Oryctolagus cuniculus 简体中文 正體中文

System: Terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Mammalia	Lagomorpha	Leporidae

Common name rabbit (English), lapin (French), kaninchen (German), Europäisches Wildkaninchen (German)

Synonym *Lepus cuniculus* , Linnaeus, 1758

Similar species

Summary Native to southern Europe and North Africa, the rabbit (Oryctolagus cuniculus) has been introduced to all continents, except Antarctica and Asia. In many countries, rabbits cause serious erosion of soils by overgrazing and burrowing, impacting on native species that depend on undamaged ecosystems.

view this species on IUCN Red List

Species Description
Grey-brown fur and white-grey belly. Adults 1000-2000 g. Two pairs of upper incisors; the second smaller incisors are behind the first, a feature that distinguishes leporids from rodents. They are smaller than adult hares.

Uses
Valuable to humans as a domestic and game animal, rabbits were often released onto islands in the past as a food source for marooned sailors (Berman, 2002).

Habitat Description
Desirable features of ideal rabbit habitat include an annual rainfall of <1000mm, a sunny aspect, light soil, and adequate cover close to feeding grounds kept closely grazed. Although rabbits can tolerate higher rainfall, they do so only on light soils and where other animals help to maintain a short sward. In wetter areas, rabbits favour dunelands, dry stony riverbeds, limestone hills with outcropping rocks, and sunny coastal slopes. They usually avoid cold and wet conditions, and are absent from alpine lands, unbroken scrub, and heavily built-up areas (Norbury and Reddiex, 2005). Although usually an animal of open country, in New Zealand rabbits have survived in low numbers on a few forested islands where the forest is low and not very dense (SPREP, 2000).

Reproduction
Placental. Sexual. Rabbits have an endogenous reproductive cycle mainly modulated by day length and nutrition.
18-30 young per female adult per year. Females as young as 3 months can breed.

Nutrition
Rabbits eat grass and other herbaceous vegetation. They need a diet of less than 40% fibre, 10-20% protein for maintenance, and 14% protein for reproduction. They can be very selective in their choice of food, practise coprophagy, and ferment food in the hind gut.

General Impacts
Rabbits cause severe damage to the natural environment and agricultural areas. They compete with native wildlife for food and shelter, and contribute to a decline in the numbers of many native plants and animals. They can also enhance negative impacts on native species by supporting large populations of predators such as cats and foxes. They cause extensive erosion through browsing and loss of plant cover and often destroy the habitat of many small animals. Rabbits also compete with livestock for food (Courchamp *et al*. 2003; Norbury and Reddiex, 2005).

Management Info
Management options include fencing, warren ripping, baiting, fumigating and biological control with myxomatosis, rabbit haemorrhagic disease virus and fleas as vectors (Moseby *et al*. 2005; Richardson *et al*. 2007). Rabbits have been eradicated from a number of islands including Enderby Island (710 ha) in the Auckland Islands group (NZ), Phillip Island (190 ha) in the Norfolk Island group and Round Island (151 ha), Mauritius. Both the Enderby Island and Round Island campaigns used brodifacoum as Talon 20P® baits. Merton (1987) gives details of the Round Island operation including bait preference and acceptance trials, and tolerance of reptiles to the anti-coagulant poison used. Details of the successful operation on Enderby and Rose Islands are available in Torr (2002).
Preventative measures: Risk Assessment models for assessing the risk that exotic vertebrates could establish in Australia have been further explored by the Western Australia Department of Agriculture & Food (DAFWA) to confirm that they reasonably predict public safety, establishment and pest risks across a full range of exotic species and risk levels.
The Risk assessment for the European Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), has been assigned a VPC Threat Category of **EXTREME**.
Mammals and birds were assessed for the pest risk they pose if introduced to Australia, by calculating Vertebrate Pests Committee (VPC) Threat Categories. These categories incorporate risk of establishing populations in the wild, risk of causing public harm, and risk of becoming a pest (eg causing agricultural damage, competing with native fauna, etc). The 7-factor Australian Bird and Mammal Model was used for these assessments.
Physical: Shooting of rabbits is an inefficient method of control but unlike poisoning it does not kill predators of rabbits such as cats. Where rabbits are present with other grazing animals, removal of the latter will often result in the growth of rank vegetation unsuitable for rabbits; this can be used as a method of partial rabbit control.
Chemical: In New Zealand, poisoning has most often been carried out with compound 1080 added to carrots or oats and spread from the air. On small islands, acute poisons such as phosphorus, cyanide, strychnine and compound 1080 are all likely to kill non-target species. Second-generation anti-coagulant poisons such as brodifacoum have been used successfully against rabbits although precautions are often necessary to protect non-target species (Flux 1993).
Biological: In 1998, a virus, rabbit haemorrhagic disease (RHD, formerly called RCD), was introduced to New Zealand illegally. In some areas it has killed many rabbits, but whether it will continue to be effective in the long-term is doubtful. Myxomatosis, a contagious and often lethal disease specific to rabbits is sometimes suggested for rabbit control. This not only requires flea or mosquito vectors but causes considerable suffering to the animals affected. Furthermore, eradication by such means is unlikely. Atkinson (SPREP 2000) does not recommend use of either RHD or myxomatosis on Pacific islands. Flux (1993) examined the relative effectiveness of various methods of rabbit control using a sample of 607 islands distributed throughout the world. The main finding was that competition from hares was twice as effective at clearing rabbits off islands as predation by cats or from myxomatosis.

Pathway
In the 19th and early 20th century, Acclimatisation Societies in Australia and New Zealand brought rabbits from Great Britain in an attempt to transplant the mother country to the new colonial frontier.If put ashore for shipwrecked people they usually died out, but they persisted on some islands.Sailing ships in the 18th and 19th century sometimes carried live rabbits for food.

Principal source:

Compiler: IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group
Updates with support from the Overseas Territories Environmental Programme (OTEP) project XOT603, a joint project with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment

Review: David Berman, Department of Natural Resources, Toowoomba, Queensland, Australia.

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ALIEN RANGE

[10] AUSTRALIA
[1] CHILE
[1] FRENCH POLYNESIA
[1] KIRIBATI
[6] MEXICO
[11] NEW ZEALAND
[1] REUNION
[1] SEYCHELLES
[1] UNITED STATES
[1] CANADA
[1] FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)
[5] FRENCH SOUTHERN TERRITORIES
[2] MAURITIUS
[1] NEW CALEDONIA
[1] NORFOLK ISLAND
[2] SAINT HELENA
[3] SPAIN

Red List assessed species 73: EX = 6; CR = 27; EN = 12; VU = 15; NT = 7; LC = 6;

Acrocephalus familiaris **CR**
Anogramma ascensionis **CR**
Asparagus arborescens **VU**
Beta patula **CR**
Cabalus modestus **EX**
Chaeropus ecaudatus **EX**
Cicer canariense **EN**
Diomedea epomophora **VU**
Euphorbia origanoides **CR**
Genista benehoavensis **VU**
Isoplexis isabelliana **EN**
Kunkeliella subsucculenta **CR**
Lasiorhinus latifrons **LC**
Leporillus conditor **VU**
Limonium fruticans **EN**
Lotus eremiticus **CR**
Lotus pyranthus **CR**
Marattia purpurascens **NT**
Masticophis anthonyi **CR**
Mellissia begonifolia **CR**
Myrmecobius fasciatus **EN**
Onychogalea fraenata **EN**
Perameles gunnii **NT**
Pezoporus occidentalis **CR**
Philoria frosti **CR**
Polytelis alexandrae **NT**
Porzana palmeri **EX**
Pterodroma cervicalis **VU**
Pterodroma leucoptera **VU**
Puffinus creatopus **VU**
Anas laysanensis **CR**
Aptenodytes patagonicus **LC**
Bencomia exstipulata **VU**
Bowdleria rufescens **EX**
Calyptorhynchus latirostris **EN**
Charadrius sanctaehelenae **CR**
Dasyornis broadbenti **LC**
Echium handiense **CR**
Gallirallus australis **VU**
Isoplexis chalcantha **CR**
Kunkeliella psilotoclada **CR**
Lactuca palmensis **LC**
Leporillus apicalis **CR**
Lepus corsicanus **VU**
Limonium sventenii **CR**
Lotus maculatus **CR**
Macrotis leucura **EX**
Mastacomys fuscus **NT**
Medicago citrina **CR**
Micromeria glomerata **CR**
Oligosoma otagense **EN**
Onychogalea lunata **EX**
Petaurus norfolcensis **LC**
Phalacrocorax colensoi **VU**
Pittosporum tanianum **CR**
Polytelis swainsonii **VU**
Procellaria cinerea **NT**
Pterodroma feae **NT**
Puffinus auricularis **CR**
Puffinus opisthomelas **NT**

Salvia herbanica **CR**
Sideritis cystosiphon **CR**
Silene holzmannii **EN**
Sinapidendron sempervivifolium **EN**
Teline rosmarinifolia **EN**
Troglodytes tanneri **VU**
Xantusia riversiana **LC**

Sephanoides fernandensis **CR**
Silene hicesiae **VU**
Silene nocteolens **CR**
Stemmacantha cynaroides **EN**
Thalassarche melanophrys **EN**
Urosaurus clarionensis **VU**

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Summary: This compilation of information sources can be sorted on keywords for example: Baits & Lures, Non Target Species, Eradication, Monitoring, Risk Assessment, Weeds, Herbicides etc. This compilation is at present in Excel format, this will be web-enabled as a searchable database shortly. This version of the database has been developed by the IUCN SSC ISSG as part of an Overseas Territories Environmental Programme funded project XOT603 in partnership with the Cayman Islands Government - Department of Environment. The compilation is a work under progress, the ISSG will manage, maintain and enhance the database with current and newly published information, reports, journal articles etc.
Kirkpatrick, Win; Amanda Page and Marion Massam, August 2008, European Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) risk assessment for Australia. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia
Summary: Models for assessing the risk that exotic vertebrates could establish in Australia have been developed for mammals, birds (Bomford 2003; Bomford 2006, 2008), reptiles and amphibians (Bomford 2006, 2008; Bomford *et al*. 2005). These Risk Assessment models have been further explored by Western Australia Department of Agriculture & Food (DAFWA) to confirm that they reasonably predict public safety, establishment and pest risks across a full range of exotic species and risk levels. Mammals and birds were assessed for the pest risk they pose if introduced to Australia, by calculating Vertebrate Pests Committee (VPC) Threat Categories. These categories incorporate risk of establishing populations in the wild, risk of causing public harm, and risk of becoming a pest (eg causing agricultural damage, competing with native fauna, etc). The 7-factor Australian Bird and Mammal Model was used for these assessments.

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Summary: L histoire des introductions de 4 mammif�res herbivores, l �volution de leurs populations, et leurs impacts sur les communaut�s v�g�tales et animales sont pr�sent�s et discut�s. Des moyens de contr�le sont envisag�s pour permettre la restauration de ces milieux.
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Summary: English:
The species list sheet for the Mexican information system on invasive species currently provides information related to Scientific names, family, group and common names, as well as habitat, status of invasion in Mexico, pathways of introduction and links to other specialised websites. Some of the higher risk species already have a direct link to the alert page. It is important to notice that these lists are constantly being updated, please refer to the main page (http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Portada), under the section Novedades for information on updates.
Invasive species - mammals is available from: http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Especies_invasoras_-_Mam%C3%ADferos [Accessed 30 July 2008]
Spanish:
La lista de especies del Sistema de informaci�n sobre especies invasoras de m�xico cuenta actualmente con informaci�n aceca de nombre cient�fico, familia, grupo y nombre com�n, as� como h�bitat, estado de la invasi�n en M�xico, rutas de introducci�n y ligas a otros sitios especializados. Algunas de las especies de mayor riesgo ya tienen una liga directa a la p�gina de alertas. Es importante resaltar que estas listas se encuentran en constante proceso de actualizaci�n, por favor consulte la portada (http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Portada), en la secci�n novedades, para conocer los cambios.
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