

Monterey County 4-H Round Robin Study Guide

A Senior Project

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by

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Abstract

The purpose of this project was to create a Round Robin Study Guide for the youth members of the Monterey County 4-H Youth Development Program. It is intended to be used a curriculum resource for youth members eligible to compete in Round Robin at the local county fairs. The guide provides information about each species of livestock commonly shown in Round Robin, as well as techniques on how to show each species. It is hoped that the guide will reduce the amount of time taken to research and prepare for Round Robin and provide Monterey County 4-H members a competitive advantage against other counties.

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Chapter One

Introduction

The 4-H organization provides many development opportunities for youth members. These activities include project area specialization, community service, and leadership. Project area specialization entails a wide variety of activities in which a youth member can obtain skills, such as raising and showing livestock. Through 4-H, a youth member can have the opportunity to enroll in a specific livestock project such as beef, sheep, swine, and other livestock species. In this project, a youth member can choose to raise and show a livestock animal at the fair, provided they have the financial and physical resources to do so. With each project comes individual award and recognition. For example, if a youth member exhibits at the fair and exceeds in showmanship, they are awarded a class title, ribbon, and trophy for their success. At most fairs in California, they have the option of showing in Round Robin, where all specie showmanship class winners compete for the title of Overall Outstanding Showman.

Statement of the Problem

Once a 4-H youth livestock exhibitor intends to show in round robin, they must develop the skill and knowledge to show a variety of livestock species that are exhibited at the fair including, but not limited to: beef, sheep, swine, and goat. Participants are expected to be able to answer questions about the species and be able to show them. Because youth members only become aware of their eligibility for Round Robin once their individual specie class has shown, there is a limited amount of time to gain knowledge and practice showing each species. Youth exhibitors must search for information on the internet and talk to other exhibitors to obtain their

knowledge. Due to the lack of time to prepare, and extensive time it takes to research and gather specie information, the Monterey County 4-H Program has requested that online resources and livestock information be compiled for Round Robin purposes. This information will be available to all Monterey County 4-H members via the Monterey County 4-H Program website.

Importance of the Project

The 4-H youth development program provides youth members with a wide range of opportunities to develop professional skills and goals. Similarly, individual esteem and confidence can build with recognition and awards. The individual livestock projects within 4-H allow individuals the opportunity to participate in the animal agriculture industry. Therefore, it is important to encourage youth to participate in 4-H and livestock projects, while providing them the skills and guidance to assist them in achieving their goals.

Purpose of the Project

The purpose of this project was to provide an online resource through the Monterey County 4-H Program website, which entails breed identification, sample showmanship questions, and showmanship styles for the various species shown in Round Robin at the local county fairs. The completion of this project will aid in the success of Monterey County 4-H members competing in Round Robin. The project will provide members access to a compiled set of resources to aid their preparation for Round Robin. The information provided will reduce the time it takes to research each individual species, and allow youth members to start studying and practicing as soon as they find out they are eligible for Round Robin.

Objectives of the Project

The objectives of this project were to provide information about each livestock species that is shown in Round Robin at the King City County Fair, Monterey County Fair, San Benito County Fair and Santa Cruz County Fair, by:

1. Researching the current Round Robin classes at the local county fairs to determine:
 - a) Common species shown
2. Meeting with the Monterey County 4-H Advisor to determine information to be included in the Round Robin online resource including, but not limited to:
 - a) Common showmanship questions (vitals, feed conversions, market cuts, etc.)
 - b) Breed Identification
 - c) Showmanship styles
3. Researching and compiling credible information in an easy to read format
4. Making the information available through the Monterey County 4-H website
5. Testing the accessibility and use of the information at the Monterey County Fair in August among the various Round Robin participants
6. Reviewing and revising the draft of the Study Guide as necessary to enhance success of the resource
7. Uploading the finalized guide to the Monterey County 4-H website for access

Definition of Important Terms

4-H: a youth development organization administered by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

4-H Club: 5 or more youth members, guided by adult volunteers

County Fair: a fair held annually within a particular county to showcase agriculture and livestock related exhibits

Livestock: farm animals such as pigs, cows, sheep, that are kept, raised and used by people

Exhibit: to show or make available for people to see

Showmanship: raising, training, grooming and showing livestock to make them more presentable in competitive exhibits

Round Robin: top showmen in each of the divisions compete for top overall showman awards by showing various livestock species

Summary

Round Robin is an excellent way to provide 4-H members with awards and recognition. The top livestock division showmanship winners have the opportunity to work amongst their peers and gain skill and knowledge through showing various livestock species. 4-H strives to provide the guidance and resources for youth members to succeed; therefore it is in Monterey County 4-H Program's interest to provide accessible information through their websites, for members to use in the limited amount of time they have to prepare for Round Robin.

Chapter 2

Review of Literature

In the 4-H Program, members have several opportunities to participate in project area specialization. Within the animal science project area, youth members have the opportunity to participate in specific livestock projects offered within their local 4-H club and have the option to raise and show a livestock animal at their local county fair. Raising and showing a livestock animal can assist in developing the youth member professionally and responsibly. The local county fairs, which host the surrounding county 4-H programs, then provide an opportunity for youth members to showcase their project completion by awarding and recognizing the youth members who excelled in market readiness and showmanship.

The purpose of this project was to develop a Round Robin Study Guide for the Monterey County 4-H Program to assist members during their research and preparation. The goal of the project was to decrease their time researching and allow them more time to study and practice showing each individual species. The Round Robin Study Guide stands as a curriculum resource that seeks to provide Monterey County 4-H members with a competitive advantage against members from other counties. This chapter will provide the background information that supports the importance of the 4-H Program and the livestock projects within it.

Volunteer Organizations & Non-Formal Education

Volunteer organizations, where the participant has no employment relationship with the organization, stand as an example of commitment and leadership (Catano, V., Pond M., Kelloway K., 2001). In order to remain active, community organizations must be self-sustaining.

The role volunteers' play is essential for the delivery of educational programs in a non-formal setting. Non-formal education shares similar characteristics with formal education such as that it takes place in public and private school settings and it is based on a commitment to learning through relying on scientifically based curriculum. However, non-formal education differs from formal education in where it takes place. Non-formal education can take place anywhere in a community, while formal education takes place in a school building. Non-formal education consists of organizations such as clubs, camps, sports, or volunteer-led activities. Non-formal education varies by location because it is based on the needs or interests of the youth and community. Thus, non-formal educational organizations are community volunteered, and youth driven (Russell, S., 2001).

The 4-H organization emphasizes non-formal education by volunteers. Through the 4-H program alone, "...some 587,485 volunteers delivered educational programs to American youth in 2002" (Boyd, B., 2004). Connections among individuals through caring supportive relationships are a tradition within the 4-H program. Volunteers, "...create opportunities for young people to build skills, exercise leadership, form relationships with caring adults and help their communities." A caring adult who acts as a volunteer also serves the role as an advisor who helps set rules and expectations for youth members. However, while advising, this adult volunteer also acts as a supporter and friend (Venture, A., 2005). "The 4-H Youth Development program believes that 'youth development' is not something you do TO youth, but is the result of programming WITH youth and is dependent upon the family and other adults in the community" (Venture, A., 2005, p. 1).

Youth Organizations

Youth organizations serve to promote positive youth development. “Organized” refers to activities that are characterized by structure, adult-supervision, and an emphasis on skill building. Youth Organizations are generally voluntary, offering supervision and guidance from adults, have regular meetings, maintain rules for activities, include several participants, and emphasize developing skill and achieving goals. The range of activities for children and adolescents ages 8-18 years of age is substantial and can be nationally sponsored or federally funded afterschool programs such as the Boys and Girls Clubs, YMCA, and 4-H (Mahoney, J. L., Larson, R. W., Eccles, J. S., & Lord, H., 2005).

In regards to 4-H involvement, youth highly benefit. After surveying 566 4-H Club Leaders, researchers found that 4-H involvement benefits the youth psychologically, socially, and intellectually. Similarly, studies have shown that participation in 4-H is associated with “...higher scores on communication, working with groups, and leadership” (Boyd, B.L., Herring, D., and Briers, G, 1992). Youth involved in the 4-H organizations also become assets to the community by conducting community service activities that the community would otherwise have to pay for (Hutchins, G., Reed, R., Taylor-Powell, E., 1997).

History & Development of the 4-H Organization

In 1902, A.B. Graham formed a club of boy and girl youth members that held annual meetings, elected officers, provided projects, and had record keeping requirements. Initially, the club was called “The Tomato Club” or the “Corn Growing Club.” Later that year, local agriculture after-school clubs and fairs were established. In 1910, Jessie Shambaugh developed the clover pin with an “H” on each leaf. This was considered the birth of 4-H and by 1912, they

were called the “4-H Club.” In 1914, the Smith-Lever Act created the Cooperative Extension System and the 4-H Clubs became nationalized. Today, the 4-H program exists in rural, urban, and suburban communities throughout the nation. (4-H, n.d.).

Club work and school programs have been the foundation of the 4-H program, accompanied by a range of activities that have been developed over the years such as judging events, camping, and public speaking. These activities provide 4-Hers the opportunity to learn and apply new knowledge, develop character, and excel professionally. As the program developed over the years, the pledge and motto became more defined and focused on the development and growth of the individual. The 4-H pledge, *“I pledge my head to clearer thinking, My heart to greater loyalty, My hands to larger service, and my health to better living, for my club, my community, my country, and my world,”* (4-H, n.d.) emphasizes the importance of “(a) intellectual experiences, (b) compassion and caring about the community, (c) learning and applying new skills, and (d) living a healthy lifestyle” (Van Horn, B. E., Flanagan, C. A., & Thomson, J. S., 1998).

Projects

The 4-H Youth Development Program seeks to build opportunities for youth through constructive learning experiences. The 4-H program provides these opportunities through an array of activities, including project area specialization, community service, and leadership, which are supervised by local volunteers. Among these, leadership development activities allow for the opportunity to build self-determination, independence and responsibility. Similarly, through the development of professional skills, project area specialization seeks to provide the opportunity to see oneself as an active participant in the agricultural industry.

Project clubs continues to be a major part of the 4-H program. Projects allow individual members to explore areas of interest. Projects have also been designed to build and enhance their skill throughout the year, along with providing the opportunity to “learn about forming organizations and decision-making groups, skills that prepare them for adult roles in leadership and decision making” (Van Horn, B. E., Flanagan, C. A., & Thomson, J. S., 1998).

Livestock Projects

Livestock projects aim to provide 4-H members with hands-on experience. Knowledge and skill are the most important aspect of successfully raising a market animal (Sawyer, 1987). Livestock project typically assist in developing project skills such as record keeping, health care, proper drug administration, ration development and marketing (Gamon, Laird, & Roe, 1992). In a study by Sawyer (1987), of Oregon 4-H beef, sheep, and swine members, knowledge acquired and experienced gained through raising and showing livestock were closely related. “More than half of the respondents indicated they had learned about: training and grooming their animals, good sportsmanship, choosing proper equipment and feed rations, and keeping accurate records.” The impact on development goes beyond that of project area specialization. Through raising and showing livestock, youth are able to develop personal responsibility, animal knowledge skill, self-confidence, decision making skills, problem solving skills, social skills, and sportsmanship.

Monterey County 4-H Program

The Monterey County 4-H Program is located in Monterey, CA. The program enrolls approximately 800 youth members throughout the 17 local 4-H clubs within the county and nearly 300 adult volunteers who advise youth in varied learning experiences and activities. The

Monterey County 4-H Program Mission, "...is to engage youth in reaching their fullest potential while advancing the field of youth development" (4-H Program, n.d.).

Competition in 4-H

The 4-H Program has relied on competition to develop and reinforce knowledge and skill of its members (Ladewig & Thomas, 1987). According to researchers, "competition and rewards stimulates creativity and promotes goal setting as 4-H members strive for excellence in these activities. Competition can and does provide positive motivation and incentive for learning" (Kieth, L., 1997). Competitive activities in 4-H range from fairs, judging contests, demonstrations, record books, and scholarships. Most members compete in 4-H projects, shows and fairs (Kieth, L., 1997). The 4-H program supports competition by using a system of rewards to achieve its mission of helping members become productive members of society. The rewards can range from ribbons at the local fair to national scholarships.

California Fairs

California Fairs serve as economic, social, and cultural events that enrich the lives of Californians. California Fairs date back to before the Civil War, as a way to "...advance public knowledge of agriculture and provide a community gathering place" ("Welcome", 2014, CDFA). To this day, California Fairs continue that tradition but with modern innovations that bring the importance and reality of agriculture to the urban population that may have little connection and contact with farms, ranches, and the rest of the agricultural industry ("Welcome", 2014, CDFA). Fairs provide opportunity for people of all ages to compete in a variety of categories, often for award or recognition. Within the competitive events, fairs host local 4-H and FFA programs to

showcase their animals. “Farm animal exhibits teach fairgoers about where food and fiber comes from and the great deal of hard work that goes into raising animals” (“Animals”, 2014, CDFA).

Development of a Guide

Before writing a guide, one should analyze the various performance objectives of the guide. According to Lanigan, the list of “performance objectives will guide the outline of your training guide.” Once an analysis has been completed and the guide outline has been created, the content should be divided into chapters.

A style should then be selected to ensure consistency. Few styles include the American Psychological Association (APA), the Modern Language Association (MLA), and the Chicago Guide of Style. “All three of these styles offer extensive guidelines on how to present information, including how to cite rights and permission, grammar and usage, punctuation, spelling, names, numbers, foreign language, quotes, illustrations, tables, math, abbreviations, references, indexes, and more” (Lanigan, M., 2010, p. 7).

After the outline has been developed and a style has been chosen, the rough draft is to be written. Guidelines and information should be short and logical. Separate sections should be connected using transitions. Writing should be easy to read and ideas should flow from one to the next. Bullet points can be used to offset text and emphasize the main points. Aside from guidelines, the guide should also include, examples and activities that the reader may use to aid in learning. Graphic images are suggested to create a guide that is visually appealing. Font styles and sizes should be selected that are easy to read. White space can be used, as well, to offset large bodies of text (Lanigan, M., 2010).

Summary

The 4-H program is a non-profit volunteer, youth organization. Youth involved benefit by acquiring new knowledge and skills that assist them in becoming young professionals. Individual clubs within a 4-H program provide a variety of activities, including specialized projects, community service, and leadership. Animal science project area specialization can assist youth in developing a variety of skills, as well as involve them as an active participant in the agriculture industry. Within this project, youth have the option of raising an animal and showing it at the local county fair.

Fairs provide opportunity for youth members to showcase their accomplishments and offer award and recognition for those who excel in market readiness or showmanship. One of the award and recognition opportunities that the fair may offer to youth members is the chance to compete in Round Robin, where individuals who place first in their specie class have the opportunity to show all the livestock animals exhibited at the fair for the chance to receive the title of Master Showman. Because the individuals become aware of their eligibility for Round Robin after they have shown in their specie class and they have limited time to study and practice showing all the species involved in Round Robin.

Chapter 3

Methods and Materials

A Round Robin Study Guide was created for Monterey County 4-H youth members by compiling specie specific information from various University Extension sources, 4-H curriculum resources, and livestock judging guides. The guide was created under the guidance of the Monterey County 4-H Youth Development Program Representative II and reviewed by various 4-H livestock project leaders. The guide was developed with beginning 4-H exhibitors as the audience and included the basic knowledge of each individual market species that is shown at the fair and included in Round Robin, which are beef, sheep, swine, market goat, dairy cattle, and dairy goat. The guide was formatted in parts, with each part focusing on a specific livestock species. Information of each species was provided including body parts, the ideal conformation, market cuts, breeds, basic showmanship terms and questions, and general guidelines on how to show that specific animal.

Procedures

4-H Youth Development Representative II Consultation

The 4-H Youth Development Representative II, Lorin Hofmann-Lurz was contacted via phone on May 15, 2014 at 9:30 a.m. The goal of the phone call was to pinpoint a specific project that the Monterey County 4-H program was in need of. Several ideas in regards to the creation of a livestock guide were discussed. Hoffman-Lurz requested that more ideas were brainstormed and the conversation would be revisited in a few days.

A follow-up phone call was made on May 20, 2014 at 1:22 p.m. and Hoffman-Lurz stated that the Monterey County 4-H program was in need of a Round Robin Study Guide that was accessible on the internet so that members may study *on-the-go* through their smartphones or tablets. The need for this guide arose due to the increase in competition in Round Robin at the local county fairs. Monterey County members who made it into Round Robin usually have to compete with members from other counties; therefore this guide was intended to assist in giving members a competitive edge over the members from other counties. The idea was that a guide would be created by compiling market and showmanship information about the species shown in Round Robin, so that the material was available in one document. This would reduce the amount of time needed to search and review material prior to the Round Robin competition.

An email was received from Hofmann-Lurz following the phone conversation on May 20, 2014 at 1:53 p.m. including dates for upcoming county 4-H events to possibly attend to introduce the guide and receive feedback on drafts. The dates included an Ethics Training hosted by Monterey County Fair for advanced exhibitors showing at the California State Fair. This event was to be held June 16, 2014, and the time was to be determined. In addition, the monthly County Council meeting was to be held July 14, 2014 at 7:00 p.m. The email also included the suggestion of possibly placing some type of ad in the Monterey County Fair exhibitor booklet. An email was sent in reply, confirming that the dates were recorded.

An email was sent to Hoffman-Lurz on June 17, 2014 at 2:05 p.m. requesting to meet with her. Hoffman-Lurz replied at 2:06 p.m., suggesting to meet on June 19, 2014 at 2:00 p.m. A reply was sent at 2:29 p.m. confirming the date and time of the meeting.

A meeting was held with Hoffmann-Lurz on June 19, 2014 at 2:00 p.m. to discuss the goals and objectives of the Round Robin Guide, which included the desired content, targeted age

level and format. The goal of this project was to create a guide for 4-H members who made it into Round Robin at the local county fairs. It would be made available on the Monterey County 4-H website which can be accessed via smartphone or tablet, to reduce the amount of time needed for an individual to research, as well as allow the individual to study while they were in their car, at the fair, or *on-the-go*. The targeted audience was determined to be beginner 4-H livestock exhibitors because of their inexperience in showing a variety of market animals. The guide would include the basic knowledge of each individual market species that is shown at the fair and included in Round Robin which are beef, sheep, swine, market goat, dairy cattle, dairy goat, and rabbit. The guide would be formatted in sections, with each section focusing on a specific livestock species. Information of each species would be provided including body parts, the ideal conformation, market cuts, breeds, basic showmanship terms and questions, and general guidelines on how to show that specific animal.

Hoffman-Lurz requested that the guide be reviewed by Monterey County 4-H leaders who were knowledgeable in raising and showing the specific livestock species, to ensure accuracy. The guide was to be reviewed and corrected before the Monterey County Fair held on August 27, 2014, so that it may be used and assessed by Monterey County 4-H members who made it into Round Robin at that fair.

Establishing the Rough Draft

The initial rough draft was created after reviewing several University-Extension livestock show guides from Colorado State University, Mississippi State University, North Carolina State University, Oklahoma State University, South Dakota State University, etc. A diagram of the parts of the animal, as well as a diagram of the ideal conformation of that animal was included. Pictures of the most popular breeds, as well as breed names were also inserted as well as the

basic showmanship questions commonly asked. Lastly, instructions on how to show that animal, along with pictures of proper showmanship technique were included.

Monterey County 4-H County Council Meeting Consultation

The rough draft of the guide was submitted to the Monterey 4-H County Council at their monthly meeting on July 14, 2014 at 6:00 p.m. At the beginning of the meeting, the goal and subject matter of the guide was introduced. The leaders present at the meeting were asked to review the material for accuracy and age level appropriateness. Any comments were to be made anonymously, directly on the draft. The material was reviewed by the Livestock Project Leaders representing Buena Vista 4-H, Greenfield 4-H, King City Blue Ribbon 4-H, King City Rural 4-H, Mission 4-H, Natividad 4-H, San Benancio 4-H, and Spring 4-H. Suggestions included the creation or addition of videos that could be accessed online, clarification in regards to showmanship technique, as well as the inclusion of common show questions that had not already been included. Most of the comments were similar.

Facts were corrected in different specie sections about the average daily gain, percent back fat, ideal market weight, and other evolving market factors in the production of livestock, to ensure the information was up to date. Showmanship styles and techniques that have changed over the years were corrected to represent the current trends. The techniques corrected included the acceptability and use of a pig whip in showmanship; prior to the whip a cane was used. Market goat showmanship has also changed to include the hands-on technique of bracing; before the exhibitor only controlled their goat by a neck chain. These suggestions and corrections assisted in creating a guide that was accurate and appropriate for Monterey County 4-H members who show livestock at the various county fairs. A revised draft was created based on those suggestions and corrections.

Publication

The guide was published on the Monterey County 4-H website http://cemonterey.ucanr.edu/4-H_Program/ on August 1, 2014, under the Curriculum Resources tab. Each livestock species was linked to an individual pdf., where it could be accessed on the internet by 4-H leaders and youth members for a trial run.

Application

A mandatory livestock exhibitor meeting was held on August 27, 2014 at 5:00 p.m. at the Monterey County Fair. An announcement about the drafted guide and its availability through the Monterey County 4-H website was made to all Monterey County 4-H members at that meeting.

In addition to the publication on the website, several hardcopies of the drafted guide were created and made available to the livestock exhibitors at the Monterey County Fair through the Livestock Office, to assist in the availability and use of the drafted guide. Monterey County 4-H members who won their individual livestock showmanship class qualified for Round Robin and were given the opportunity to use the drafted guide in their study and practice. Members who used the drafted guide were required to sign in/out upon the use and return of them. Several members used the drafted guide based on the sign in/out sheet at the livestock office. The Round Robin competition was observed to measure the usefulness of the guide on an individual's showmanship capability. After the competition, youth member's opinion and suggestions were submitted to the livestock office via a survey instrument which was provided on a paper obtained at the livestock office. The survey instrument asked four questions in regards to the material within the guide: 1) Was the information useful?; 2) Was the information accurate?; 3) Did you find any part of the guide confusing?; 4) Should we add, change, or make any corrections? The survey instruments were reviewed. Suggestions included cutting down on the amount of written

information included, as well as the inclusion of more pictures. Many members found it very useful, especially those who showed in Round Robin for the first time. Final revisions were made based on the members' suggestions.

Final Revision

The revised and completed guide was updated on the Monterey County 4-H website, where it remains easily accessible by youth members and adult leaders.

Summary

A Round Robin Guide was created for the Monterey County 4-H Program under the supervision of the 4-H Youth Development Representative II, Lorin Hofmann-Lurz. The finished guide addressed the goals and objectives set by Hoffmann-Lurz. The information in the guide was intended for beginning 4-H members and included the seven species commonly shown in Round Robin. Each specie category included diagrams of the parts, market cuts, and ideal conformation of that animal. The diagrams were followed by pictures of common breeds and common showmanship questions. Lastly, pictures and instructions of how to show that particular specie were included.

The guide was reviewed by the various Monterey County 4-H Project Leaders present at the July County Council meeting. The guide was revised based on their suggestions and corrections. The guide was then published on the Monterey County 4-H website.

To promote the initial use of the guide, hardcopies were made available through the livestock office at the Monterey County Fair for Monterey County 4-H members who were entered in Round Robin. The Round Robin competition was observed. Following the competition, opinions and suggestions were taken from the members who used the guide via a

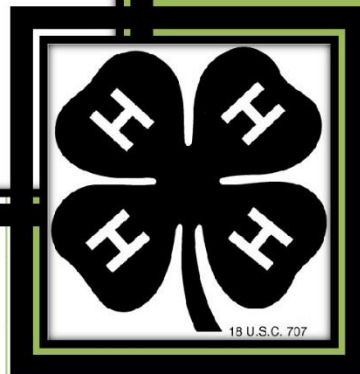
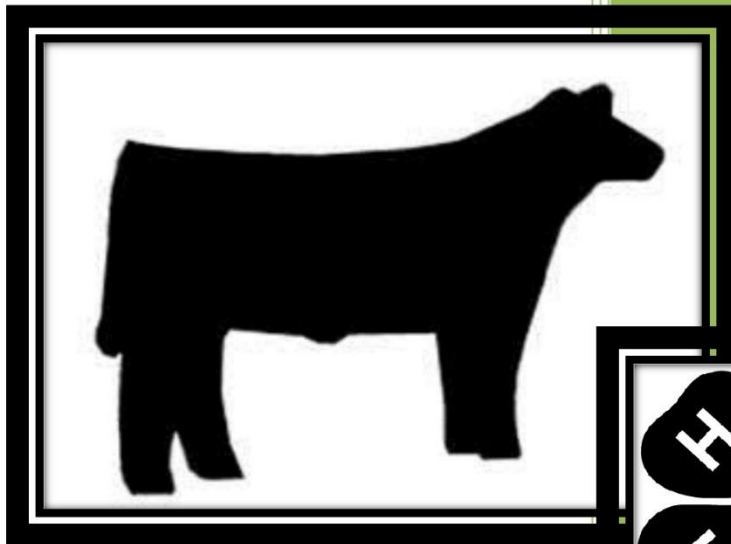
survey instrument. Final revisions were made to the guide based on those suggestions. The revised guide was updated on the Monterey County 4-H website where it currently remains.

Chapter 4

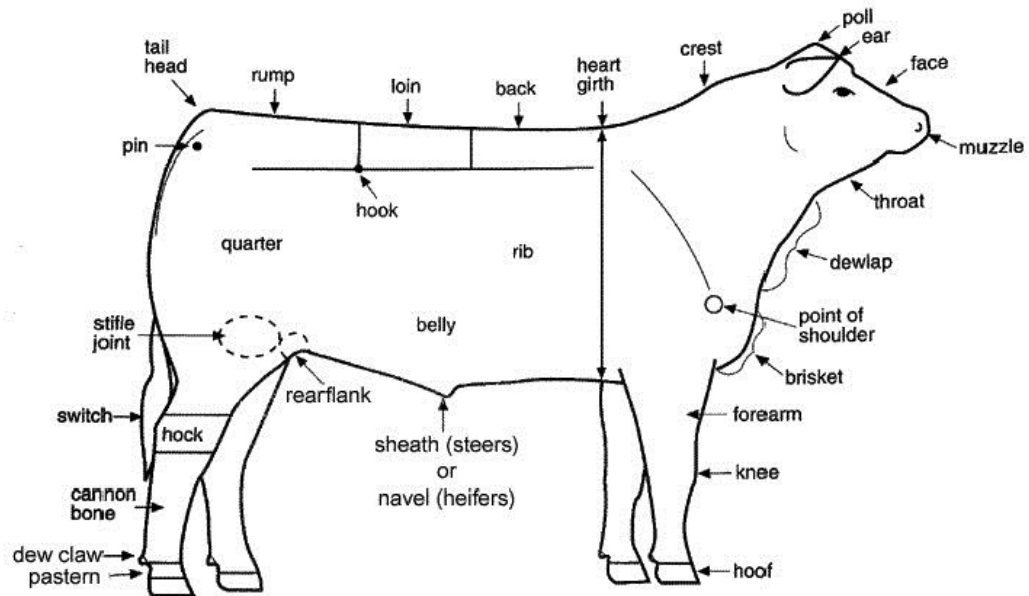
Results and Discussion

On the following pages, one will find the completed Monterey County 4-H Round Robin Study Guide. This includes sections on each individual species shown at the fair and included in Round Robin which are beef, sheep, swine, market goat, dairy goat, and dairy cattle. Within each specie sections, subsections were created entailing the information of that specie's body parts, ideal conformation, market cuts, breeds, basic showmanship terms and questions, and general guidelines on how to show that specific animal. All of the materials created are accessible on the Monterey County 4-H website <http://cemonterey.ucanr.edu/4-H-Program/> under the Curriculum Resources tab. Each livestock species was linked to an individual pdf., where it could be accessed on the internet by 4-H leaders and youth members.

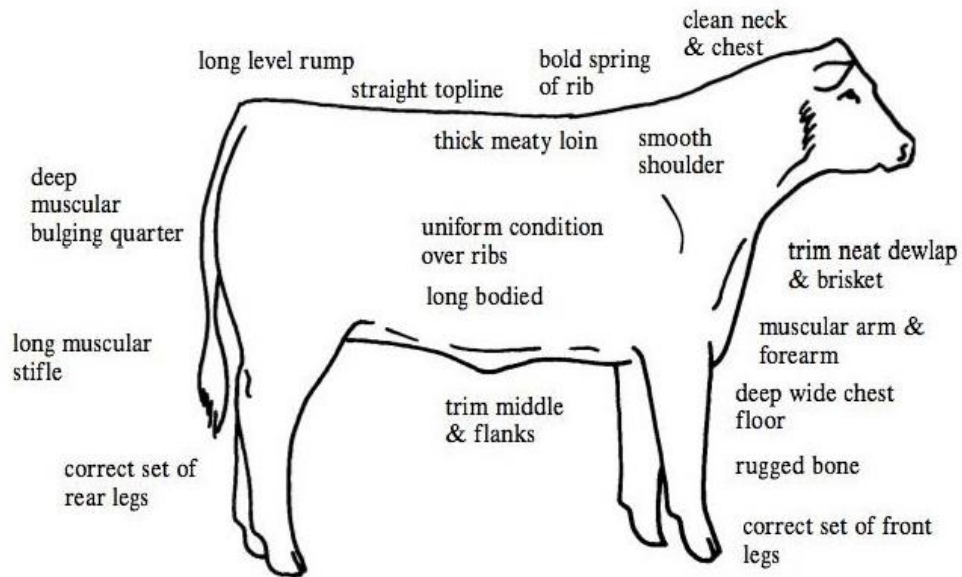
Beef Showmanship



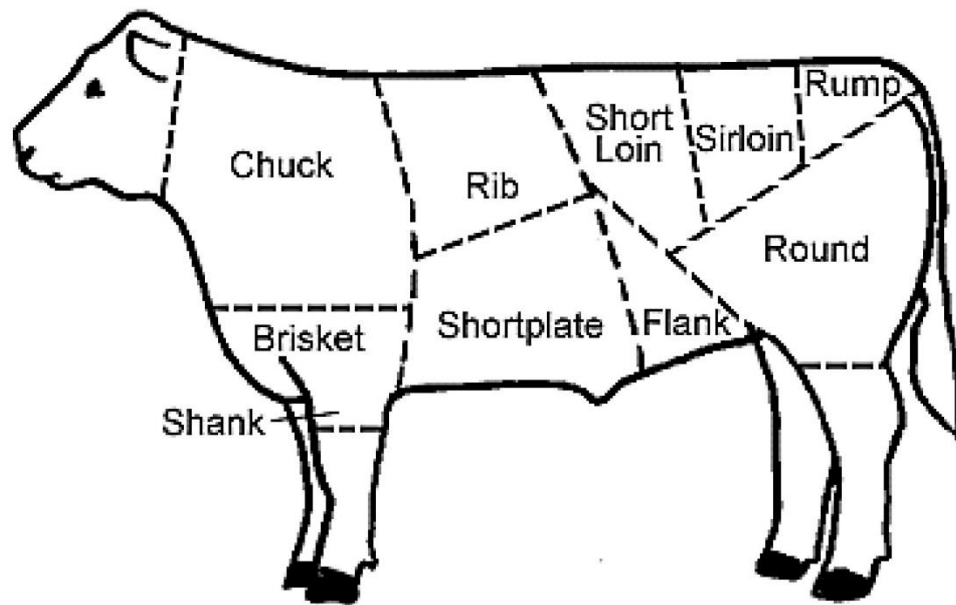
Parts of a Steer



Ideal Market Steer



Wholesale Cuts of a Market Steer



Common Cattle Breeds

Angus (English)



Maine Anjou



Charolaise



Short Horn



Hereford (English)



Simmental



Showmanship Terms/Questions

Bull: an intact adult male

Steer: a male castrated prior to development of secondary sexual characteristics

Stag: a male castrated after development of secondary sexual characteristics

Cow: a female that has given birth

Heifer: a young female that has not yet given birth

Calf: a young bovine animal

Polled: a beef animal that naturally lacks horns

1. What is the feed conversion ratio for cattle?
 - a. 7 lbs. feed/1 lb. gain
2. About what % of water will a calf drink of its body weight in cold weather?
 - a. 8%...and in hot weather?
 - a. 19%
2. What is the average daily weight gain of a market steer?
 - a. 2.0 – 4 lbs./day
3. What is the approximate percent crude protein that growing cattle should be fed?
 - a. 12 – 16%
4. What is the most common concentrate in beef rations?
 - a. Corn
5. What are three examples of feed ingredients used as a protein source in a ration?
 - a. Cottonseed meal, soybean meal, distillers grain brewers grain, corn gluten meal
6. Name two forage products used in a beef cattle ration:
 - a. Alfalfa, hay, ground alfalfa, leaf meal, ground grass
7. What is the normal temperature of a cow?
 - a. 101.0°F
8. The gestation period for a cow is...?
 - a. 285 days (9 months, 7 days)
9. How many stomachs does a steer have? Name them.
 - a. 4: Rumen, Omasum, Abomasum, and Reticulum
10. Name a disease cattle may get.
 - a. Blackleg, Leptospirosis, Influenza, Pneumonia, Pink eye, Hoof rot
11. Name a parasite that may affect cattle.
 - a. Ticks, Lice, Horn Flies, Intestinal Worms, mites

12. What are the top cattle producing states?
 - a. Texas, Nebraska, Kansas, California, Oklahoma
13. The acceptable weight range of an ideal market steer should be...?
 - a. 1250 – 1350 lbs.
14. What is the average dressing percent for a market steer?
 - b. 60-65%
15. What are the more expensive cuts of a steer?
 - a. Loin, rib, round, rump
16. The grades of beef for young market animals are...?
 - a. Prime, choice, select, standard, utility
17. Define Quality Grading.
 - a. The total amount of intramuscular fat streaks inside the rib eye
18. What are 3 quality attributes to be considered in grading quality?
 - a. Maturity, marbling, firmness of the lean, texture of the lean, and lean and fat color
19. Why is marbling important to a piece of meat?
 - a. Important for flavor and it influences juiciness.
20. Define Yield Grading.
 - a. Used to evaluate the amount of red meat (cutability) in a carcass.
21. There are four measured factors used to formulate yield grades. Name them.
 - a. Fat thickness, rib eye area, carcass weight, kidney, pelvic, and heart fat
22. In order to reach the USDA Choice quality grade, the fat opposite the 12th rib should measure...?
 - a. .4 to .45 in. or $\frac{4}{10}$
23. What are body condition scores?
 - a. BCS are numbers are used to suggest the relative fatness or body composition of a cow: 1 meaning very thin, 9 meaning very fat
24. What are the names of three retail cuts of beef?
 - a. Round steak, rib eye roast, arm pot roast, T-bone steak, skirt steak, brisket, sirloin steak, short ribs, back ribs, chuck eye roast.
25. One of the best indicators of muscling in a steer may be observed in the...?
 - a. Stifle

Beef Showmanship

Using the Halter

When leading, walk on the calf's left side with the lead in your right hand. Hold your hand 6 to 12 inches from the animal's head on the lead strap (This is near the junction of the chain and leather strap).

Firmly grip the lead so your thumb is up and toward you with your little finger nearest the chain. Your wrist is stronger this way and provides better control over the animal. Measure the lead strap to be just long enough for control (about shoulder width). It must not touch the ground; if the lead can reach the ground, you or the calf may step on it, making it awkward to switch hands. To prevent injury, do not wrap the halter strap around your hand or fingers.

At Show Time

Before the show, walk over the show ring to find any low spots on the surface. This will help you avoid these areas when setting up your calf. If possible, position the calf so the front feet are placed on higher ground than the rear feet. Enter the show ring counter clockwise promptly when the class is called.

Generally, cattle are lined up side by side to start a class. When pulling into line, look where you will be, and head into that position. Do not merely follow the person in front of you since this usually ends in an "S" configuration. You can end up brushing against the calf that was in front of you as you pull into line. If you are third or fourth in the ring, line up even with the other calves, leaving 3 or 4 feet on both sides of your calf. This allows ample room for all exhibitors to set up. Smoothly, yet quickly, get the calf set up with its head high.

When pulling into line, check your calf a few feet before reaching your destination to slow the calf. To check the calf, lift up slightly on the halter so the calf knows you are about to stop.

Using the Show Stick

Four basic uses for the show stick include:

- Assisting in placing the feet.
- Calming and controlling the animal.
- Keeping the top level.
- For scotch-driving the animal.

When setting up your calf—

- Switch the lead strap from the right hand to your left hand quickly and smoothly.
- Switch the show stick from your left hand to your right hand.
- Slowly scratch the calf's belly a couple of times to help calm the calf.
- Set the calf's feet in the appropriate position.

Remember: You have two tools in your hands to set the feet—the lead and the show stick. Set the rear feet first. To move a rear foot back, push backward on the lead and use the show stick to press (do not jab) the soft tissue between the toes in the cleft of the hoof. To move a rear foot forward, pull on the lead and use the show stick to apply pressure under the dew claw (Figure 1).

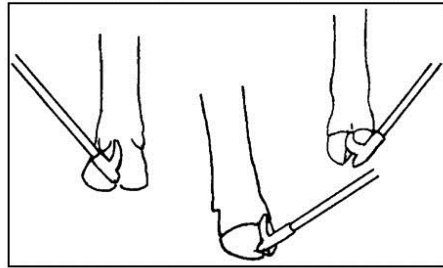








Figure 1. Proper use of the show stick in placement of the feet.

It is easier for the calf to put a foot back than move it forward. When the rear feet are too close together, apply pressure to the inside of the leg just above the hoof or at the hock, and the calf should stand wider. You can move its front feet by using your boot or show stick to apply pressure on the foot while pushing or pulling with the halter lead in the desired direction you want the foot to move. Younger, less experienced exhibitors are safer using the show stick.

Front View of the Animal		
		
Too close The animal appears narrow through the chest floor.	Just right Enhances the animal's natural volume and capacity.	Too wide Appears unnatural and unbalanced
When setting up the front feet – use your own foot as a “brake” when asking the front foot to move forward or use your own foot to push the front foot back (less distracting than trying to maneuver the show stick). With enough practice your animal will almost set themselves up!		

Placement of the feet depends on what view is desired for the judge and what makes the calf look its best. When cattle are lined up side by side in a straight line, the feet should be set on all four corners (bearing a full share of the calf's weight). On this view, the judge is looking at the rear and front of the calf.

Rear View of the Animal		
		
Too close The animal appears narrow and the stance detracts from the natural muscling. Also, the feet are not quite square, which enhances the narrowness.	Just right Enhances the animal's natural muscling and base width.	Too wide Appears unnatural and unbalanced
When setting up the rear feet – use your show stick point to push the feet back, and the hook to pull the foot forward. With enough practice your animal will almost set themselves up!		

When the cattle are lined on the profile (head to tail), set the feet as if a professional photographer is taking a picture. Stagger the rear feet so your near side foot is slightly in front of the foot closest to the judge (Figure 2). As the judge moves to the rear of the calf on profile, an

experienced exhibitor will again square the feet. As the judge moves back to the side view, profile the rear feet again.

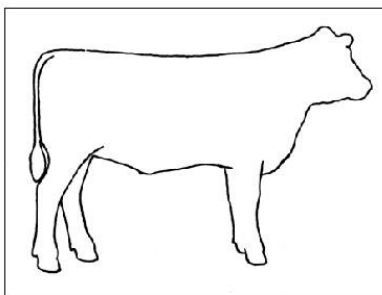



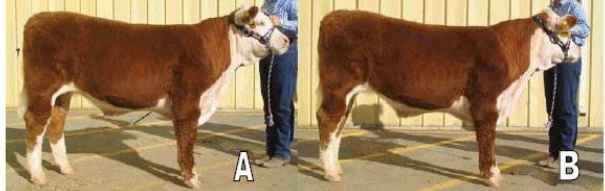


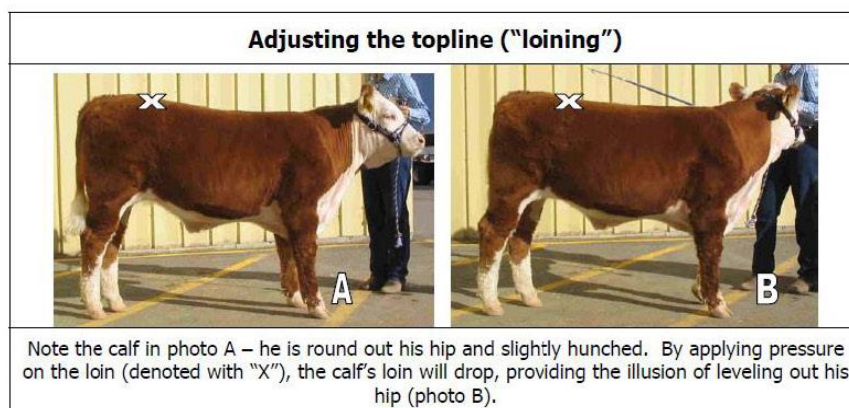
Figure 2. Set up when viewed on the profile

A heel-to-toe relationship works best when profiling. The heel of one foot is parallel with the toe of the other foot. The front feet are set squared or staggered less than the rear feet. The toe of the front foot away from the judge should be set back half the width of the hoof on the judge's side. By setting the feet in this manner, you give the judge a perception of depth and thickness. It also makes it easier to correct a top line and rump structure.

Side View of the Animal		
		
Too close The animal appears short sided and structurally incorrect.	Just right Enhances the animal's balance and eye appeal.	Stretched Appears unnatural and unbalanced, can cause the animal to appear weak down its top.
		
When setting your animal up on a side view (or profile), you may either offset the hind legs slightly (A) or set the animal up square (B). If you offset the hind legs, make sure the side closest to the judge is slightly back and the side furthest from the judge is slightly forward. By offsetting the legs, some animals will appear more level down their top and out their hip.		

When using the show stick to correct a top line—

- Apply pressure at the navel or flank with the hook of the show stick if the top is weak and needs to be raised.
- If the rump is steep and the loin is high, apply pressure to this area to bring it down; continue to scratch the calf's belly to keep it calm.



While showing, always keep the point of the show stick down for safety and professional appearance. Keep the stick in your left hand at the handle or about one-third of the way down when walking. This allows its use as an additional control tool if needed. If the calf is moving too fast, hold the portion of the stick between your left hand and tip or hook end in front of the calf's nose.

To scotch-drive: push forward on the halter with your right hand, and touch the calf with the show stick on its side or rump. This makes the calf think someone is behind it, and it should start to walk. Scotch-driving is needed when the calf will not lead or walk and no one is around to help you get started.

Using the Comb or Cloth

With haired cattle, carry a scotch comb in your right back pocket or in a comb sheath, with the teeth toward you for safety. Use the scotch comb to groom the hair that becomes messed up from the judge's handling your calf or from another animal bumping into your calf. You can use the corner of the comb to level the loin. If showing American breeds with short

hair, carry a wipe cloth (bandana). You can use the cloth in the same manner as the scotch comb to groom the hair while in the showing.

When it is time to walk the cattle—

- Move as the judge or ring steward instructs. Most likely you will pull the cattle up to the rail, turn left, go three-fourths of a circle, and walk right behind the tail of the other cattle in the side-by-side line.
- Assist the exhibitor in front of you in moving a calf if he or she is having trouble. Tap the calf's rump with your stick, or, preferably, put your show stick in your right hand and twist the tail of the calf in front of you with your left.
- Let your calf walk out freely. Move at an easy pace, not too slow or too fast.

When it is time to stop on the profile—

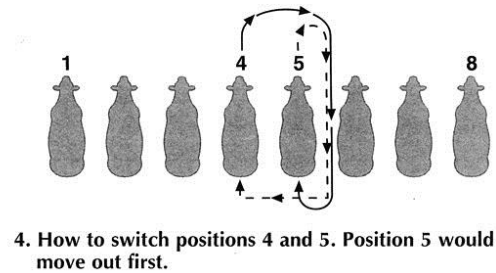
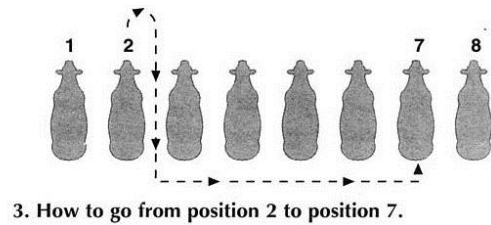
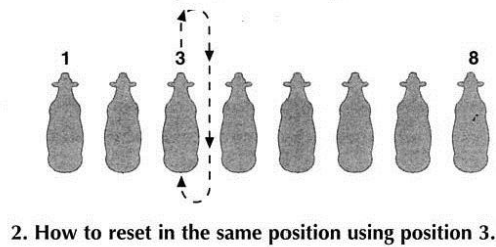
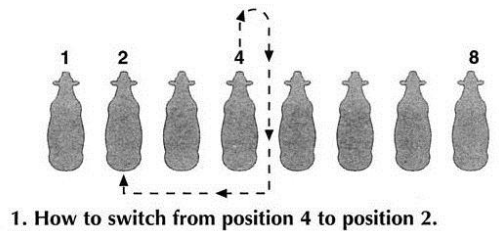
- Stop in a straight line head to tail. Remember to check the calf and then stop by lifting its head. Allow 4 to 6 feet between your calf and the one in front. This allows the judge space to move freely around the cattle and helps to prevent calves from mounting or disturbing others in the line.
- Position the feet as discussed earlier; keep the top line level and the calf's head up.
- Locate the judge and wait calmly. Do not "saw" your calf in half with rapid stick movement while waiting for the judge. Use slow, deliberate strokes with the show stick. Do not make noises or rattle the chain of the halter.

Remember to allow proper distance between calves, and set the calf up at its best. As the judge pulls cattle from the profile line, empty spaces occur. As spaces between cattle become empty, move forward in the line. By moving forward and filling the empty spaces, it becomes easier for the judge to make comparisons. Once pulled into a side by side line, you are nearing the end of the class. Stay alert and set the calf up as positions may continue to be switched.

When turning an animal, always turn to the right (clockwise) unless the ring steward gives other instructions. Pushing the calf's head away from you prevents the possibility of the calf stepping on your foot, causing harm to you or the calf.

Certain situations may occur in changing placings (Figure 3). Note that you pass back through the same hole you left, then to the proper position. If positioned up to a rail, do not turn around in the line. Back the calf out by pushing back on the halter with your left hand and applying pressure with your right at the point of the shoulder. Pull into the line at the instructed position.

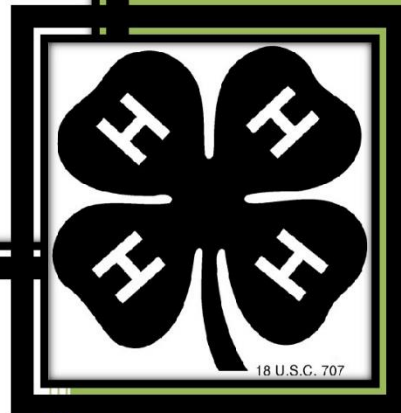
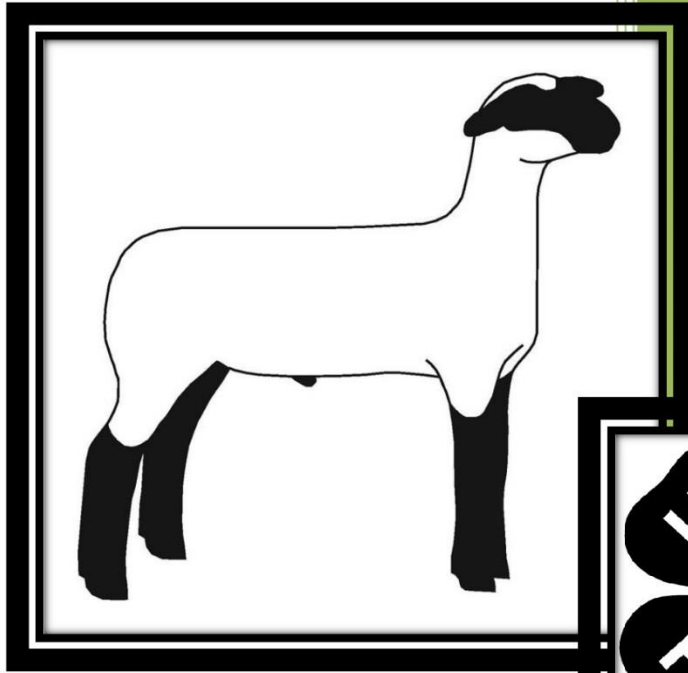
Figure 3: Switching positions



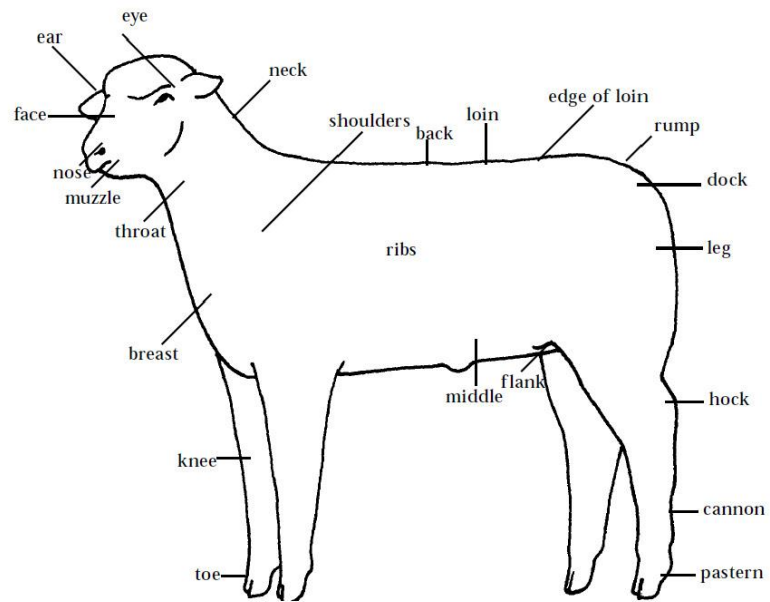
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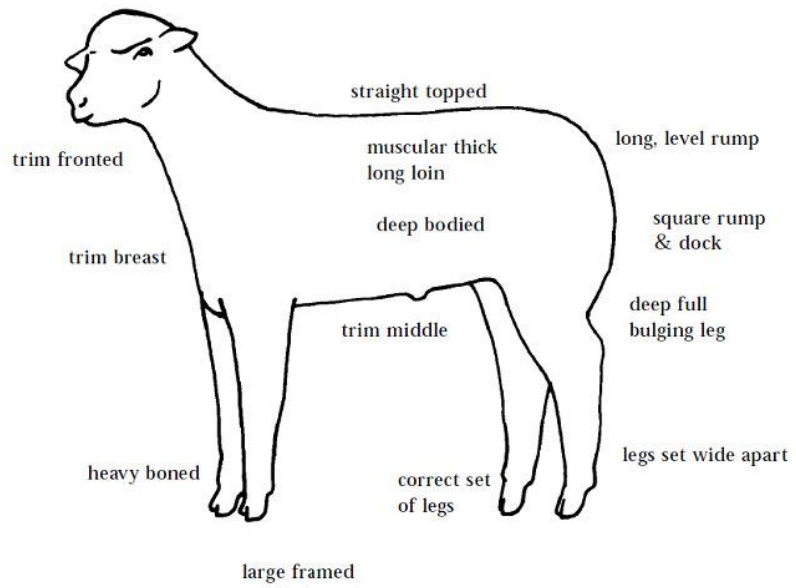
Sheep Showmanship



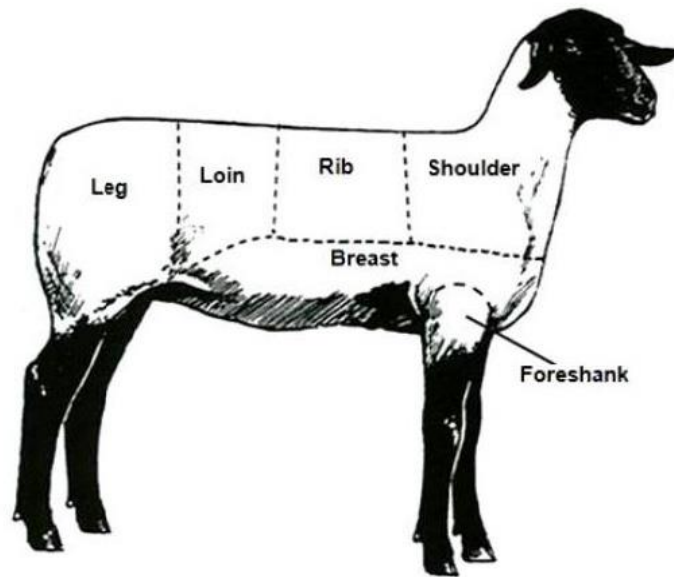
Parts of a Lamb



Ideal Market Lamb



Cuts of a Market Lamb



Common Sheep Breeds



Suffolk



Hampshire



Dorset



Southdown



Dorper



Romney

Showmanship Terms/Questions

Sheep: over 1 year of age

Lamb: less than one year of age

Ewe: a female sheep

Ram: an intact adult male

Wether: a castrated male lamb

Docking: cutting the tails short on lambs

Polled: an animal that naturally lacks horns

Lanolin: the oil called in the fleece of sheep

3. Name some meat breeds.
 - a. Suffolk, Dorset, Southdown, Hampshire
4. Name some wool breeds.
 - a. Merino, Lincoln, Cotswold, Romney
5. Name some dual purpose breeds?
 - a. Dorset, Cheviot, Polypay, Romney, Columbia
6. What disease is the biggest problem in the sheep industry that affects the central nervous system and has no known cure?
 - a. Scrapies
7. What is the purpose of a scrapies tag?
 - a. To trace the (bacteria/sickness) scrapies back to the farm where the lamb was bought.
8. What is rectal prolapse?
 - a. A protruding rectum.
9. What can cause rectal prolapse?
 - a. Overweight, coughing, short dock, too high gain ration, genetics
10. What is the feed conversion ratio for market lambs?
 - a. 7 lbs. feed/1 lb. gain
11. What is the average daily weight gain of a market lamb?
 - a. 0.4 – 0.8 lbs.
12. What is the approximate percent crude protein that growing lambs should be fed?
 - a. 14 – 16%
13. Name three commonly used grains in sheep rations?
 - a. Oats, corn, barley, wheat, rye and sorghum

14. What are three examples of feed ingredients used as a protein source in a ration?
 - a. Linseed Meal, Cottonseed Meal and Soybean Meal
15. What is the normal temperature of a sheep?
 - b. 102.0°F - 103.0°F
16. The gestation period for a ewe is...?
 - a. 5 months
17. How many stomachs does a lamb have? Name them.
 - b. 4: Rumen, Omasum, Abomasum, and Reticulum
18. Name a disease sheep may get.
 - b. Blue tongue, sore moth, tetanus, Enterotoxaemia, foot root
19. Name a common internal parasite.
 - a. Liver flukes, tape worms, large stomach worms, brown stomach worms, stomach hair worms, coccidiosis
20. Name a common external parasite.
 - a. Ticks, maggots, lice, mosquitoes
21. What are the top sheep producing states?
 - b. Texas, California, Colorado, Wyoming and South Dakota
22. The acceptable weight range of an ideal market lamb should be...?
 - c. 115 – 160 lbs.
23. What is the average dressing percent for a market lamb?
 - a. 50-55%
24. What are the more expensive cuts of a market lamb?
 - b. Rack, loin, leg
25. What is the average amount of back fat on a market lamb?
 - b. .30 in.
26. Where is back fat measured?
 - a. At the 12th rib over the rib eye muscle.
27. How is the yield grade determined?
 - a. $(\text{Back fat} \times 10) + 4$

Sheep Showmanship

Promptly enter the show ring, leading the lamb from the left-hand side. Small exhibitors may use a halter. Advanced exhibitors lead the lamb with the left hand under the chin and the right hand behind the ears. Keep the ears in an alert or forward position while on the move.



Figure 1. Lift the lamb's dock to encourage your lamb to walk.

Position the lamb straight in the side-by-side lineup. Quickly, yet smoothly, set the lamb so that all four feet are squared with the rear legs slightly back. Do not get down on your knees to set up a lamb; this causes you to have less control of the lamb. Small exhibitors may use a knee or feet to set the lamb's legs. By bumping the breastplate with the knee, smaller exhibitors can move the animal's rear legs back.



Figure 2. Head-In/Rear-View (left) or Profile/Side-View/Head to Tail (right).

Larger exhibitors can lift the front end of the lamb with a leg to move the lamb into proper position. Larger exhibitors can also use their hands to help set up the lamb. Set the rear legs first, and allow the lamb to push into your leg, then lift and set the front legs.

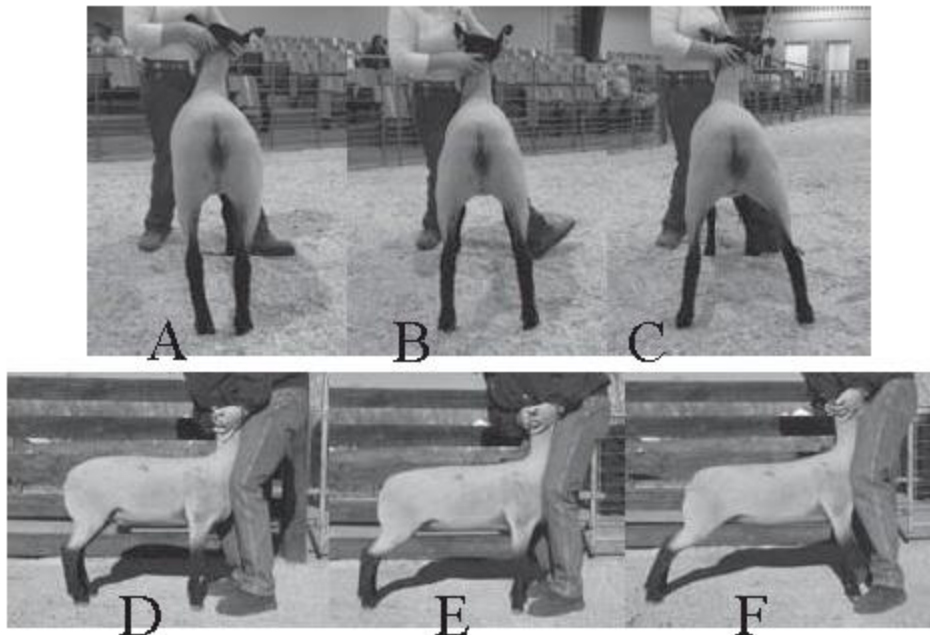


Figure 3. Correctly place each leg on the four corners of the lamb's body. Head-in or rear view: A = too narrow, B = ideal, C = too wide. Profile or side view: D = too short, E = ideal, F = too stretched.

Once the lamb is set up, keep its head held high, and locate the judge. Remain standing in front of your lamb when the judge is viewing the lambs from the rear. Push into the lamb so that muscle expression will appear in the rear leg. By driving into your leg, the lamb's muscles tighten up, feel firmer, and appear large and pronounced. Never place your hand on the lamb's back or the base of its neck. This will obstruct the judge's view of the lamb's top. As the judge moves around to the right of the lamb, stay on the left and in front of the lamb.



Figure 4. The showman's left hand should be placed under the lamb's muzzle and the right hand should be behind the lamb's head below his ears. A = ideal for smaller showman when moving lamb, B = ideal for larger showman when moving lamb; C = ideal for smaller showman when bracing lamb, D = ideal for larger showman when bracing lamb.

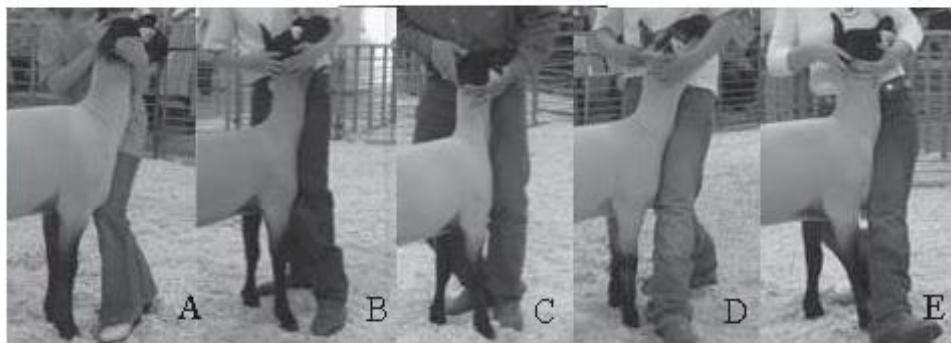


Figure 5. Correct hand, knee, and feet placement by the showman is critical to effectively brace a lamb. A = ideal for smaller showman, B = ideal for intermediate showman, C = ideal for larger showman, D and E = hands and knees are correct, but keep feet in front of lamb instead of potentially sticking out in the way of the judge or other showmen.

As the judge views the front of the lamb, move to the lamb's left side and face the judge. Hold the lamb's head erect with ears forward. Be sure to keep the lamb's head high and in line with its body. As the judge moves to the left of the lamb, move back to the front to give the judge a full view of the entire animal.



Figure 6. Front-view positioning of lamb and showman.



Figure 7. Ears should be held parallel to the ground unless the breed is noted for erect ears. A = ideal ear placement, B = acceptable but not preferred, C = unacceptable because this placement is not natural.

While driving the lamb, make sure all four feet remain on the ground. Never pick up your lamb so that its front feet are lifted off the ground while driving. This does not give you an advantage.

A firm top is a must when driving the lamb. Exhibitors who fail to produce a firm handle on the lamb will place down the line. A judge expects an exhibitor to be able to drive and maintain proper positioning of the lamb.



Figure 8. Drive your lamb by pushing back on its shoulder area with your knee or leg.

After handling all the lambs, the judge will want you to walk your lamb. Be sure your lamb is under control and between you and the judge.

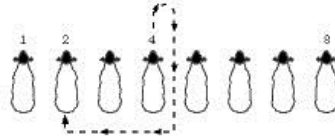
When the judge requests, stop the lamb for a side view. Set up the lamb as discussed earlier. Allow plenty of room between you and the lamb in front. This gives extra room to work around the front of the lamb and keeps the lamb behind from crowding you on the profile.

Stand in front and to the lamb's left side to maintain the profile position. Drive the lamb with your leg, applying enough pressure to maintain a level top. Extend the head and neck upward while keeping the ears erect. Keep the lamb's head in line with the rest of its body.

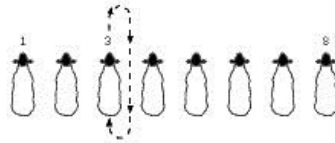
Stay alert. The judge may handle the lamb again or motion for you and your lamb to move to another line. As lambs are pulled from the profile line, move forward to fill any resulting space. Reset your lamb, and watch the judge with each move forward. Once you are pulled to the placing line, remember the class is not over. Be sure to keep the lamb set up and looking its best.

The judge may decide to place the lambs differently after one final look. Study figure 9 to learn how to change positions if the judge asks you to move in the line. Be sure to set your lamb in a straight line from the first lamb set up (illustrated in figure 9). Always turn your lamb to the right (clockwise) unless you are instructed to do otherwise. When the judge starts giving reasons, the class is over.

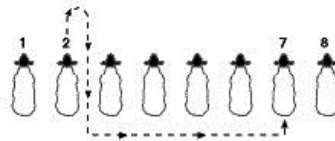
Figure 9



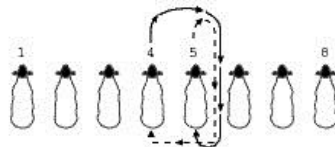
1. How to switch from position 4 to position 2.



2. How to reset in the same position using position 3.



3. How to switch from position 2 to position 7.



4. How to switch from positions 4 and 5; 5 moves out first.

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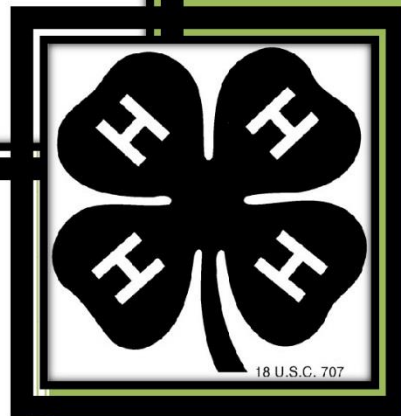
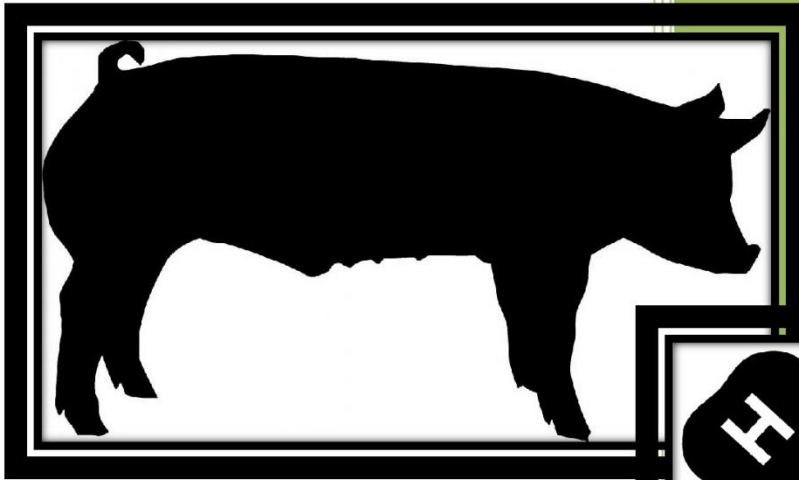
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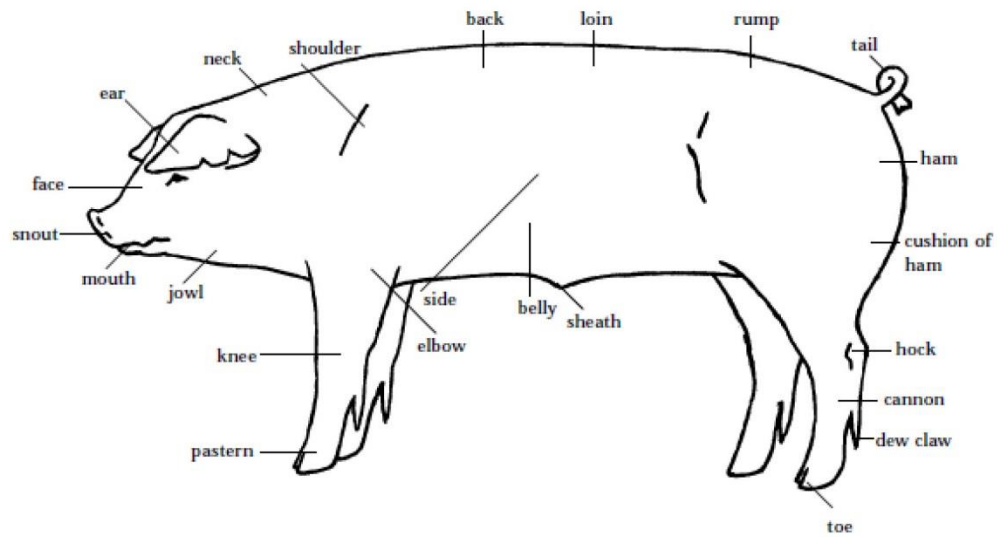
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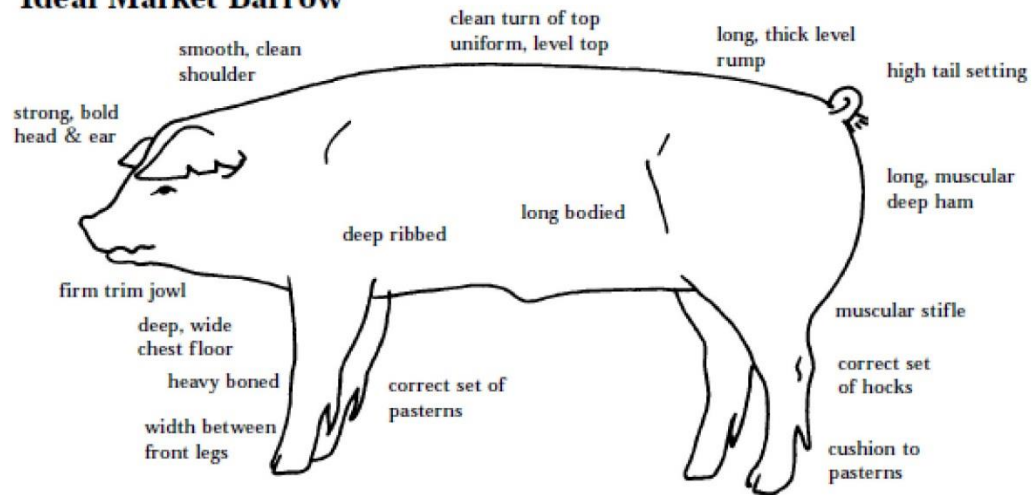
Swine Showmanship



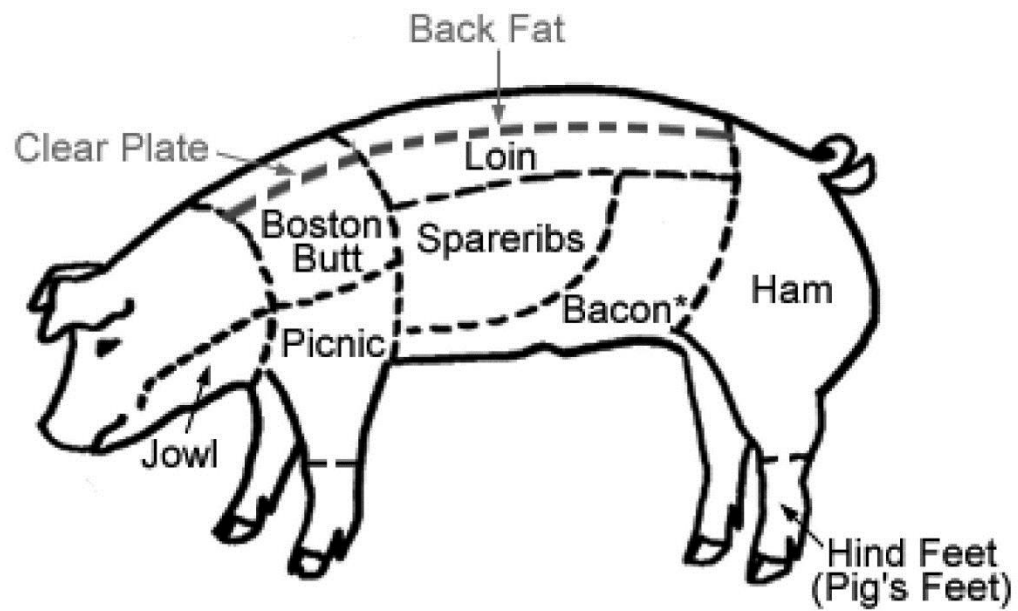
Parts of a Pig



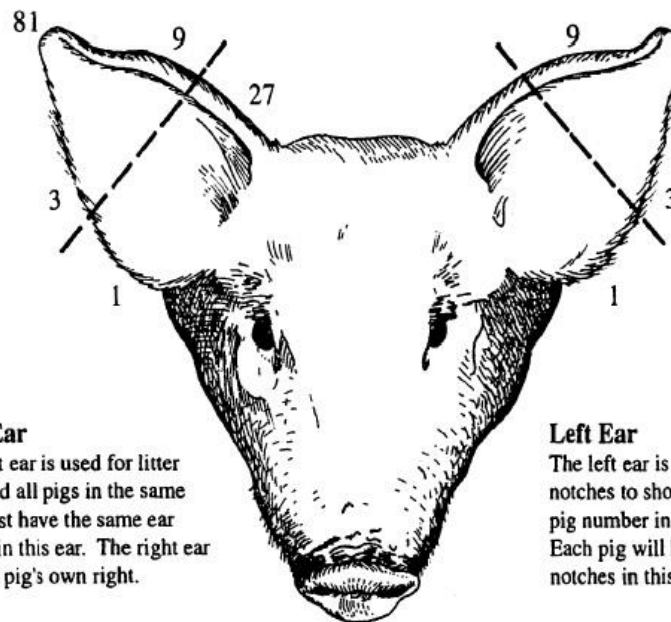
Ideal Market Barrow



Wholesale Cuts of a Market Pig



Universal Swine Ear Notching System



Right Ear

The right ear is used for litter mark, and all pigs in the same litter must have the same ear notches in this ear. The right ear is on the pig's own right.

Left Ear

The left ear is used for notches to show individual pig number in the litter. Each pig will have different notches in this ear.

Common Pig Breeds



Berkshire



Hampshire



Chester White



Yorkshire



Duroc



Landrace

Showmanship Terms/Questions

Gilt: young female pig

Sow: an adult female pig

Boar: an adult male pig

Barrow: a castrated male pig

Farrowing: the birth process in swine

Piglets: swine offspring

Pigs are monogastric

NRS: National Swine Registry

HAACP: Hazard Analysis And Critical Control Points

28. What is the feed conversion ratio for a hog?
 - a. 3 lbs. feed/1 lb. gain
29. What is the average daily weight gain of a hog?
 - b. 1 – 2.8 lbs.
30. Young pigs are fed a diet containing what percent of crude protein?
 - b. 20 – 22%
31. Finishing pigs are fed a diet containing what percent of crude protein?
 - a. 13 – 15%
32. Name three commonly used nutrients in hog rations to provide energy?
 - a. Corn, wheat, milo, barley, oats
33. What are three examples of feed ingredients used as a protein source in a ration?
 - b. Soybean meal, blood meal, fish meal, dried whey
34. What is the normal temperature of a hog?
 - c. 101.5°F - 102.5°F
35. The gestation period for a sow is...?
 - b. 3 months, 3 weeks, 3 days
36. How many pigs are born in a litter?
 - a. 9 - 13
37. In commercial hog farms, tails are docked to prevent what?
 - a. Injury from tail biting
38. Name a disease swine may get.
 - c. Parvovirus, leptospirosis, transmissible gastroenteritis, baby pig anemia, brucellosis

- 39. Where is the first place you're most likely to notice fat deposits on your pig?
 - a. In the jowl (chin) area
- 40. What are the top hog producing states?
 - c. Iowa, Minnesota, North Carolina, Illinois, Indiana
- 41. The acceptable weight range of an ideal hog should be...?
 - d. 240 – 300 lbs.
- 42. What is the average dressing percent for a hog?
 - b. 70-78%
- 43. True or False: Compared to 50 years ago, pigs today are leaner.
 - a. True
- 44. What are the more expensive cuts of a hog?
 - c. Loin, leg (ham), blade shoulder (boston), picnic shoulder
- 45. What is the average back fat for a hog?
 - a. 0.6-0.75 in.
- 46. Where is loin eye area measured?
 - b. Between the 10th and 11th rib.
- 47. What is the average loin eye area on a market hog?
 - b. 5 – 8.99 sq. in.

Market Hog Showmanship

There are a few items you will need when showing your hog. A driving tool, small hand brush and a small rag are pieces of equipment you will need in the show ring and holding pen.



Figure 1. Swine showmanship tools

The driving tool is needed to guide or drive your hog (Figure 2). Do not overuse the driving tool. Allow the hog to walk naturally. Transition the driving tool between both hands as needed and use the tool on the pig's side or jowl when the pig stops or should turn directions. Some swine showmen use their dominant hand to hold the driving tool regardless of which side of the pig they are on, while others switch hands as they switch sides. Both methods are acceptable as long as switching hands is done smoothly. Never hit, kick, or beat, but merely tap on the hog. Be careful to never use the driving tool on the pig's ham or loin.



Figure 2. As soon as you enter the show ring, the driving tool is there to assist you in directing your hog.

A small hand brush and rag are essential while showing a pig. Pigs will rub against one another and get dirty or the judge may sprinkle your hog with shavings. As a showman, it is your responsibility to keep your animal clean with your brush or rag. They can be placed in your less dominant hand or in your back pocket. Placing the brush and rag in your back pocket is the preferred method because it frees up your hand, allowing you to use your hand to further guide your hog (Figure 2). Like the driving tool, never place your hand on the pig's ham or loin



Figure 3. Brush placement

Pay Attention in the holding pen before entering the ring. The proper technique while in the pen is as follows: First, address the cleanliness and wellbeing of your pig by brushing them off and wetting the hair coat. Spray bottles should be available at the pens or brought to you by someone, so you can clean and cool your pig. Second, stand or kneel behind your pig, keeping your eye on the judge for instructions to re- enter the ring. The pig should be at a side view in the front of the pen by the gate, with its head at the end where the gate will open. This position allows the judge to see your pig as he looks at the pen, and your pig is pointed in the direction needed for an easy exit.

When the judge signals for you to leave the pen, open the gate and shut the latch behind you. Upon entering the ring, the hog may take off running. Calmly walk over to the hog and take control by driving it 10 to 15 feet in front of the judge. Do not drive the hog any closer to the judge unless requested.

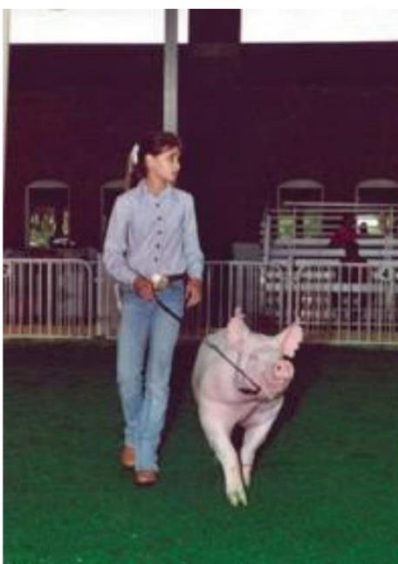


Figure 4. Naturally move your hog around the ring with its head up. Finding open areas will help get your pig noticed.

The driving tool should be used without drawing attention to your hog or to the tool being used. Touch the animal from the fore rib forward (shoulder and jowl area) to turn. If you want the hog to move to the right, touch the left jowl of the hog (Figure 5). If the hog needs to move to the left, touch the right side.

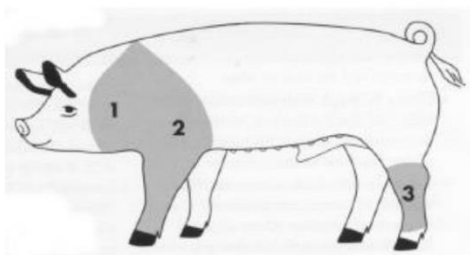


Figure 5. Areas to touch the hog with the driving tool

When driving, you should be on the hog's side which is opposite the judge. Show from the hip of the pig. Try not to "over show" your animal. A judge will not be impressed if you always block everyone else's view or over maneuver your animal.

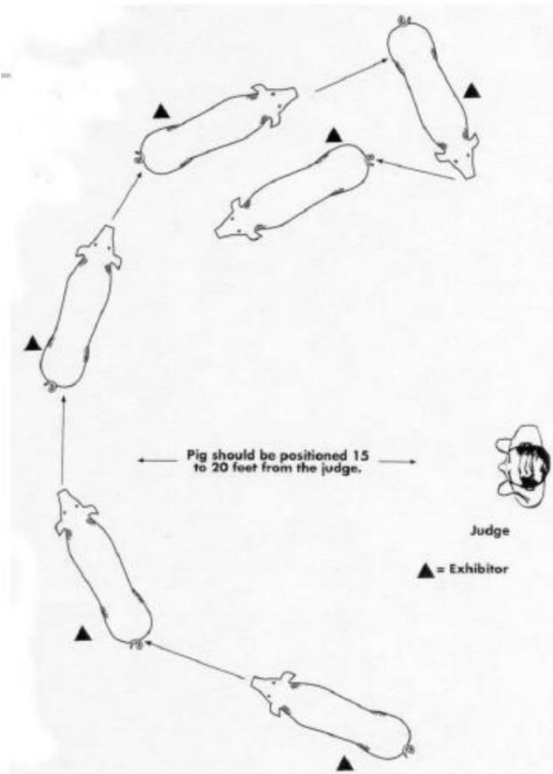


Figure 6. Hog maneuvering technique

Using your hands to help maneuver your hog is a very acceptable and encouraged showmanship technique especially to drive your hog out of the corner of the show ring. Always remain calm and simply place your hands in front of the hog's face to assist in turning it away from the corner (Figure 7).



Figure 7. Use your driving tool along with your hands to help get your pig out of the ring corner.

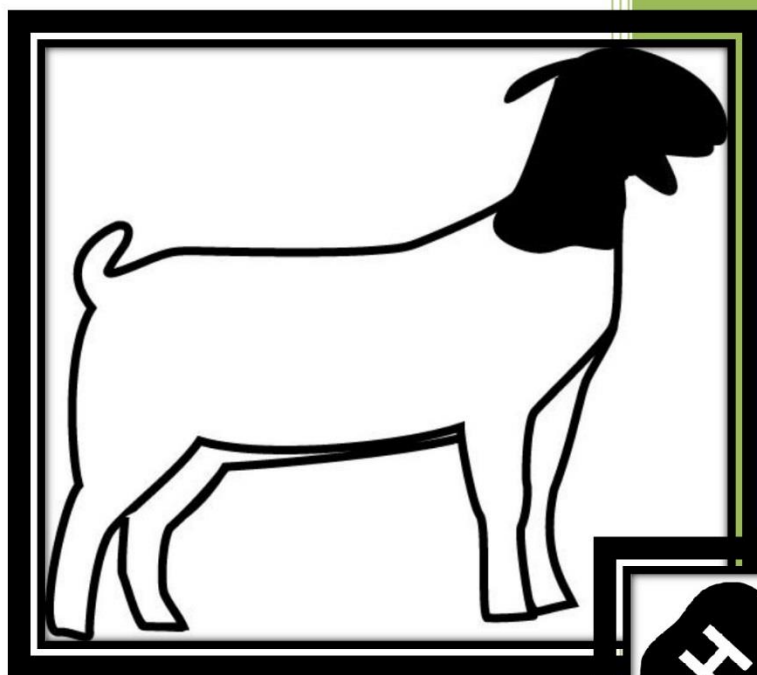
Let your hog walk out freely and naturally, not too fast and not too slow, never turning the pig sharply. Good showmen are constantly looking for openings in the ring to drive their hog, keeping their pigs off the fence, away from groups of pigs and out of corners.

Be observant for signals and instructions from the judge and the ring officials. Often, a judge will ask you to pen your pig. Naturally walk your pig to the assigned area as quickly and efficiently as possible. Open the gate when you have driven your pig close to the pen, pen your pig, then close and latch the gate behind you. While in the pen, keep showing.

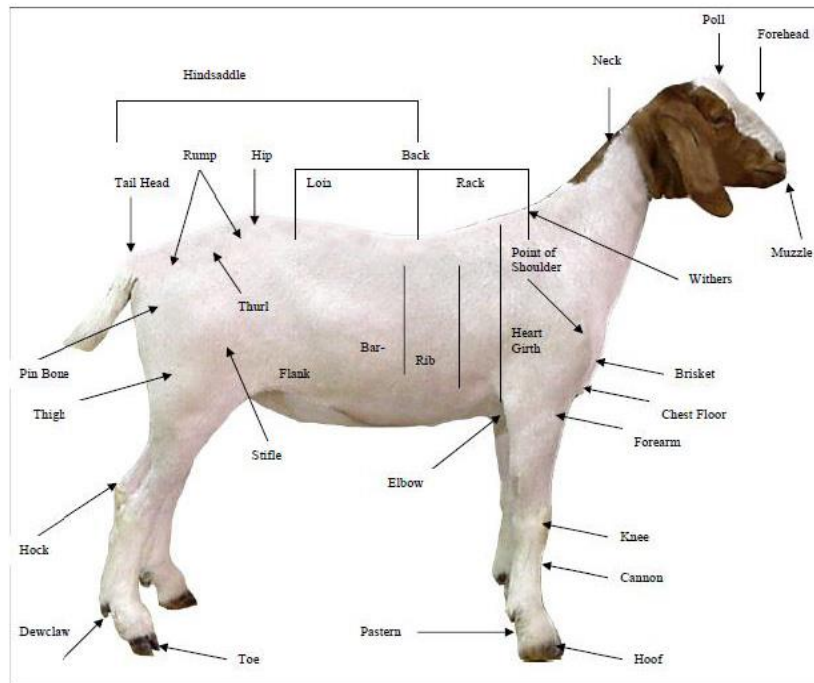
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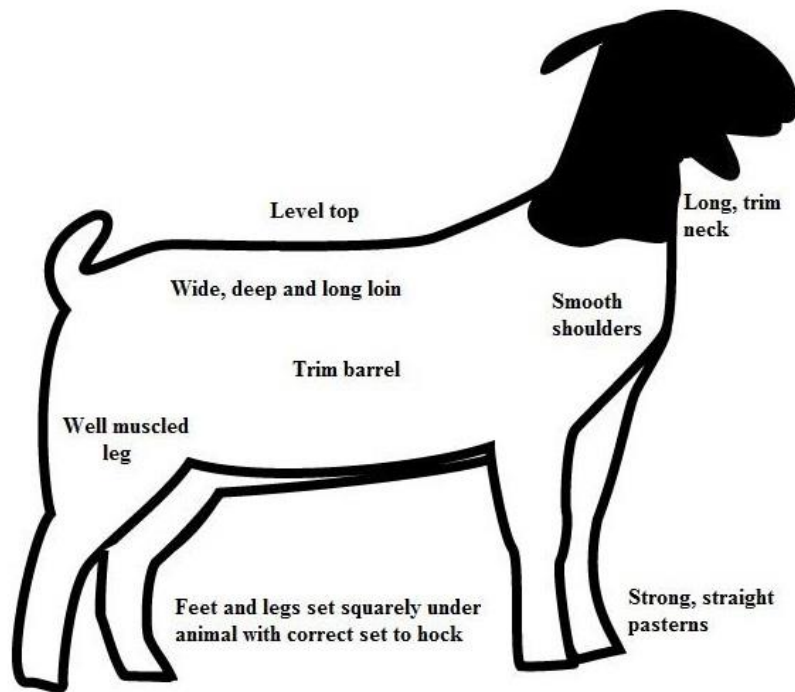
Goat Showmanship



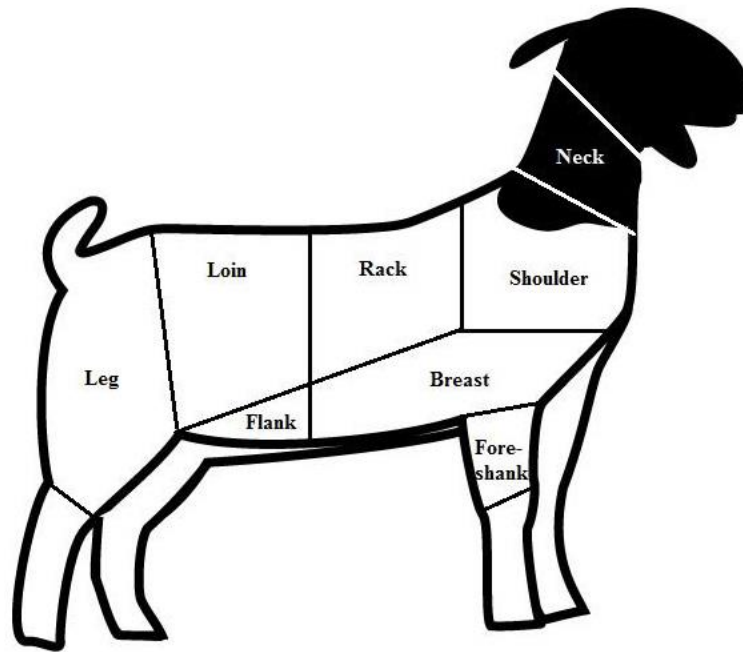
Parts of a Market Goat



Ideal Market Goat



Cuts of a Market Goat



Breeds of Market Goats



Boer



Spanish



Tennessee Fainting Goat



Kiko



Pygmy

Showmanship Terms/Questions

Kid: a baby goat

Doe: an adult female goat

Buck: an adult male goat

Dam: the mother of a goat

Sire: the father of the goat

Wether: a castrated male goat

48. What does ABGA stand for?
 - a. American Boer Goat Association
49. What is the ideal age for a market goat to be shown?
 - a. 7 to 10 months
50. What is the feed conversion ratio for goats?
 - a. 5 lbs. feed/1 lb. gain
51. What is the average daily weight gain of a market goat?
 - c. 0.35 – 0.6 lbs.
52. What is the approximate percent crude protein that goats should be fed?
 - a. 12 – 16%
53. What is the most common concentrate in goat rations?
 - a. Corn
54. What does oat hay do to change your goat?
 - b. It gives more spring of rib
55. What is the normal temperature of a goat?
 - d. 101.5°F - 104.0°F
56. The gestation period for a goat is...?
 - b. 5 months or 105 days
57. How many stomachs does a goat have? Name them.
 - c. 4: Rumen, Omasum, Abomasum, and Reticulum
58. Name a disease goats may get.
 - d. Acidosis, Enterotoxaemia, Coccidiosis, Pink eye, Hoof rot
59. Name a parasite that may affect goats.
 - b. Ticks, Lice, Horn Flies, Intestinal Worms, mites
60. What is the official USDA identification for goats that are untattooed and unregistered?
 - a. Scrapie tag
61. What are the top market goat producing states?
 - d. Texas, Tennessee, California, Georgia, Oklahoma

62. The acceptable weight range of an ideal market goat should be...?
e. 90 – 100 lbs.
63. The meat from a market goat is called...?
b. Chevron
64. What is the average dressing percent for a market goat?
f. 60%
65. What is the more expensive cut of a goat?
d. Loin
66. The ideal loin eye measurement should be...?
a. 1.0 – 2.4 sq. in.
67. In order to reach the USDA Choice quality grade, the fat opposite the 12th rib should measure...?
c. .30 to .50 in.

Market Goat Showmanship

Evaluate the show ring prior to showmanship, paying close attention to where low spots are located. You want to make sure the goat's front feet don't end up in the low spots. You always want to set the goat going uphill.

Enter the ring going clockwise. Lead the goat from the left side with the right hand when possible. Keep the goat between you and the judge. Keep the goat's front shoulder even with your leg and the goat's head in front of your body. Showmen should hold the collar using their right hand palm facing upward and toward the goat's head (Figure 1). Showman should let their left arm and hand relax at their side. There is no need for the showman to place their left arm behind their back.



Figure 1. Hold the collar with your right hand palm up.

If you must encourage the goat to lead by pulling its tail, change hands and hold the collar with the left hand, lightly pull the tip of the goat's tail with the right. As the goat begins moving, change your hands to their original position.



Figure 2. Pull tail lightly to encourage the goat to move.

If the judge pulls you into line, your goat's shoulder should line up with the shoulder of the first goat in line. Keep your goat parallel to the other goats. If the judge lines you up head-to-tail, always line up straight behind the goat at the front of the line. KEEP THE LINES STRAIGHT—this will make it easier for the judge to evaluate and compare goats.

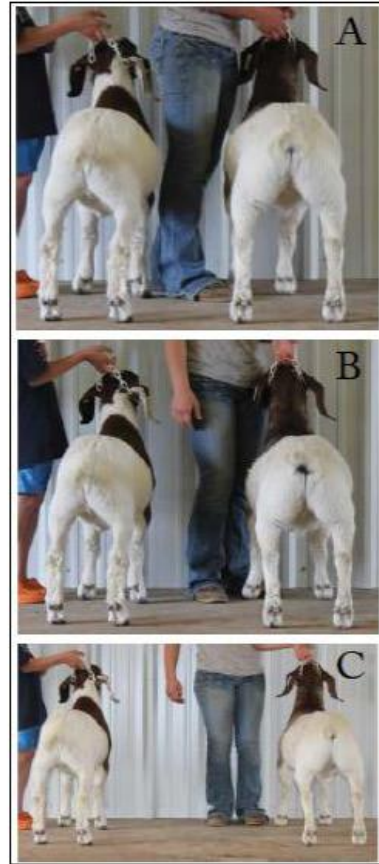
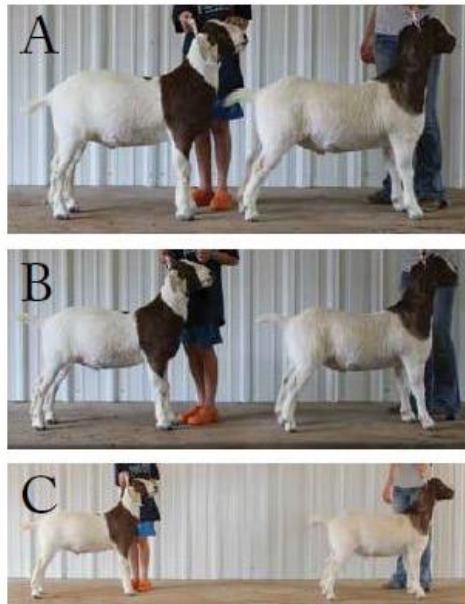


Figure 3. Animal spacing, profile
 A = too close together, B = perfect,
 C = too far away

Setting Up: A goat's feet should be placed on the four corners of its body, and the goat should not stand too wide or narrow on either the front or the back legs. On the profile, goats should not have their hind legs pulled forward too far underneath them or stretched backward too far behind them. Keep the goat's head straight over its body. The goat should look eye appealing and alert. You should remain standing at all times.



Figure 4. Leg placement, profile A = legs too close, profile B = perfect leg placement, profile c = legs too wide

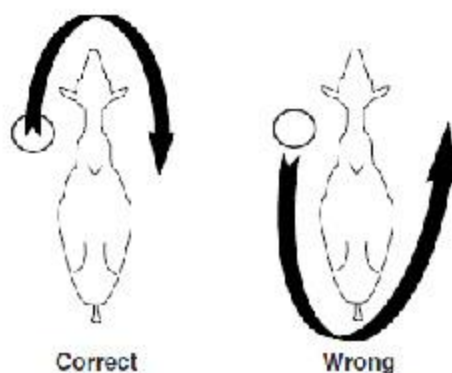
To properly brace an animal, the showman's hands, knees, and feet must be positioned correctly. This may differ based on the showman's size and what feels natural (Figure 5). Use the combination of hand, knee, and foot positioning that works best for you and the goat. Techniques may change as the showman becomes taller and stronger. The most effective way to brace a goat is to use what feels most comfortable to the showman while getting the best possible brace from the goat. The goat's front feet can be lifted slightly off of the ground to set them or cue the beginning of a brace. All four feet should remain on the ground while bracing (Figure 5). Holding an animal off of the ground can be uncomfortable for the goat. In addition this technique often makes a goat look worse structurally because the animal will usually have a "dip" in front of its hip, causing it to lose loin shape.



Figure 5. Leg bracing position.

Goats' ears should always remain in their natural position. Some may feel that raising the ears gives an illusion of a longer neck, but anything other than a natural look distracts from the animal's appearance (Figure 6) and offers no advantage.

General: Know where the judge is and stay alert. The judge may handle your goat at any moment or ask you to move to another place in the show ring. Moving goats from one point to another is just as important as correct positioning of their feet and bracing (Figures 8.1-8.9). When a judge asks a showman to move to another location, take the most direct path available. Goats should be turned slightly and pushed out of line if on a rear-view or pushed out of line before proceeding to the desired location with the goat between the showman and judge. Do not push the goat straight back or it will think you are signaling it to brace, and it will not move backward as desired. The showman should maintain eye contact with the judge while occasionally looking at the desired destination. When the showman is required to change sides, he/she must move around the front of the goat always facing the animal (Figure 7). Never change hands behind your back. Do not step behind the goat.



Cross in the front, never in the rear

Figure 6.

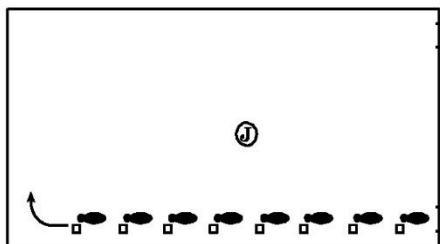


Figure 8.1. Animals entering the show ring on a profile. Notice the animal is always between the showman and judge.

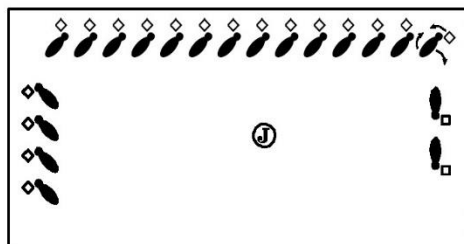


Figure 8.4. All animals begin to move to a profile or side-view. Move to the animal's left side, push their front end away from you, and

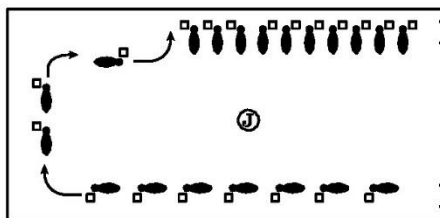


Figure 8.2. Animals entering the show ring and line up on a rear-view. Notice the position of the judge and showman.

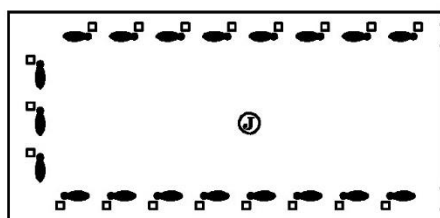


Figure 8.5. All animals lined up on a profile or side-view.

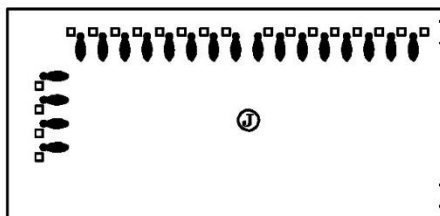


Figure 8.3. All animals lined up on a rear-view.

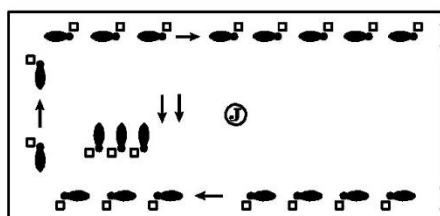


Figure 8.6. As animals move out of line to another location, move animals forward to fill gaps.

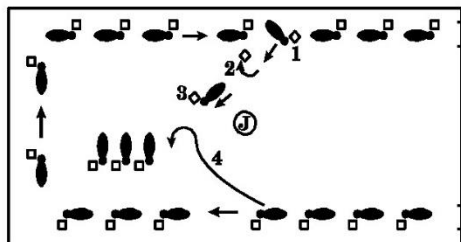


Figure 8.7. Showman 1 (top) 1) Push the goat out of line, 2) move around the front of the goat to change sides, and 3) proceed to the designated location.

Showman 2 (bottom) 4) Push the goat out of line and proceed to the designated spot in line.

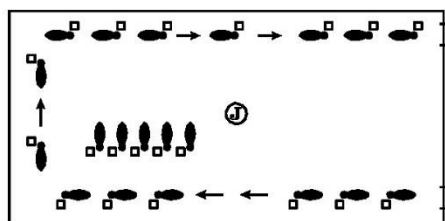


Figure 8.8. Completed moves from Diagram 7. Arrows show the need to fill gaps that have been left by the goats in the middle.

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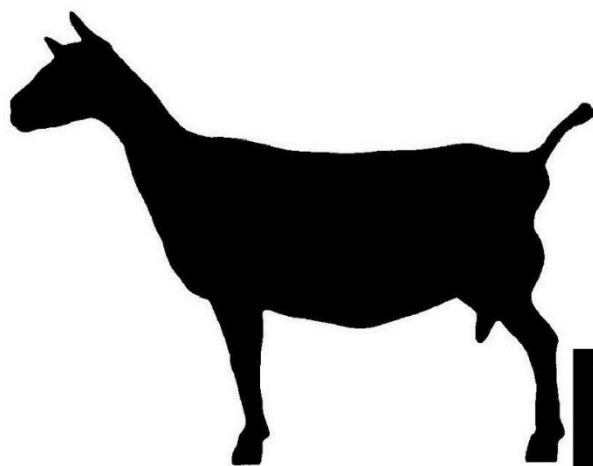
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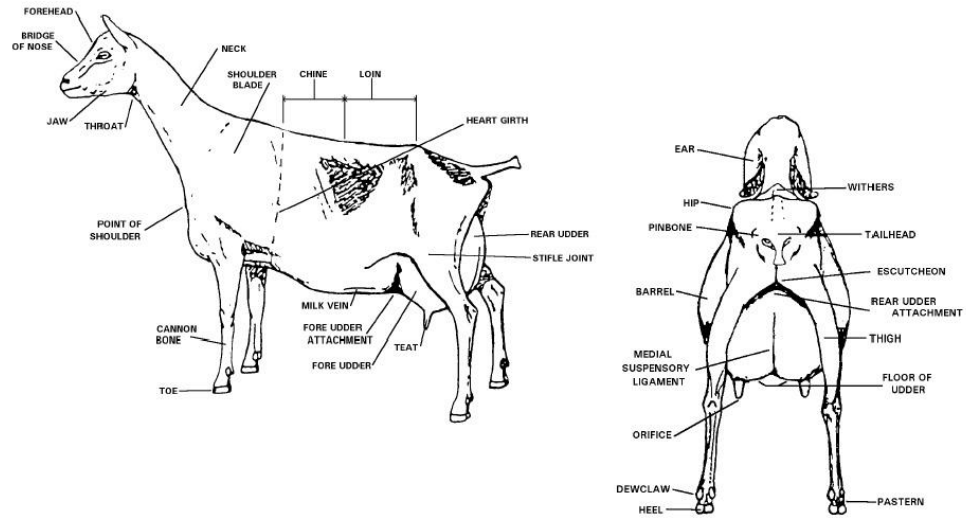
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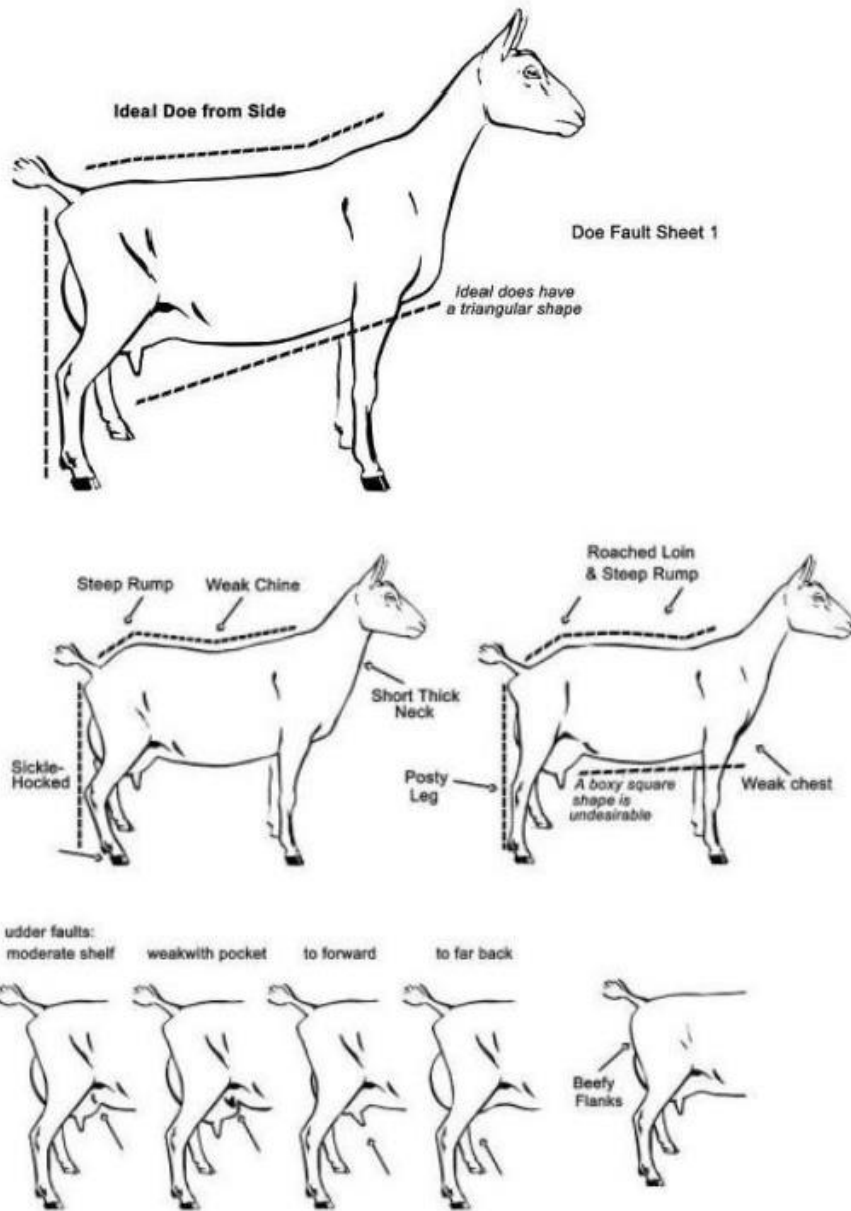
Dairy Goat Showmanship

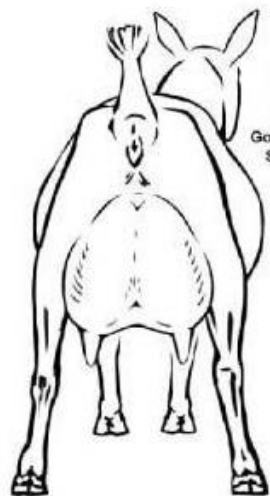


Parts of a Dairy Goat



Ideal Dairy Goat





Ideal Doe from rear
 Plumb Teats
 High Round Escutcheon
 Good Rear & Side Attachments
 Strong Medial Suspension



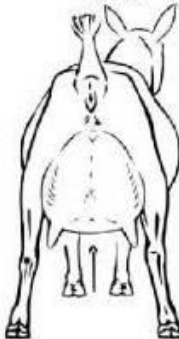
PROBLEM
Weak Attachments
 Udder attaches further under doe and
 has poor side attachments



PROBLEM
Escutcheon Too Low
 Distance from Escutcheon
 to Vulva too long

PROBLEMS WITH LOWER UDDER

**Medial Suspension
 Too Low**



**Medial Suspension
 Too High**



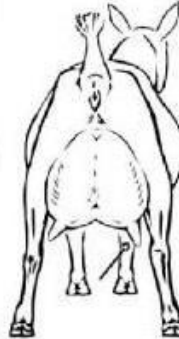
Teats Too Bulbous



Teats Tilt In



Teats Tilt Out



Dairy Goat Breeds (NOSALT)



Nubian



Oberhasli



Saanen



Alpine



LaMancha



Toggenburg

Showmanship Terms/Questions

Kid: a baby goat

Doe: an adult female goat

Buck: an adult male goat

Dam: a mother of a goat

Sire: a father of a goat

1. What do we call the act of giving birth?
 - a. Kidding, freshening, parturition
2. What is the “first milk” of a doe that is secreted after kidding called?
 - a. Colostrum
3. Why do kids need colostrum?
 - a. Antibodies and laxative
4. What is the technical term for the afterbirth?
 - a. Placenta
5. What is the gestation period for a dairy goat?
 - a. 5 months or 105 days
6. What is the average length between heats?
 - a. 21 days
7. What is the description of a dairy goat’s ancestry called?
 - a. Pedigree
8. Why is a stainless steel container the best for milking?
 - a. Easy to sanitize
9. What is the normal position of a kid at birth?
 - a. Front feet and nose first
10. Where are LaMancha goats tattooed?
 - a. In the tail web
11. After milking, should the milk be cooled quickly or slowly?
 - a. Quickly
12. Washing the doe’s udder stimulates what?
 - a. Milk letdown
13. What do the letters ADGA stand for?
 - a. American Dairy Goat Association
14. What is a sable?
 - a. A colored Saanen
15. How soon after kidding does peak milk production occur?
 - a. 6 – 8 weeks

16. What problem is caused by feeding too much calcium in the diet in late pregnancy?
 - a. Milk fever
17. When does milk fever generally occur?
 - a. After kidding
18. How many days are in a standard lactation for a dairy goat?
 - a. 305 days
19. What are the average pounds of milk per day that a dairy goat produces?
 - a. 6 pounds per day
20. What is a dry doe?
 - a. A doe that is not milking
21. What is chevre?
 - a. Cheese made from goats milk
22. What disease is defined as “inflammation of the mammary gland cause by specific disease-producing organisms?”
 - a. Mastitis
23. What are the four major parts of the dairy goat does on the AGDA scorecard?
 - a. General appearance, dairy character, body capacity and mammary system
24. What is the most important factor for determining when to breed a doe for the first time?
 - a. Weight, at least 75 lbs.
25. What are the top dairy goat producing states?
 - a. Wisconsin, California, Texas, Iowa, Pennsylvania

Dairy Goat Showmanship

Dairy goat showmanship is similar to Market goat showmanship; however you DO NOT BRACE your goat in dairy goat showmanship.

Evaluate the show ring prior to showmanship, paying close attention to where low spots are located. You want to make sure the goat's front feet don't end up in the low spots. You always want to set the goat going uphill.

Enter the ring going clockwise. Lead the goat from the left side with the right hand when possible. Keep the goat between you and the judge. Keep the goat's front shoulder even with your leg and the goat's head in front of your body. Showmen should hold the collar using their right hand palm facing upward and toward the goat's head (Figure 1). Showman should let their left arm and hand relax at their side. There is no need for the showman to place their left arm behind their back.



Figure 1. Hold the collar with your right hand palm up.

If you must encourage the goat to lead by pulling its tail, change hands and hold the collar with the left hand, lightly pull the tip of the goat's tail with the right. As the goat begins moving, change your hands to their original position.



Figure 2. Pull tail lightly to encourage the goat to move.

If the judge pulls you into line, your goat's shoulder should line up with the shoulder of the first goat in line. Keep your goat parallel to the other goats. If the judge lines you up head-to-tail, always line up straight behind the goat at the front of the line. **KEEP THE LINES STRAIGHT**—this will make it easier for the judge to evaluate and compare goats.



Figure 3. Keep just enough space between you and the animal in front of you. You don't want to crowd but yet you don't want too much space either.

A goat's feet should be placed on the four corners of its body, and the goat should not stand too wide or narrow on either the front or the back legs. On the profile, goats should not have their hind legs pulled forward too far underneath them or stretched backward too far behind them. Keep the goat's head straight over its body. The goat should look eye appealing and alert. You should remain standing at all times.



Figure 4. Goat is properly set with all four legs square underneath him. Showman is attentive to where the judge is at and does not block the view of the animal.

Know where the judge is and stay alert. The judge may handle your goat at any moment or ask you to move to another place in the show ring. Moving goats from one point to another is just as important as correct positioning of their feet and bracing (Figures 6.1-6.9). When a judge asks a showman to move to another location, take the most direct path available. Goats should be turned slightly and pushed out of line if on a rear-view or pushed out of line before proceeding to the desired location with the goat between the showman and judge. Do not push the goat straight back or it will think you are signaling it to brace, and it will not move backward as desired. The showman should maintain eye contact with the judge while occasionally looking at the desired destination. When the showman is required to change sides, he/she must move around the front

of the goat always facing the animal (Figure 5). Never change hands behind your back. Do not step behind the goat.

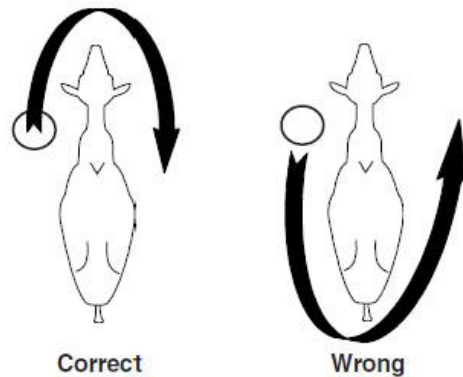
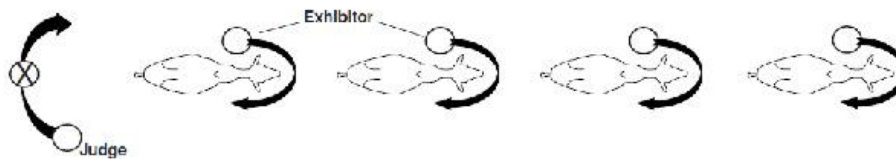
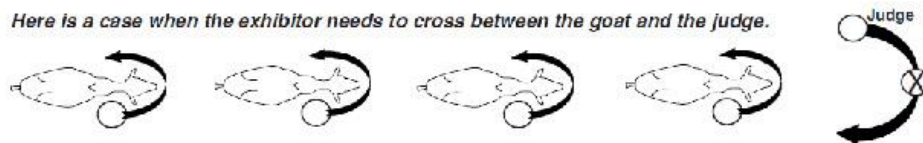


Figure 5. Proper way to move around animal.

These illustrations show the exhibitors movements as the judge moves to view from a different side. The exhibitor should cross when the judge is at point. (X)



Here is a case when the exhibitor needs to cross between the goat and the judge.



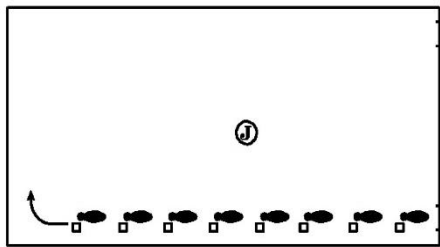


Figure 6.1. Animals entering the show ring on a profile. Notice the animal is always between the showman and judge.

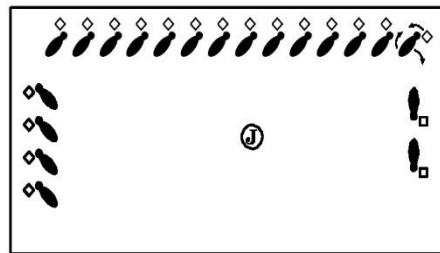


Figure 6.4. All animals begin to move to a profile or side-view. Move to the animal's left side, push their front end away from you, and follow the goat in front of you.

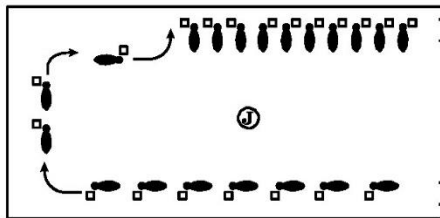


Figure 6.2. Animals entering the show ring and line up on a rear-view. Notice the position of the judge and showman.

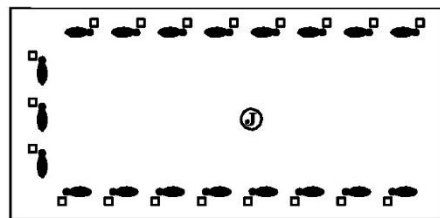


Figure 6.5. All animals lined up on a profile or side-view.

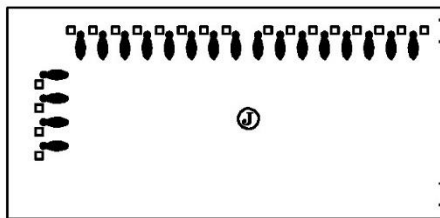


Figure 6.3. All animals lined up on a rear-view.

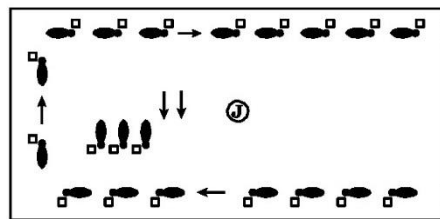


Figure 6.6. As animals move out of line to another location, move animals forward to fill gaps.

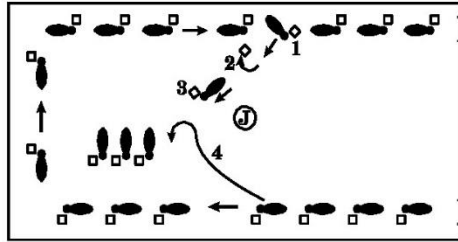


Figure 6.7. Showman 1 (top) 1) Push the goat out of line, 2) move around the front of the goat to change sides, and 3) proceed to the designated location.

Showman 2 (bottom) 4) Push the goat out of line and proceed to the designated spot in line.

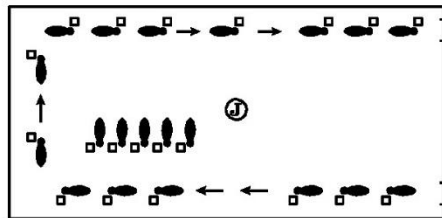


Figure 6.8. Completed moves from Diagram 7. Arrows show the need to fill gaps that have been left by the goats in the middle.

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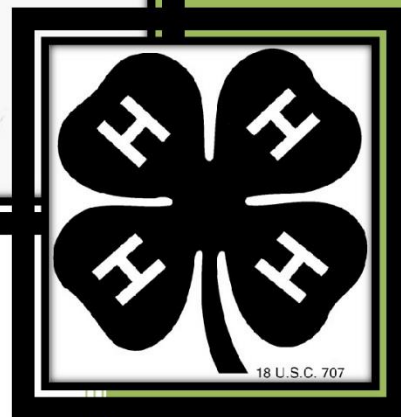
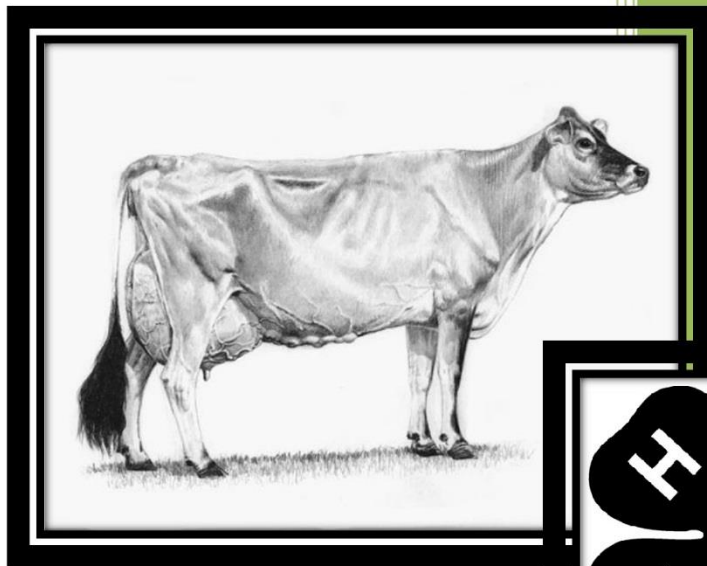
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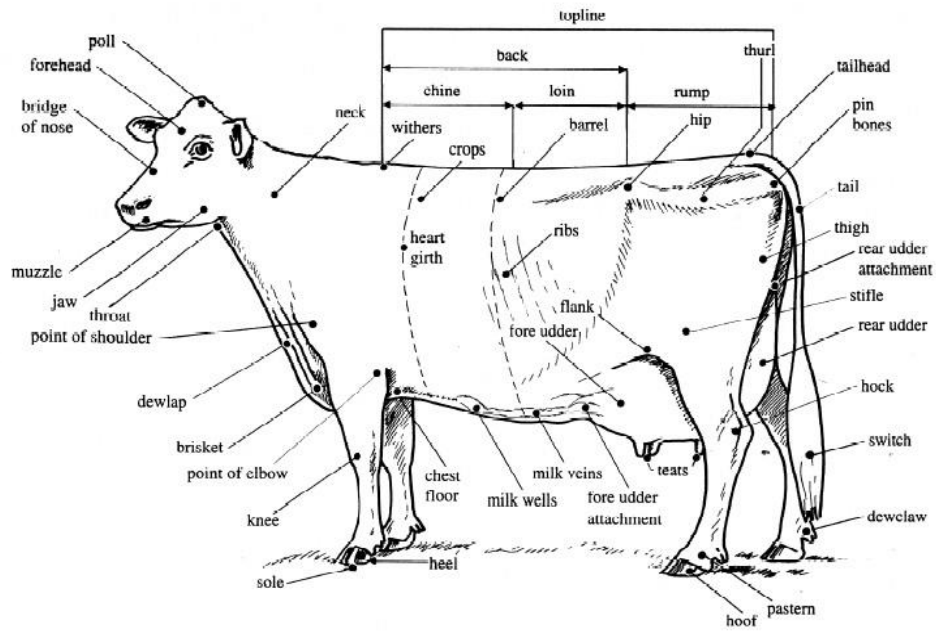
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Dairy Cattle Showmanship



Parts of a Dairy Cow



Ideal Dairy Cow



Breed Characteristics: Overall style and balance. Head should be feminine, clean cut, slightly dished with broad muzzle; large open nostrils and a strong jaw are desirable.

Ribs: Wide apart. Rib bones are wide, flat, deep, and slanted toward the rear. Well sprung, expressing fullness and extending outside the point of elbows.

Chest: Deep and wide floor showing capacity for vital organs, with well sprung fore ribs.

Barrel: Long, with adequate depth and width, increasing toward the rear with a deep flank.

Rump: Long and wide throughout with pin bones slightly lower than hipbones and adequate width between the pins

Udder Depth: Moderate depth relative to the hock with adequate capacity and clearance.

Rear Udder: Wide and high, firmly attached with uniform width from top to bottom and slightly rounded to udder floor.

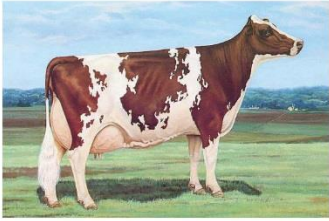
Teat Placement: Squarely placed under each quarter, plumb and properly spaced from side and rear views.

Udder Cleft: Evidence of a strong suspensory ligament indicated by adequately defined halving.

Fore Udder: Firmly attached with moderate length and ample capacity.

Udder Balance and Texture: Should exhibit an udder floor that is level as viewed from the side. Quarters should be evenly balanced, soft, pliable, and well-collapsed after milking.

Dairy Cattle Breeds



Ayrshire



Holstein



Jersey



Milking Shorthorn



Brown Swiss



Guernsey

Showmanship Terms/Questions

Heifer: a female calf who has not given birth

Cow: a female who has given birth

Bull: an intact male

Steer: a castrated male

Calf: a young bovine

Freemartin Heifer: a female calf that is born as a twin with a male and is sterile as a result of exposure to masculinizing hormones produced by the male.

Parturition: the act of giving birth

1. What is the gestation period of a dairy cow?
 - a. 9 months
2. Which breed produces the most pounds per day of milk?
 - a. Holstein
3. How many pounds per day of milk does a Holstein produce?
 - a. 54 – 80 lbs. per day
4. Which breed produces the highest butterfat content?
 - a. Jersey
5. A Brown Swiss heifer would most likely be judged on...?
 - a. The conformation of her feet and legs, her potential udder conformation, and the balance and distance of her hook bones and pin bones
6. The standard length of lactation of a dairy cow is?
 - a. 305 days
7. A dairy heifer should be first bred at what age?
 - a. 20 – 24 months
8. The first milk secreted after parturition is colostrum. Colostrum is vital because it contains...?
 - a. Antibodies
9. An inflammation of the mammary gland results in...?
 - a. Mastitis
10. The average estrus cycle length in dairy cows is?
 - a. 21 days
11. Name a reproductive disease that causes abortions.
 - a. Vibriosis, leptospirosis, or brucellosis
12. The calving interval of a dairy cow should be no longer than...?
 - a. 12 ½ months

13. Dairy cattle should not have access to silage 2-3 hours prior to milking. Why?
 - a. It may cause milk to have an off flavor
14. For milk let down to occur, what hormone is stimulated by the calf or milker?
 - a. Oxytocin
15. The average cow reaches maturity and maximum milk production at what age?
 - a. 6 years
16. What causes mastitis?
 - a. Trauma to the udder, strains of streptococcus bacteria, or dirty milking equipment
17. Dairy calves are typically weaned at what age?
 - a. 6 – 8 weeks
18. Low fiber rations can often cause a “DA” in early lactation dairy cows. What does “DA” stand for?
 - a. Displaced Abomasum
19. Which class of milk is to be marketed for drinking (fluid milk)?
 - a. Class 1
20. What are the top milk producing states?
 - a. California, Wisconsin, New York, Idaho, Pennsylvania

Dairy Showmanship

Always lead your animal in a clockwise manner; this puts you on the outside of the circle. Walk the animal slowly and with short steps with its head carried high.

As the judge studies your animal, the preferred method of leading is walking slowly backward, facing the animal and holding the lead strap in the left hand with the extra lead neatly but naturally gathered in one or both hands (Figure 1). When given the signal to pull into line, move quickly to that position in the ring.



Figure 1.

Lead at a comfortable pace with the animal's head held high enough for impressive style, attractive carriage, and graceful walk. Never allow a large gap to occur between your animal and the one ahead of you. Do not crowd the exhibitor ahead of you nor lead in front of an animal so it cannot be seen by the judge.



Figure 2.

When posing and showing a dairy animal, stay on the animal's left side and stand faced at an angle to her in a position far enough away to see the stance of her feet and topline (Figure 2). Pose the animal with her feet squarely placed.

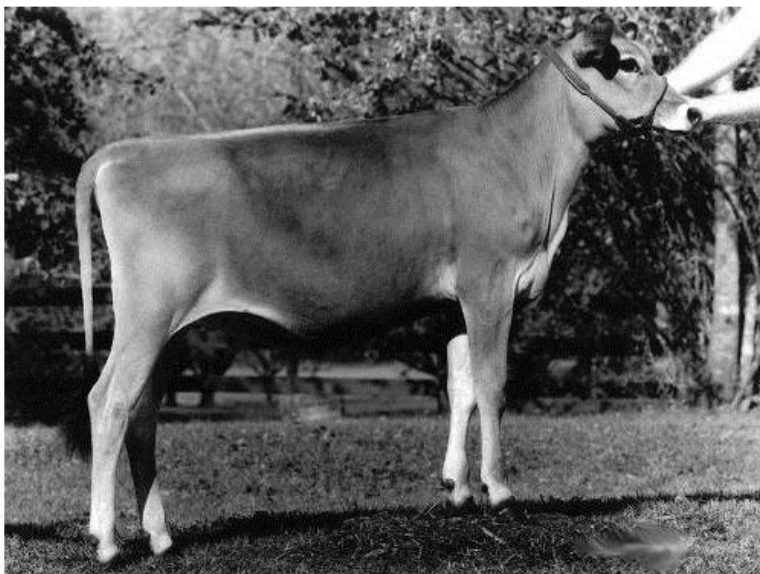


Figure 3. The hind leg nearest the judge is to be posed slightly behind the other when showing heifers.

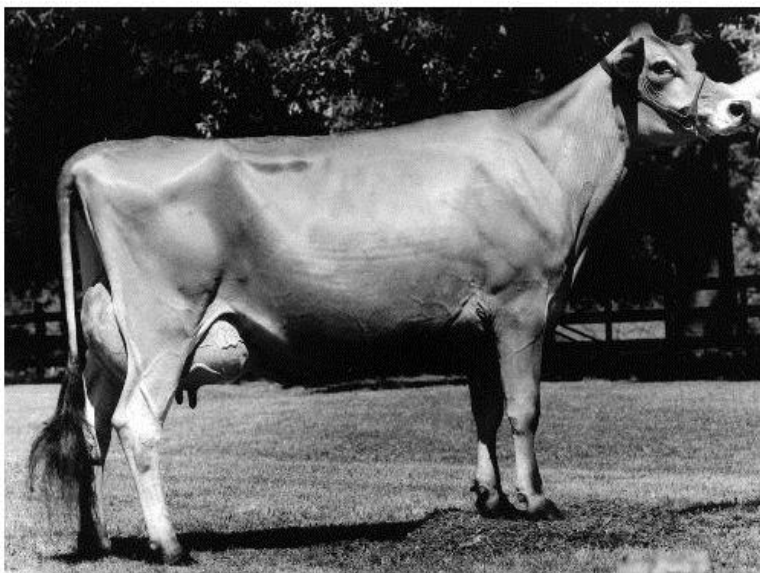


Figure 4. For cows and springing heifers, the hind leg nearest the judge should be far enough ahead of the opposite rear leg to allow the judge to see the fore and rear udder.

The position of the rear legs should be reversed when the judge walks around to view the animal from the other side. Do not over show an animal. When the judge is observing the animal, get the feet posed reasonably well, and let her stand. Do not delay the show in an attempt to pose the feet perfectly. Face the animal uphill, if possible, with her front feet on a slight incline.

Always move quickly into line when given the signal by a judge. Neither crowd the exhibitor next to you nor leave enough space for another animal when you lead into a side-by-side position. Animals may be backed out of a line when a judge requests that her placing be changed. Move the animal back by exerting pressure on the shoulder point with the thumb and finger of the right hand while pushing back with the halter. You may also lead the animal forward and around the end of the line or back through a break in the line. Do not lead the animal between the judge and an animal being observed by the judge. To move the animal ahead, pull gently on the lead strap. Do most of the showing with the halter lead strap, and avoid stepping on the animal's feet to move them.

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Chapter Five

Summary, Recommendations, Conclusion

This chapter includes a summary of this entire project, recommendations for creating a guide, and a conclusion discussing the outcome of the project.

Summary

Within the 4-H Program, a youth member has the opportunity to enroll in a specific livestock project such as beef, sheep, swine, and other livestock species. In this project, a youth member can choose to raise and show a livestock animal at the fair. If a youth member exhibits at the fair and exceeds in showmanship, they are awarded a class title, ribbon, and trophy for their success. At most fairs in California, they have the option of showing in Round Robin, where all specie showmanship class winners compete for the title of Master Showman.

Once a 4-H youth livestock exhibitor intends to show in Round Robin, they must develop the skill and knowledge to show a variety of livestock species that are exhibited at the fair including beef, sheep, swine, goat, dairy goat and dairy cattle. Participants are expected to be able to answer questions about the species and be able to show them. Because youth members only become aware of their eligibility for Round Robin once their individual specie class has shown, there is a limited amount of time to gain knowledge and practice showing each species.

Due to the limited amount of time a member has to prepare for Round Robin, this senior project was created for the Monterey County 4-H Program to reduce the amount of time needed to research and prepare for Round Robin. The guide aims to provide Monterey County 4-H members with access to compiled resources available on the Monterey County 4-H website. The

authors researched each species of animal commonly shown in Round Robin, along with the common market information asked of that animal, and the technique of how to show that animal to complete this senior project. The information was then compiled in a study guide which was made available through the Monterey County 4-H website. The information provided will reduce the time it takes to research each individual species, and allow youth member to start studying and practicing as soon as they find out they are eligible for Round Robin, which will provide them with a competitive advantage over other counties.

The resources available through the Monterey County 4-H website are to serve as a foundation for the youth's knowledge and preparation for Round Robin. The guide was created with the audience being beginner 4-H members or those who are showing in Round Robin for the first time. Therefore, advanced members may want to conduct further research to add to their knowledge and experience to assist them in remaining competitive in their class level. Since Round Robin is judged on the showmanship of the animal as well, it is suggested that all members apply the knowledge they have learned from the guide in practical hands-on experience. Members are to take what they have learned from the guide and apply it to their showmanship practice to reaffirm correct showmanship technique.

Recommendations

Various challenges arose while developing this senior project. Although most research, compiling of information and formatting went smoothly, some concerns arose in content and revision processes. The following list outlines recommendations to consider when recreating this senior project.

1. Create a timeline for researching, creating, and revising the guide to meet the deadline proposed by the 4-H County Representative, to aid in planning and preparation.
 - a. The guide should be completed at least one month prior to the county fair. This will allow an adequate amount of time for the 4-H County Representative and 4-H Community Club Leaders to review the guide and provide feedback for revision. This is to ensure that the guide is up to date on current market information and showmanship technique.
2. Keep in mind the audience and the different ways youth may learn.
 - a. Limit the amount of written text.
 - b. Include diagrams, pictures, and video to assist 4-H members in learning and instruction.
3. Allow youth members eligible for Round Robin at the fair to use the guide and provide feedback to improve the content and quality of the guide.
4. Distribute youth surveys immediately following the competition.
 - a. Instead of relying on members to voluntarily answer survey questions, it is recommended that surveys are provided immediately following the competition to all members who used the guide to ensure useful and accurate feedback.
5. Identify the demographics of those who used the guide.
 - a. When creating the survey, consider further identifying the survey sample of respondents by including descriptive questions at the end of the survey such as gender, age, years in 4-H, years showing livestock, and specie commonly shown. This will assist in further identifying the audience likely to use the guide and add considerations when making final revisions to the guide.

Conclusion

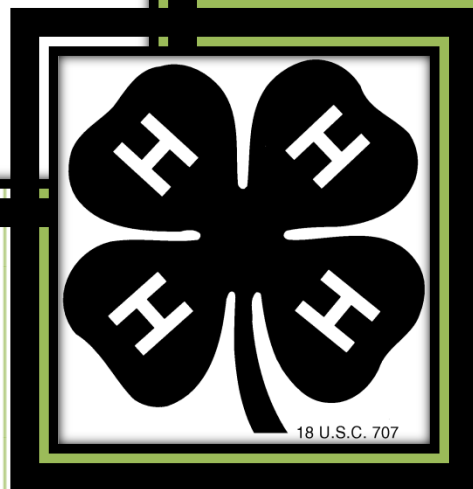
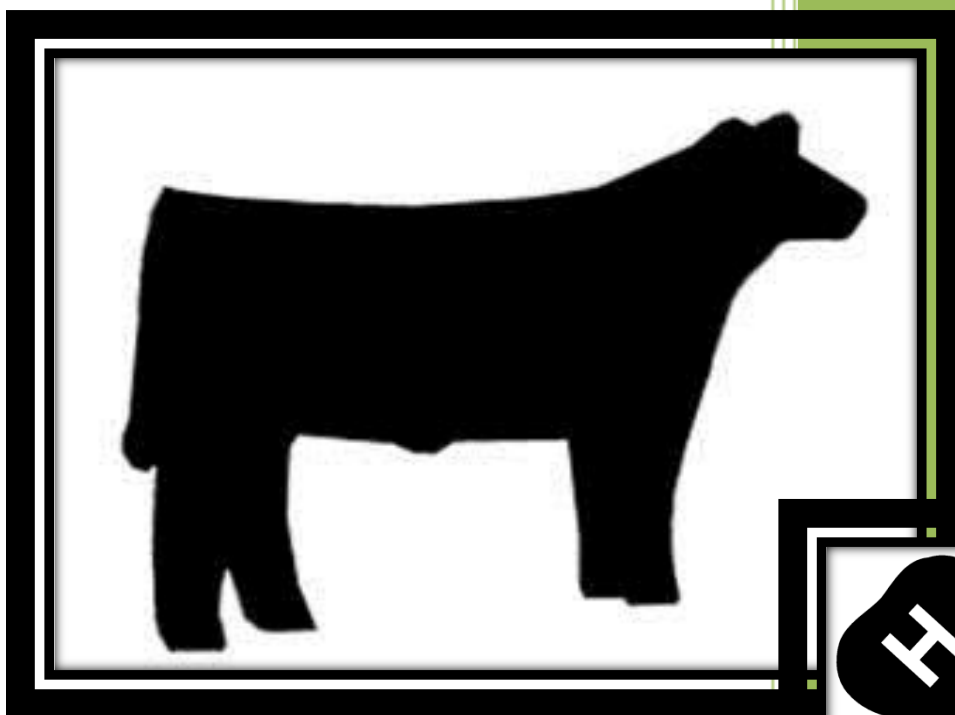
Based on the outcome of this project, as gauged by the approval of the Monterey County 4-H Youth Development Program Representative II, Monterey County 4-H Community Club Leaders, and Monterey County Fair 4-H Round Robin participants, this project was successful because it met the objectives outlined in Chapter One. As a result, 4-H members eligible for Round Robin have access to the guide via the Monterey County 4-H website, which they may use to reduce the amount of time needed to research and study the various species shown in the Round Robin competition, and add to their success in the show ring. While the guide is accessible by anyone, it is unlikely that member's outside of Monterey County 4-H will visit the website. The main focus of this Senior Project was to provide 4-H members with the resources needed to be successful.

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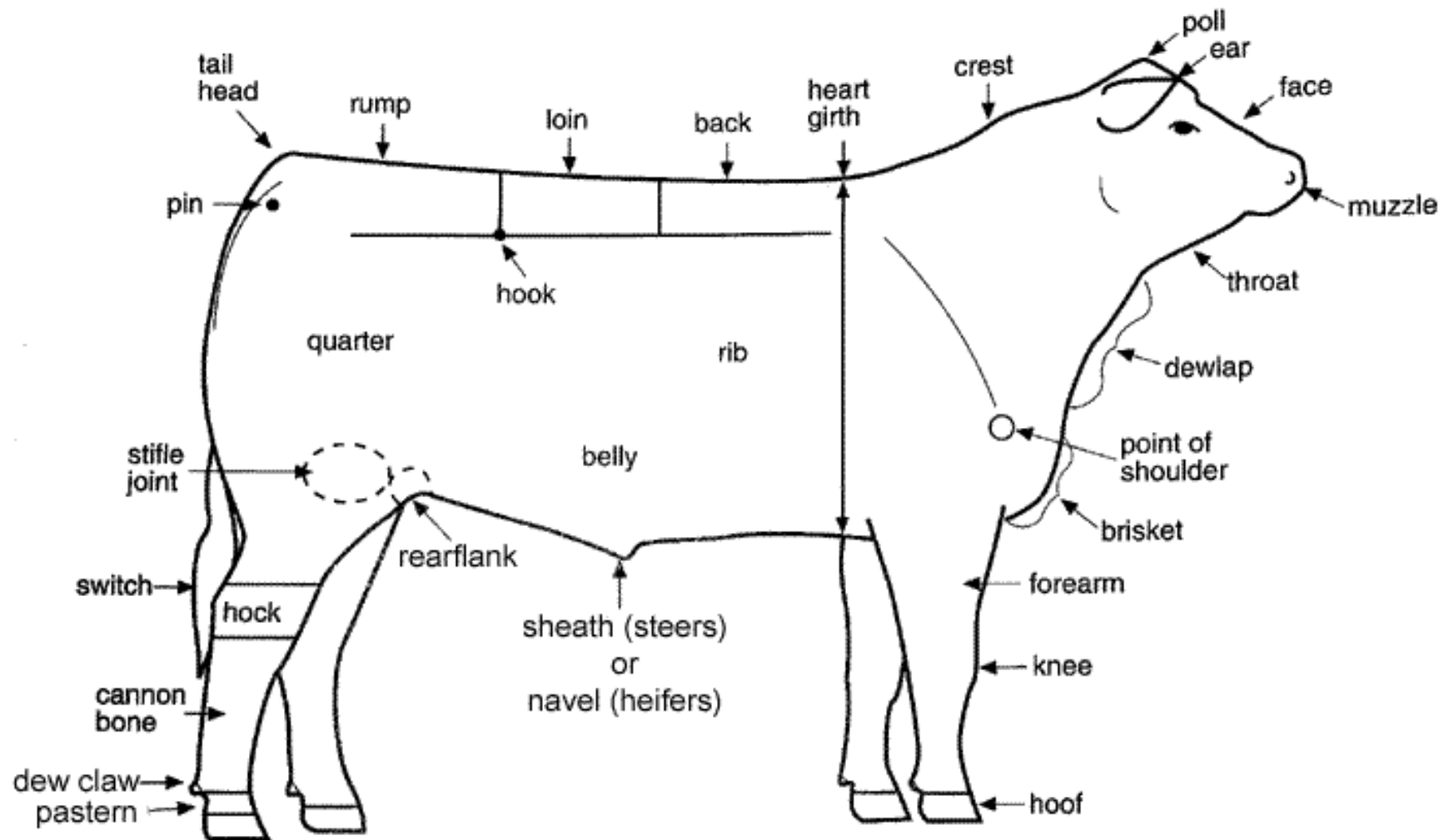
Appendix A. Monterey County 4-H Round Robin Study Guide

Beef Showmanship

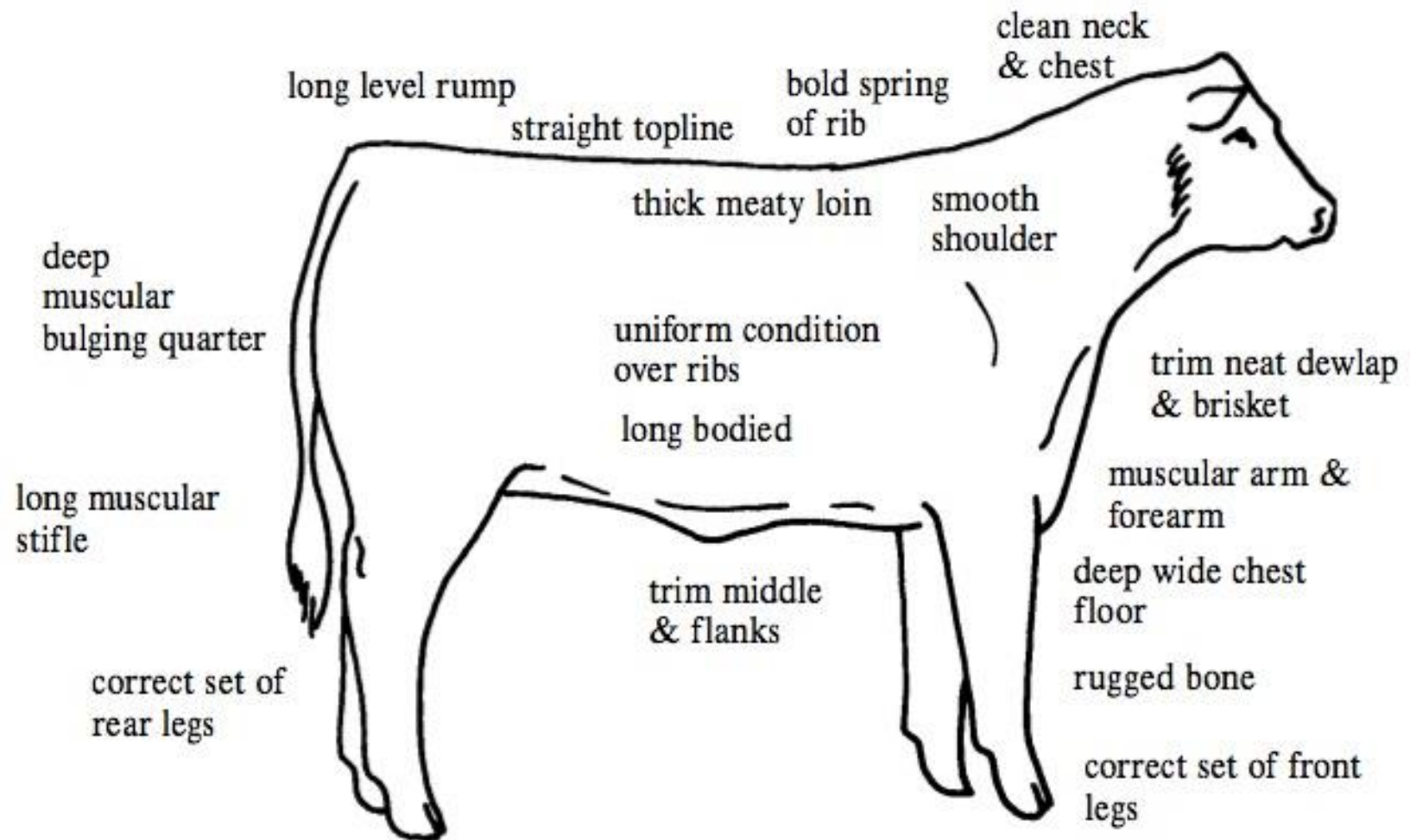


Made by Lauren Bellone
Monterey County 4-H Program

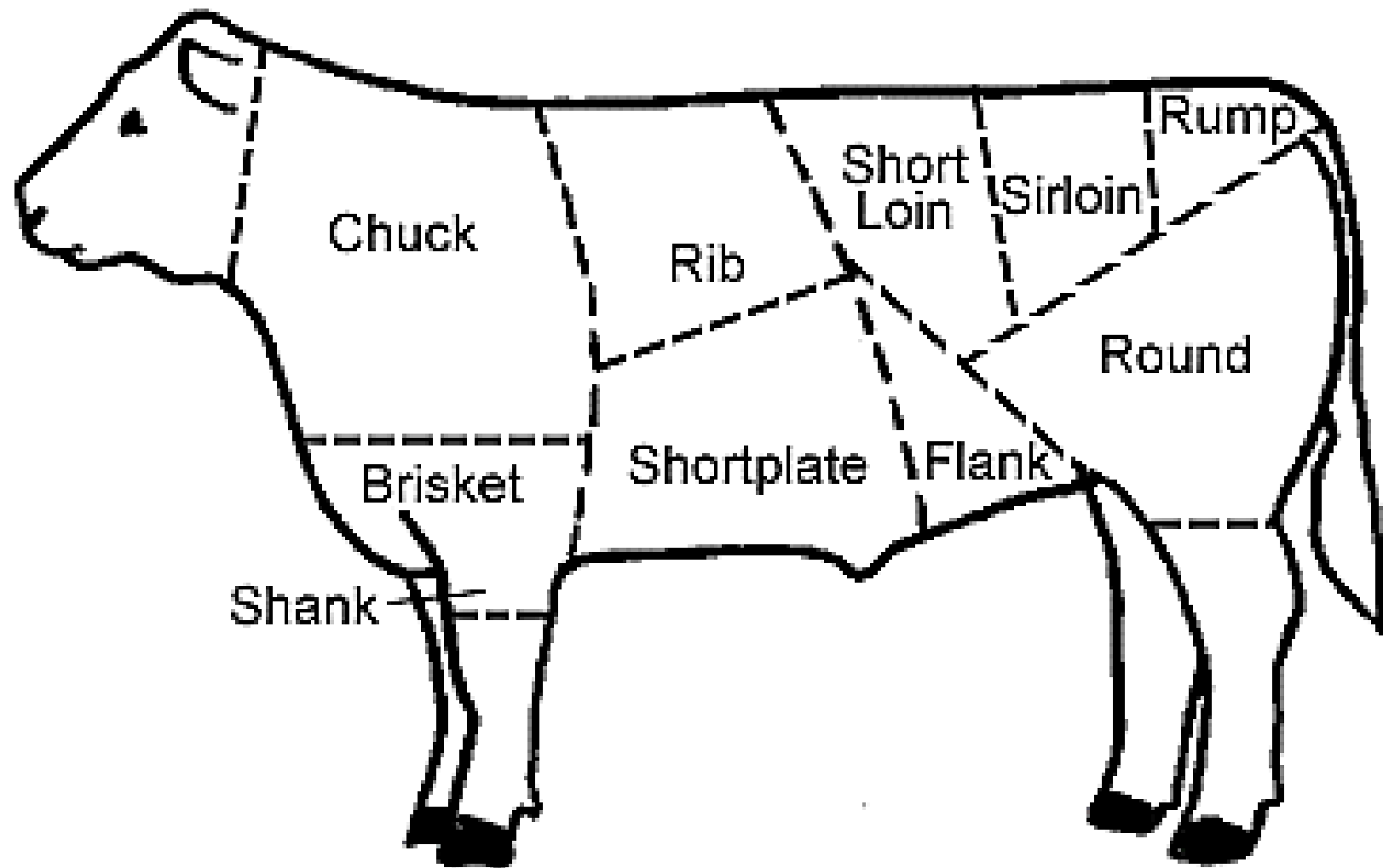
Parts of a Steer



Ideal Market Steer



Wholesale Cuts of a Market Steer



Common Cattle Breeds

Angus (English)



Maine Anjou



Charolaise



Short Horn



Hereford (English)



Simmental



Showmanship Terms/Questions

Bull: an intact adult male

Steer: a male castrated prior to development of secondary sexual characteristics

Stag: a male castrated after development of secondary sexual characteristics

Cow: a female that has given birth

Heifer: a young female that has not yet given birth

Calf: a young bovine animal

Polled: a beef animal that naturally lacks horns

1. What is the feed conversion ratio for cattle?
 - a. 7 lbs. feed/1 lb. gain
2. About what % of water will a calf drink of its body weight in cold weather?
 - a. 8%...and in hot weather?
 - a. 19%
2. What is the average daily weight gain of a market steer?
 - a. 2.0 – 4 lbs./day
3. What is the approximate percent crude protein that growing cattle should be fed?
 - a. 12 – 16%
4. What is the most common concentrate in beef rations?
 - a. Corn
5. What are three examples of feed ingredients used as a protein source in a ration?
 - a. Cottonseed meal, soybean meal, distillers grain brewers grain, corn gluten meal
6. Name two forage products used in a beef cattle ration:
 - a. Alfalfa, hay, ground alfalfa, leaf meal, ground grass
7. What is the normal temperature of a cow?
 - a. 101.0°F
8. The gestation period for a cow is...?
 - a. 285 days (9 months, 7 days)
9. How many stomachs does a steer have? Name them.
 - a. 4: Rumen, Omasum, Abomasum, and Reticulum
10. Name a disease cattle may get.
 - a. Blackleg, Leptospirosis, Influenza, Pneumonia, Pink eye, Hoof rot
11. Name a parasite that may affect cattle.
 - a. Ticks, Lice, Horn Flies, Intestinal Worms, mites

12. What are the top cattle producing states?
 - a. Texas, Nebraska, Kansas, California, Oklahoma
13. The acceptable weight range of an ideal market steer should be...?
 - a. 1250 – 1350 lbs.
14. What is the average dressing percent for a market steer?
 - b. 60-65%
15. What are the more expensive cuts of a steer?
 - a. Loin, rib, round, rump
16. The grades of beef for young market animals are...?
 - a. Prime, choice, select, standard, utility
17. Define Quality Grading.
 - a. The total amount of intramuscular fat streaks inside the rib eye
18. What are 3 quality attributes to be considered in grading quality?
 - a. Maturity, marbling, firmness of the lean, texture of the lean, and lean and fat color
19. Why is marbling important to a piece of meat?
 - a. Important for flavor and it influences juiciness.
20. Define Yield Grading.
 - a. Used to evaluate the amount of red meat (cutability) in a carcass.
21. There are four measured factors used to formulate yield grades. Name them.
 - a. Fat thickness, rib eye area, carcass weight, kidney, pelvic, and heart fat
22. In order to reach the USDA Choice quality grade, the fat opposite the 12th rib should measure...?
 - a. .4 to .45 in. or $\frac{4}{10}$
23. What are body condition scores?
 - a. BCS are numbers are used to suggest the relative fatness or body composition of a cow: 1 meaning very thin, 9 meaning very fat
24. What are the names of three retail cuts of beef?
 - a. Round steak, rib eye roast, arm pot roast, T-bone steak, skirt steak, brisket, sirloin steak, short ribs, back ribs, chuck eye roast.
25. One of the best indicators of muscling in a steer may be observed in the...?
 - a. Stifle

Beef Showmanship

Using the Halter

When leading, walk on the calf's left side with the lead in your right hand. Hold your hand 6 to 12 inches from the animal's head on the lead strap (This is near the junction of the chain and leather strap).

Firmly grip the lead so your thumb is up and toward you with your little finger nearest the chain. Your wrist is stronger this way and provides better control over the animal. Measure the lead strap to be just long enough for control (about shoulder width). It must not touch the ground; if the lead can reach the ground, you or the calf may step on it, making it awkward to switch hands. To prevent injury, do not wrap the halter strap around your hand or fingers.

At Show Time

Before the show, walk over the show ring to find any low spots on the surface. This will help you avoid these areas when setting up your calf. If possible, position the calf so the front feet are placed on higher ground than the rear feet. Enter the show ring counter clockwise promptly when the class is called.

Generally, cattle are lined up side by side to start a class. When pulling into line, look where you will be, and head into that position. Do not merely follow the person in front of you since this usually ends in an "S" configuration. You can end up brushing against the calf that was in front of you as you pull into line. If you are third or fourth in the ring, line up even with the other calves, leaving 3 or 4 feet on both sides of your calf. This allows ample room for all exhibitors to set up. Smoothly, yet quickly, get the calf set up with its head high.

When pulling into line, check your calf a few feet before reaching your destination to slow the calf. To check the calf, lift up slightly on the halter so the calf knows you are about to stop.

Using the Show Stick

Four basic uses for the show stick include:

- Assisting in placing the feet.
- Calming and controlling the animal.
- Keeping the top level.
- For scotch-driving the animal.

When setting up your calf—

- Switch the lead strap from the right hand to your left hand quickly and smoothly.
- Switch the show stick from your left hand to your right hand.
- Slowly scratch the calf's belly a couple of times to help calm the calf.
- Set the calf's feet in the appropriate position.

Remember: You have two tools in your hands to set the feet—the lead and the show stick. Set the rear feet first. To move a rear foot back, push backward on the lead and use the show stick to press (do not jab) the soft tissue between the toes in the cleft of the hoof. To move a rear foot forward, pull on the lead and use the show stick to apply pressure under the dew claw (Figure 1).

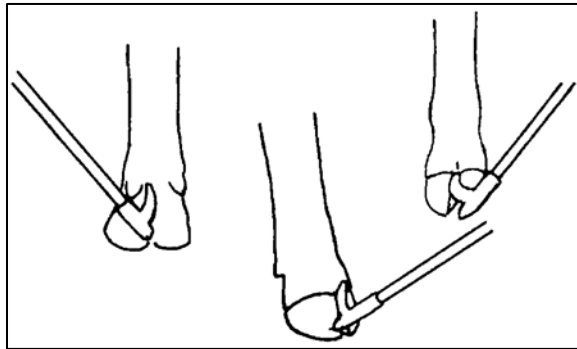








Figure 1. Proper use of the show stick in placement of the feet.

It is easier for the calf to put a foot back than move it forward. When the rear feet are too close together, apply pressure to the inside of the leg just above the hoof or at the hock, and the calf should stand wider. You can move its front feet by using your boot or show stick to apply pressure on the foot while pushing or pulling with the halter lead in the desired direction you want the foot to move. Younger, less experienced exhibitors are safer using the show stick.

Front View of the Animal		
		
Too close The animal appears narrow through the chest floor.	Just right Enhances the animal's natural volume and capacity.	Too wide Appears unnatural and unbalanced
When setting up the front feet – use your own foot as a “brake” when asking the front foot to move forward or use your own foot to push the front foot back (less distracting than trying to maneuver the show stick). With enough practice your animal will almost set themselves up!		

Placement of the feet depends on what view is desired for the judge and what makes the calf look its best. When cattle are lined up side by side in a straight line, the feet should be set on all four corners (bearing a full share of the calf's weight). On this view, the judge is looking at the rear and front of the calf.

Rear View of the Animal		
		
Too close The animal appears narrow and the stance detracts from the natural muscling. Also, the feet are not quite square, which enhances the narrowness.	Just right Enhances the animal's natural muscling and base width.	Too wide Appears unnatural and unbalanced
When setting up the rear feet – use your show stick point to push the feet back, and the hook to pull the foot forward. With enough practice your animal will almost set themselves up!		

When the cattle are lined on the profile (head to tail), set the feet as if a professional photographer is taking a picture. Stagger the rear feet so your near side foot is slightly in front of the foot closest to the judge (Figure 2). As the judge moves to the rear of the calf on profile, an

experienced exhibitor will again square the feet. As the judge moves back to the side view, profile the rear feet again.

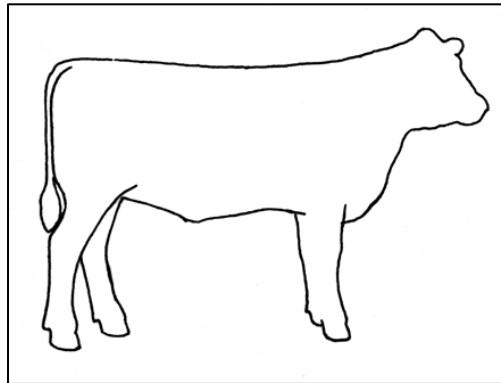



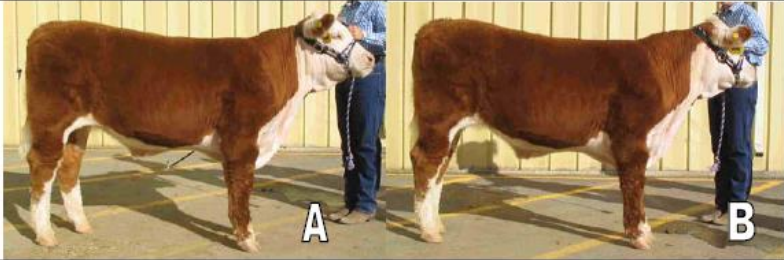


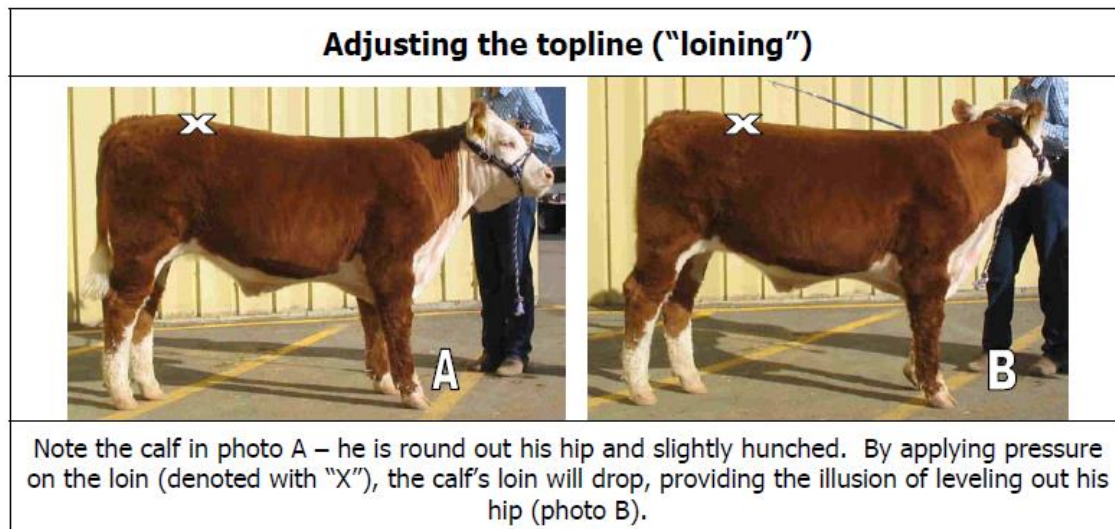
Figure 2. Set up when viewed on the profile

A heel-to-toe relationship works best when profiling. The heel of one foot is parallel with the toe of the other foot. The front feet are set squared or staggered less than the rear feet. The toe of the front foot away from the judge should be set back half the width of the hoof on the judge's side. By setting the feet in this manner, you give the judge a perception of depth and thickness. It also makes it easier to correct a top line and rump structure.

Side View of the Animal		
		
Too close The animal appears short sided and structurally incorrect.	Just right Enhances the animal's balance and eye appeal.	Stretched Appears unnatural and unbalanced, can cause the animal to appear weak down its top.
 <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> A B </div>		
When setting your animal up on a side view (or profile), you may either offset the hind legs slightly (A) or set the animal up square (B). If you offset the hind legs, make sure the side closest to the judge is slightly back and the side furthest from the judge is slightly forward. By offsetting the legs, some animals will appear more level down their top and out their hip.		

When using the show stick to correct a top line—

- Apply pressure at the navel or flank with the hook of the show stick if the top is weak and needs to be raised.
- If the rump is steep and the loin is high, apply pressure to this area to bring it down; continue to scratch the calf's belly to keep it calm.



While showing, always keep the point of the show stick down for safety and professional appearance. Keep the stick in your left hand at the handle or about one-third of the way down when walking. This allows its use as an additional control tool if needed. If the calf is moving too fast, hold the portion of the stick between your left hand and tip or hook end in front of the calf's nose.

To scotch-drive: push forward on the halter with your right hand, and touch the calf with the show stick on its side or rump. This makes the calf think someone is behind it, and it should start to walk. Scotch-driving is needed when the calf will not lead or walk and no one is around to help you get started.

Using the Comb or Cloth

With haired cattle, carry a scotch comb in your right back pocket or in a comb sheath, with the teeth toward you for safety. Use the scotch comb to groom the hair that becomes messed up from the judge's handling your calf or from another animal bumping into your calf. You can use the corner of the comb to level the loin. If showing American breeds with short

hair, carry a wipe cloth (bandana). You can use the cloth in the same manner as the scotch comb to groom the hair while in the showing.

When it is time to walk the cattle—

- Move as the judge or ring steward instructs. Most likely you will pull the cattle up to the rail, turn left, go three-fourths of a circle, and walk right behind the tail of the other cattle in the side-by-side line.
- Assist the exhibitor in front of you in moving a calf if he or she is having trouble. Tap the calf's rump with your stick, or, preferably, put your show stick in your right hand and twist the tail of the calf in front of you with your left.
- Let your calf walk out freely. Move at an easy pace, not too slow or too fast.

When it is time to stop on the profile—

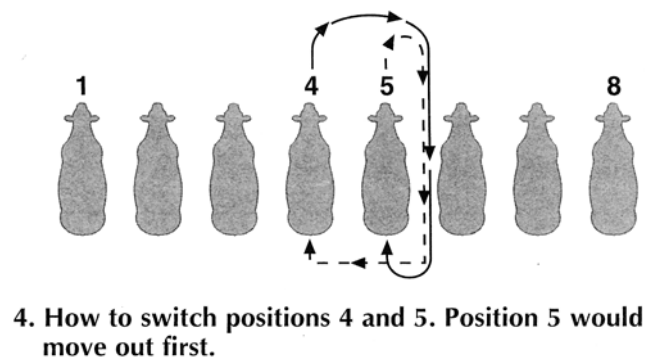
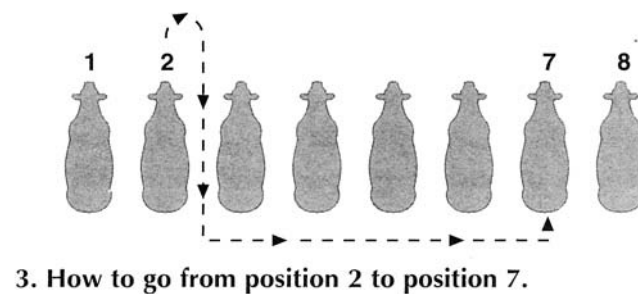
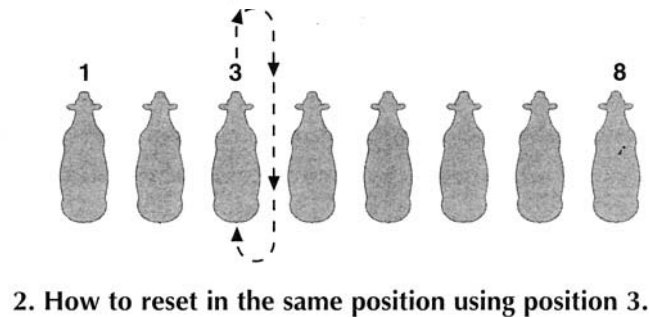
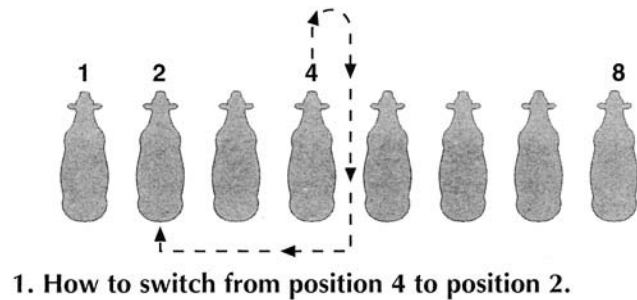
- Stop in a straight line head to tail. Remember to check the calf and then stop by lifting its head. Allow 4 to 6 feet between your calf and the one in front. This allows the judge space to move freely around the cattle and helps to prevent calves from mounting or disturbing others in the line.
- Position the feet as discussed earlier; keep the top line level and the calf's head up.
- Locate the judge and wait calmly. Do not "saw" your calf in half with rapid stick movement while waiting for the judge. Use slow, deliberate strokes with the show stick. Do not make noises or rattle the chain of the halter.

Remember to allow proper distance between calves, and set the calf up at its best. As the judge pulls cattle from the profile line, empty spaces occur. As spaces between cattle become empty, move forward in the line. By moving forward and filling the empty spaces, it becomes easier for the judge to make comparisons. Once pulled into a side by side line, you are nearing the end of the class. Stay alert and set the calf up as positions may continue to be switched.

When turning an animal, always turn to the right (clockwise) unless the ring steward gives other instructions. Pushing the calf's head away from you prevents the possibility of the calf stepping on your foot, causing harm to you or the calf.

Certain situations may occur in changing placings (Figure 3). Note that you pass back through the same hole you left, then to the proper position. If positioned up to a rail, do not turn around in the line. Back the calf out by pushing back on the halter with your left hand and applying pressure with your right at the point of the shoulder. Pull into the line at the instructed position.

Figure 3: Switching positions



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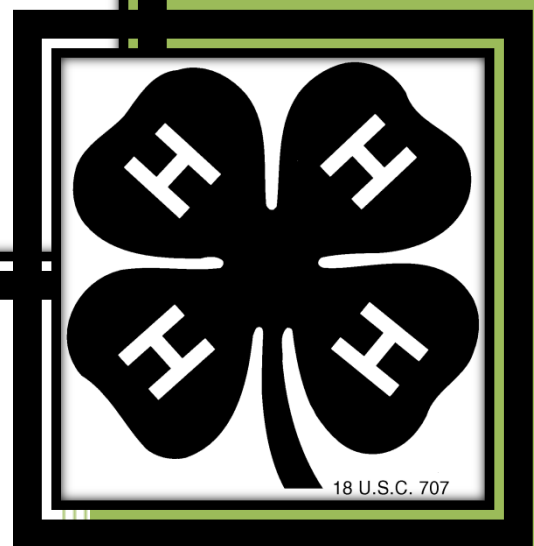
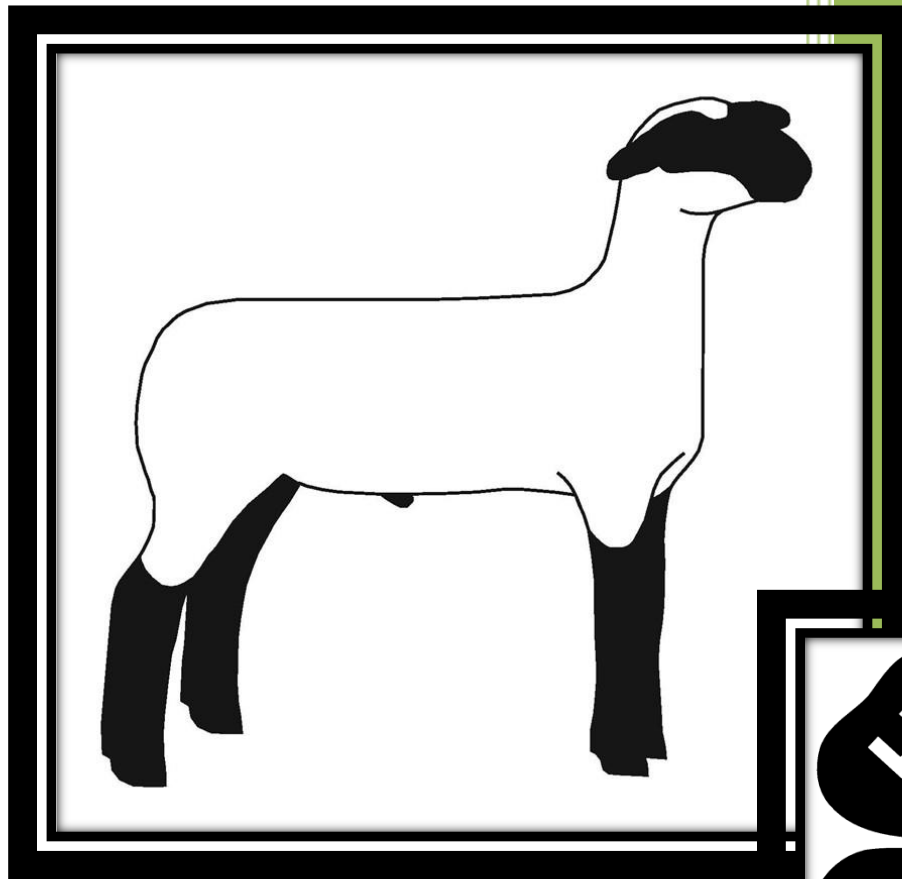
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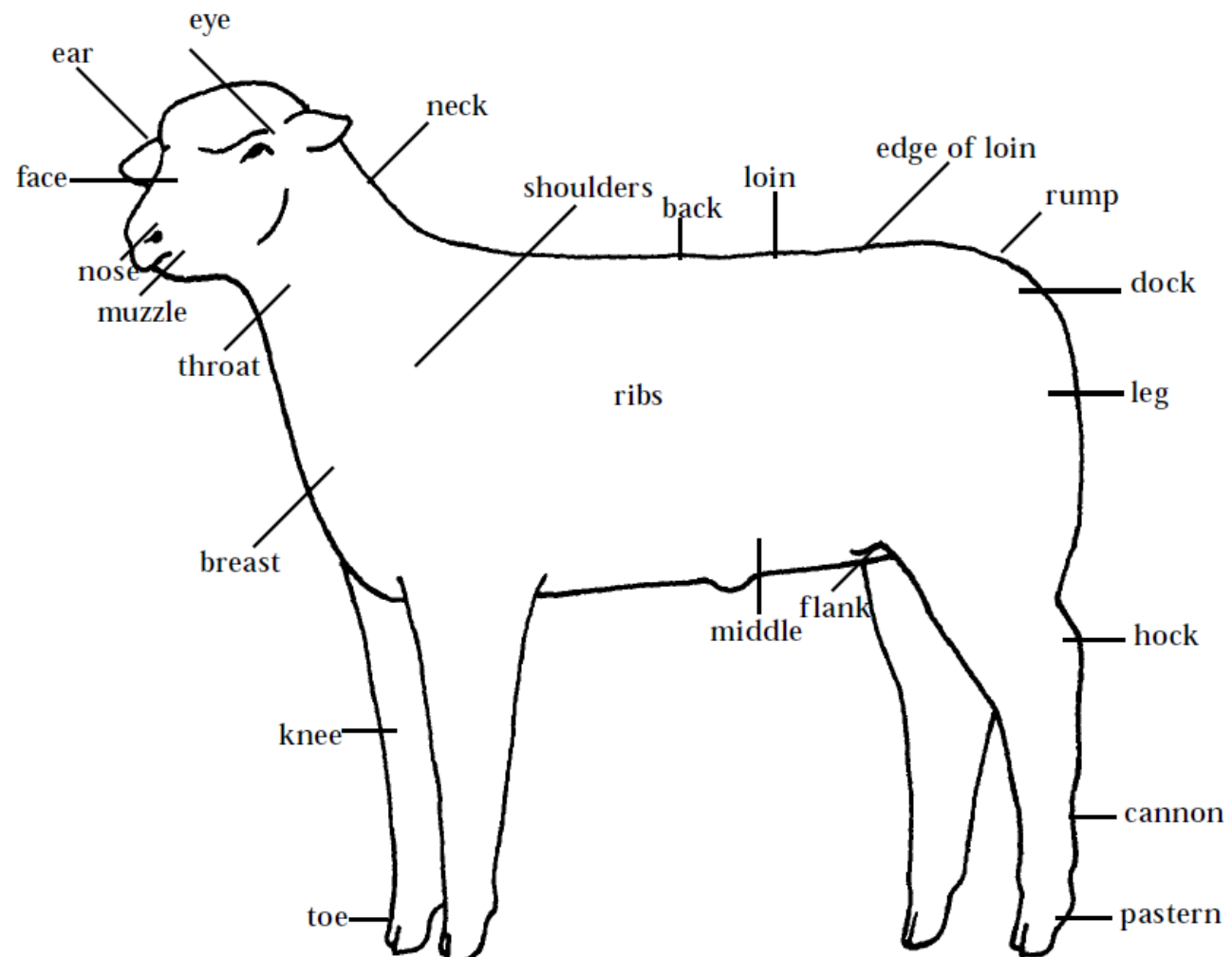
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Sheep Showmanship

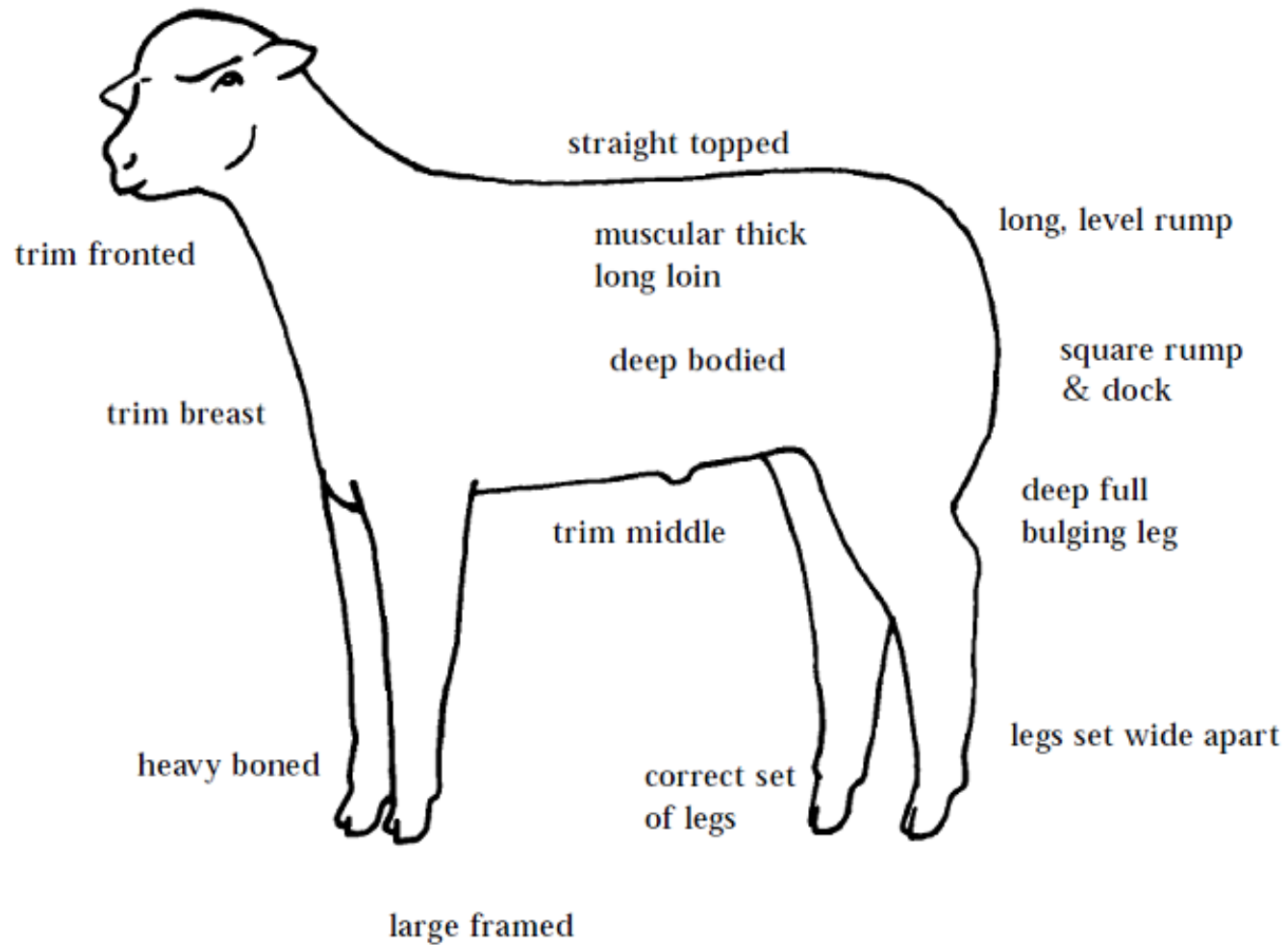


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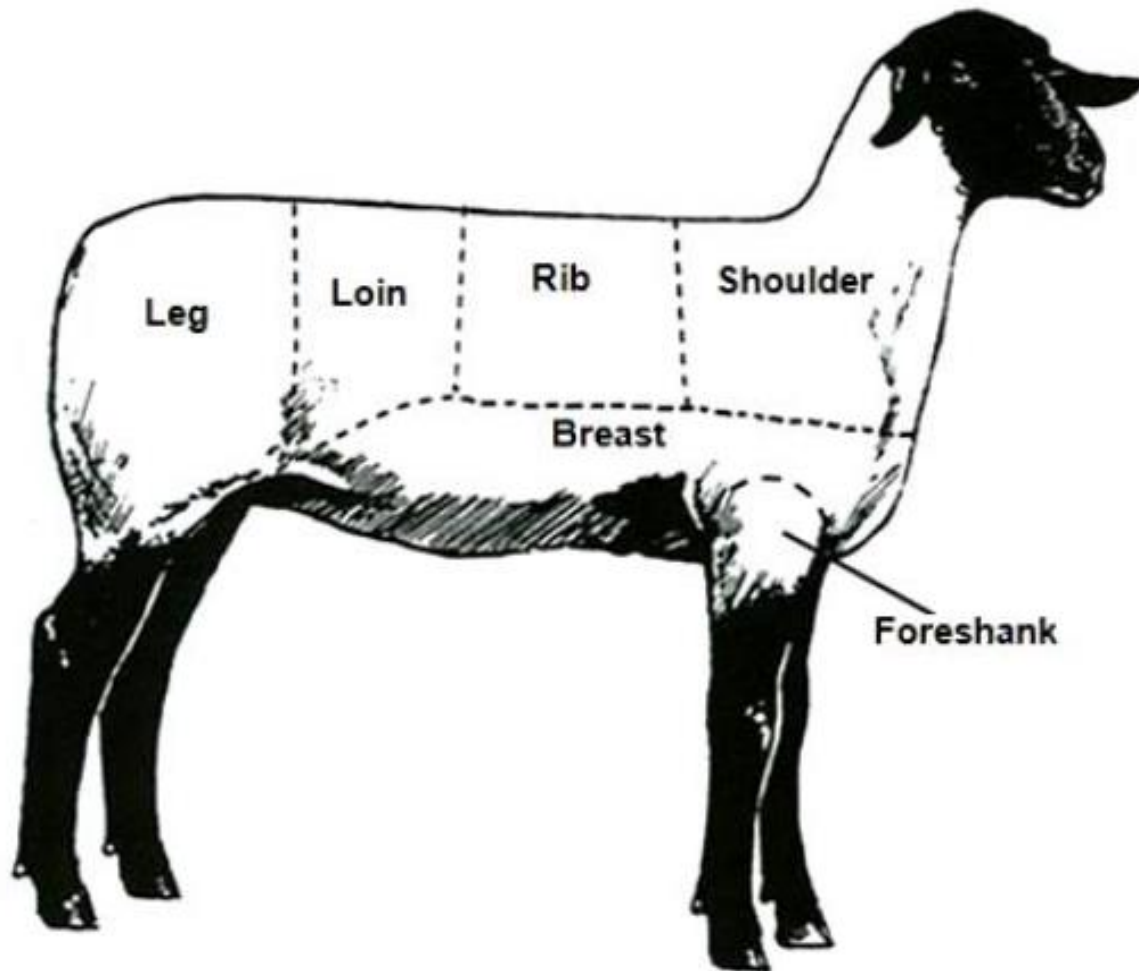
Parts of a Lamb



Ideal Market Lamb



Cuts of a Market Lamb



Common Sheep Breeds



Suffolk



Hampshire



Dorset



Southdown



Dorper



Romney

Showmanship Terms/Questions

Sheep: over 1 year of age

Lamb: less than one year of age

Ewe: a female sheep

Ram: an intact adult male

Wether: a castrated male lamb

Docking: cutting the tails short on lambs

Polled: an animal that naturally lacks horns

Lanolin: the oil called in the fleece of sheep

3. Name some meat breeds.
 - a. Suffolk, Dorset, Southdown, Hampshire
4. Name some wool breeds.
 - a. Merino, Lincoln, Cotswold, Romney
5. Name some dual purpose breeds?
 - a. Dorset, Cheviot, Polypay, Romney, Columbia
6. What disease is the biggest problem in the sheep industry that affects the central nervous system and has no known cure?
 - a. Scrapies
7. What is the purpose of a scrapies tag?
 - a. To trace the (bacteria/sickness) scrapies back to the farm where the lamb was bought.
8. What is rectal prolapse?
 - a. A protruding rectum.
9. What can cause rectal prolapse?
 - a. Overweight, coughing, short dock, too high gain ration, genetics
10. What is the feed conversion ratio for market lambs?
 - a. 7 lbs. feed/1 lb. gain
11. What is the average daily weight gain of a market lamb?
 - a. 0.4 – 0.8 lbs.
12. What is the approximate percent crude protein that growing lambs should be fed?
 - a. 14 – 16%
13. Name three commonly used grains in sheep rations?
 - a. Oats, corn, barley, wheat, rye and sorghum

14. What are three examples of feed ingredients used as a protein source in a ration?
 - a. Linseed Meal, Cottonseed Meal and Soybean Meal
15. What is the normal temperature of a sheep?
 - b. 102.0°F - 103.0°F
16. The gestation period for a ewe is...?
 - a. 5 months
17. How many stomachs does a lamb have? Name them.
 - b. 4: Rumen, Omasum, Abomasum, and Reticulum
18. Name a disease sheep may get.
 - b. Blue tongue, sore moth, tetanus, Enterotoxaemia, foot root
19. Name a common internal parasite.
 - a. Liver flukes, tape worms, large stomach worms, brown stomach worms, stomach hair worms, coccidiosis
20. Name a common external parasite.
 - a. Ticks, maggots, lice, mosquitoes
21. What are the top sheep producing states?
 - b. Texas, California, Colorado, Wyoming and South Dakota
22. The acceptable weight range of an ideal market lamb should be...?
 - c. 115 – 160 lbs.
23. What is the average dressing percent for a market lamb?
 - a. 50-55%
24. What are the more expensive cuts of a market lamb?
 - b. Rack, loin, leg
25. What is the average amount of back fat on a market lamb?
 - b. .30 in.
26. Where is back fat measured?
 - a. At the 12th rib over the rib eye muscle.
27. How is the yield grade determined?
 - a. $(\text{Back fat} \times 10) + 4$

Sheep Showmanship

Promptly enter the show ring, leading the lamb from the left-hand side. Small exhibitors may use a halter. Advanced exhibitors lead the lamb with the left hand under the chin and the right hand behind the ears. Keep the ears in an alert or forward position while on the move.

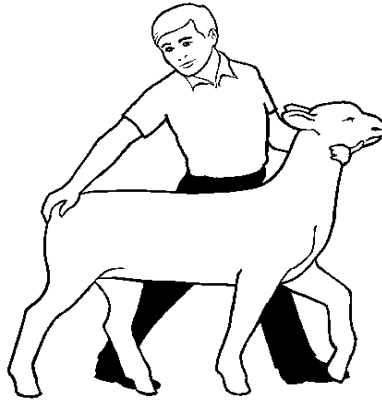


Figure 1. Lift the lamb's dock to encourage your lamb to walk.

Position the lamb straight in the side-by-side lineup. Quickly, yet smoothly, set the lamb so that all four feet are squared with the rear legs slightly back. Do not get down on your knees to set up a lamb; this causes you to have less control of the lamb. Small exhibitors may use a knee or feet to set the lamb's legs. By bumping the breastplate with the knee, smaller exhibitors can move the animal's rear legs back.



Figure 2. Head-In/Rear-View (left) or Profile/Side-View/Head to Tail (right).

Larger exhibitors can lift the front end of the lamb with a leg to move the lamb into proper position. Larger exhibitors can also use their hands to help set up the lamb. Set the rear legs first, and allow the lamb to push into your leg, then lift and set the front legs.

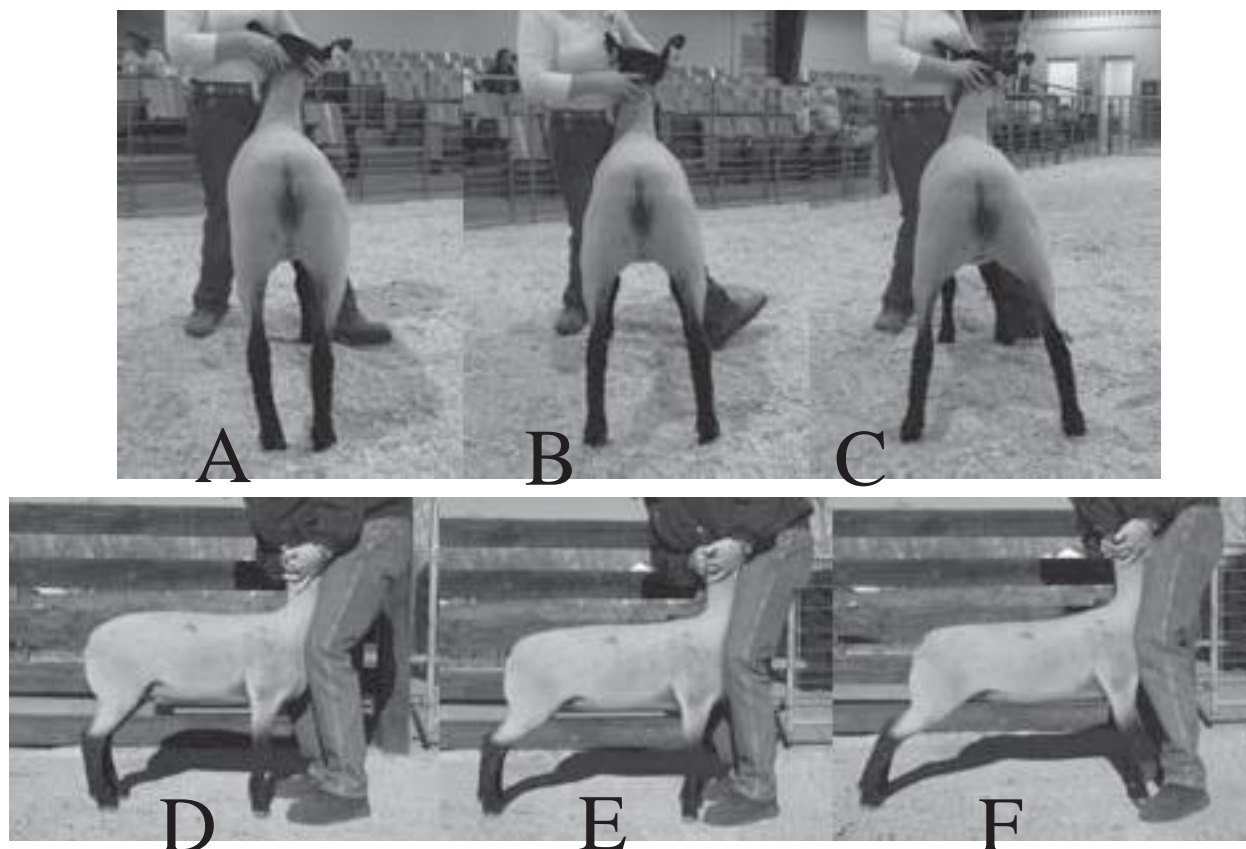


Figure 3. Correctly place each leg on the four corners of the lamb's body. Head-in or rear view: A = too narrow, B = ideal, C = too wide. Profile or side view: D = too short, E = ideal, F = too stretched.

Once the lamb is set up, keep its head held high, and locate the judge. Remain standing in front of your lamb when the judge is viewing the lambs from the rear. Push into the lamb so that muscle expression will appear in the rear leg. By driving into your leg, the lamb's muscles tighten up, feel firmer, and appear large and pronounced. Never place your hand on the lamb's back or the base of its neck. This will obstruct the judge's view of the lamb's top. As the judge moves around to the right of the lamb, stay on the left and in front of the lamb.



Figure 4. The showman's left hand should be placed under the lamb's muzzle and the right hand should be behind the lamb's head below his ears. A = ideal for smaller showman when moving lamb, B = ideal for larger showman when moving lamb; C = ideal for smaller showman when bracing lamb, D = ideal for larger showman when bracing lamb.

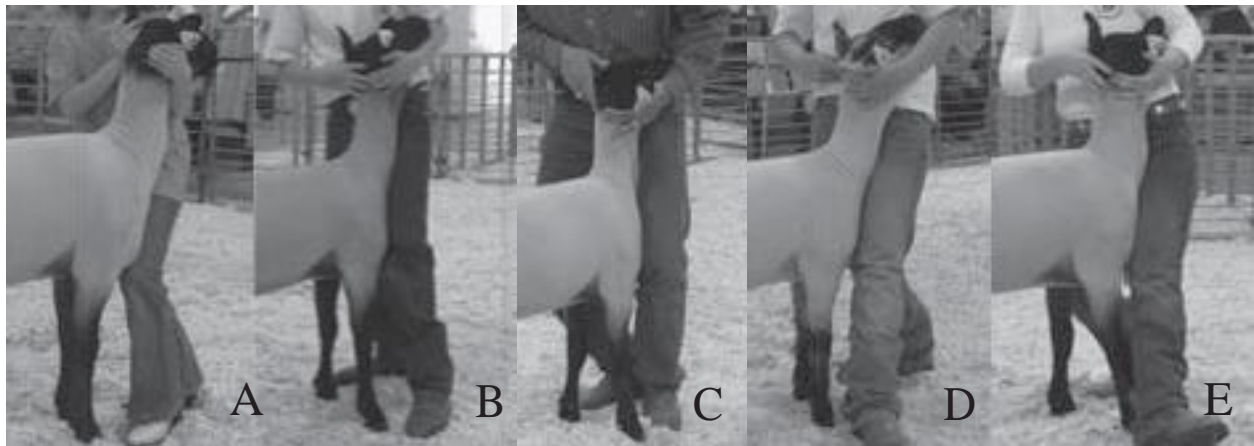


Figure 5. Correct hand, knee, and feet placement by the showman is critical to effectively brace a lamb. A = ideal for smaller showman, B = ideal for intermediate showman, C = ideal for larger showman, D and E = hands and knees are correct, but keep feet in front of lamb instead of potentially sticking out in the way of the judge or other showmen.

As the judge views the front of the lamb, move to the lamb's left side and face the judge. Hold the lamb's head erect with ears forward. Be sure to keep the lamb's head high and in line with its body. As the judge moves to the left of the lamb, move back to the front to give the judge a full view of the entire animal.



Figure 6. Front-view positioning of lamb and showman.



Figure 7. Ears should be held parallel to the ground unless the breed is noted for erect ears. A = ideal ear placement, B = acceptable but not preferred, C = unacceptable because this placement is not natural.

While driving the lamb, make sure all four feet remain on the ground. Never pick up your lamb so that its front feet are lifted off the ground while driving. This does not give you an advantage.

A firm top is a must when driving the lamb. Exhibitors who fail to produce a firm handle on the lamb will place down the line. A judge expects an exhibitor to be able to drive and maintain proper positioning of the lamb.



Figure 8. Drive your lamb by pushing back on its shoulder area with your knee or leg.

After handling all the lambs, the judge will want you to walk your lamb. Be sure your lamb is under control and between you and the judge.

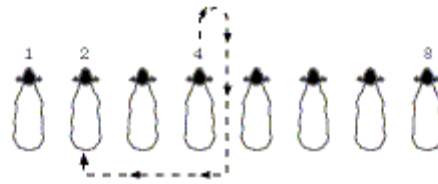
When the judge requests, stop the lamb for a side view. Set up the lamb as discussed earlier. Allow plenty of room between you and the lamb in front. This gives extra room to work around the front of the lamb and keeps the lamb behind from crowding you on the profile.

Stand in front and to the lamb's left side to maintain the profile position. Drive the lamb with your leg, applying enough pressure to maintain a level top. Extend the head and neck upward while keeping the ears erect. Keep the lamb's head in line with the rest of its body.

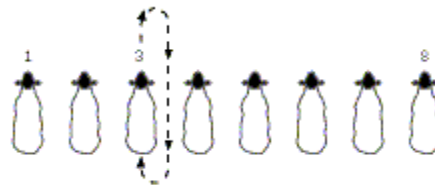
Stay alert. The judge may handle the lamb again or motion for you and your lamb to move to another line. As lambs are pulled from the profile line, move forward to fill any resulting space. Reset your lamb, and watch the judge with each move forward. Once you are pulled to the placing line, remember the class is not over. Be sure to keep the lamb set up and looking its best.

The judge may decide to place the lambs differently after one final look. Study figure 9 to learn how to change positions if the judge asks you to move in the line. Be sure to set your lamb in a straight line from the first lamb set up (illustrated in figure 9). Always turn your lamb to the right (clockwise) unless you are instructed to do otherwise. When the judge starts giving reasons, the class is over.

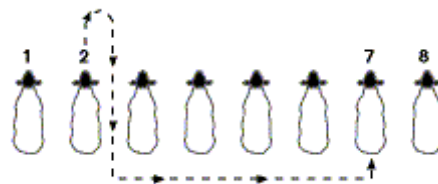
Figure 9



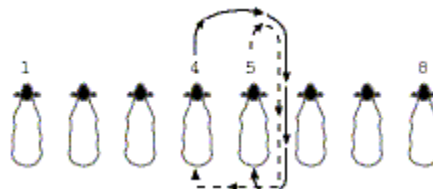
1. How to switch from position 4 to position 2.



2. How to reset in the same position using position 3.



3. How to switch from position 2 to position 7.



4. How to switch from positions 4 and 5; 5 moves out first.

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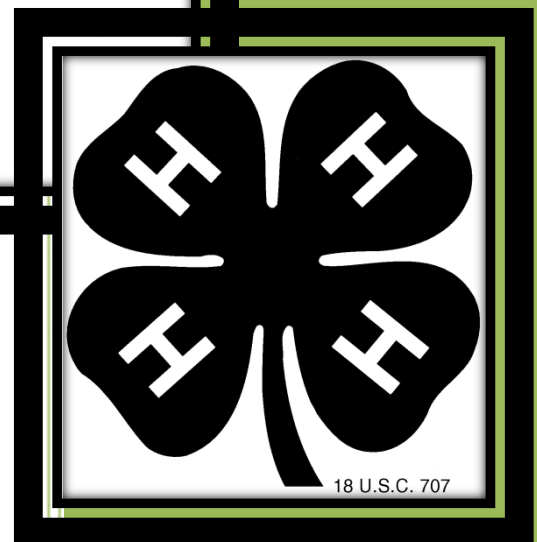
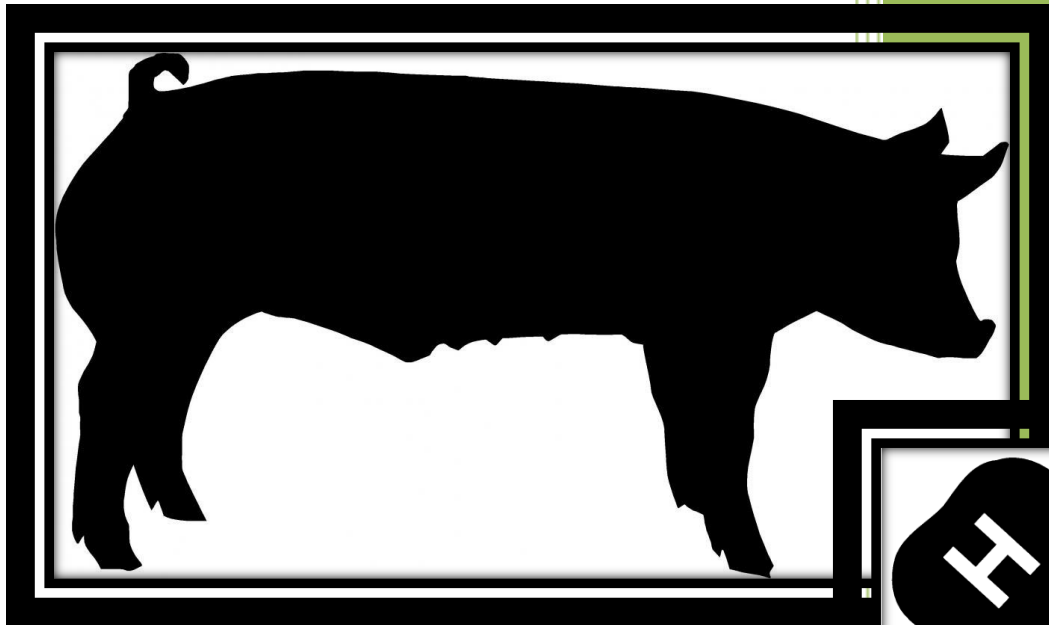
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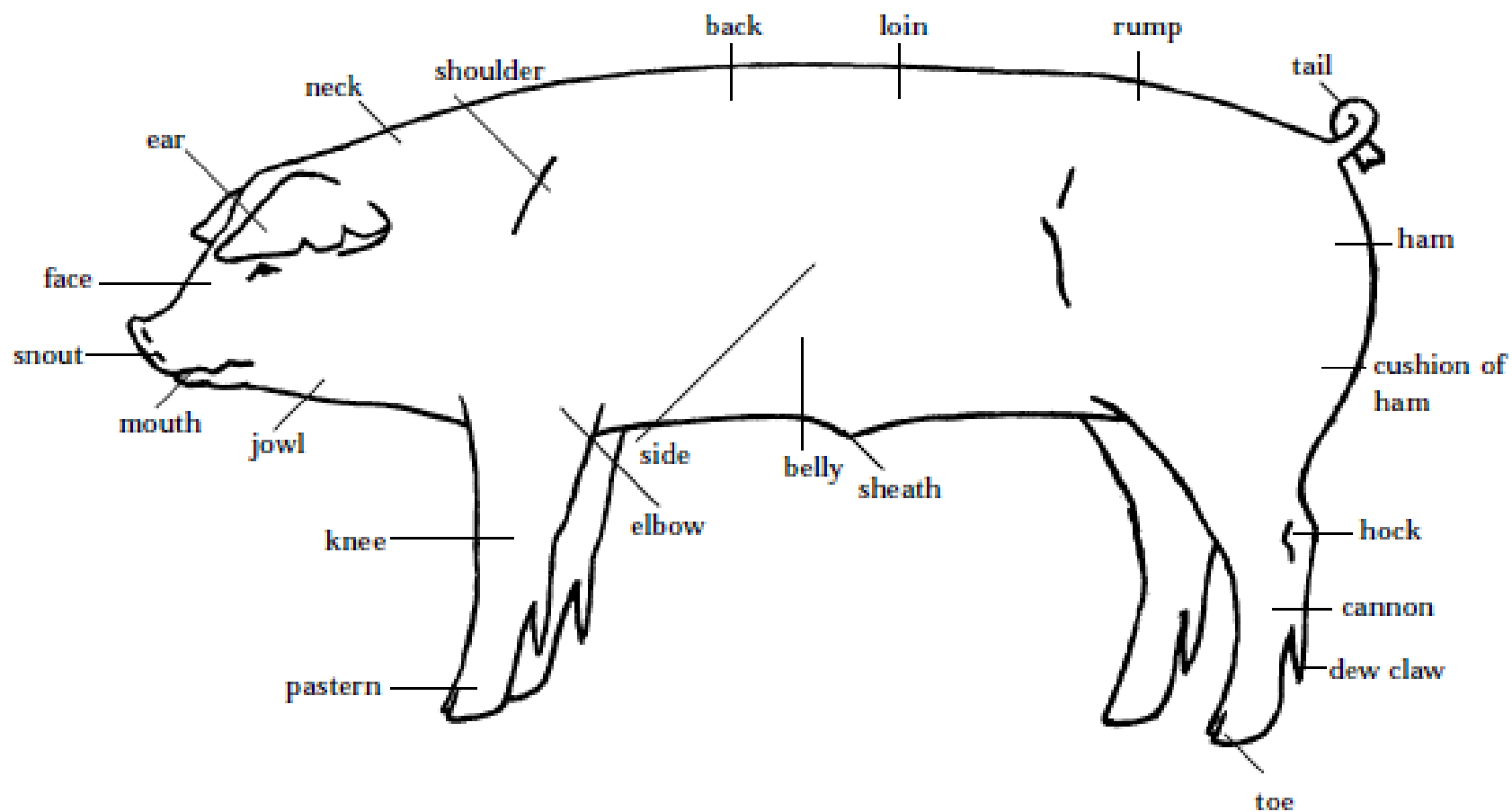
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Swine Showmanship

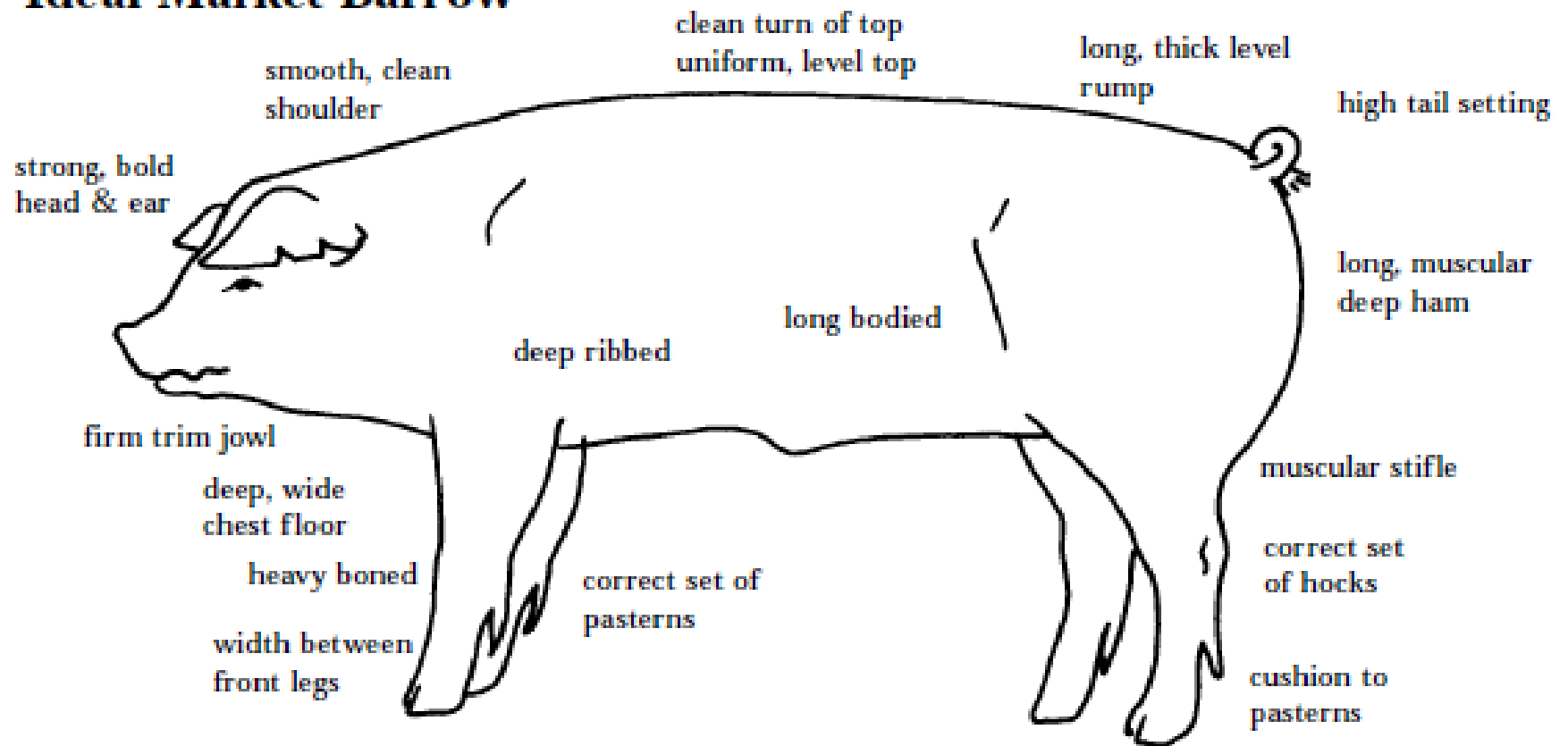


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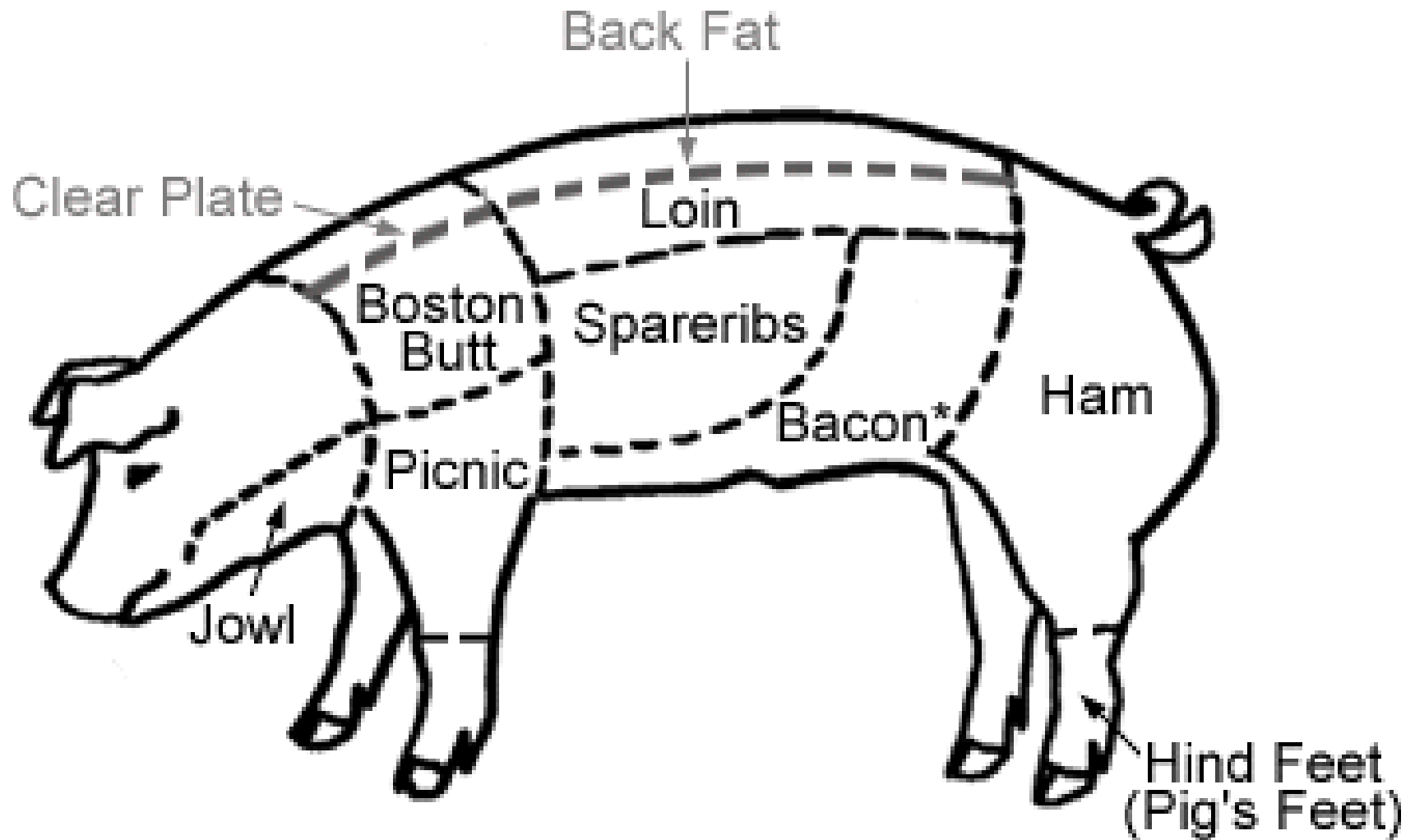
Parts of a Pig



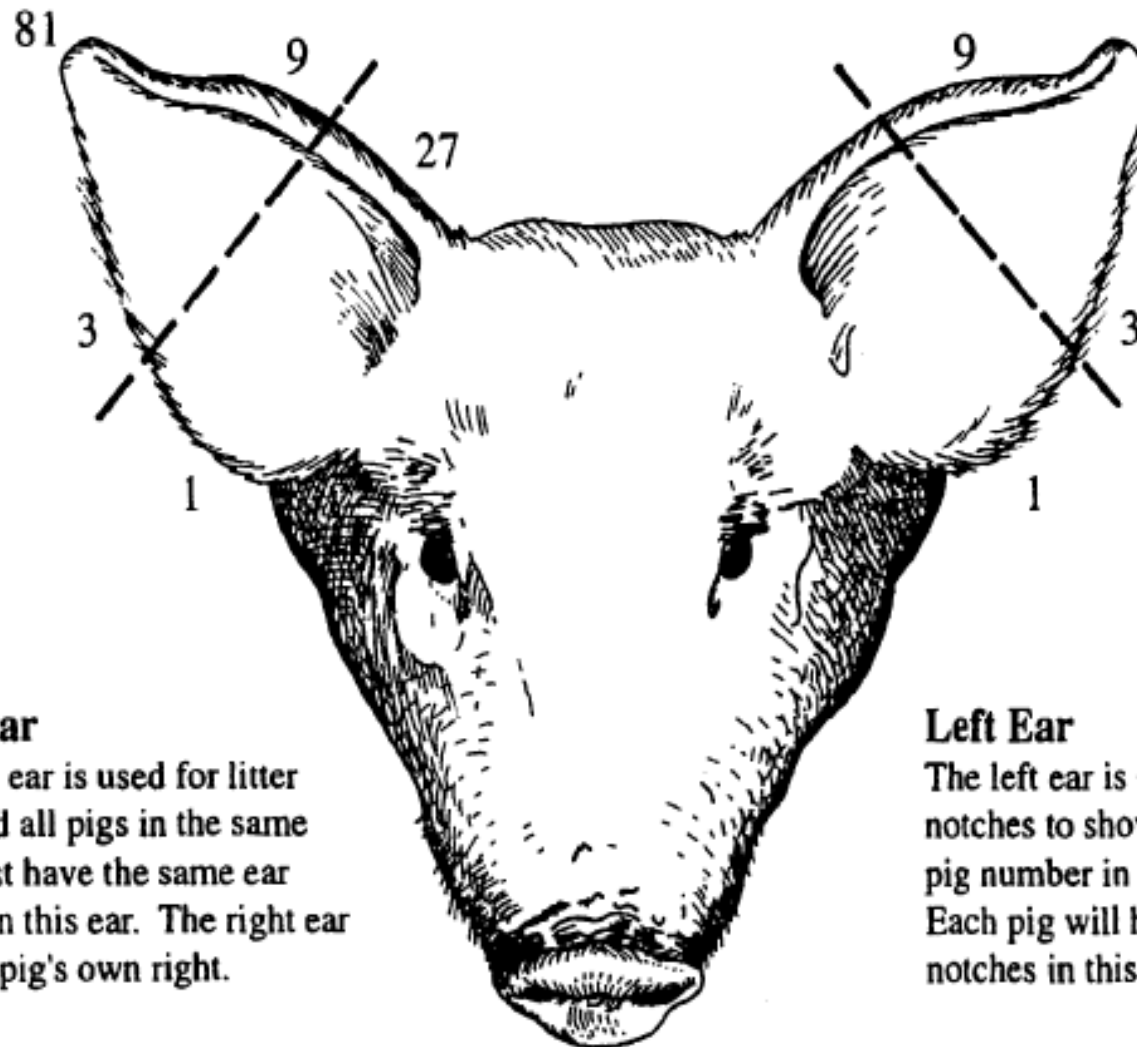
Ideal Market Barrow



Wholesale Cuts of a Market Pig



Universal Swine Ear Notching System



Right Ear

The right ear is used for litter mark, and all pigs in the same litter must have the same ear notches in this ear. The right ear is on the pig's own right.

Left Ear

The left ear is used for notches to show individual pig number in the litter. Each pig will have different notches in this ear.

Common Pig Breeds



Berkshire



Hampshire



Chester White



Yorkshire



Duroc



Landrace

Showmanship Terms/Questions

Gilt: young female pig

Sow: an adult female pig

Boar: an adult male pig

Barrow: a castrated male pig

Farrowing: the birth process in swine

Piglets: swine offspring

Pigs are monogastric

NRS: National Swine Registry

HAACP: Hazard Analysis And Critical Control Points

28. What is the feed conversion ratio for a hog?
 - a. 3 lbs. feed/1 lb. gain
29. What is the average daily weight gain of a hog?
 - b. 1 – 2.8 lbs.
30. Young pigs are fed a diet containing what percent of crude protein?
 - b. 20 – 22%
31. Finishing pigs are fed a diet containing what percent of crude protein?
 - a. 13 – 15%
32. Name three commonly used nutrients in hog rations to provide energy?
 - a. Corn, wheat, milo, barley, oats
33. What are three examples of feed ingredients used as a protein source in a ration?
 - b. Soybean meal, blood meal, fish meal, dried whey
34. What is the normal temperature of a hog?
 - c. 101.5°F - 102.5°F
35. The gestation period for a sow is...?
 - b. 3 months, 3 weeks, 3 days
36. How many pigs are born in a litter?
 - a. 9 - 13
37. In commercial hog farms, tails are docked to prevent what?
 - a. Injury from tail biting
38. Name a disease swine may get.
 - c. Parvovirus, leptospirosis, transmissible gastroenteritis, baby pig anemia, brucellosis

39. Where is the first place you're most likely to notice fat deposits on your pig?
- a. In the jowl (chin) area
40. What are the top hog producing states?
- c. Iowa, Minnesota, North Carolina, Illinois, Indiana
41. The acceptable weight range of an ideal hog should be...?
- d. 240 – 300 lbs.
42. What is the average dressing percent for a hog?
- b. 70-78%
43. True or False: Compared to 50 years ago, pigs today are leaner.
- a. True
44. What are the more expensive cuts of a hog?
- c. Loin, leg (ham), blade shoulder (boston), picnic shoulder
45. What is the average back fat for a hog?
- a. 0.6-0.75 in.
46. Where is loin eye area measured?
- b. Between the 10th and 11th rib.
47. What is the average loin eye area on a market hog?
- b. 5 – 8.99 sq. in.

Market Hog Showmanship

There are a few items you will need when showing your hog. A driving tool, small hand brush and a small rag are pieces of equipment you will need in the show ring and holding pen.



Figure 1. Swine showmanship tools

The driving tool is needed to guide or drive your hog (Figure 2). Do not overuse the driving tool. Allow the hog to walk naturally. Transition the driving tool between both hands as needed and use the tool on the pig's side or jowl when the pig stops or should turn directions. Some swine showmen use their dominant hand to hold the driving tool regardless of which side of the pig they are on, while others switch hands as they switch sides. Both methods are acceptable as long as switching hands is done smoothly. Never hit, kick, or beat, but merely tap on the hog. Be careful to never use the driving tool on the pig's ham or loin.



Figure 2. As soon as you enter the show ring, the driving tool is there to assist you in directing your hog.

A small hand brush and rag are essential while showing a pig. Pigs will rub against one another and get dirty or the judge may sprinkle your hog with shavings. As a showman, it is your responsibility to keep your animal clean with your brush or rag. They can be placed in your less dominant hand or in your back pocket. Placing the brush and rag in your back pocket is the preferred method because it frees up your hand, allowing you to use your hand to further guide your hog (Figure 2). Like the driving tool, never place your hand on the pig's ham or loin



Figure 3. Brush placement

Pay Attention in the holding pen before entering the ring. The proper technique while in the pen is as follows: First, address the cleanliness and wellbeing of your pig by brushing them off and wetting the hair coat. Spray bottles should be available at the pens or brought to you by someone, so you can clean and cool your pig. Second, stand or kneel behind your pig, keeping your eye on the judge for instructions to re- enter the ring. The pig should be at a side view in the front of the pen by the gate, with its head at the end where the gate will open. This position allows the judge to see your pig as he looks at the pen, and your pig is pointed in the direction needed for an easy exit.

When the judge signals for you to leave the pen, open the gate and shut the latch behind you. Upon entering the ring, the hog may take off running. Calmly walk over to the hog and take control by driving it 10 to 15 feet in front of the judge. Do not drive the hog any closer to the judge unless requested.



Figure 4. Naturally move your hog around the ring with its head up. Finding open areas will help get your pig noticed.

The driving tool should be used without drawing attention to your hog or to the tool being used. Touch the animal from the fore rib forward (shoulder and jowl area) to turn. If you want the hog to move to the right, touch the left jowl of the hog (Figure 5). If the hog needs to move to the left, touch the right side.

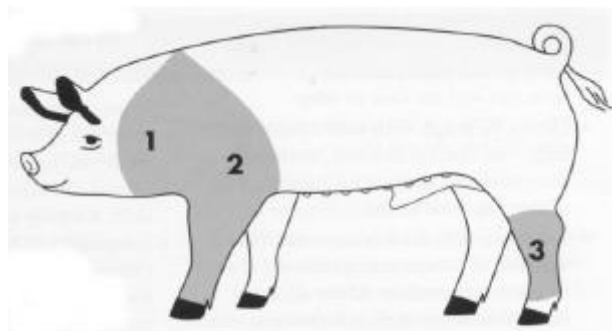


Figure 5. Areas to touch the hog with the driving tool

When driving, you should be on the hog's side which is opposite the judge. Show from the hip of the pig. Try not to "over show" your animal. A judge will not be impressed if you always block everyone else's view or over maneuver your animal.

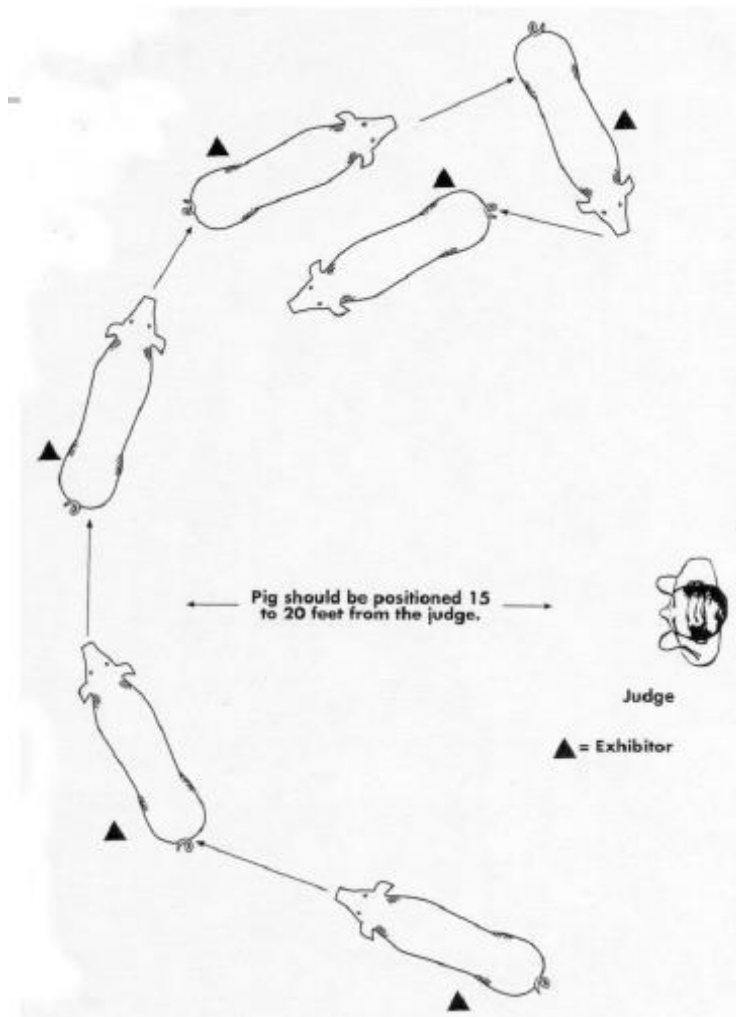


Figure 6. Hog maneuvering technique

Using your hands to help maneuver your hog is a very acceptable and encouraged showmanship technique especially to drive your hog out of the corner of the show ring. Always remain calm and simply place your hands in front of the hog's face to assist in turning it away from the corner (Figure 7).



Figure 7. Use your driving tool along with your hands to help get your pig out of the ring corner.

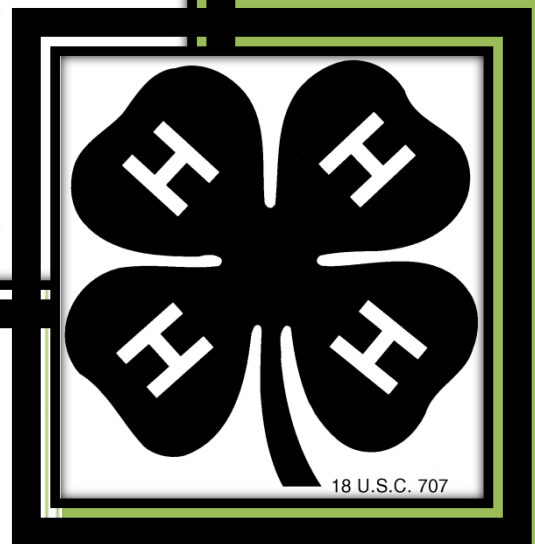
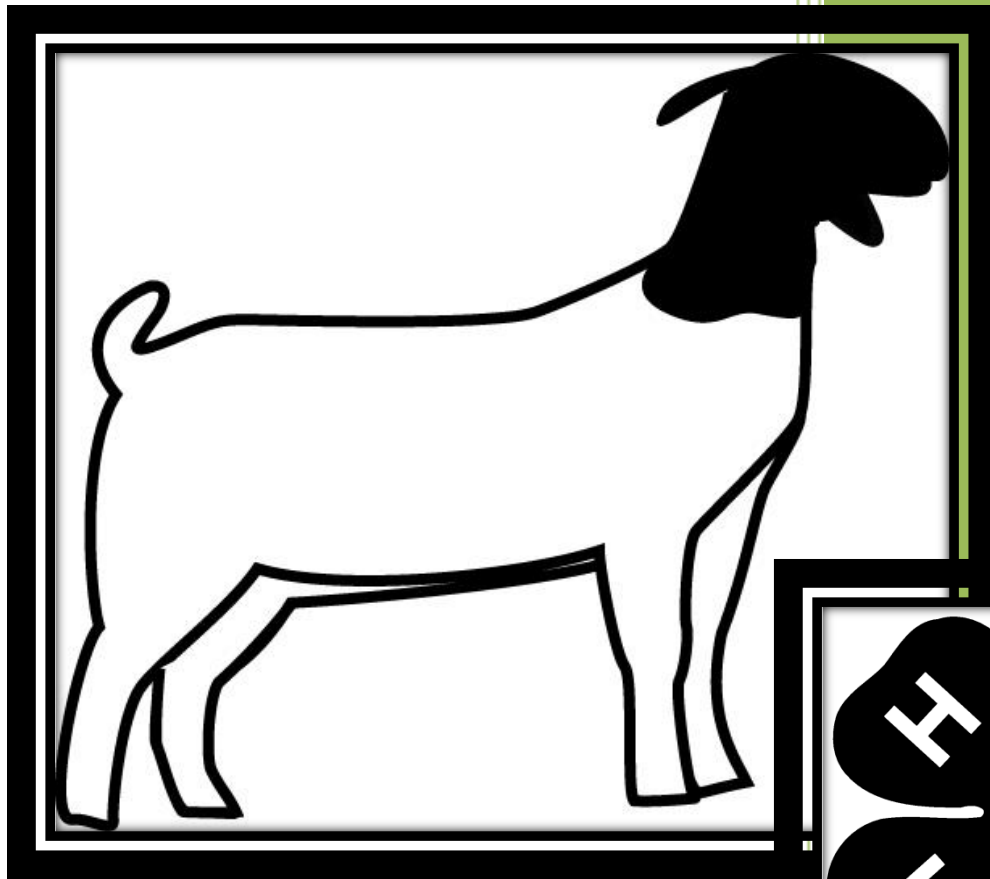
Let your hog walk out freely and naturally, not too fast and not too slow, never turning the pig sharply. Good showmen are constantly looking for openings in the ring to drive their hog, keeping their pigs off the fence, away from groups of pigs and out of corners.

Be observant for signals and instructions from the judge and the ring officials. Often, a judge will ask you to pen your pig. Naturally walk your pig to the assigned area as quickly and efficiently as possible. Open the gate when you have driven your pig close to the pen, pen your pig, then close and latch the gate behind you. While in the pen, keep showing.

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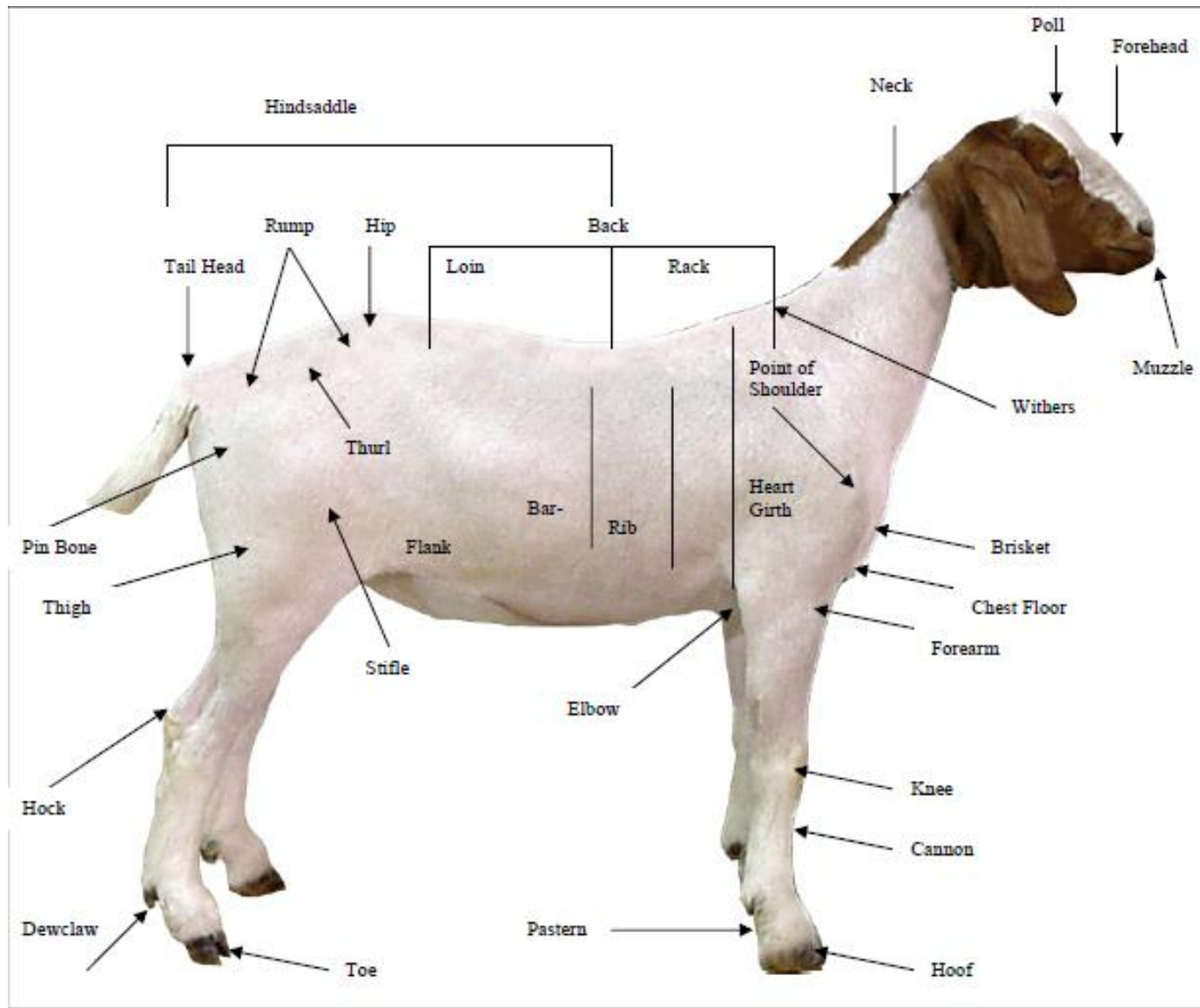
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Goat Showmanship

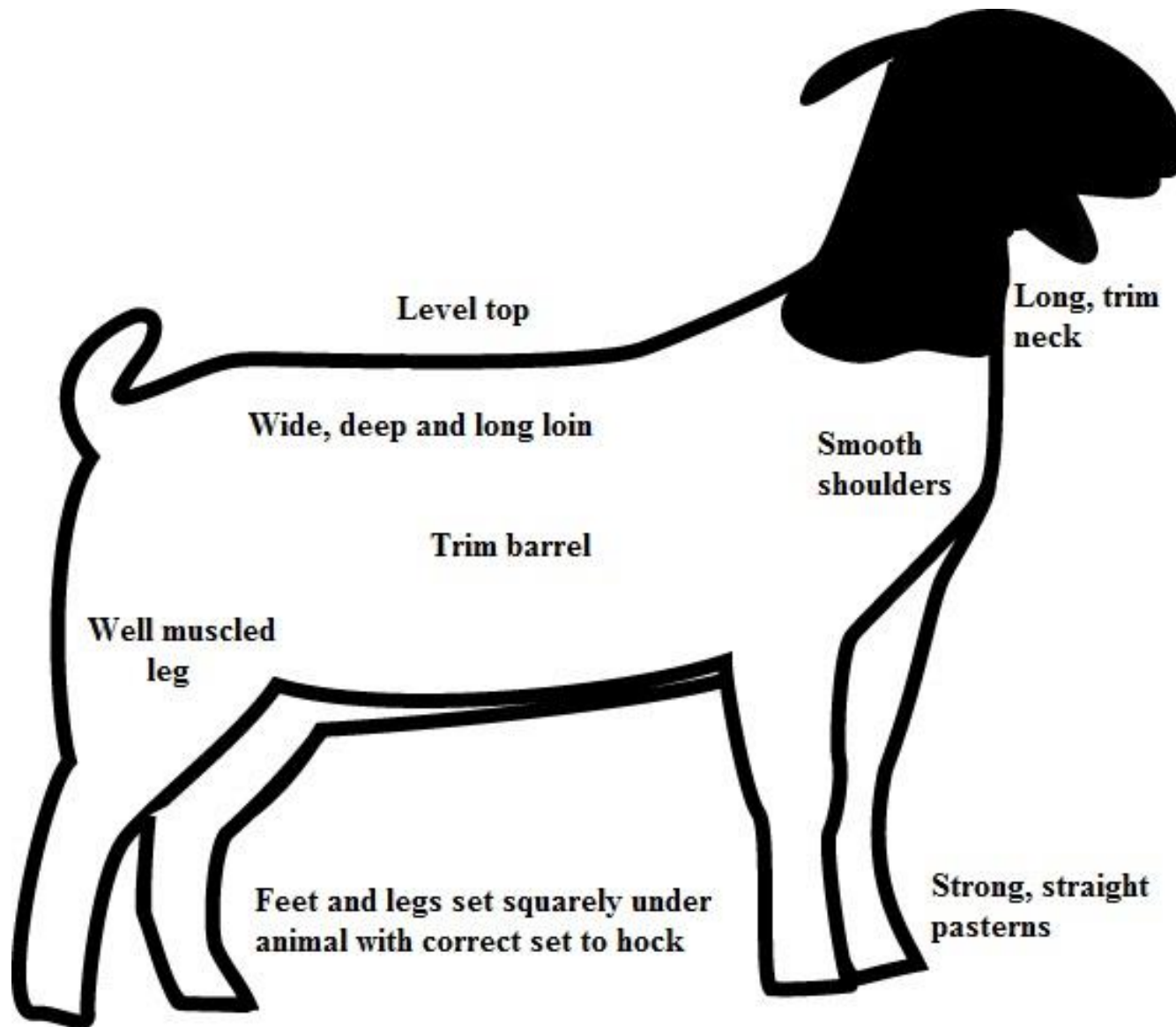


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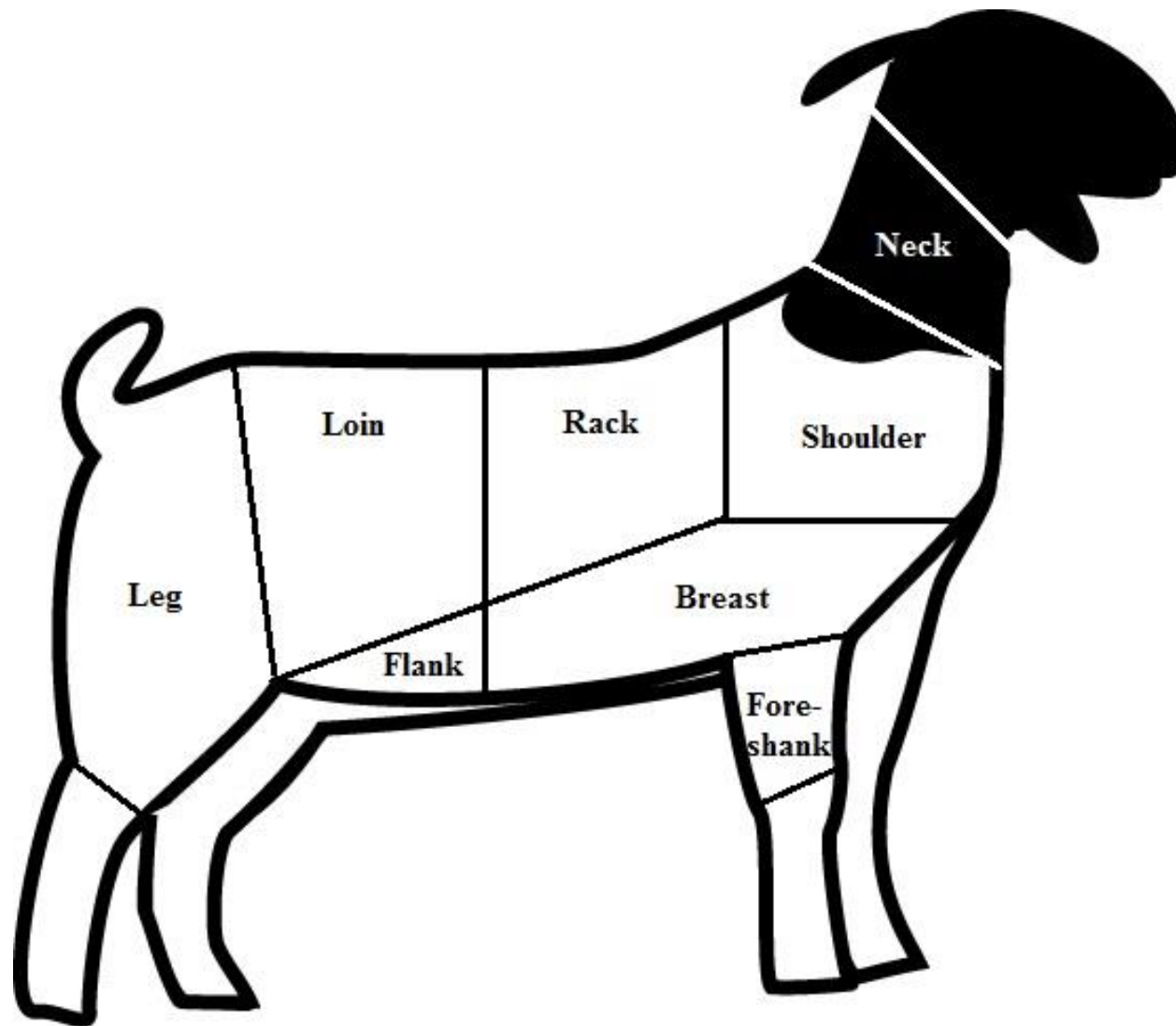
Parts of a Market Goat



Ideal Market Goat



Cuts of a Market Goat



Breeds of Market Goats



Boer



Spanish



Tennessee Fainting Goat



Kiko



Pygmy

Showmanship Terms/Questions

Kid: a baby goat

Doe: an adult female goat

Buck: an adult male goat

Dam: the mother of a goat

Sire: the father of the goat

Wether: a castrated male goat

48. What does ABGA stand for?
 - a. American Boer Goat Association
49. What is the ideal age for a market goat to be shown?
 - a. 7 to 10 months
50. What is the feed conversion ratio for goats?
 - a. 5 lbs. feed/1 lb. gain
51. What is the average daily weight gain of a market goat?
 - c. 0.35 – 0.6 lbs.
52. What is the approximate percent crude protein that goats should be fed?
 - a. 12 – 16%
53. What is the most common concentrate in goat rations?
 - a. Corn
54. What does oat hay do to change your goat?
 - b. It gives more spring of rib
55. What is the normal temperature of a goat?
 - d. 101.5°F - 104.0°F
56. The gestation period for a goat is...?
 - b. 5 months or 105 days
57. How many stomachs does a goat have? Name them.
 - c. 4: Rumen, Omasum, Abomasum, and Reticulum
58. Name a disease goats may get.
 - d. Acidosis, Enterotoxaemia, Coccidiosis, Pink eye, Hoof rot
59. Name a parasite that may affect goats.
 - b. Ticks, Lice, Horn Flies, Intestinal Worms, mites
60. What is the official USDA identification for goats that are untattooed and unregistered?
 - a. Scrapie tag
61. What are the top market goat producing states?
 - d. Texas, Tennessee, California, Georgia, Oklahoma

62. The acceptable weight range of an ideal market goat should be...?
e. 90 – 100 lbs.
63. The meat from a market goat is called...?
b. Chevron
64. What is the average dressing percent for a market goat?
f. 60%
65. What is the more expensive cut of a goat?
d. Loin
66. The ideal loin eye measurement should be...?
a. 1.0 – 2.4 sq. in.
67. In order to reach the USDA Choice quality grade, the fat opposite the 12th rib should measure...?
c. .30 to .50 in.

Market Goat Showmanship

Evaluate the show ring prior to showmanship, paying close attention to where low spots are located. You want to make sure the goat's front feet don't end up in the low spots. You always want to set the goat going uphill.

Enter the ring going clockwise. Lead the goat from the left side with the right hand when possible. Keep the goat between you and the judge. Keep the goat's front shoulder even with your leg and the goat's head in front of your body. Showmen should hold the collar using their right hand palm facing upward and toward the goat's head (Figure 1). Showman should let their left arm and hand relax at their side. There is no need for the showman to place their left arm behind their back.



Figure 1. Hold the collar with your right hand palm up.

If you must encourage the goat to lead by pulling its tail, change hands and hold the collar with the left hand, lightly pull the tip of the goat's tail with the right. As the goat begins moving, change your hands to their original position.



Figure 2. Pull tail lightly to encourage the goat to move.

If the judge pulls you into line, your goat's shoulder should line up with the shoulder of the first goat in line. Keep your goat parallel to the other goats. If the judge lines you up head-to-tail, always line up straight behind the goat at the front of the line. **KEEP THE LINES STRAIGHT**—this will make it easier for the judge to evaluate and compare goats.

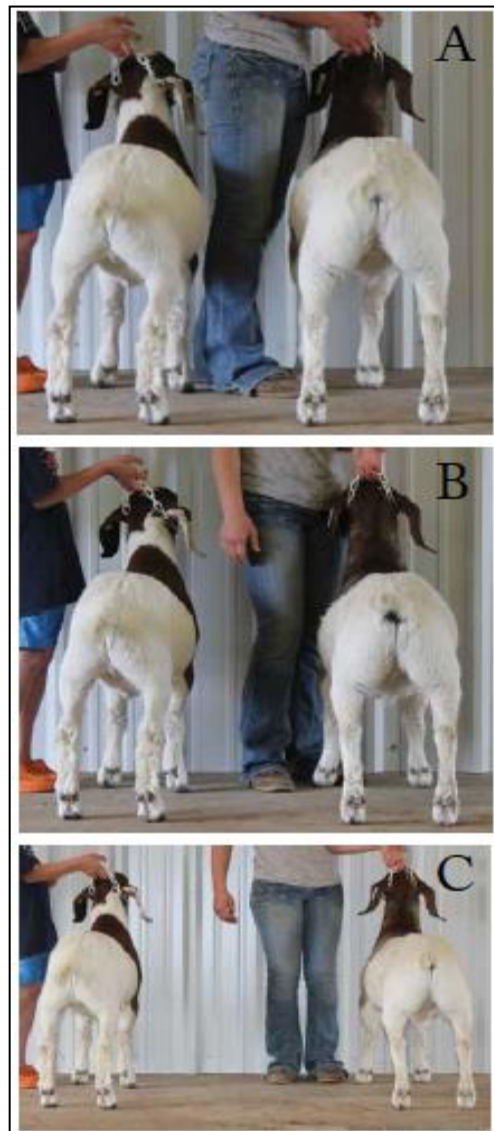
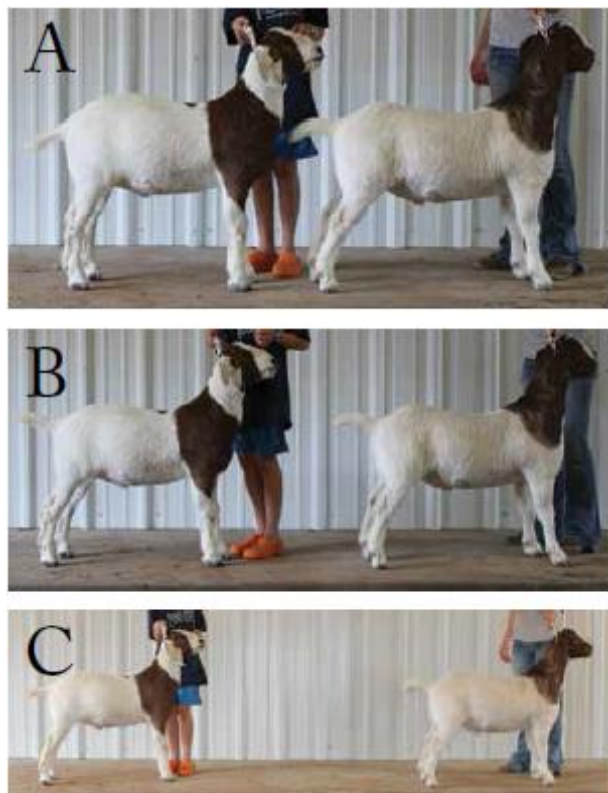


Figure 3. Animal spacing, profile
A = to close together, B = perfect,
C = too far away

Setting Up: A goat's feet should be placed on the four corners of its body, and the goat should not stand too wide or narrow on either the front or the back legs. On the profile, goats should not have their hind legs pulled forward too far underneath them or stretched backward too far behind them. Keep the goat's head straight over its body. The goat should look eye appealing and alert. You should remain standing at all times.

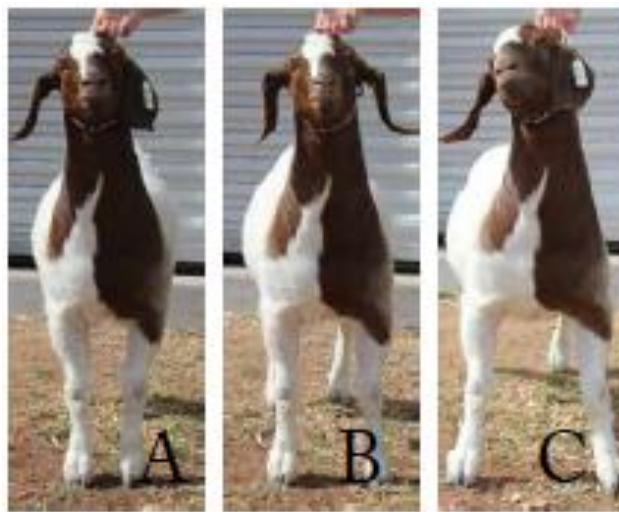
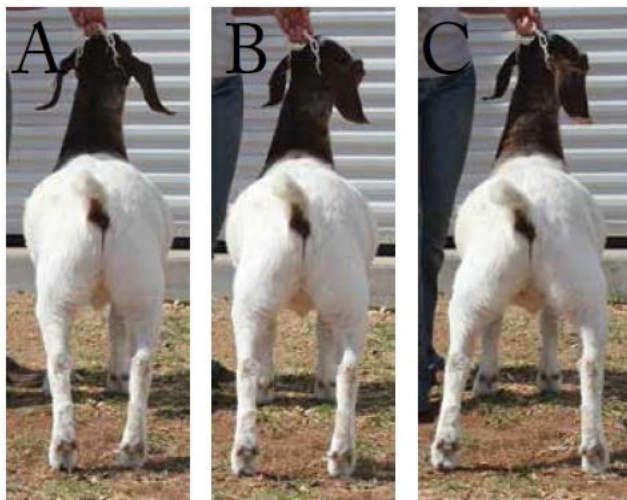


Figure 4. Leg placement, profile A = legs too close, profile B = perfect leg placement, profile c = legs too wide

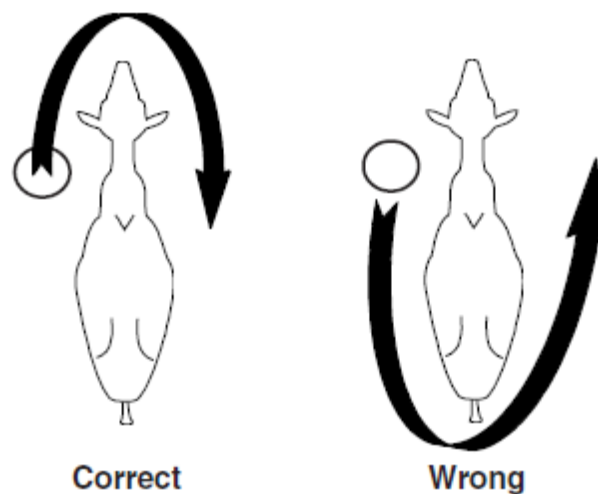
To properly brace an animal, the showman's hands, knees, and feet must be positioned correctly. This may differ based on the showman's size and what feels natural (Figure 5). Use the combination of hand, knee, and foot positioning that works best for you and the goat. Techniques may change as the showman becomes taller and stronger. The most effective way to brace a goat is to use what feels most comfortable to the showman while getting the best possible brace from the goat. The goat's front feet can be lifted slightly off of the ground to set them or cue the beginning of a brace. All four feet should remain on the ground while bracing (Figure 5). Holding an animal off of the ground can be uncomfortable for the goat. In addition this technique often makes a goat look worse structurally because the animal will usually have a "dip" in front of its hip, causing it to lose loin shape.



Figure 5. Leg bracing position.

Goats' ears should always remain in their natural position. Some may feel that raising the ears gives an illusion of a longer neck, but anything other than a natural look distracts from the animal's appearance (Figure 6) and offers no advantage.

General: Know where the judge is and stay alert. The judge may handle your goat at any moment or ask you to move to another place in the show ring. Moving goats from one point to another is just as important as correct positioning of their feet and bracing (Figures 8.1-8.9). When a judge asks a showman to move to another location, take the most direct path available. Goats should be turned slightly and pushed out of line if on a rear-view or pushed out of line before proceeding to the desired location with the goat between the showman and judge. Do not push the goat straight back or it will think you are signaling it to brace, and it will not move backward as desired. The showman should maintain eye contact with the judge while occasionally looking at the desired destination. When the showman is required to change sides, he/she must move around the front of the goat always facing the animal (Figure 7). Never change hands behind your back. Do not step behind the goat.



Cross in the front, never in the rear

Figure 6.

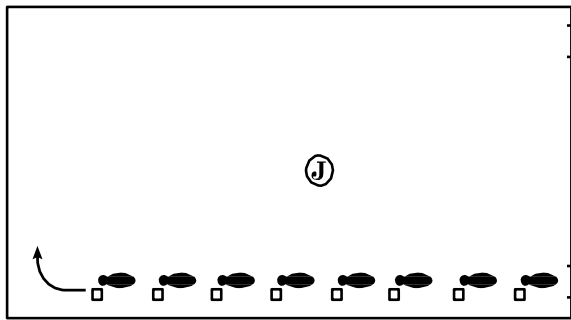


Figure 8.1. Animals entering the show ring on a profile. Notice the animal is always between the showman and judge.

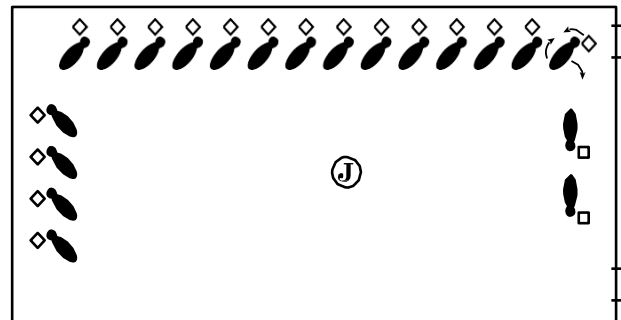


Figure 8.4. All animals begin to move to a profile or side-view. Move to the animal's left side, push their front end away from you, and

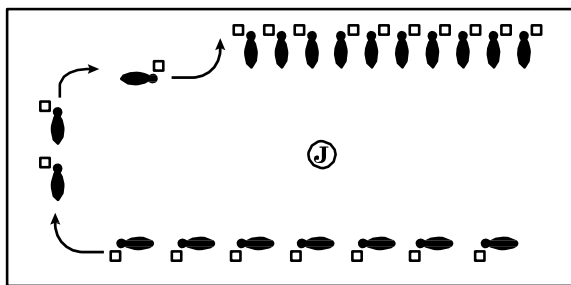


Figure 8.2. Animals entering the show ring and line up on a rear-view. Notice the position of the judge and showman.

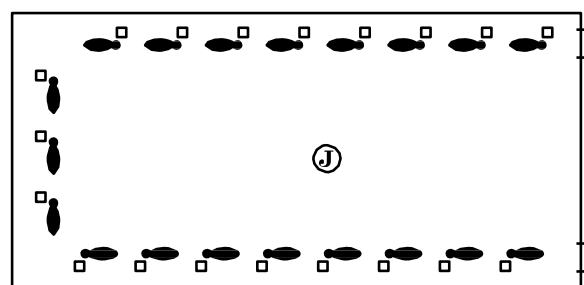


Figure 8.5. All animals lined up on a profile or side- view.

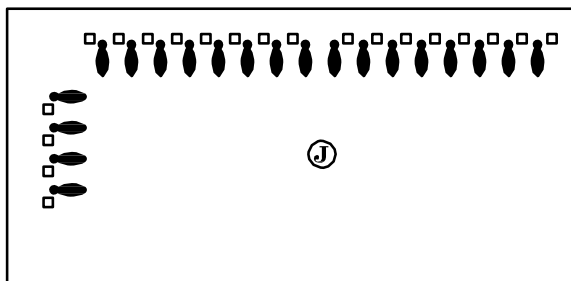


Figure 8.3. All animals lined up on a rear-view.

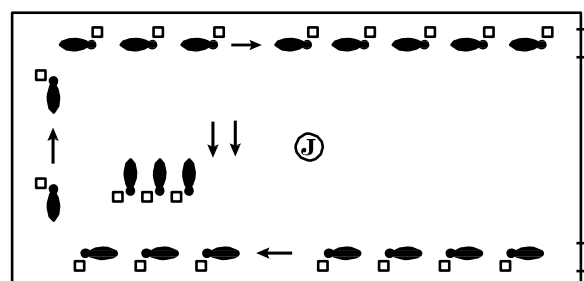


Figure 8.6. As animals move out of line to another location, move animals forward to fill gaps.

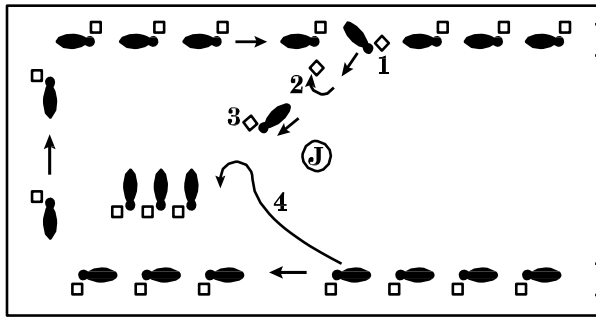


Figure 8.7. Showman 1 (top) 1) Push the goat out of line, 2) move around the front of the goat to change sides, and 3) proceed to the designated location.

Showman 2 (bottom) 4) Push the goat out of line and proceed to the designated spot in line.

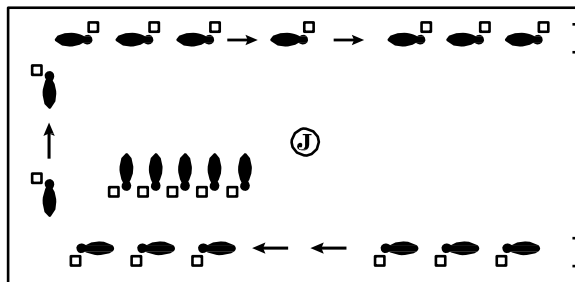


Figure 8.8. Completed moves from Diagram 7. Arrows show the need to fill gaps that have been left by the goats in the middle.

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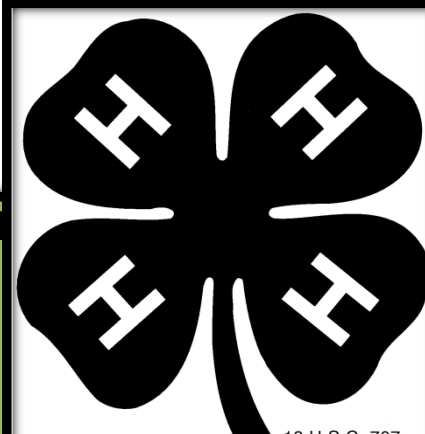
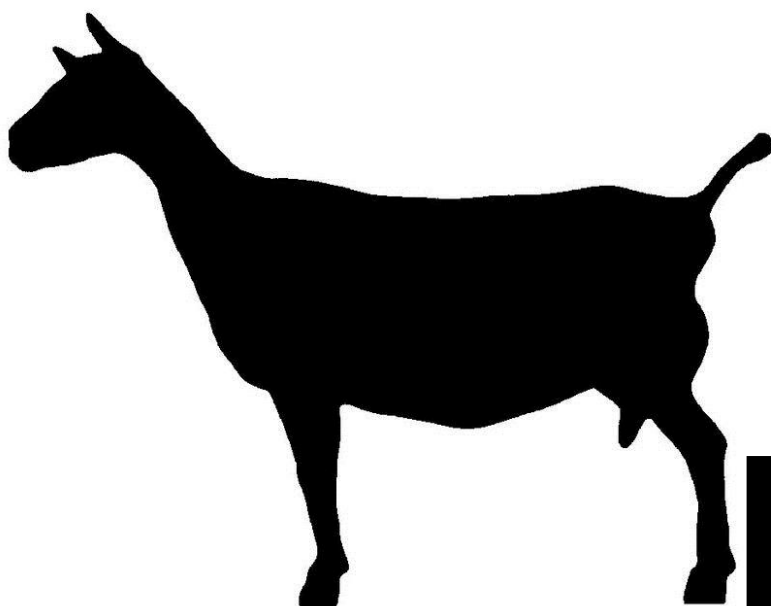
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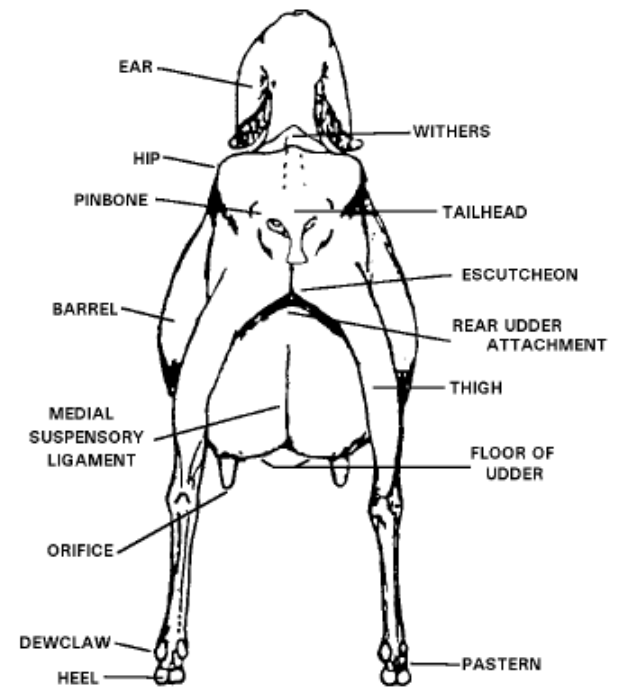
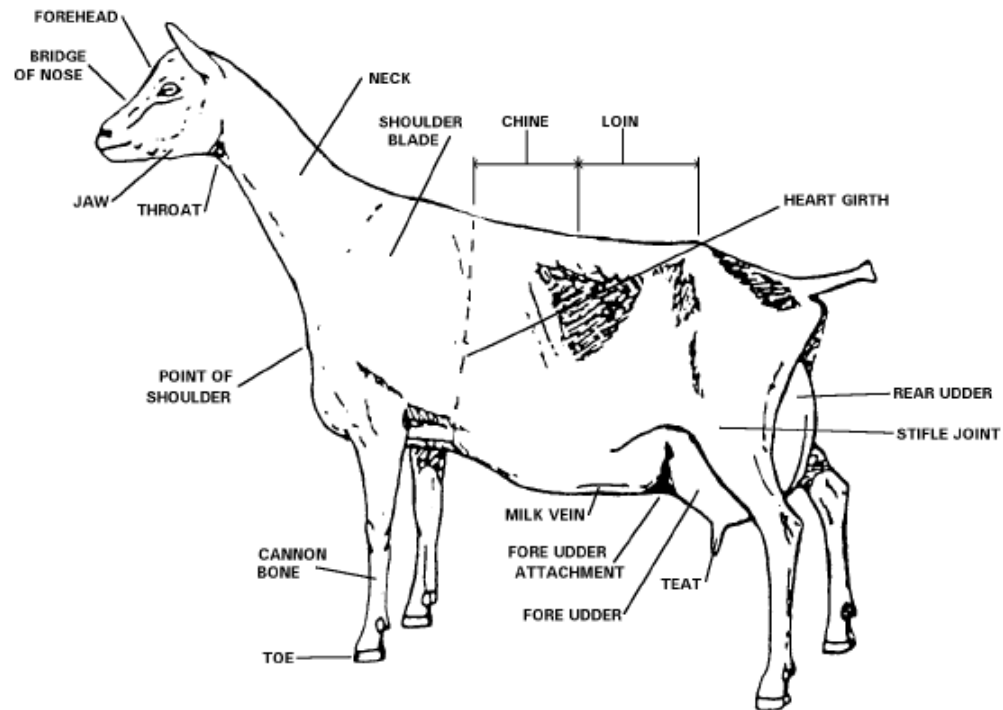
Dairy Goat Showmanship



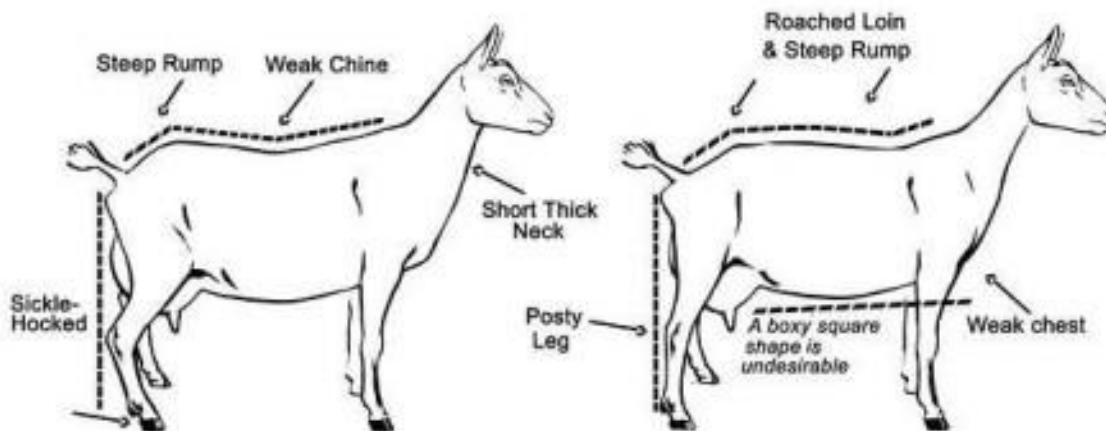
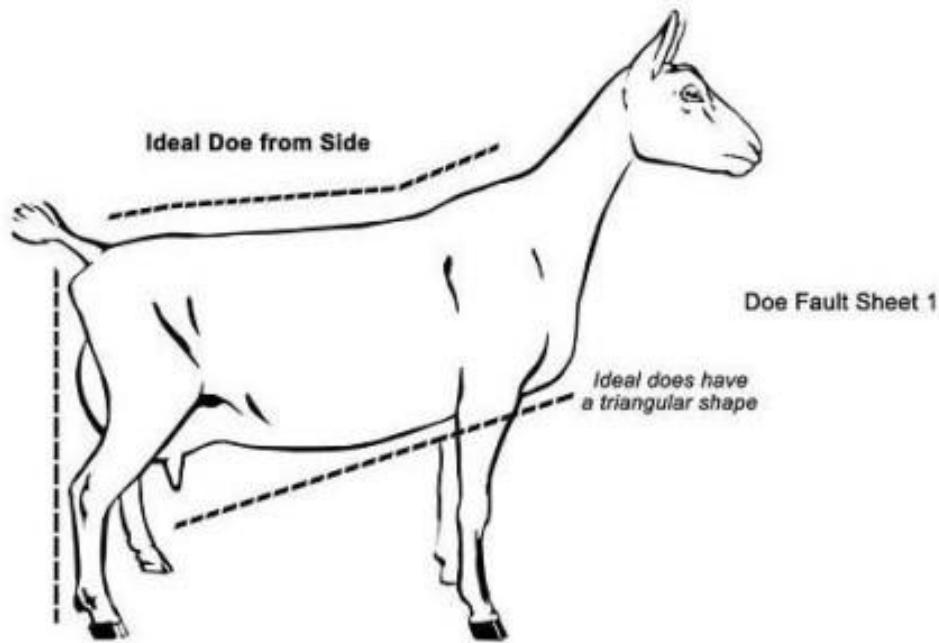
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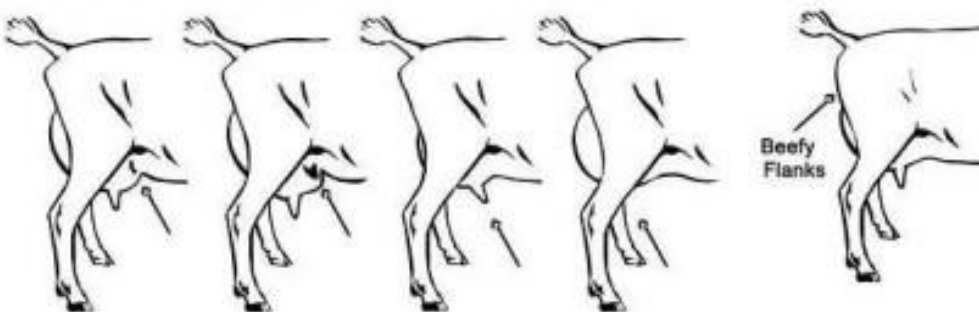
Parts of a Dairy Goat

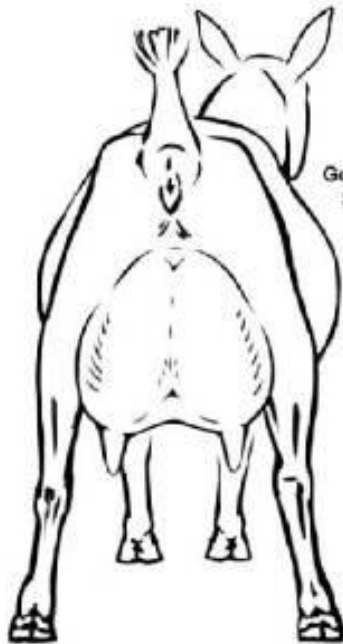


Ideal Dairy Goat

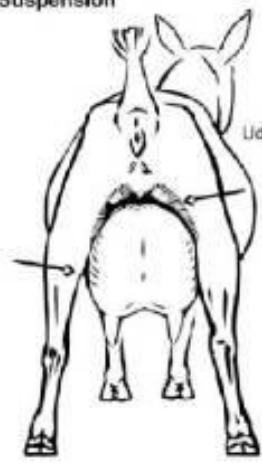


udder faults:
 moderate shelf weakwith pocket to forward to far back





Ideal Doe from rear
 Plumb Teats
 High Round Escutcheon
 Good Rear & Side Attachments
 Strong Medial Suspension



PROBLEM
Weak Attachments
 Udder attaches further under doe and has poor side attachments



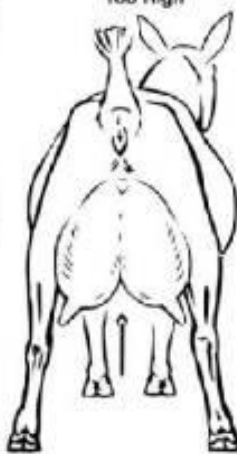
PROBLEM
Escutcheon To Low
 Distance from Escutcheon to Vulva too long

PROBLEMS WITH LOWER UDDER

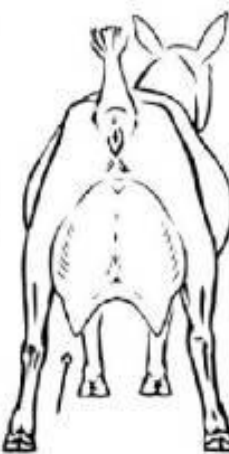
Medial Suspension Too Low



Medial Suspension Too High



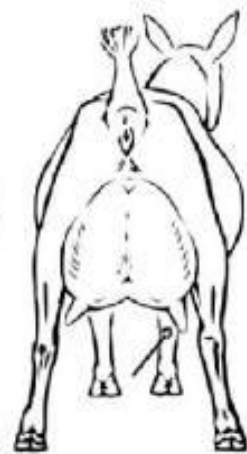
Teats Too Bulbous



Teats Tilt In



Teats Tilt Out



Dairy Goat Breeds (NOSALT)



Nubian



Oberhasli



Saanen



Alpine



LaMancha



Toggenburg

Showmanship Terms/Questions

Kid: a baby goat

Doe: an adult female goat

Buck: an adult male goat

Dam: a mother of a goat

Sire: a father of a goat

1. What do we call the act of giving birth?
 - a. Kidding, freshening, parturition
2. What is the “first milk” of a doe that is secreted after kidding called?
 - a. Colostrum
3. Why do kids need colostrum?
 - a. Antibodies and laxative
4. What is the technical term for the afterbirth?
 - a. Placenta
5. What is the gestation period for a dairy goat?
 - a. 5 months or 105 days
6. What is the average length between heats?
 - a. 21 days
7. What is the description of a dairy goat’s ancestry called?
 - a. Pedigree
8. Why is a stainless steel container the best for milking?
 - a. Easy to sanitize
9. What is the normal position of a kid at birth?
 - a. Front feet and nose first
10. Where are LaMancha goats tattooed?
 - a. In the tail web
11. After milking, should the milk be cooled quickly or slowly?
 - a. Quickly
12. Washing the doe’s udder stimulates what?
 - a. Milk letdown
13. What do the letters ADGA stand for?
 - a. American Dairy Goat Association
14. What is a sable?
 - a. A colored Saanen
15. How soon after kidding does peak milk production occur?
 - a. 6 – 8 weeks

16. What problem is caused by feeding too much calcium in the diet in late pregnancy?
 - a. Milk fever
17. When does milk fever generally occur?
 - a. After kidding
18. How many days are in a standard lactation for a dairy goat?
 - a. 305 days
19. What are the average pounds of milk per day that a dairy goat produces?
 - a. 6 pounds per day
20. What is a dry doe?
 - a. A doe that is not milking
21. What is chevre?
 - a. Cheese made from goats milk
22. What disease is defined as “inflammation of the mammary gland cause by specific disease-producing organisms?”
 - a. Mastitis
23. What are the four major parts of the dairy goat does on the AGDA scorecard?
 - a. General appearance, dairy character, body capacity and mammary system
24. What is the most important factor for determining when to breed a doe for the first time?
 - a. Weight, at least 75 lbs.
25. What are the top dairy goat producing states?
 - a. Wisconsin, California, Texas, Iowa, Pennsylvania

Dairy Goat Showmanship

Dairy goat showmanship is similar to Market goat showmanship; however you DO NOT BRACE your goat in dairy goat showmanship.

Evaluate the show ring prior to showmanship, paying close attention to where low spots are located. You want to make sure the goat's front feet don't end up in the low spots. You always want to set the goat going uphill.

Enter the ring going clockwise. Lead the goat from the left side with the right hand when possible. Keep the goat between you and the judge. Keep the goat's front shoulder even with your leg and the goat's head in front of your body. Showmen should hold the collar using their right hand palm facing upward and toward the goat's head (Figure 1). Showman should let their left arm and hand relax at their side. There is no need for the showman to place their left arm behind their back.



Figure 1. Hold the collar with your right hand palm up.

If you must encourage the goat to lead by pulling its tail, change hands and hold the collar with the left hand, lightly pull the tip of the goat's tail with the right. As the goat begins moving, change your hands to their original position.



Figure 2. Pull tail lightly to encourage the goat to move.

If the judge pulls you into line, your goat's shoulder should line up with the shoulder of the first goat in line. Keep your goat parallel to the other goats. If the judge lines you up head-to-tail, always line up straight behind the goat at the front of the line. **KEEP THE LINES STRAIGHT**—this will make it easier for the judge to evaluate and compare goats.



Figure 3. Keep just enough space between you and the animal in front of you. You don't want to crowd but yet you don't want too much space either.

A goat's feet should be placed on the four corners of its body, and the goat should not stand too wide or narrow on either the front or the back legs. On the profile, goats should not have their hind legs pulled forward too far underneath them or stretched backward too far behind them. Keep the goat's head straight over its body. The goat should look eye appealing and alert. You should remain standing at all times.



Figure 4. Goat is properly set with all four legs square underneath him. Showman is attentive to where the judge is at and does not block the view of the animal.

Know where the judge is and stay alert. The judge may handle your goat at any moment or ask you to move to another place in the show ring. Moving goats from one point to another is just as important as correct positioning of their feet and bracing (Figures 6.1-6.9). When a judge asks a showman to move to another location, take the most direct path available. Goats should be turned slightly and pushed out of line if on a rear-view or pushed out of line before proceeding to the desired location with the goat between the showman and judge. Do not push the goat straight back or it will think you are signaling it to brace, and it will not move backward as desired. The showman should maintain eye contact with the judge while occasionally looking at the desired destination. When the showman is required to change sides, he/she must move around the front

of the goat always facing the animal (Figure 5). Never change hands behind your back. Do not step behind the goat.

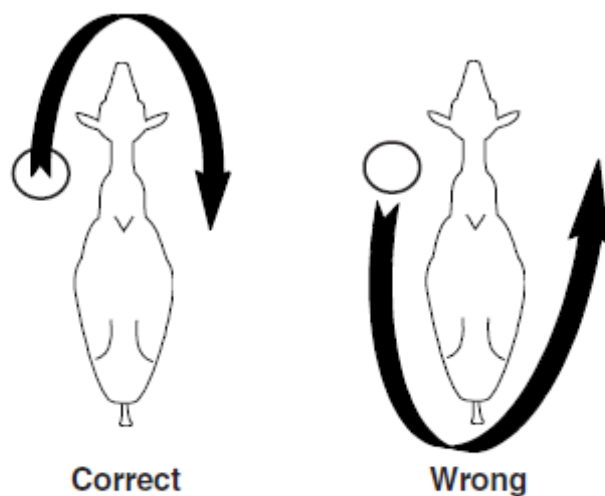
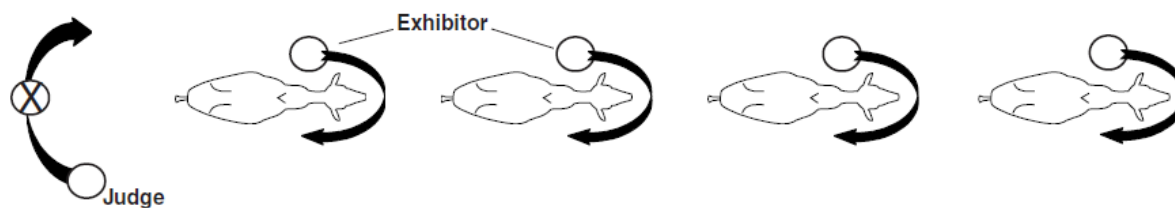
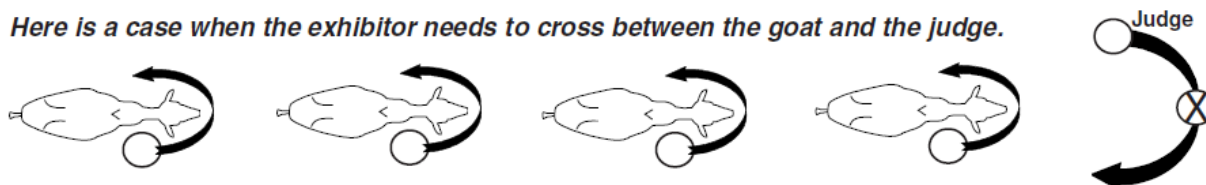


Figure 5. Proper way to move around animal.

These illustrations show the exhibitors movements as the judge moves to view from a different side. The exhibitor should cross when the judge is at point. (X)



Here is a case when the exhibitor needs to cross between the goat and the judge.



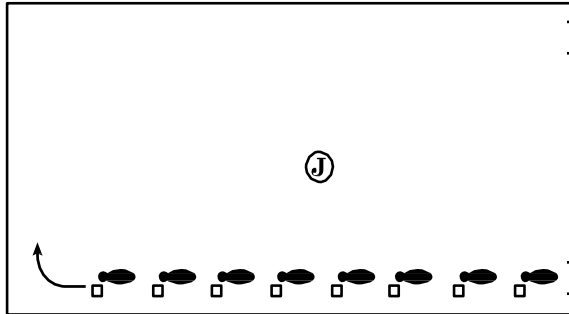


Figure 6.1. Animals entering the show ring on a profile. Notice the animal is always between the showman and judge.

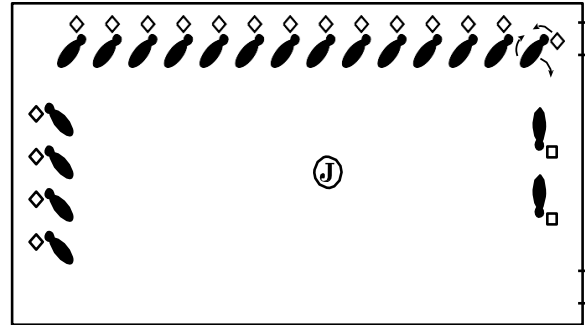


Figure 6.4. All animals begin to move to a profile or side-view. Move to the animal's left side, push their front end away from you, and follow the goat in front of you.

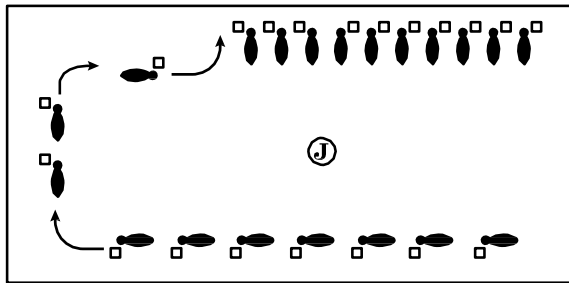


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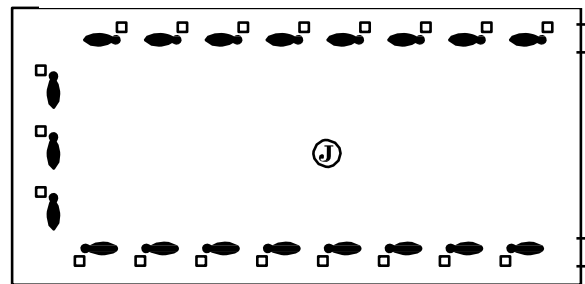


Figure 6.5. All animals lined up on a profile or side-view.

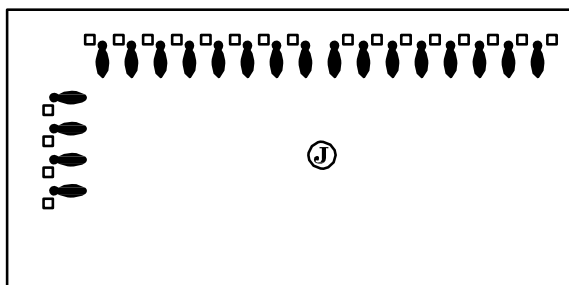


Figure 6.3. All animals lined up on a rear-view.

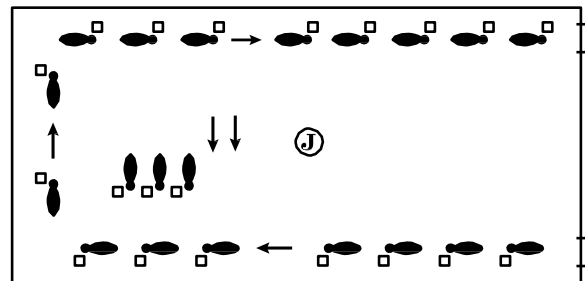


Figure 6.6. As animals move out of line to another location, move animals forward to fill gaps.

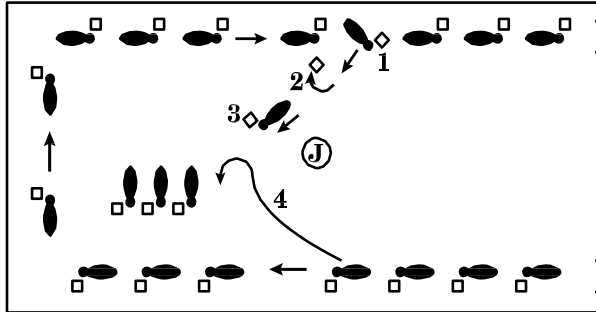


Figure 6.7. Showman 1 (top) 1) Push the goat out of line, 2) move around the front of the goat to change sides, and 3) proceed to the designated location.

Showman 2 (bottom) 4) Push the goat out of line and proceed to the designated spot in line.

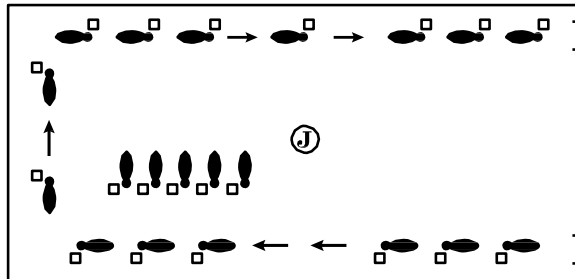


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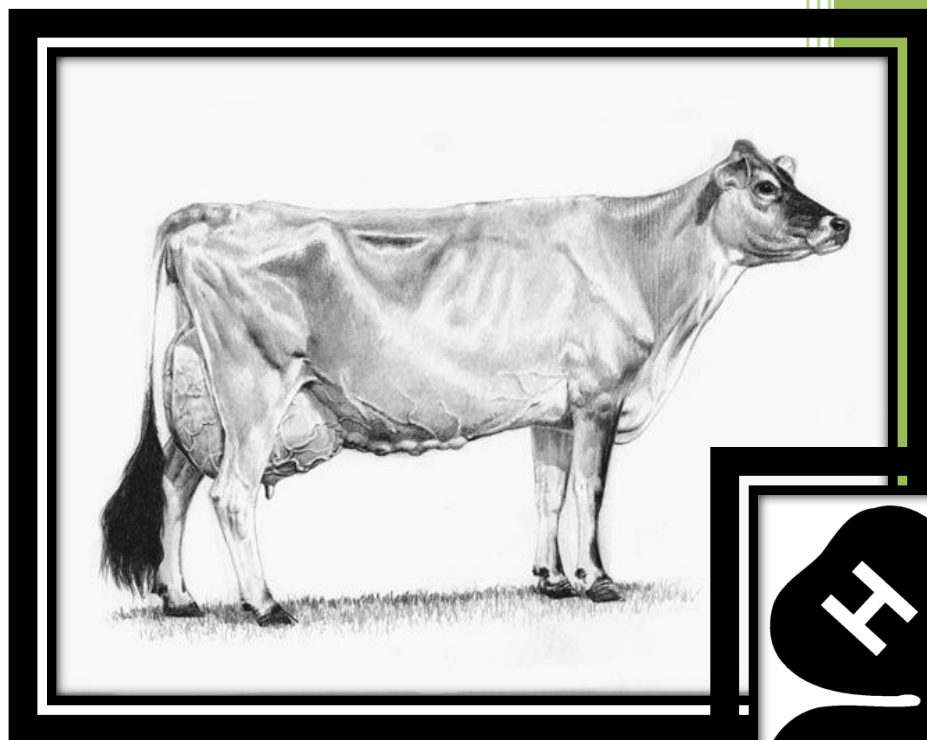
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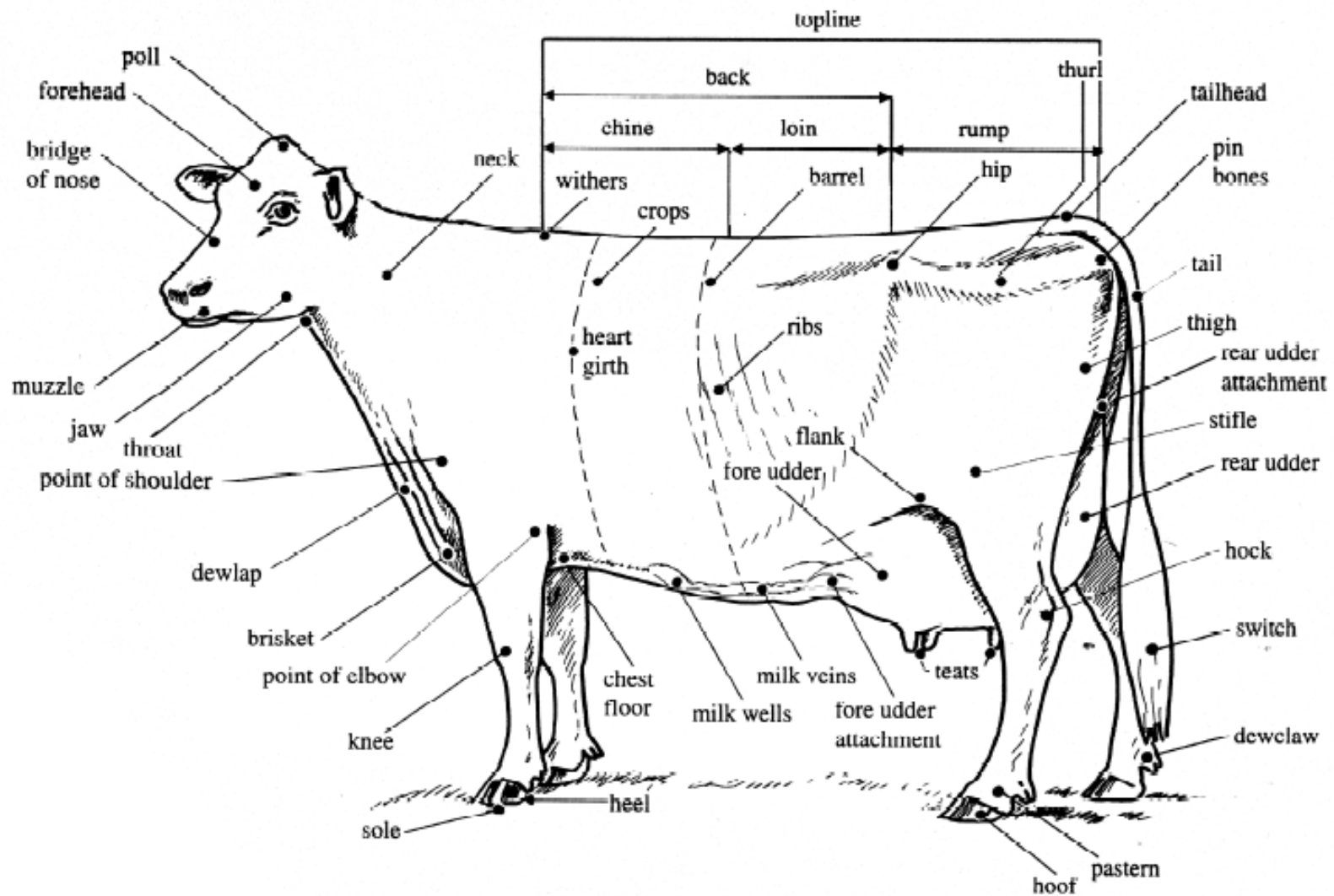
<http://www.miami.ksu.edu/doc53019.ashx>

Dairy Cattle Showmanship



Made by Lauren Bellone
Monterey County 4-H Program

Parts of a Dairy Cow



Ideal Dairy Cow



Breed Characteristics: Overall style and balance. Head should be feminine, clean cut, slightly dished with broad muzzle; large open nostrils and a strong jaw are desirable.

Ribs: Wide apart. Rib bones are wide, flat, deep, and slanted toward the rear. Well sprung, expressing fullness and extending outside the point of elbows.

Chest: Deep and wide floor showing capacity for vital organs, with well sprung fore ribs.

Barrel: Long, with adequate depth and width, increasing toward the rear with a deep flank.

Rump: Long and wide throughout with pin bones slightly lower than hipbones and adequate width between the pins

Udder Depth: Moderate depth relative to the hock with adequate capacity and clearance.

Rear Udder: Wide and high, firmly attached with uniform width from top to bottom and slightly rounded to udder floor.

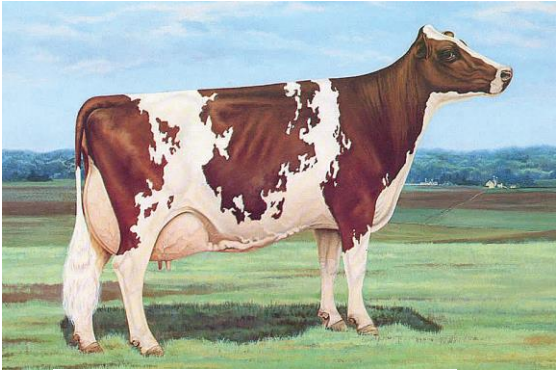
Teat Placement: Squarely placed under each quarter, plumb and properly spaced from side and rear views.

Udder Cleft: Evidence of a strong suspensory ligament indicated by adequately defined halving.

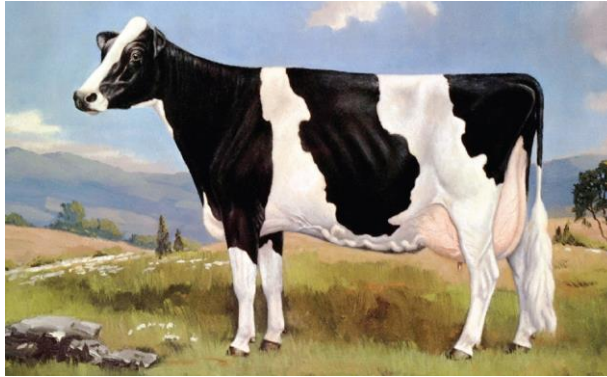
Fore Udder: Firmly attached with moderate length and ample capacity.

Udder Balance and Texture: Should exhibit an udder floor that is level as viewed from the side. Quarters should be evenly balanced, soft, pliable, and well-collapsed after milking.

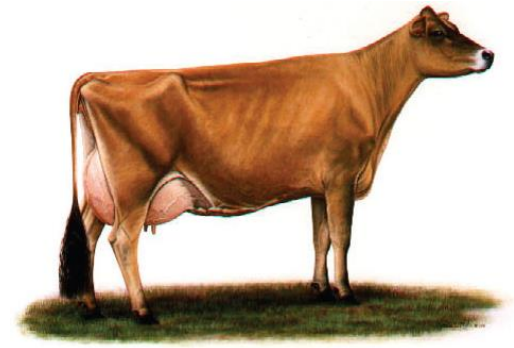
Dairy Cattle Breeds



Ayrshire



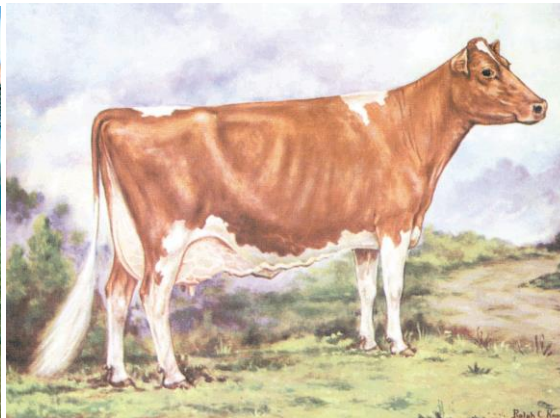
Holstein



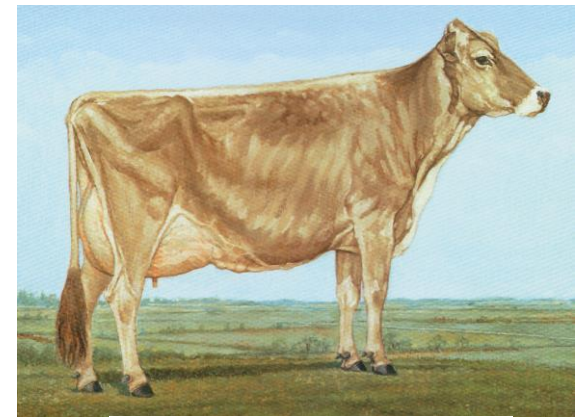
Jersey



Milking Shorthorn



Brown Swiss



Guernsey

Showmanship Terms/Questions

Heifer: a female calf who has not given birth

Cow: a female who has given birth

Bull: an intact male

Steer: a castrated male

Calf: a young bovine

Freemartin Heifer: a female calf that is born as a twin with a male and is sterile as a result of exposure to masculinizing hormones produced by the male.

Parturition: the act of giving birth

1. What is the gestation period of a dairy cow?
 - a. 9 months
2. Which breed produces the most pounds per day of milk?
 - a. Holstein
3. How many pounds per day of milk does a Holstein produce?
 - a. 54 – 80 lbs. per day
4. Which breed produces the highest butterfat content?
 - a. Jersey
5. A Brown Swiss heifer would most likely be judged on...?
 - a. The conformation of her feet and legs, her potential udder conformation, and the balance and distance of her hook bones and pin bones
6. The standard length of lactation of a dairy cow is?
 - a. 305 days
7. A dairy heifer should be first bred at what age?
 - a. 20 – 24 months
8. The first milk secreted after parturition is colostrum. Colostrum is vital because it contains...?
 - a. Antibodies
9. An inflammation of the mammary gland results in...?
 - a. Mastitis
10. The average estrus cycle length in dairy cows is?
 - a. 21 days
11. Name a reproductive disease that causes abortions.
 - a. Vibriosis, leptospirosis, or brucellosis
12. The calving interval of a dairy cow should be no longer than...?
 - a. 12 ½ months

13. Dairy cattle should not have access to silage 2-3 hours prior to milking. Why?
 - a. It may cause milk to have an off flavor
14. For milk let down to occur, what hormone is stimulated by the calf or milker?
 - a. Oxytocin
15. The average cow reaches maturity and maximum milk production at what age?
 - a. 6 years
16. What causes mastitis?
 - a. Trauma to the udder, strains of streptococcus bacteria, or dirty milking equipment
17. Dairy calves are typically weaned at what age?
 - a. 6 – 8 weeks
18. Low fiber rations can often cause a “DA” in early lactation dairy cows. What does “DA” stand for?
 - a. Displaced Abomasum
19. Which class of milk is to be marketed for drinking (fluid milk)?
 - a. Class 1
20. What are the top milk producing states?
 - a. California, Wisconsin, New York, Idaho, Pennsylvania

Dairy Showmanship

Always lead your animal in a clockwise manner; this puts you on the outside of the circle. Walk the animal slowly and with short steps with its head carried high.

As the judge studies your animal, the preferred method of leading is walking slowly backward, facing the animal and holding the lead strap in the left hand with the extra lead neatly but naturally gathered in one or both hands (Figure 1). When given the signal to pull into line, move quickly to that position in the ring.



Figure 1.

Lead at a comfortable pace with the animal's head held high enough for impressive style, attractive carriage, and graceful walk. Never allow a large gap to occur between your animal and the one ahead of you. Do not crowd the exhibitor ahead of you nor lead in front of an animal so it cannot be seen by the judge.



Figure 2.

When posing and showing a dairy animal, stay on the animal's left side and stand faced at an angle to her in a position far enough away to see the stance of her feet and topline (Figure 2). Pose the animal with her feet squarely placed.

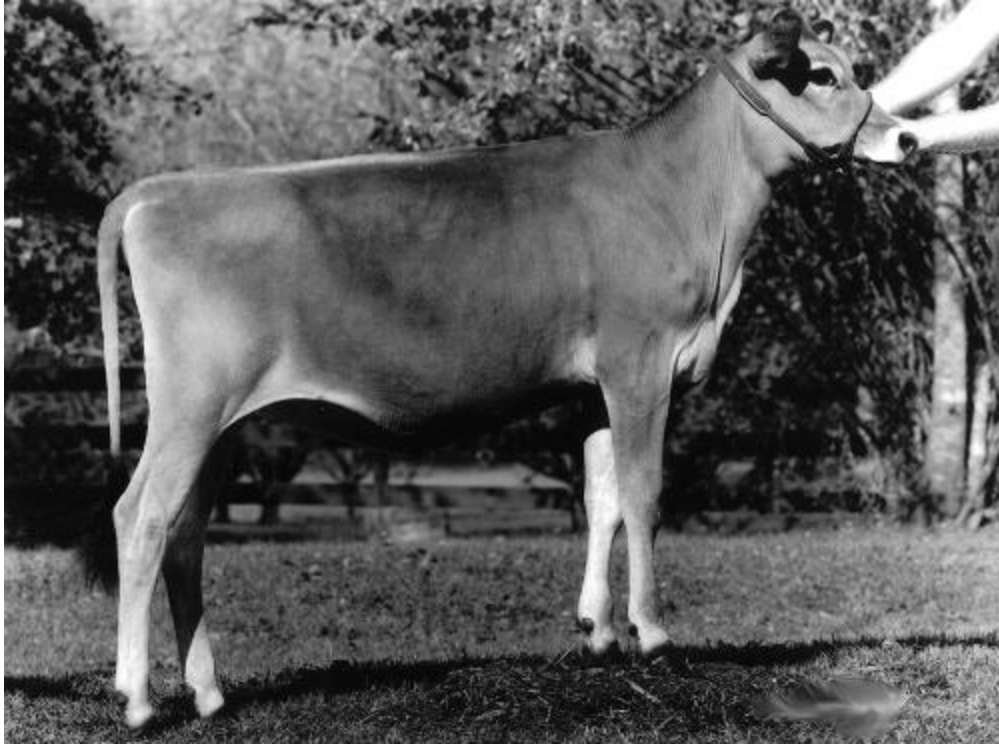


Figure 3. The hind leg nearest the judge is to be posed slightly behind the other when showing heifers.



Figure 4. For cows and springing heifers, the hind leg nearest the judge should be far enough ahead of the opposite rear leg to allow the judge to see the fore and rear udder.

The position of the rear legs should be reversed when the judge walks around to view the animal from the other side. Do not over show an animal. When the judge is observing the animal, get the feet posed reasonably well, and let her stand. Do not delay the show in an attempt to pose the feet perfectly. Face the animal uphill, if possible, with her front feet on a slight incline.

Always move quickly into line when given the signal by a judge. Neither crowd the exhibitor next to you nor leave enough space for another animal when you lead into a side-by-side position. Animals may be backed out of a line when a judge requests that her placing be changed. Move the animal back by exerting pressure on the shoulder point with the thumb and finger of the right hand while pushing back with the halter. You may also lead the animal forward and around the end of the line or back through a break in the line. Do not lead the animal between the judge and an animal being observed by the judge. To move the animal ahead, pull gently on the lead strap. Do most of the showing with the halter lead strap, and avoid stepping on the animal's feet to move them.

Sources

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