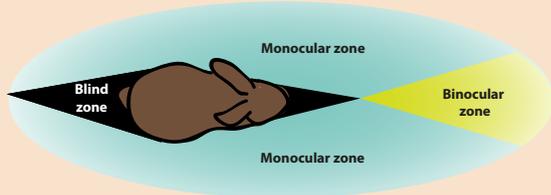




# Sensory abilities

## Sight

**Panoramic field of view** (almost 360°).  
Rabbits cannot see under their chin.



Rabbits cannot see in total darkness but have better night vision than humans.

They can only see two colors clearly: **blue** and **green**. Their vision is sensitive to **light** and **movement**.

## Smell

Their sense of smell is used for **communication** (marking, urine, feces), **exploration** (searching for and selecting food) and also for **locating and avoiding predators**.



### DID YOU KNOW?

Rabbits have 50 to 100 times more olfactory receptors than humans!

Like most mammals, rabbits have a **vomerinal** organ that allows them to detect **pheromones**.



## Cognitive abilities

Able to **distinguish** between individuals (rabbits, domestic carnivores, predators, and humans).

Able to respond to hand signs.



## Taste

Can recognize salty, sweet, sour, and bitter flavors, with a preference for **sweet** and **bitter**.



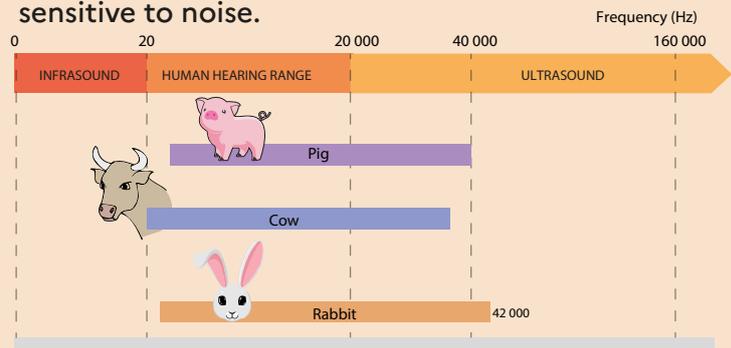
### DID YOU KNOW?

Rabbits like carrots, which are very high in sugars. They can be given as treats, but only in moderation!



## Hearing

Rabbits can hear **ultrasound**. They are very sensitive to noise.



To accurately **locate** the source of a sound, rabbits **stand upright** on their hind legs with their ears extended.

## Touch

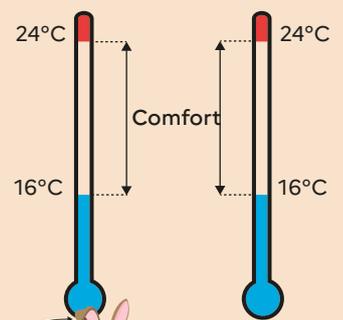
To "touch", rabbits mainly use their **whiskers**, located around their nose and above their eyes.

### Touch sensitivity



Most sensitive area

### Thermal sensitivity\*



Rabbit



Baby rabbit

\*Rabbits' thermal comfort depends on their coat type (hairless, rex, very dense, or long), and their perception of temperature is influenced by humidity and air speed.