

GB092



North Dakota 4-H Livestock Showmanship Manual

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EXTENSION SERVICE

Introduction

Showmanship is an art of training, grooming and showing animals to make them more presentable in competitive exhibitions. Use this guide to help youth to learn the standard methods of showing livestock, specifically Beef, Dairy, Sheep and Swine. Showmanship contests are based on preparation of the animal, the animals apparent training and the appearance and abilities of the showperson. Animal conformation should not be considered unless it affects the way an animal is fitted and shown.

Fine or technical points need not be over-emphasized to the point they are given more weight than the effective presentation of a clean or well-trained animal. Minor infractions should not result in disqualification of an exhibitor. In any showmanship contest the judge's decision is final. The judge may use different criteria than are in this guide in selecting top showpersons.

Exhibiting livestock at shows is a privilege that comes with responsibility.

All animal owners are responsible for the welfare of their animals. Exhibitors are expected to provide adequate feed, water, bedding and housing for the comfort of their animals. The exhibitor is responsible for making arrangements for appropriate care if he or she is unable to be present.

The humane treatment of animals is expected, and abuse will not be tolerated. The comfort and safety of the animal must be addressed throughout the fair. Nonstressed animals will perform better for the handler. Exhibitors are expected to handle their animals in a gentle and calm manner and not create undue excitement in the vicinity of other livestock or people.

In addition, exhibitors must agree to follow the International Association of Fairs and Expositions (IAFE) National Code of Show Ring Ethics (the first paragraph is printed here).

Exhibitors of animals at livestock shows shall at all times deport themselves with honesty and good sportsmanship. Their conduct in this competitive environment shall always reflect the highest standards of honor and dignity to promote the advancement of agricultural education. This code applies to junior as well as open-class exhibitors who compete in structured classes of competition. This code applies to all livestock offered in any event at a livestock show. In addition to the "IAFE National Code of Show Ring Ethics," fairs and livestock shows may have rules and regulations which they impose on the local, county, state, provincial and national levels.

▼ Proper Care of Animals

Treat all types of livestock with respect. Provide good care for your animals from the time you begin working with them until they are marketed or returned to their normal life style.

1. Animals must be fed and watered at regular/reasonable intervals.
2. Physical abuse to animals in the pens/stalls or in the show ring is not allowed.
3. Animals treated improperly may result in disqualification from that show.
4. Animals showing signs of any contagious diseases may be asked to be removed from any show.
5. North Dakota State Fair exhibitors must sign and abide by the current North Dakota State Fair 4-H/FFA Livestock Drug Withdrawal Form and any other forms required by the fair board.

A. Appearance of the Animal (all animals)

Use market or breed standards when selecting your animal for show.

Animals that have smaller and fewer faults are easier to show.

1. Cleanliness

- The best fit and most eye appealing animals are always extremely clean.
- Clean the animal's ears with a cloth dipped in rubbing alcohol, then wipe with baby oil to prevent drying.
- Clean the hooves using a stiff brush and water.

2. Grooming

- Additional credit should not be given for professional clipping.
- Addition of color which changes the color of the animal, or other natural or synthetic materials to any part of the animal is prohibited.

3. Clipping Livestock

See information under each species.

B. Showmanship in the Ring (all animals)

1. Leading

- The animal needs to respond quickly to the exhibitors commands. It is the responsibility of the showperson to respond quickly with the animal to the signals and commands given by the judge or officials.
- Never allow a large gap between you and the animal in front of you. Do not crowd the exhibitor ahead of you. Don't lead in front of that animal so it cannot be seen by the judge.
- Always move quickly into line when given the signal by the judge.

2. Posing in Ring

- Train the animal so the exhibitor can move it quickly and easily into correct pose. Do not over show. Let the animal show itself when posed well.
- Do not crowd the exhibitor next to you or leave enough space for another animal when you lead into a side-by-side position.
- Be natural. Over showing, undue fussing and maneuvering are distracting to the judge, animal and audience.

3. Show the Animal to Best Advantage

- Quickly recognize the conformation faults of the animal you are leading or driving and show to overcome them.
- You may be asked to exchange with another and show a different animal. Treat that animal as if it were your own.
- Know the basic information about your animal such as breed, birth date, breeding date, pregnancy status, body parts, ration being consumed, performance, etc. Knowledge of this information will help show the animal to best advantage.

4. Poise, Alertness and Attitude

- Keep an eye on your animal and always be aware of the position of the judge. Never over show your animal. Do not be distracted by people or activities outside the ring.
- Always show the animal and not yourself.
- Respond rapidly to requests from the judge and officials.
- Always be courteous and sportsmanlike.
- Keep showing until you exit the ring.
This includes until the entire class has been placed, the judge has given oral reasons and the class has been dismissed.
- Be courteous to other exhibitors. Let the judge see the other animals in the class.

C. Appearance of Exhibitor (all animals)

- Clothes and personal grooming need to be neat and clean.
- Dress according to show guidelines or the 4-H dress code, a white, green, gray or yellow shirt/blouse with a 4-H emblem on the front. It is recommended that exhibitors wear dark jeans and boots/protective shoes for safety. Caps are not allowed.

D. Merits of Exhibitors (all animals)

- Bring the animal into the ring promptly.
- Recognizes the faults of the animal quickly and corrects them.
- Works quickly but not abruptly.
- Alert and responsive to judges and officials requests.
- Not distracted by people and things outside the ring.

E. Order of Importance (all animals)

1. Animal – The animal must always be set up.
2. Judge – Know where the judge is.
3. You – Look like you enjoy being in the showing.

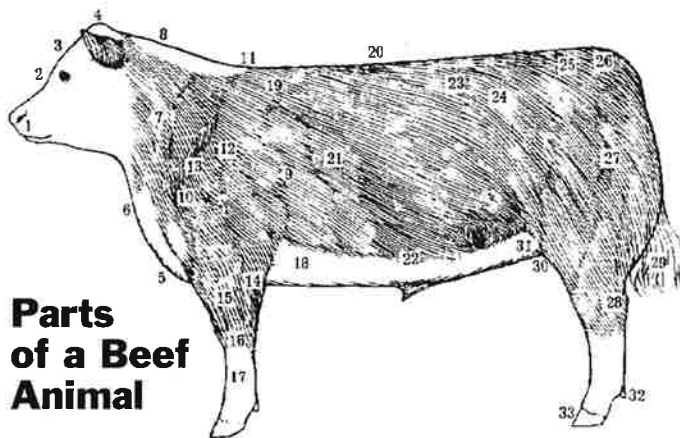
▼ Fitting and Showing Beef Cattle

Feeding the Calf

1. Begin feeding your show calf good show rations several months before the show. Ask someone familiar with feeding calves tell you how much to feed and what to feed.
2. Don't change feed when taking your calf to the show.
3. Feed the calf from the same feed dishes as they were fed in at home. Avoid borrowing from others.
4. Provide your calf with plenty of clean, cool water. If possible, bring water from home for the show.

Preparing Your Beef Calf for Show Day

1. Begin training your calf with a polypropylene or like halter three to four months before the show.
2. Lead the calf on soft ground, not gravel or pavement when training.



Parts of a Beef Animal

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Muzzle | 12. Shoulder | 23. Loin |
| 2. Face | 13. Shoulder vein | 24. Hip or hock |
| 3. Forehead | 14. Elbow | 25. Rump |
| 4. Poll | 15. Arm | 26. Tailhead |
| 5. Brisket | 16. Knee | 27. Thigh or round |
| 6. Dewlap | 17. Cannon | 28. Hock |
| 7. Neck | 18. Fore flank | 29. Switch |
| 8. Crest | 19. Crops | 30. Cod |
| 9. Forerib (heart girth) | 20. Back | 31. Hind flank |
| 10. Point of shoulder | 21. Ribs | 32. Dew claw |
| 11. Top of shoulder | 22. Paunch or belly | 33. Hoof |

3. Lead the calf every day until it is trained well and comfortable being lead, this will help in prevention of the calf going off feed.
4. After the calf is trained to lead, teach the calf to stand by using a show stick.
5. Practice with leather show halter two weeks before the show.
6. Tying the calf up during the day and letting it loose in the evening is best. Never leave the tied calf unattended if injury is possible.
7. Practice leading your calf in and out of a trailer.

A. Appearance of Calf (see all animals)

1. Cleanliness

Beef and Dairy Calves

- Begin rinsing your calf about one month before the show. Don't wash your calf too often. Washing can remove natural oils from the hair, cause dandruff or make the hair look loose and fuzzy. Rinsing helps remove dull/dead hair and stimulates new hair growth. After rinsing use a comb/brush to remove excess water and train hair to go in the desired direction.
- Wash your calf before the show with a mild non-detergent soap. Wash the whole calf and rinse thoroughly. Don't get water in the calf's ears.
- You can use whiteners to lighten tough stains, never use bleach or other chemicals that may cause damage to the hair coat.
- Knees and tail should be free of stains. You can use bluing on white stained areas such as knees and tail. Wash the switch several times before the show. Use your fingers to untangle the switch hair. Avoid pulling out hair.

2. Grooming Beef and Dairy Calves

- Hair needs to be clean and trained to make the animal look its best. The hair should be soft and pliable without dandruff. If the skin is dry or develops dandruff, use mineral oil

on a clean cloth. Rub it over the hair coat until the hair is free of dryness.

- Trim and shape hooves to enable the animal to walk and stand naturally.

3. Clipping Beef and Dairy Calves

- a. Major clipping is done one to two weeks before the show depending on breed and body parts.
- b. Do final clipping just before the show. Smoothly blend the clipped and unclipped hair so the clipper lines do not show.
- c. Never clip eyelashes and nose hair.
- d. Long hair in ears may be trimmed.

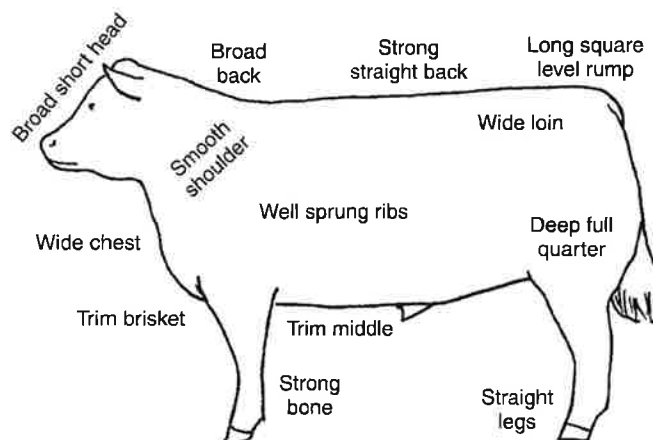
Beef Calf

- Train hair to lie in desired direction. Do not use spray, oil and powders in excess. Some shows do not allow hair dressing.
- Some breeds clip the head on polled or dehorned market calves. Clip the head on horned calves, two weeks before the show or not at all. (Check breed recommendations.)

B. Showmanship in the Ring (see all animals)

1. Leading

- Lead the calf from the left side; hold the lead strap in the right-hand 6 inches to 1 ft from the head at the height of the calf's poll. Balance the extra length of the lead strap between left and right hand. Do not coil the strap.



- Hold the show stick in the left-hand pointing in a downward direction
- Lead the calf at a comfortable pace with the animal's head held high enough for impressive style, attractive carriage and graceful walk.
- Make sure that you use a well adjusted clean beef halter.

2. Posing in Ring

- When pulling into line, leave about 3 feet between you and the calf to your left.
- Face the calf, switch the lead strap to left hand and show stick to your right hand.
- The show stick is used to set the calf's feet squarely. Do not use your feet to set the animals feet.
- Avoid facing the calf's front feet in a downward direction.
- Always move quickly to your new position when given the signal by a judge.
- When moving your animal into a new position, lead the animal forward and come back through the position you left and lead into the new position from the rear of the line. Always turn into the animal, never pull the calf toward you, unless you are moving right (direction) in the line. Then you pull the calf toward you when at the rear of the line.
- When the judge handles the calf, use a scotch comb to reposition the hair on the calf. Then put the comb in your pocket with the teeth turned inward.
- The best show calves remain quiet and calm without unnecessary movement.

C. Appearance of Exhibitor (see all animals)

- Equipment needs to include a properly fitted beef halter, a scotch comb in pocket (teeth pointing inward), and well-adjusted show stick.

Some basic pieces of equipment that may be used for training and showing your beef animal:

Necessary	Optional
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric clippers <input type="checkbox"/> Polypropylene training halter <input type="checkbox"/> Beef show halter <input type="checkbox"/> Show stick <input type="checkbox"/> Scotch comb <input type="checkbox"/> Soft bristle brush <input type="checkbox"/> Pail for water <input type="checkbox"/> Hay <input type="checkbox"/> Feed <input type="checkbox"/> Hose <input type="checkbox"/> Show box	<input type="checkbox"/> Blocking chute <input type="checkbox"/> Steel curry comb <input type="checkbox"/> Fans <input type="checkbox"/> Hard bristle brush <input type="checkbox"/> Show adhesive <input type="checkbox"/> Hair spray <input type="checkbox"/> Rubbing alcohol <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral/baby oil <input type="checkbox"/> Adhesive removal products/soap

▼ **North Dakota Beef Showmanship Scorecard**

Factor to Be Evaluated: Level of Discrimination

Cleanliness of Animal

1. Dirt/dust in hair: **slight to serious**
2. Dirt/wax in ears: **slight**
3. Feet not cleaned: **slight**
4. Stains in hair coat: **slight to serious**

Grooming the Animal

1. Long or curled toes in need of trimming: **serious**
2. Excessive use of hair sprays, oils, paints, etc.:
slight to serious

3. Horns present on animals older than six months in nonhorned breeds: **serious**

Clipping the Animal

1. Clipping too early (hair appears long): **slight to serious**
2. Incomplete clipping (missed spots on head and neck): **slight to serious**
3. Excessive clipping (clipping areas that are not supposed to be clipped): **slight to serious**
4. Professional clipping: extra credit should **NOT** be given to show persons who use professional fitters.

Condition of Animal

1. Overconditioned: **slight to serious**
2. Underconditioned: **slight to serious**
3. Lack of size for age: **slight to serious**

Appearance of Exhibitor

1. Not wearing official dress: **serious**
2. Wearing faded or dirty cloths: **slight to serious**
3. Wearing inappropriate shoes: **slight to serious**
4. Inappropriate or incomplete dress: **slight to serious**

Leading Animal in the Ring

1. Inappropriate halter (ex. dairy halter): **slight**
2. Halter not fitting properly: **serious**
3. Animal not handling well (unruly, out of control, balky, in heat): **slight to serious**
4. Waving show stick in front of calves' face: **slight to serious**
5. Leading slowly: **slight to serious**
6. Lead strap coiled or raveled in one hand: **serious**
7. Striking the animal unnecessarily to make it move: **serious to disqualification**

Posing Animal in the Ring

1. Legs incorrectly posed (unbalanced, stretched):
slight to serious
2. Animal posed downhill: **slight**
3. Positioning animals feet by stepping on them:
slight
4. Leaving too much space when pulled into line:
slight
5. Crowding or bumping other animals when pulled into line: **serious**
6. Over showing, unnecessary fussing or maneuvering: **slight to serious**

Showing Animal to Best Advantage

1. Unable to recognize type faults of the animal:
slight to serious
2. Unable to show animal to best advantage:
slight to serious
3. Lack of knowledge about the animal:
slight to serious

Poise, Alertness and Attitude

1. Watching the judge to intently (unaware of other animals or own animal): **slight to serious**
2. Inattentiveness (pays little attention to judge, interested in other happenings, distracted):
slight to serious
3. Slow response to judge or ring officials:
slight to serious
4. Unsportsmanlike conduct to animal, judge, other show persons or spectators: **serious to disqualification**

▼ **Fitting and Showing Dairy Cattle**

Preparing the Dairy Calf for Show Day

1. Select your show calf at least three months before the show. Begin halter breaking and put the calf on a feed program to make your calf look its best. Animals that go off-feed before a show will look gaunt and not show well.
2. Get the animal out of the hot sun and control flies six weeks before the show. Keep heifers inside during the day and outside at night.
3. Wash the animal several weeks before the show. This will help remove the dead/dull hair. Don't wash it too often. Washing can cause the hair to be dry. Rinse thoroughly. Left over soap will appear as dandruff.
4. Clean the ears to remove the wax buildup, use rubbing alcohol and then baby oil.
5. Always brush dairy cattle with a rubber curry, or long bristle comb, never a steel curry. Brush animal for three to four weeks before the show.
6. Don't comb the switch until one week before the show. Avoid pulling the hair out of the switch.
7. Add ½ cup of molasses to each pail of water for four to five days before the show, so they will not go off water.
8. Avoid getting the animal over conditioned. Dairy cattle that get patchy do not show as well, and may be faulted.

A. Appearance of the Calf (see general appearance of all animals)

1. **Cleanliness** (*see beef calves*)
2. **Grooming Dairy Calves** (*see beef calves*)
3. **Clipping Dairy Calves** (*see beef calves*)
 - Clip the head, neck, ears, tail, udder (on cows) and elsewhere clipped as needed. Begin

clipping at the point of shoulder to the top of neck. Blend all clipper lines.

- Clip hair inside and outside the ears
- Clip front and rear legs to give the appearance of greater flatness of bone and to remove stains.
- Trim topline to improve straightness.
- Withers are clipped to a sharp point to improve angularity.
- Clip the tail from about 4 inches above the long hairs of the switch and blend into the tailhead where the tail lies between the pinbone.
- Body clipping is acceptable, however do not body clip from October through April in North Dakota.
- Each breed may be different so check breed manual for other clipping instructions.
- Trim the hooves at least two weeks before the show, if needed.

4. Condition and Thriftiness

Condition and thriftiness, showing normal growth, being neither over conditioned or too thin.

B. Showmanship in the Ring (see all animals)

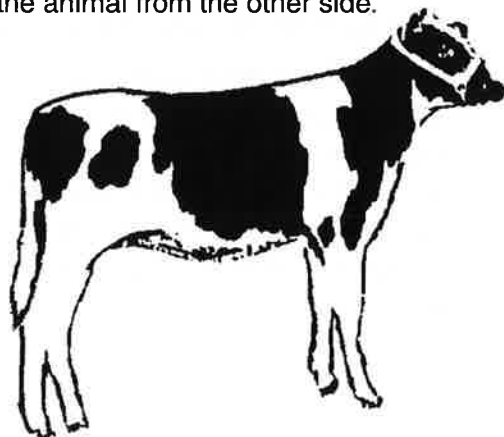
1. Leading

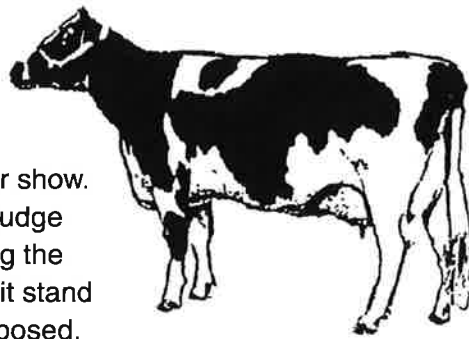
- Use a halter of the right type for showing dairy cattle, fitting properly and placed correctly on the animal. The nose band needs to fit across the bridge of the nose midway between the eyes and the muzzle. A leather halter with leather or chain lead is preferred in the show-ring. Train the calf using nylon or like rope.
- Enter the ring walking forward and leading at natural pace around the ring in a clockwise direction. Walk opposite the head on the left side, holding the lead strap with the right hand quite close to the halter. Hold the strap neatly, but naturally (not coiled), gathered in one or both hands.

- Holding close to the halter or with the hand inside the halter ensures a more secure control of an animal.
- As the judge studies your animal, the preferred method of leading is walking backwards slowly, facing the animal. Hold the lead strap in the left hand with the remainder of it neatly, but naturally, gathered in one or both hands. At all other times, walk facing forward at a quicker pace. When given the signal to pull into line, move quickly to that position in the ring. Lead at a comfortable pace with the animal's head held high enough for impressive style, attractive carriage and graceful walk.
- Position the animal with the halter as much as possible. You can apply pressure on the lead strap and shoulder point to back the animal.

2. Posing in the Ring

- When posing and showing an animal stay on the animal's left side. Stand faced at an angle to the animal in a position far enough away to see the stance of her feet and her topline.
- Pose the animal with the front feet squarely placed. The hind leg nearest the judge is posed slightly behind the other one when showing heifers or bulls. The hind leg nearest the judge needs to be far enough ahead to allow the judge to see both the fore and rear udder when exhibiting cows.
- Train the animal so the exhibitor can move it quickly and easily into the correct pose. The position of the rear legs needs to be reversed when the judge walks around to view the animal from the other side.





- Do not over show. When the judge is observing the animal, let it stand when well posed.
- 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.
- When the judge requests that the placing be changed, lead the animal forward, back through the same hole then place the animal in the new position requested from the rear of the line.
- Always turn into the animal, never pull the head toward you when turning.

Some basic pieces of equipment that may be used for training and showing your dairy animal.

Necessary	Optional
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric clippers	<input type="checkbox"/> Steel curry comb
<input type="checkbox"/> Polypropylene training halter	<input type="checkbox"/> Horn and hoof rasp
<input type="checkbox"/> Dairy show halter	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood chisel
<input type="checkbox"/> Scotch comb	<input type="checkbox"/> Lining comb
<input type="checkbox"/> Non-detergent soap	<input type="checkbox"/> Show adhesive
<input type="checkbox"/> Soft bristle brush	<input type="checkbox"/> Hair spray
<input type="checkbox"/> Comb for tail	<input type="checkbox"/> Baby powder
<input type="checkbox"/> Rubber curry comb	<input type="checkbox"/> Rubbing alcohol
<input type="checkbox"/> Pail for water	<input type="checkbox"/> Baby oil
<input type="checkbox"/> Hay	
<input type="checkbox"/> Feed	

- Do all the showing with the halter lead strap and by pushing on the front left shoulder. Never step on the animal's feet to move them.

3. Show the Animal to Best Advantage

(see all animals)

4. Poise, Alertness and Attitude *(see all animals)*

▼ North Dakota Dairy Cattle Scorecard

Factors to be Evaluated: Level of Discrimination

Cleanliness of Animal

1. Dirt/dust in hair coat: **slight to serious**
2. Dirt/wax in ears: **slight**
3. Feet not cleaned: **slight**
4. Stains in hair coat: **slight to serious**

Grooming the Animal

1. Long or curled toes in need of trimming: **serious**
2. Excessive use of hair sprays, oils, paints, etc.:
slight to serious
3. Horns present on animals older than six months:
serious

Clipping the Animal

1. Clipping too early (hair appears long): **slight to serious**
2. Incomplete clipping (missed spots on head and neck): **slight to serious**
3. Excessive clipping (clipping areas that are not supposed to be clipped): **slight to serious**
4. Professional clipping: extra credit shouldn't be given to animals prepared by a professional:
no discrimination

Condition of Animal

1. Overconditioned: **slight to serious**
2. Underconditioned: **slight to serious**
3. Lack of size for age: **slight to serious**

Appearance of Exhibitor

1. Not wearing official dress: **serious**
2. Wearing faded or dirty cloths: **slight to serious**
3. Wearing inappropriate shoes: **slight**
4. Inappropriate or incomplete dress: **slight to serious**

Leading Animal in the Ring

1. Inappropriate halter (ex. beef halter): **slight**
2. Halter not fitting properly (nose band to high or low on muzzle): **slight**
3. Animal not handling well (unruly, out of control, balky, in heat): **serious**
4. Leading to slowly: **slight to serious**
5. Lead strap coiled or raveled in one hand: **slight to serious**
6. Striking animal unnecessarily to make it move: **serious to disqualification**

Posing Animal in the Ring

1. Legs incorrectly posed (unbalanced, stretched): **slight to serious**
2. Animal posed downhill: **slight**
3. Leaving too much space when pulled into line: **slight**
4. Using your feet to set animals legs: **serious**
5. Crowding or bumping other animals when pulled into line: **serious**
6. Over showing, unnecessary fussing or maneuvering of the animal: **slight to serious**

Showing Animal to Best Advantage

1. Unable to recognize type faults of animals:
slight to serious
2. Unable to show animal to best advantage:
slight to serious
3. Does not know birth date, breeding, date,
due date, what it eats, etc.: **slight to serious**

Poise, Alertness and Attitude

1. Watching the judge too intently (unaware of other
animals or own animal): **slight to serious**
2. Inattentiveness (pay little attention to judge,
more interested in other happenings in and out
of showing, distracted): **slight to serious**
3. Slow response to judge or ring officials: **serious**
4. Unsportsmanlike conduct (rude to officials, other
exhibitors, disrespectful, inappropriate com-
ments or gestures): **serious to disqualification.**

▼ Fitting and Showing Sheep

Preparing Your Sheep for Show

1. Begin training the sheep months before the show.
Practice walking with other sheep at first.
2. Practice having your market lamb brace against your leg. Never use inhumane methods to get your lamb to brace.
3. Never tie your lamb up and leave it unattended.

A. Appearance of the Animal (see appearance of all animals)

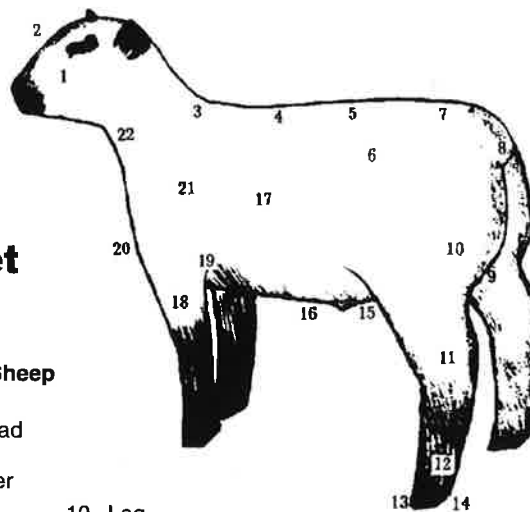
1. Cleanliness

- A. Sheep need to be free of straw, wood chips, dung balls and other foreign matter.
 - Meat breeds are washed — wool breeds aren't. Wash meat breeds several times before the show. Roughly carding the sheep just after washing can save much carding after the sheep is dry.
 - Meat breeds must be dry and free of stains at show time.
 - Don't get water in the lambs ears.

Ideal Market Lamb

Parts of a Sheep

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Face | 10. Leg | 15. Hind flank | 19. Foreflank |
| 2. Forehead | 11. Hock | 16. Belly | 20. Breast |
| 3. Top of shoulder | 12. Pastern | 17. Ribs | 21. Shoulder |
| 4. Back | 13. Foot | 18. Foreleg | 22. Neck |
| 5. Loin | 14. Dew claw | | |
| 6. Hip | | | |
| 7. Rump | | | |
| 8. Dock | | | |
| 9. Twist | | | |



- Clean the ears with rubbing alcohol, then wipe with baby oil or like product to prevent drying the morning of the show. Wipe the face with a clean rag just before the show.
- Trim the hooves three to five days before the show. Clean them with a hard bristle brush and water. Polishing of hooves is optional.

2. Grooming

- Wool should look natural, with few color changes.
- Completely groom the lamb so there are no rough edges.

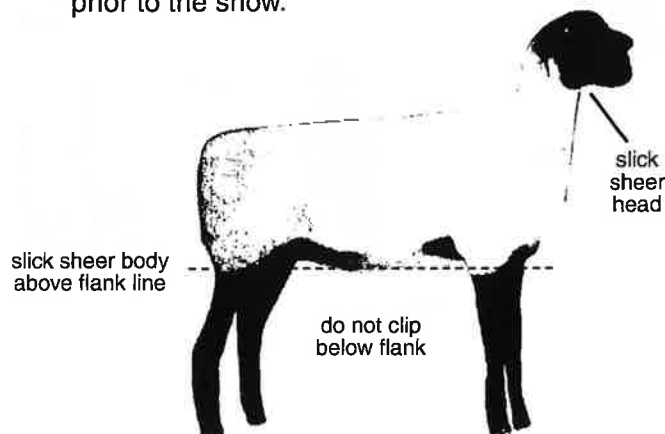
3. Carding and Clipping

Breeding Sheep

- Begin carding and clipping breeding sheep at least two weeks before show. The more times you card and clip them, the better the sheep will look.
- Complete fitting of breeding sheep within a few days before the show.
- Length of the wool on breeding sheep is set by the breed association. Refer to specific breed standard information.
- Carding is the most important action in insuring a nicely fitted sheep. Card until all the wool has been neatly carded, then clip off the long wool and shape the sheep to how you want it to look. This process may be done several times before the wool has a tight smooth set and is shaped to your expectations. You can't clip a sheep neatly without good carding.

Market Lambs

- Slick sheer market lambs one to two days prior to the show.



B. Showmanship in the Ring (see all animals)

1. Leading

- Enter the ring leading the animal in a clockwise direction, walking beside the head on the left side of the animal.
- Left-hand remains on the chin, not the throat. Place the right-hand behind the point of the ears when the sheep is leading well. Showpersons can use the dock to help when the sheep is giving trouble.
- Move the animal at a comfortable pace with the animal's head held high enough for impressive style, attractive carriage and graceful walk.

2. Posing/Moving

- As the judge studies your animal make sure, the animal's head is raised and the animal is braced. Make sure that the legs are placed square and comfortable directly under the animal. NEVER lift the legs of the lamb off the ground at any time.
- Always remain on the left side of the animal when the judge moves from one end of the line to the other.
- Face the animal uphill, if possible, with its front feet on a slight incline.
- When you are asked to move in line, lead the animal forward and back through the position from which you had just left. Lead to your new position from the rear of the line.
- Always turn into the animal when moving to another position in line.
- To set the legs squarely under the sheep, place the hind left leg parallel with the right. Then set the front legs, by reaching over or under the sheep. Never use your feet to position the feet of your lamb.

▼ North Dakota Sheep Fitting and Showing Scorecard

Factors to be Evaluated: Level of Discrimination

Cleanliness of Animal

1. Dung, straw, foreign matter on fleece: **slight**
2. Dirt/wax in ears or face: **slight**
3. Feet not cleaned: **slight**
4. Stains in fleece: **slight to serious**
5. Washed to late, wet: **slight**

Grooming the Animal

1. Long or curled toes in need of trimming: **serious**
2. Improper use of paints, sprays, etc.: **serious**

Clipping the Animal

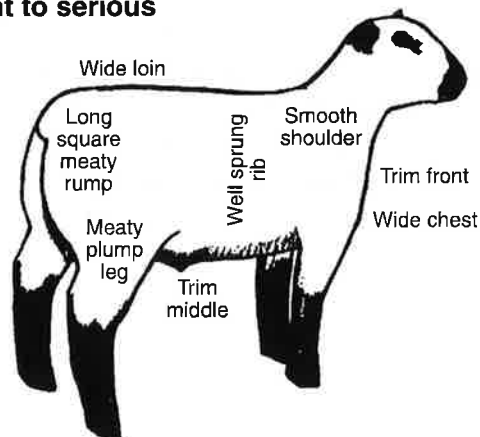
1. Incomplete clipping: **slight to serious**
2. Excessive clipping (clipping areas that are not supposed to be clipped): **slight to serious**
3. Professional clipping: extra credit should not be given to animals prepared by a professional: **no discrimination**

Appearance of Exhibitor

1. Not wearing official dress: **serious**
2. Wearing faded or dirty cloths: **slight to serious**
3. Wearing inappropriate shoes: **slight**

Leading Sheep in the Ring

1. Animal not responding to exhibitors commands: **slight to serious**



2. Not keeping both hands on sheep: **slight to serious**
3. Animal not handling well(out of control, not well trained, won't move): **slight to serious**
4. Striking animal unnecessarily to make it move: **serious or disqualification**

Posing Animal in the Ring

1. Legs incorrectly posed (unbalanced, stretched): **slight to serious**
2. Animal posed downhill: **slight**
3. Positioning animals feet by stepping on them: **slight**
4. Leaving too much space when pulled into line: **slight**
5. Crowding or bumping other animals when pulled into line: **serious**
6. Over showing, unnecessary fussing or maneuvering of the animal: **slight to serious**
7. Lifting the lambs front feet off the ground: **serious to disqualification**
8. Showing/moving from wrong side: **slight to serious**

Showing Animal to Best Advantage

1. Unable to recognize type faults of animal: **slight to serious**
2. Unable to show animal to best advantage: **slight to serious**
3. Lack of knowledge about the animal (birth date, type of feed ration, weight, etc.): **slight**

Poise, Alertness and Attitude

1. Watching judge too intently (unaware of other animals or own animal): **slight to serious**
2. Inattentiveness (pays little attention to judge, seems more interested in other happenings, distracted): **slight to serious**
3. Slow response to judge or ring officials: **slight**
4. Unsportsmanlike conduct (rude to officials or other exhibitors, disrespectful, inappropriate comments or gestures): **serious to disqualification**

▼ Fitting and Showing Swine

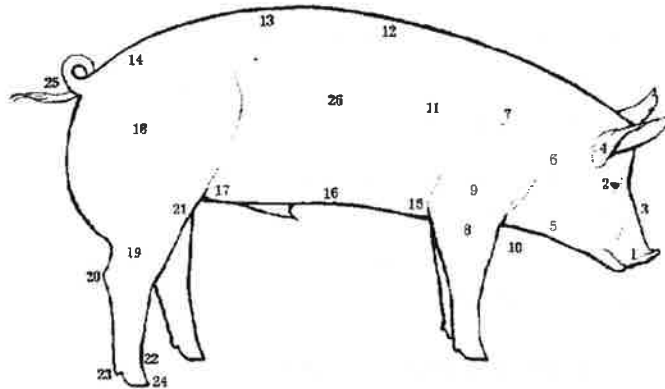
A. Appearance of Animal (see all animals)

1. Cleanliness

- Hair coat must be completely clean and free from stains and dandruff.
- Ears, feet and legs clean.

2. Grooming

- Hair brushed in direction that it naturally grows.
- Show pigs without the use of hair dressing.
- Oil-based skin conditioner may be applied if the skin is dry and flaky, but do not use at the show.
- Sprinkling a pig with water on warm days is appropriate.
- Some clipping can be done on the tail or ears; however, it is optional.



Parts of a Hog

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Snout | 9. Forearm | 18. Ham |
| 2. Eye | 10. Chest | 19. Rear leg |
| 3. Face | 11. Forerib | 20. Hock |
| 4. Ear | 12. Back | 21. Stifle |
| 5. Jowl | 13. Loin | 22. Pastern |
| 6. Neck | 14. Rump | 23. Dew claws |
| 7. Shoulder | 15. Fore flank | 24. Feet or toes |
| 8. Front leg | 16. Belly | 25. Tail |
| | 17. Rear flank | 26. Side |

B. Showmanship of Swine in the Ring (see all animals)

1. Showing

- Enter the ring with the animal at a slow walk.
- Keep the pig between you and the judge.
Leave 10 to 15 feet between the pig and the judge.
- Keep the pig moving, but at a slow pace; it never should run.
- The pig should never run.
- Never slap the pig behind the shoulder.
- Restrain the hog from fighting with others.
- As the judge studies your animal make sure that it is on the move and relaxed.
- When turning the pig, step up in front, turn the pig's head toward you by placing the whip or cane on the opposite side of the head. Sometimes turning may require moving the pig away from you.
- Never use the whip or cane excessively.
- Using your hands to guide the pig will reduce the use of the whip or cane, but don't push the pig with your hands or legs.
- Every time the judge handles your pig, use your brush to reposition the hair, then put brush back into your pocket.

2. Show the animal to best advantage *(see pages 2-6)*

3. Poise and Alertness (see all animals)

- Never let the pigs crowd. Your pig will show better when on the move and when the judge can see the whole animal.

▼ North Dakota Swine Scorecard

Factors to be Evaluated: Level of Discrimination

Cleanliness of Animal

1. Dirt/dust on hair coat: **slight to serious**
2. Stains on hair coat: **serious**

Grooming the Animal

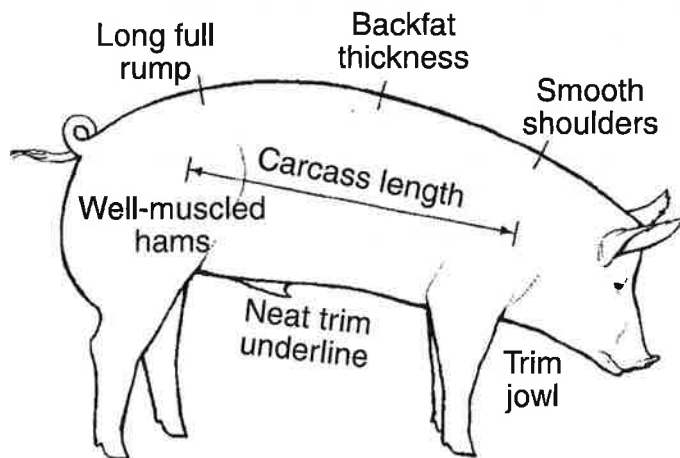
1. Long or curled toes in need of trimming: **serious**
2. Excessive use of sprays or oils: **slight to serious**
3. Lamé animal: **serious**
4. Teeth and tail not cut: **slight**

Clipping the Animal

1. Long hair around the ears: **slight**
2. Excessive clipping: **slight to serious**
(little, if any clipping is required)

Condition of Animal

1. Overconditioned: **slight to serious**
2. Underconditioned: **slight to serious**
3. Lack of size for age: **slight to serious**



Appearance of Exhibitor

1. Not wearing official dress: **serious**
2. Wearing faded or dirty cloths: **slight to serious**
3. Wearing inappropriate shoes: **slight**
4. Inappropriate or incomplete dress: **slight**

Showing Animal in the Ring

1. Inappropriate equipment: **slight to serious**
2. Improper use of whip/cane or brush:
slight to serious
3. Animal not handling well: **slight to serious**
4. Striking animal unnecessarily to make it move:
serious to disqualification

Posing Animal in the Ring

1. Unable to stop the animal for inspection: **slight**
2. Inability to turn or move animal in certain direction: **slight to serious**
3. Crowding the judge: **slight to serious**
4. Over showing, unnecessary fussing or maneuvering of the animal: **slight to serious**

Showing Animal to Best Advantage

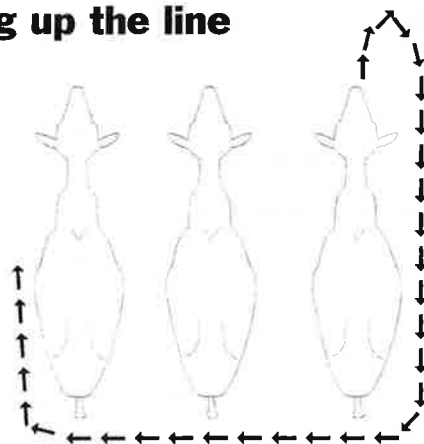
1. Unable to recognize faults of animal:
slight to serious
2. Unable to show animal to best advantage:
slight to serious
3. Lack of knowing important information about the animal: **slight to serious**

Poise, Alertness and Attitude

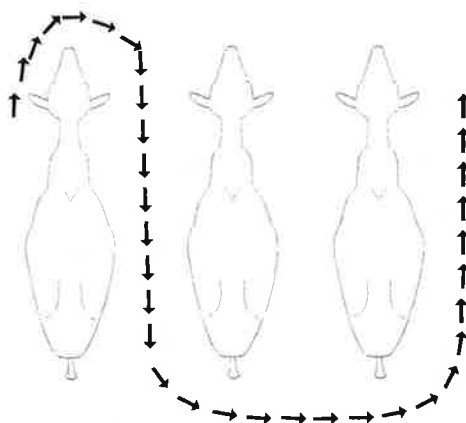
1. Watching the judge to intently. Unaware of other animals and exhibitors: **slight to serious**
2. Inattentiveness (pays little attention to judge, more interested in what is happening outside the ring): **serious**
3. Slow to respond to judge or ring officials: **slight**
4. Unsportsmanlike conduct or gestures (rude to official, other exhibitors, or fans):
serious to disqualification

Beef, Sheep and Dairy Moving Charts

Moving up the line

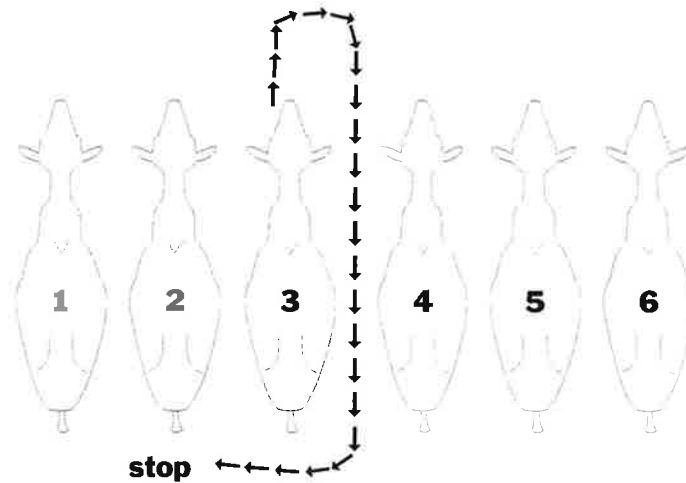


Moving down the line

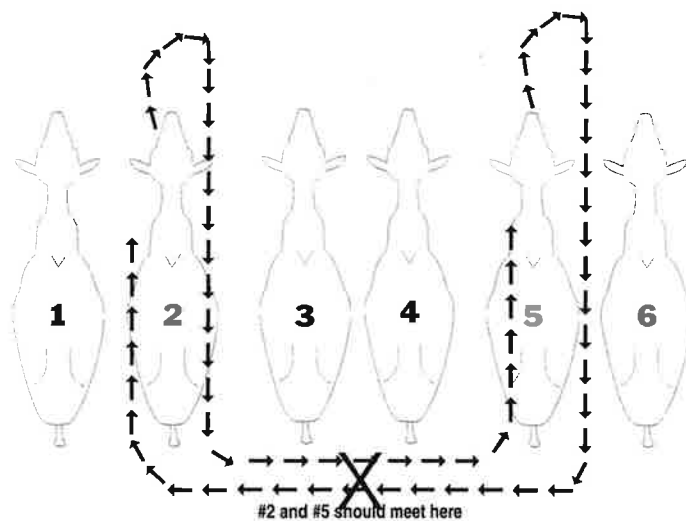


If #2 and #3 need to switch positions, #3 leads forward, comes back through the same position that he/she just left from stops behind #2.

#2 just pushes his/her calf into #3's position, then #3 leads forward into #2's old spot.



If #2 and #5 need to exchange positions, they both go through normal motions at the same time, but #5 passes on the outside and #2 on the inside.



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