple but beautiful words to create animal stories that were based on first hand data; the stories combined with her exquisite colored illustrations gave her a position in the field of children's literature.

TO HOUSE



Bali Rabbit Restaurant

"At first we only had rabbits. But after a while, we found that most customers who came to our store were families with children, so we began adding other animals for children eating here to draw near to animals they cannot have at home. All of our rabbits were raised here from a very early age, so they are not afraid of people. They will come by to see if you have anything to feed them. Even the goose and pigs won't attack customers! So you can rest assured and pet them if you like."







exploring the secrets of animals

Keepers talk is a regular educational activity jointly held by the Animal Division and Education Division, selecting an appropriate species every two months for a decided topic. The divisions plan key points and expression methods for explanations, and volunteers along with animal keepers give 15 minute explanations each time. The 6 themes for the entire year are as follows:

- January and February: Animals eat, drink and poop
- March and April: Animals communicate and mate
- May and June: Animals breed and nurture their offspring
- July and August: Animals adapt to the summer heat
- September and October: Animal training
- November and December: Color of animals



