

Hudsonville Community Fair Super Showmanship Packet

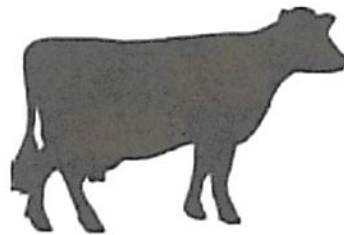
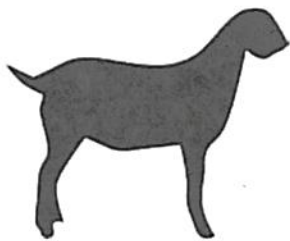
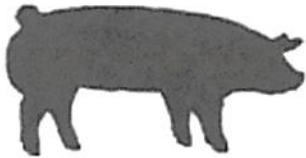
Contains Ottawa County 4-H Super Showmanship Packet

and

Cavy Super Showmanship Guide

2024 Edition

SUPER SHOWMANSHIP



Introduction to Super Showmanship

What it is?

Super showmanship is a contest for 4-H members where the winners (1st place) of showmanship of each species of animals at the fairs compete against each other. In the super showmanship contest they must show not only the species that they won with but also *every other species of animal being exhibited at the fair*. At some county fairs it is called “sweepstakes showmanship”.

When it is?

The Super Showmanship contest is usually held at the end of the week of the fair. In Holland and Hudsonville it is held Friday night. In Marne it is held on Saturday afternoon.

Why is it held?

The purpose of Super Showmanship is to help 4-H members meet other 4-H members, learn new skills and try out showing another species that they may not have ever been able to show otherwise. Members participating in Super Showmanship are expected to talk to other members at the fair and learn from them in preparation for the contest.

Who judges?

The judges for Super Showmanship are usually 4-H leaders and in some cases past 4-H members.

How is it done?

In Super Showmanship you show each species one at a time. You move around from station to station showing each species for the judge assigned to it. In most cases you will only have about 3 minutes to show each species and to answer a couple of questions from the judge.

What ages show?

There are three divisions of Super Showmanship. They are juniors, intermediate, and senior. These roughly follow the same ages as in other animals. Since juniors are not allowed to show beef animals they may be asked to show a feeder calf instead.

How do you participate?

To be eligible to show in Super Showmanship, you must first win your regular showmanship class. If the first place member becomes ineligible, has qualified with another species, or unavailable they must pass the opportunity to the next eligible placing and notify the species coordinator that they are doing so. A member is ineligible to show in Super Showmanship if they have already won at a preceding fair of the same 4-H year. Members should decide if they are competing in Super Showmanship prior to the completion of their species competition so the next eligible member has ample time to prepare

How is it judged?

Because in Super Showmanship you are alone with the animal and your judge, it is scored differently than a regular showmanship class. In Super Showmanship, the judge fills out a score sheet in which they give you a number rating in several categories. The score sheets are turned in and then added. The member with the highest total in all species combined wins the contest. See the attached score sheet to learn what you are judged on.

Questions?

The questions asked in Super Showmanship are usually easy questions. Common questions are: what breed it is, what the average gestation is, where a certain part is or a question about what it is fed or how it is shown. The animals used for Super Showmanship are usually the animal used by the winner in that category. However, a safe alternative chosen by the species coordinator may be used in its place. Therefore, the best way to find the answers to these questions is to ask that person before the contest begins

Additional hints:

It is also important to be well dressed and have a good attitude during showmanship. Plan to dress in the clothing you would wear in your regular showmanship class, except be sure to wear strong boots if you will be showing a steer. Also, if you show dogs as your regular project, you will want to wear something more appropriate for showing other species. (not dress clothing) Clean and neat is a plus. Greet the judge with a smile and a hand shake and thank them when you are done.

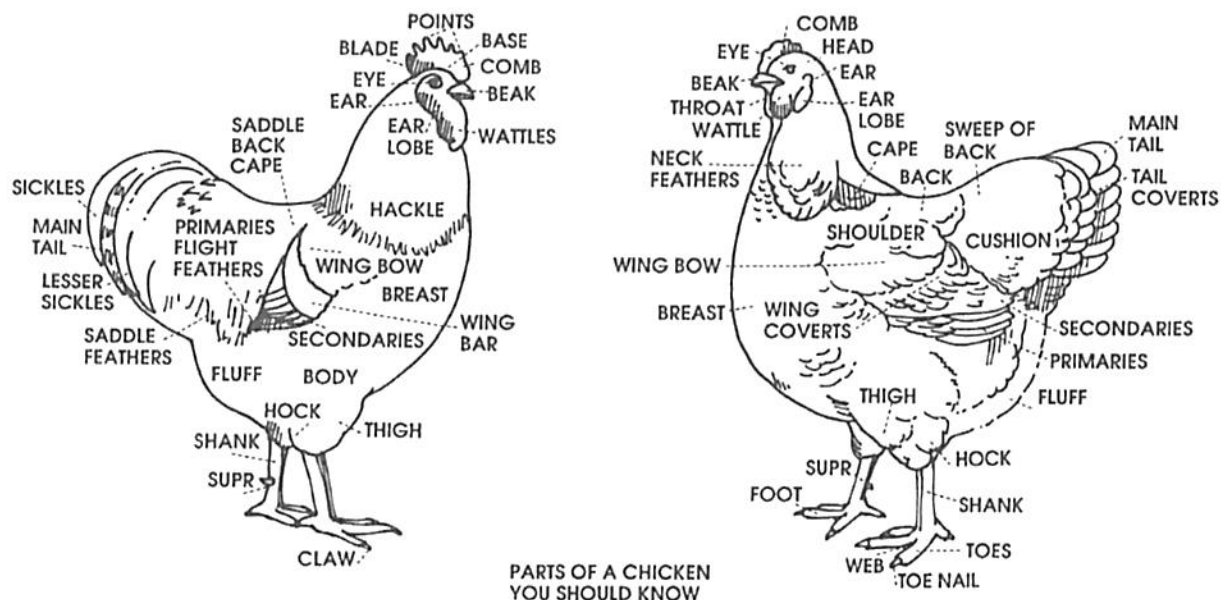
Additional questions:

You may also be asked general 4-H questions such as: What is the 4-H motto? What do the four "H's" stand for? What is the 4-H pledge?, etc.

Secondary question regarding multi-county participation.

At this time this committee has no interest in limiting the participation of Ottawa County 4-H Members to our county alone for each project area. If a member meets the guidelines for participation we welcome them to compete at our fairs and in our program.

Chickens



Poultry Body Parts (Pueblo County, Colorado State University Extension)

Clothing and Equipment: When showing chickens it is proper to wear a white coat or jacket with long sleeves. Usually in super showmanship you will see such a coat nearby in the area of the judge. Put it on before you begin. Another item you need to show a chicken is a stick.

Handling the chicken: Hold the chicken with its head facing you and your right hand under its breast. Your left hand goes on its back to steady it.

The cage: In super showmanship you are sometimes asked to put the chicken in a cage and to then pose it before removing it. Always place the chicken in the cage by turning it around to face the cage before you put it in. After it is in the cage, turn it around to face you again and pose it. Pose the chicken by using your stick to stroke it under the beak and along the throat. A trained chicken will stand quietly and will raise its head up when you do this. Remove the chicken by putting your right hand under its breast and left hand on the back. Close the door to the cage when you are done.

Presenting the chicken: Present the chicken to the judge by holding it in your right hand and standing at attention in front of the judge. Your left hand should rest at your side.

Posing on the table: You may be asked to pose the chicken on a table. In this case the chicken stands on the table facing the judge and you are behind the chicken. Use your stick to soothe it by stroking the throat and then step back when the chicken is well posed. If it moves its feet, step back to the chicken and reset it and begin soothing it again with the stick.

Examining the chicken: Chickens are “examined” by the showman in a fashion similar to rabbits. You tell the judge what you are doing as you do each step. Follow the steps below in order.

The Steps to the Chicken Examination

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. General Appearance | 12. Vent Area |
| 2. Eyes | 13. Pubic Bones |
| 3. Comb | 14. Abdomen |
| 4. Wattles | 15. Thighs |
| 5. Head Feathers | 16. Shanks |
| 6. Beak | 17. Toes |
| 7. Earlobes | 18. Feet |
| 8. Neck Feathers | 19. Breast |
| 9. Back Feathers | 20. Wings |
| 10. Tail Feathers | 21. Crop Area |
| 11. Flip Chicken Over | 22. Bring the Chicken Upright |

Things to Study about Chickens

1. Breeds
2. Parts
3. Diseases
4. Parasites
5. Different Types of Feed
6. Egg Production
7. Preparing Chickens for Showing

Rabbit

Posing the Rabbit: Pose the rabbit on the table facing the judge. Cover the rabbit's head and eyes with your hand. Set each foreleg even with the eye, and each hind foot under the hips. Set the tail so that it is not underneath the rabbit. Set the ears according to the breed standard. Smooth or fluff the fur by running your hand over the back of the rabbit. Run your hand over the rabbit slowly again, checking for the quality. Stand back from the table and place your arms at your sides.

Handling the Rabbit: Turn your rabbit sideways without dragging its toenails on the table. Reach your dominant arm around and under the rabbit, placing your hand gently under the chest. Reach your other hand around the back of the rabbit to support its hindquarters. Lift your rabbit, placing it against your chest so its head is in your elbow bend. Step back, and put your other arm at your side.

Examining the Rabbit:

Throughout the examination, be sure to keep good eye contact with the judge.

Step 1. Ears - gently squeeze the base of each ear; open and examine each ear

Step 2. Eyes - point your pointer finger at each eye, making the rabbit blink

Step 3. Turn the rabbit onto its back using handling techniques

Step 4. Nose

Step 5. Teeth - approach from above, pull back the lips

Step 6. Throat/Dewlap

Step 7. Front legs - pull up each front leg, checking for straightness

Step 8. Front toenails - press the footpad with your thumb to see the toenails

Step 9. Stomach - cup and slide your hand over the chest and abdomen

Step 10. Back legs - follow through the stomach to straightening the back legs

Step 11. Hocks

Step 12. Back Toenails - press the footpad with your thumb to see the toenails

Step 13. Sex - hold the tail between your scissor fingers; press with your thumb

Step 14. Tail - using the scissor fingers again, slide from base to end of the tail

Step 15. Turn the Rabbit Upright

Step 16. Tail Carriage

Step 17. Ear Carriage - place ears according to the breed standard

Step 18. Meat Quality - cup your hand over the rabbit's shoulders and slowly slide down to the base of the hindquarters

Step 19. Fur Quality - run your hand from the tail to the head and back to the tail

Step 20. Finish by re-posing the rabbit

Common Questions:

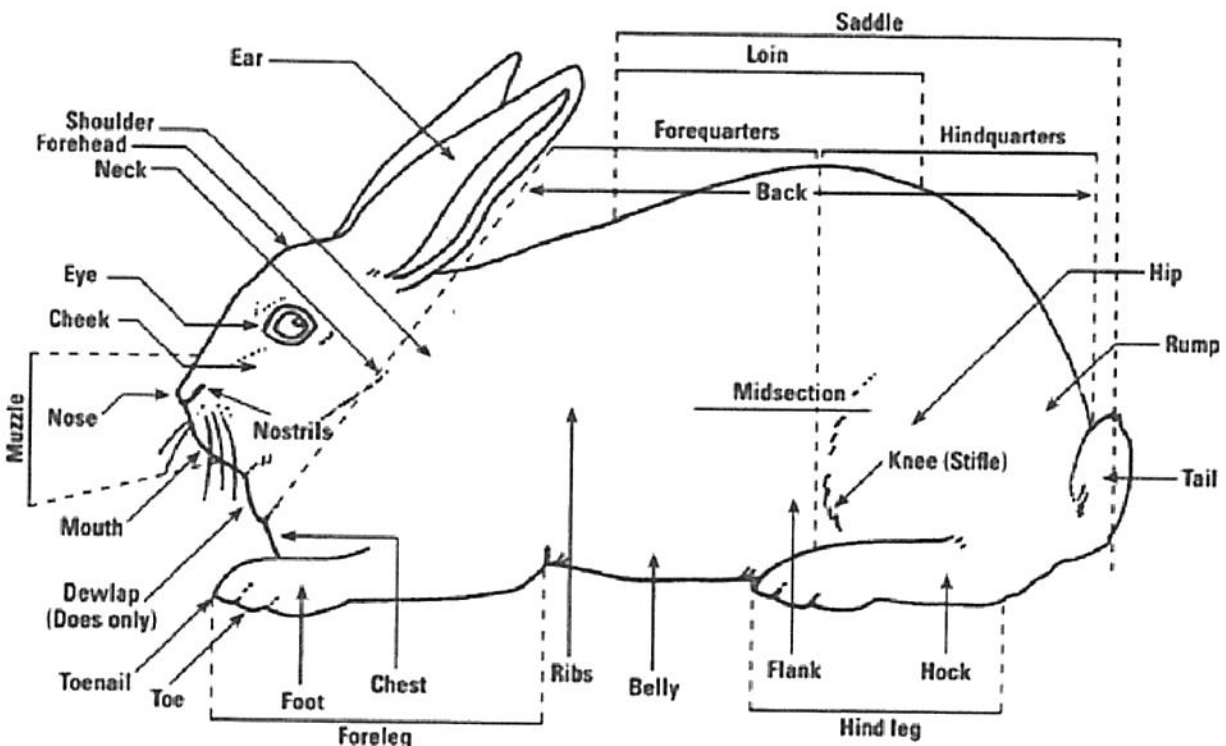
- What is the gestation period of a rabbit?
- What is a male rabbit called? What is a female rabbit called?
- What breed of rabbit are you showing?
- What variety of rabbit are you showing?
- How many teeth does a rabbit have?
- How many toenails does a rabbit have?

- Give an example of a *fault* on a rabbit.
- Give an example of a *disqualification* on a rabbit.
- What is a common rabbit disease?
- What are the four rabbit classes?
- What are the five body types?

Clothing: A white, long sleeve show coat will be available for you to wear at the show.

Pointers:

- Know the rabbit body parts.
- Know why you are examining each part of the rabbit in the examination, and what you are checking for.
- Move at a steady pace
- Make eye contact with the judge



Rabbit Body Parts (Pueblo County, Colorado State University Extension)

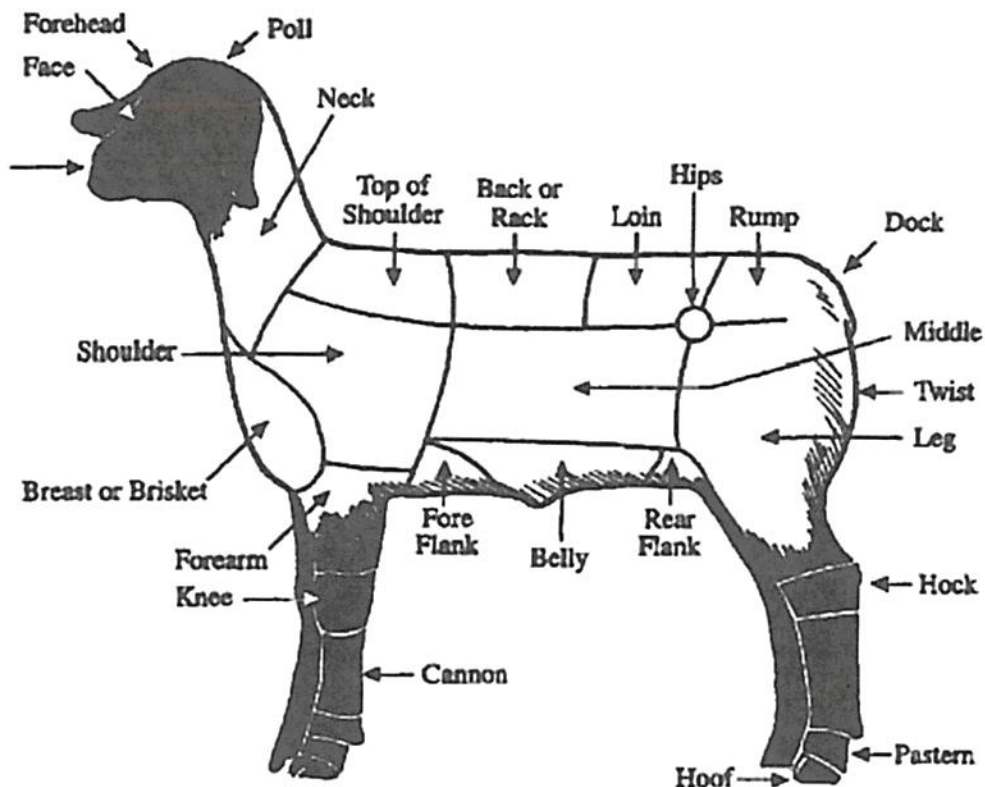
SHEEP

Basic Questions:

- What is a lamb's gestation period? 145-155 days
- How many teeth does a lamb have? 8 incisors & 24 molars
- How old is a lamb at the time of the fair? 4½ - 5½ months
- What breed of the sheep is this? Ask owner
- Are lambs ruminant? yes
- What are the most valuable cuts of meat on a lamb? neck, shoulder, shank, back, breast, loin, flank, leg.
- What is the prime cut of a lamb and where is it located? loin, is located just behind
- The rack.

Showing:

You lead a lamb by placing your hand under its chin; typically you start with your left hand under. Always keep the lamb in-between you and the judge by switching sides and your lead hand. You will walk around the ring in a clockwise direction. If the lamb doesn't move, put your hand on the dock/rump area and pull. When the judge tells you to stop, set its feet square starting with the legs closest to the judge. Then you brace the lamb by pushing your lower body against its chest holding its head up long and lean. If the lamb moves, reset its legs quickly yet calmly. It's always good to talk to your sheep showmanship winner for their techniques and practice.

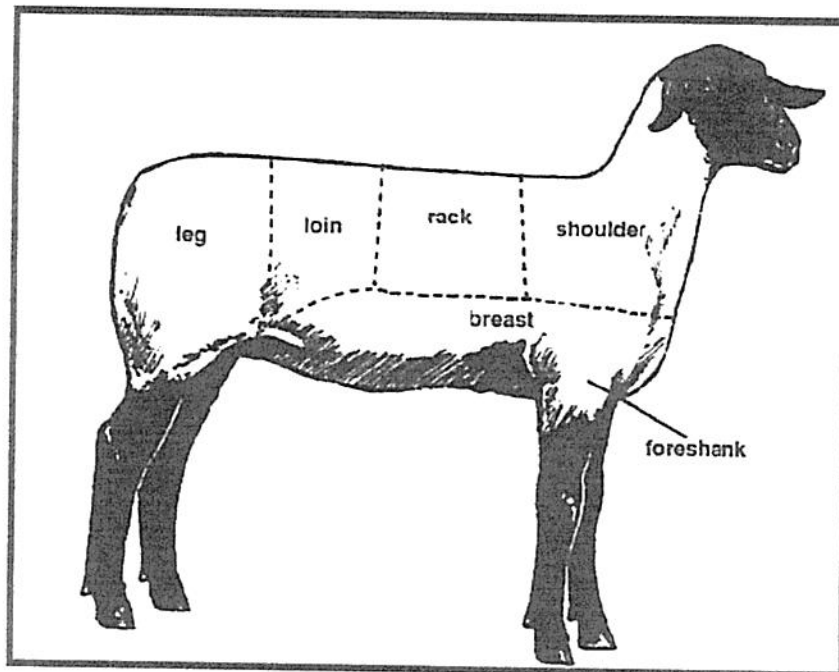


Breeds:

Meat breeds:	Suffolk, Dorset, Southdown, and Hampshire
Wool breeds:	Merino, Lincoln, Cotswold, and Romney
Dual purpose breeds:	Dorset, Cheviot, Polypay, Romney, and Columbia

Market Lambs Selection Emphasis:

- Muscle- Round, expressive, defined
 - Forearm
 - Shoulder
 - Rack
 - Loin (Estimation is 2 X live weight divided by 100)
 - Leg
- Correctness of Finish
 - Acceptable= range of .12" to .20"
 - Too Lean= Less than .10"
 - Too Fat= More than .25"
- Growth/Weight
 - 100 to 140 pounds
- Skeletal Correctness
 - Relatively straight in its lines and stands squarely and correct on its feet and legs
- Balance and Eye Appeal
 - Overall attractiveness and symmetry the animal
- displays from profile



Location of Main Cuts of Lamb (Daneke Club Lambs)

GOAT

Breeds:

Alpine:	Erect ears; long slender neck; all colors, usually two-tone; dairy goat.
LaMancha:	Very short or no ears; all colors; very docile; dairy goat.
Nigerian Dwarf:	Erect ears; all colors; miniature dairy goat
Nubian:	Roman nose and long, droopy ears; black, tan, and shades of bay; somewhat restless; dairy goat.
Oberhasli:	Erect ears; Chamoisee color is preferred (does can be black), black markings; dairy goat
Saanen:	Erect ears; all white or cream; dairy goat.
Sable:	Erect ears; colored goat of Saanen breeding; dairy goat
Toggenburg:	Erect ears; shades of brown trimmed with white; dairy goat.
Pygmy:	Erect ears; miniature size; usually grey, caramel, or chocolate.
Boer:	Long, droopy ears; typically white body and red head; meat goat

Other Facts:

- Gestation period: 145-155 days or approximately 21 weeks.
- Doe: female goat
- Buck: male goat
- Wether: castrated male goat
- Kid: goat under six months of age.
- Lactation period: the time during which milk is produced, usually about 10 months.
- Goats are ruminants (four stomachs.)
- Goats are walked around the ring clockwise.

Fitting Goats for Show:

Dairy Goats:

1. Wash your animal from head to tail with a mild soap or shampoo
2. The goat must have a full body clip starting with the main body and then doing legs, tail, head (including any beards being cut off) and udder.

*When clipping udder it is best to wait until the udder is full of milk.

*There are many different size and length blades available, which cut hair to different lengths. Be sure to get the appropriate one that will allow for proper hair growth before the show.

3. The long hair inside of the ears must also be trimmed.
4. Feet must be scrubbed trimmed and rasped.
5. Ears and Tails should be wiped clean

Pygmy Goats:

1. Wash your goat from head to tail with a mild soap or shampoo.
2. Trim long hair from ears and near hooves.
3. Trim hooves and rasp.
4. Scrub hooves, under tail and ears.

Meat Goats:

1. Wash your animal from head to tail with a mild soap or shampoo
2. The goat must have the body clipped starting with the main body. Clip the legs down to the knees and hock.
3. Feet must be scrubbed trimmed and rasped.
4. Ears and Tails should be wiped clean

** Some market goat projects require the goat to be completely shaved including the full leg and head.

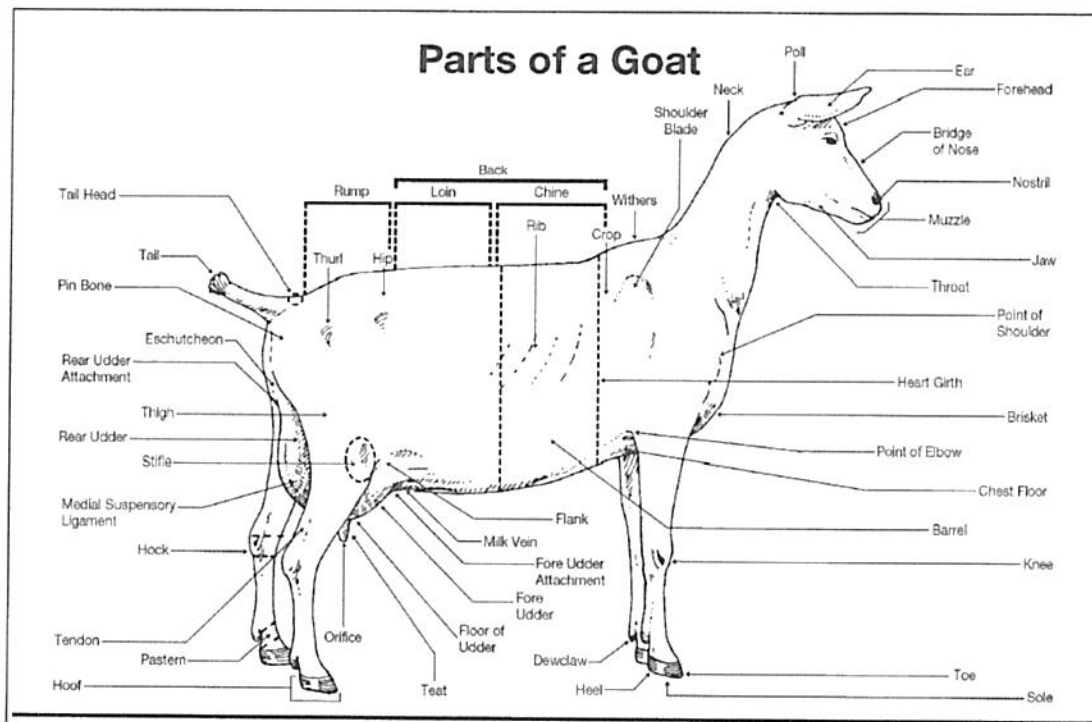
Showing:

Leading: Enter, leading the animal at a normal walk around the ring in a clockwise direction, walking on the left side, holding the collar with the right hand. Exhibitor should walk as normally and inconspicuously as possible.

- Goat should lead readily and respond quickly.
- Lead equipment should consist of a collar or small link chain, properly fitted.
- As the judge studies the animal, the preferred method of leading is to walk alongside on the side away from the judge.
- Lead slowly with animal's head held high enough for impressive style, attractive carriage and graceful walk.

Pose and show an animal so it is between the exhibitor and the judge as much as possible. Avoid exaggerated positions, such as crossing behind the goat.

- Stand or kneel where both judge and animal may be observed.
- Pose dairy goats with front feet squarely beneath and hind feet slightly spread. Pose pygmy and meat goats with feet set squarely beneath them. Where possible, face animal upstage with their front feet on a slight incline. Neither crowd other exhibitors nor leave too much space when leading into a side-by-side position.
- When judge changes placing, lead animal forward out of line, down or up to the place directed then back through the line, finally making a U-turn to get into position.
- To step animal ahead, use slight pull on collar. If the animal steps badly out of place, return her to position by leading her forward and making a circle back through your position in the line.
- When judge is observing the animal, if she moves out of position, replace her quickly and inconspicuously as possible.
- Be natural. Overshowing, undue fussing and maneuvering are objectionable.



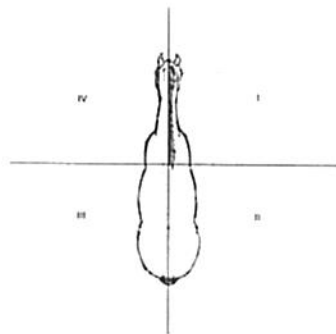
Goat Breeding and Dairy Body Parts (Pueblo County, Colorado State University Extension)

Horse

SHOWMANSHIP AT HALTER

- Hold your lead rope with your right hand next to the chain but still on the leather. Left hand has the excess leather folded in it.
- Enter the ring with your horse on your right.
- Follow one horse length (8 feet) behind the others.
- Line up with at least 10 feet between you and the other horses.
- Always walk, trot, turn, or back on the left side of your horse. You should be about at the middle of the neck. Look where you are going, not at the horse or at the ground. Walk at a brisk pace. Your hands need to be quiet and gentle, do not jerk or pull on the halter.
- To stop your horse you need to stop walking, lift your hands slightly and say "Whoa."
- Set up your horse while keeping a close watch on the judge, moving out of the line of vision as she walks around your horse. To set up your horse take your right hand, with lead, and gently push towards the hoof you want the horse to move. The horse's legs should look like a table when set up.
- Keep your horse set up and alert, but do not draw attention to yourself.
- When instructed, walk your horse directly to the judge and stop 5 to 10 feet in front of her.
- Expect to be asked some questions.
- The judge will walk around for an inspection. You need to move to the other side when the judge is at the nose, withers, tail, and withers again. When the judge is at the nose you are on the opposite side, otherwise you are on the same side. The easiest way to remember which side you're supposed to be on is to ask yourself these questions: If the judge took a picture of you and your horse, would it look nice? Also, are you in the judge's way?

THE QUARTER METHOD



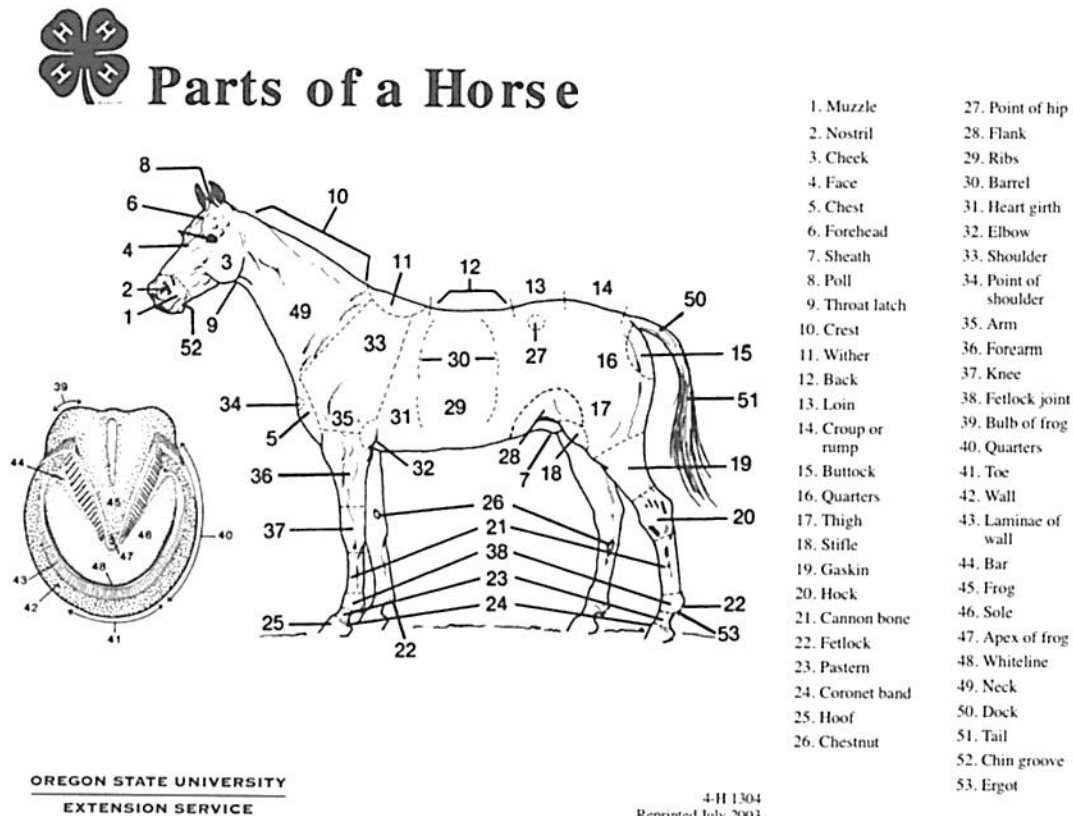
Quarter Method (Extension)

- To turn your horse, you only need to raise your hand slightly and walk towards the horses face and they will move away from you.
- When instructed, pivot your horse on the hind legs to the right and trot away from the judge.

- To trot a horse, remain on the left side, and break into a slow jog and your horse will trot alongside you. Do not look at the horse, look where you are going and at your judge.
- Trot through the line of horses, pivot and set your horse up again.
- Keep showing your horse until you leave the ring!
- Congratulate yourself and thank your horse for a job well done.

Common Horse Questions:

- What is the temperature of a horse? **Answer:** about 101°
- What color is the horse?
- What is colic? **Answer:** Colic is a stomach ache. It can be caused from feed, water when they are too hot, heat, medicine, and feed. When they are colicky they need to be kept from rolling.
- What is a mare? **Answer:** A female horse.
- What is a gelding? **Answer:** A castrated male horse.
- What is a stallion? **Answer:** An intact male.
- What breed is the horse?
- What is the gestation period of a horse? **Answer:** About 11 months.
- Parts of a horse.



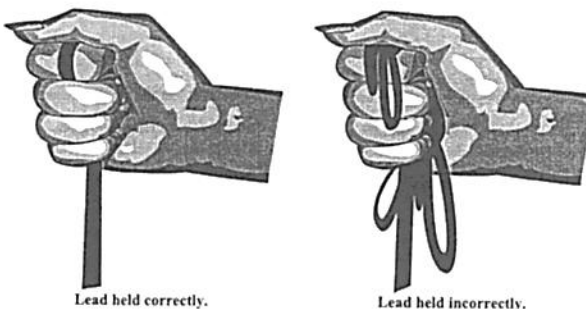
Parts of a Horse (Oregon State University Extensions)

Dog

Showing

Q. How do I hold the lead?

A. When you hold a showmanship lead you hold it all in one hand (whichever side you are gaiting on) and have all of the excess lead gathered in your hand. All you need is enough lead to allow the dog to gait alongside of you.



Holding the Lead (University of Minnesota Extension)

Q. What is gaiting?

A. Gait is the way the dog moves. To gait while showing you want to keep the dog at a steady pace trotting. You need to make sure that you aren't going too fast for the dog so that it is running and that you aren't going too slowly for the dog so that it is walking. Also remember that with a larger dog you will have to move a little faster and make sure you move slower with a smaller dog.

Q. How do I set up a dog?

A. Setting up a dog is simple. All you need to do is place each foot so that the dog is standing square just like a feeder, beef, goat, or lamb.

Q. What if the judge asks me to show them the bite of the dog?

A. If the judge asks you to show the dog's bite all you do is gently take your fingers and lift the upper lip while holding the dog's lead or head with your other hand.

Q. What are gaiting patterns?

A. There are four main gaiting patterns that you may be asked to do. They are: gaiting around in a **circle**, the **down and back**, the **triangle**, and the **"L"** Patterns. There is just one main key **ALWAYS keep the dog between you and the judge.**

Important note: Dogs are the only species of animal that are shown on the left side of the person. They go around the ring **counter clock-wise**. All other species go around the ring clockwise. Dogs are traditionally worked on the left side of the person because the first dog trainers were hunters. Hunters hold their rifle in their right arm and the dog was safely on the left.

Common Questions:

In Super Showmanship you will be asked some of the basic questions about dogs such as their gestation, internal and external parasites, and some of the parts of the dog. Below are some sample questions.

Q. What is the gestation period for a dog?

A. 63 days.

Q. What are two types of internal parasites commonly found in dogs?

A. Answer choices include: roundworms, hookworms, whipworms, tapeworms, and heartworms.

Q. What are two types of external parasites commonly found on dogs?

A. Fleas and ticks.

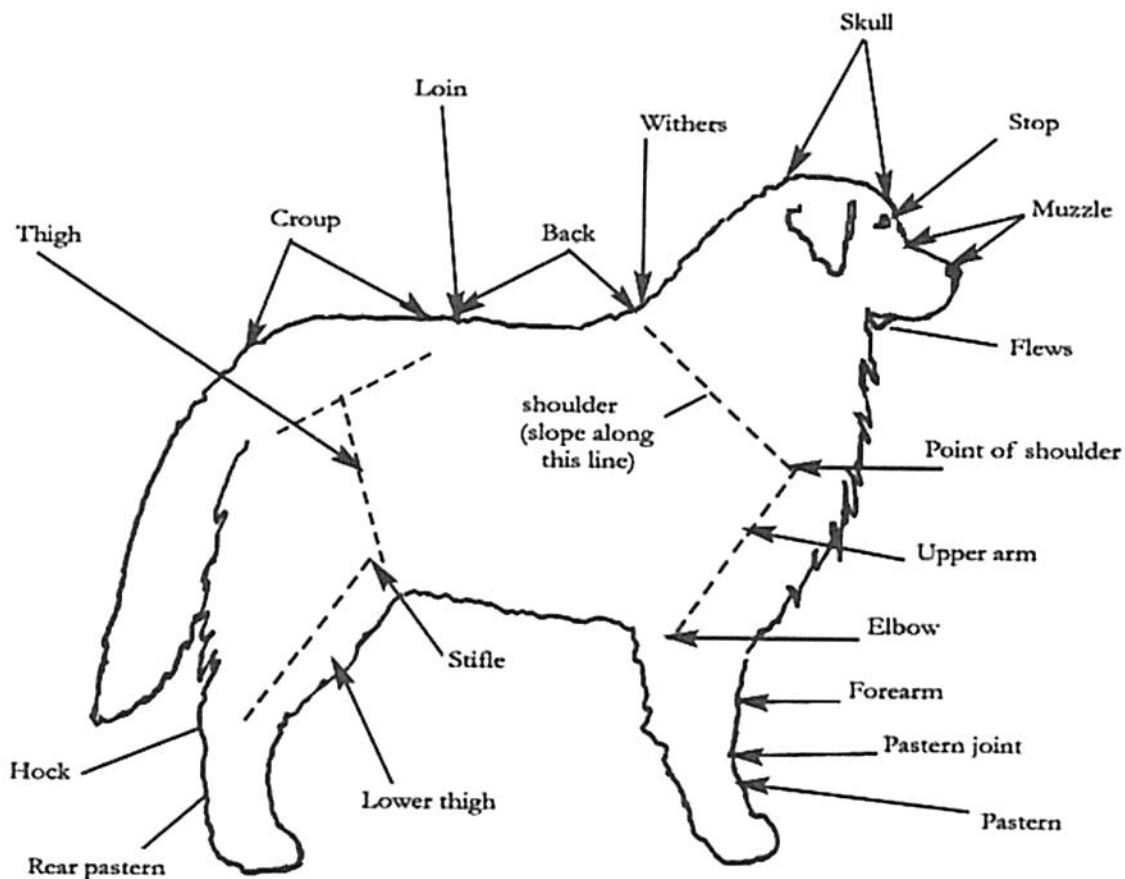
Q. What are two AKC Breed Groups?

A. Answer choices include: Sporting, Hound, Working, Terrier, Toy, Non Sporting, and Herding Groups.

Q. What kind of dog are you showing?

A. Ask the owner of the dog before you begin.

You should also know the parts of the dog.



Dog Parts, Common terms & skeletal anatomy (BMDINFO.ORG)

STEERS/FEEDER CALVES

Beef animals are shown with the animal on your right (you are on the animal's left) and they are led around the ring clockwise. You hold the lead in your right hand with your hand about 12 inches from the halter, keeping the head high. Your left hand holds the show stick. Each time you stop, you need to set the animal up again. After you stop, turn and transfer the lead to your left hand and the show stick to your right hand. First use the stick to soothe the animal (rub it on the belly) for a couple of seconds and then set its feet. You use the show stick to push/prod the steer's feet into place. After the steer is standing square, rub the show stick on the steer's belly to soothe it again and continue doing this as long as it stand quietly. You should have a scotch comb in your rear pocket. After the judge goes over the animal, use the scotch comb to straighten any hair that the judge mussed up.

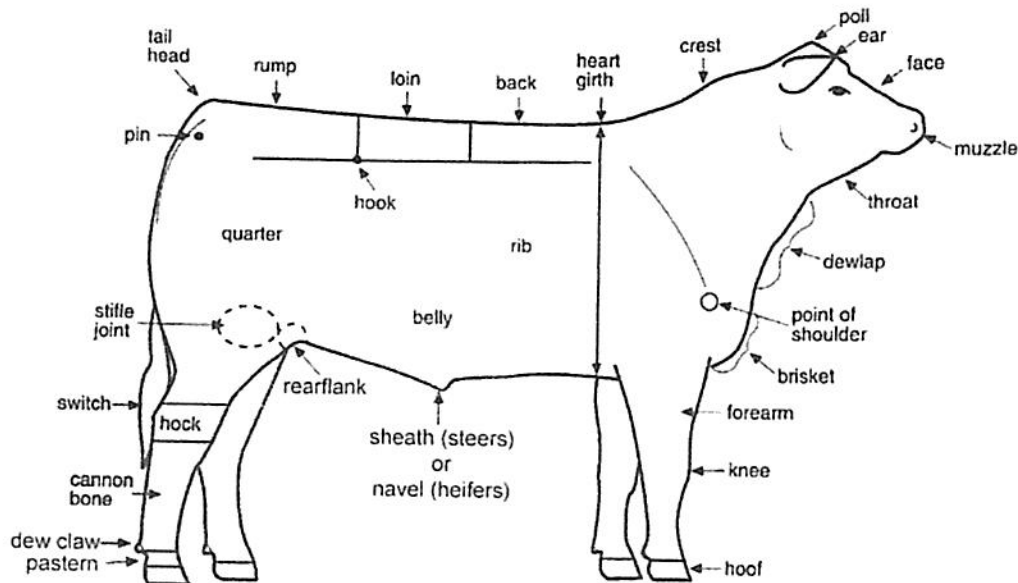
- Never wrap lead rope around your hand
- Always keep the animal's head up
- When you are stopped always set the animal up and keep your eye on the judge
- Never get too close to the animal in front of you
- Know your body parts and general information about the animal. If you don't know, make an educated guess
- Have fun and act confident
- Never swing around your show stick, always keep it next to you

Common questions:

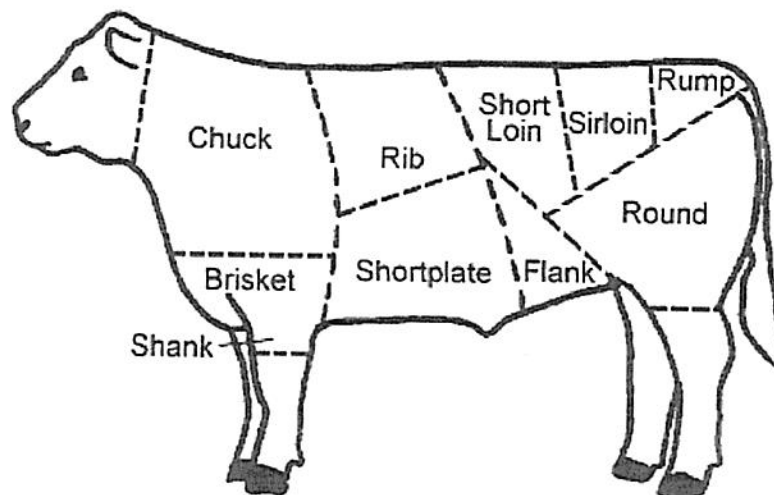
- Q. How much does a steer this large eat per day?
A. A 1,200 lb. steer will eat about 25 lbs. of food per day.
- Q. What breed beef is this?
A. Varies – ask the owner
- Q. What are the parts of the beef?
A. Varies . . . see diagram.
- Q. What is the average weight gained per day?
A. About 2.75 lbs. per day.
- Q. Where/how is fat thickness estimated?
A. The rib fat is depth is measured at the thirteenth rib on the steer's topline. (see diagram)
The average ribeye fat depth is .4 inches.
- Q. What is the average yield grade?
A. 2.5
- Q. What is the average steer live weight?
A. 1,200 lbs.

Beef Fitting:

Animal should be properly clipped. Animal should be thoroughly clean and dry. It is best to brush hair upward to add fullness. Animal should have a properly fit leather halter and lead. Exhibitor wears a button up shirt with a collar, shirt tucked in. Nice jeans or slacks with a belt looks best. Leather shoes are a must, preferable boots. No jewelry. Exhibitor will also need a scotch comb in back pocket and a show stick. Exhibitor also needs to bring a positive attitude and good sportsmanship.



Beef Market Body Parts (Pueblo County, Colorado State University Extension)



Wholesale Cuts of Beef (University of Idaho Extension)

DAIRY COWS

Dairy Cows are shown walking clockwise around the ring. The exhibitor can walk either backwards, sideways, or forward—talk to your dairy showmanship winner and see what method they use. Hold the cow's head high with your left hand inside the chain next to the jaw and your right hand beside it on the chain for support. The right hand also holds the neatly coiled extra lead. Move slowly and set the cow up by walking it into position.

- Inexperienced showman should walk backwards with the animal.
- Know whether you're showing a heifer (a female not in milk production, age 2 and younger) or a cow (roughly age 2 and has had first calf and is milking).
- The difference in setting up a heifer versus cow: heifers need to be "opened up" meaning the rear leg on the judge's side needs to be back; while cows are "closed" meaning the rear leg on the judge's side is forward so the judge can view the rear udder from the profile position. Ask your dairy showmanship winner for more explanation and practice.
- NEVER wrap the lead around your hand.
- Know your body parts and general information. If you don't know, take an educated guess.
- Have fun, smile, and act confident!

Information to Know:

Q. What breed of dairy cow is this? How many breeds are recognized by the PDCA?

A. Seven breeds described below:

- Ayrshire - Their color varies from light to deep cherry red, mahogany, brown, or a combination of these colors with white. They weigh 1,200 pounds when mature.
- Brown Swiss - They are solid grayish-brown varying from very light to dark. They weigh 1,500 pounds when mature.
- Guernsey - Their color is a shade of fawn with white markings. They weigh 1,150 pounds when mature. Their milk is a distinctive golden color.
- Holstein - They are black and white. They weigh 1,500 pounds when mature. They produce the most milk on average.
- Red and White Holstein - Like the black and white Holstein but in a red color.
- Jersey - They are fawn in color and may have white markings. They weigh 900 pounds when mature. They produce milk with the highest protein and fat content.
- Milking Shorthorn - Milking Shorthorn cattle are red or white or roan. A mature cow usually weighs about 1400 pounds.

Q. What is the length of a cow's gestation period? What is freshening? What is parturition?

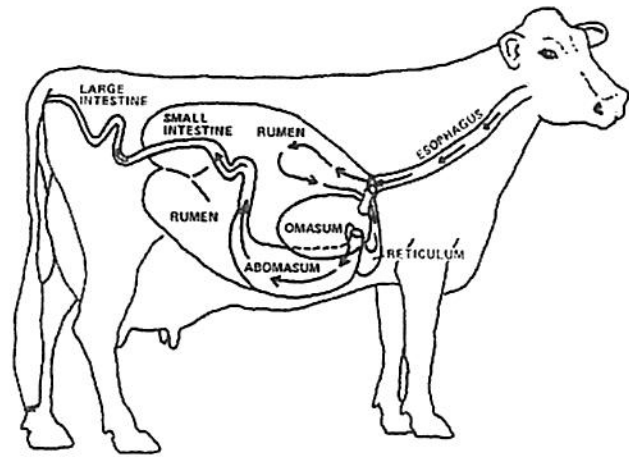
A. The gestation period is 280 days (9 months) and freshening is when the cow gives birth, she "freshens" meaning she will produce milk. Parturition is a fancy word used for giving birth.

Q. What is ruminating? How many stomachs does a cow have?

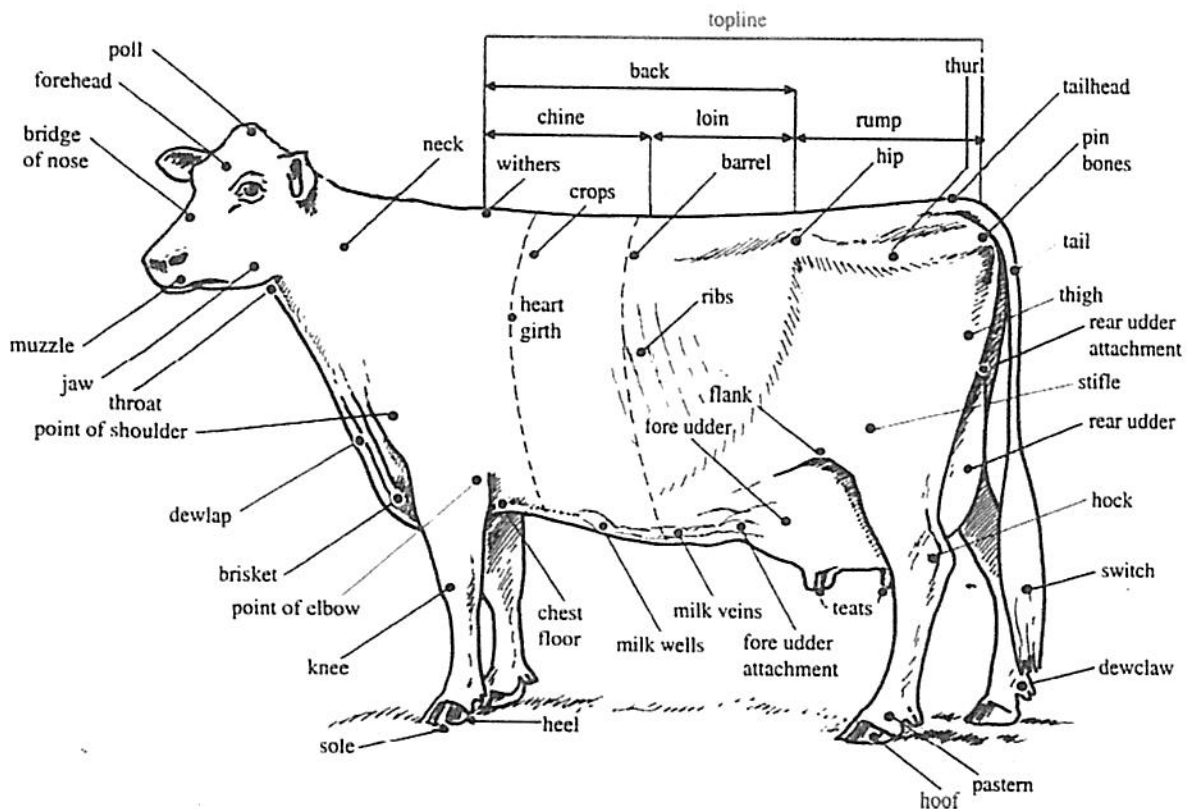
A. Ruminating is chewing of the cud. Cows regurgitate their food.

Cows have one stomach with four compartments. They are as follows:

- Rumen - largest compartment
- Reticulum – known as the “honeycomb” and collects metal objects that cause Hardware Disease
- Abomasum – “true stomach” and is most like a human’s
- Omasum – “many plies” and absorbs water and nutrients



Ruminant Anatomy and Physiology (University of Minnesota Extension)



Parts of a Dairy Cow (Mississippi State University Extension)

Hog

Equipment Needed:

- Cane or Whip to steer the pig where it needs to go.
- Brush is needed to wipe the shavings and/or to comb hair into place.
- Spray bottle of water to help keep them cool and comfortable.
- Leather shoes to protect your feet.

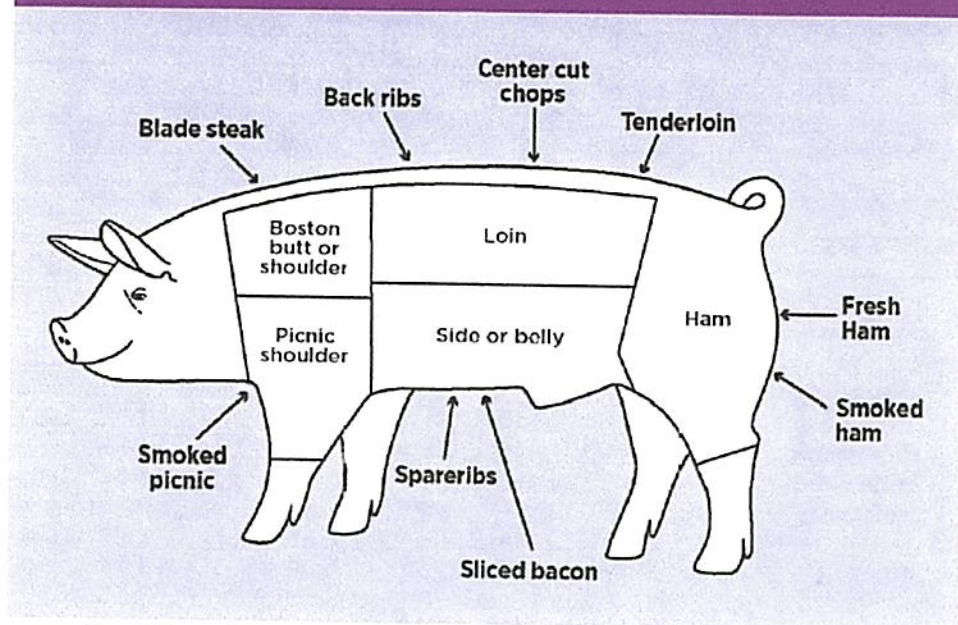
Showing:

- Always keep the hog between you and the judge.
- Keep the hog moving, showing all angles to the judge.
- If the judge touches your hog, wait till he is done feeling or looking at it, then use your brush to put the hair back in place.
- Keep your eyes on the judge at all times.
- If you get put in a holding pen, make sure your hog stays up at all times.
- If your pig lays down, get it up as soon as possible and clean it off with your brush.

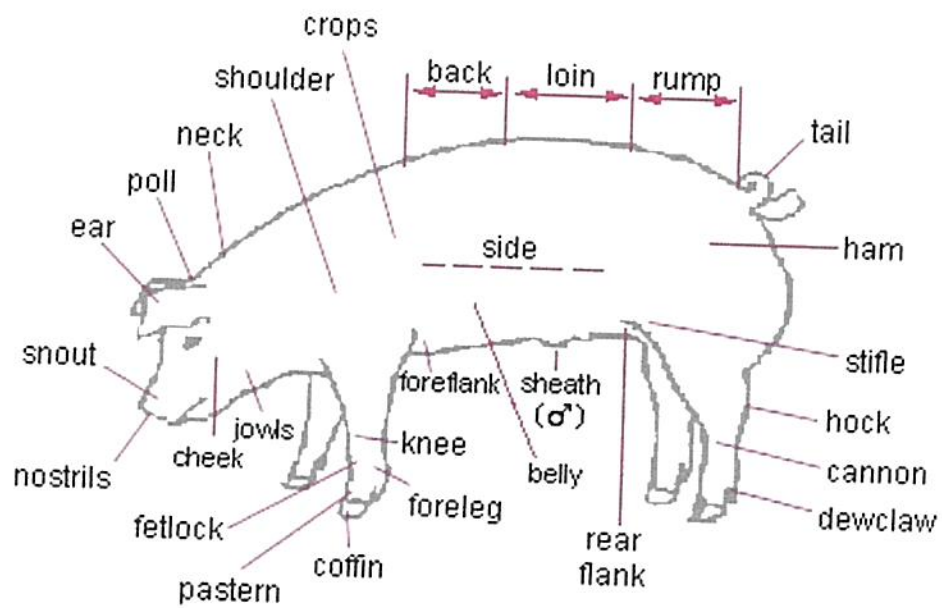
Common questions:

- The judge will ask what kind of breed is your hog? There are eight different breeds of hogs. You need to find out what kind you have and explain it to the judge.
 - Tamworth hogs are red and have ears that stand up, and a long snout.
 - Yorkshire are white, and have stand up ears and have a short snout.
 - Duroc are red with lop ears.
 - Chester White are white, small, and have lop ears.
 - Poland China are mostly black with variable white areas and spots.
 - Landrace are white, very long bodies, and large flopping ears.
 - Berkshire are black with some white extremities particularly the feet.
 - Hampshire are black with white front legs and shoulder "belt," and stand up ears.
- Where does the bacon or pork chops come from? You should show the judge on your hog.
- Where is the most valuable cuts of pork found on a hog?
- The judge could also ask what kinds of diseases your hog could get.
- How much back fat does your hog have?
- You could be asked how many days is the gestation period of a sow. 114 days.

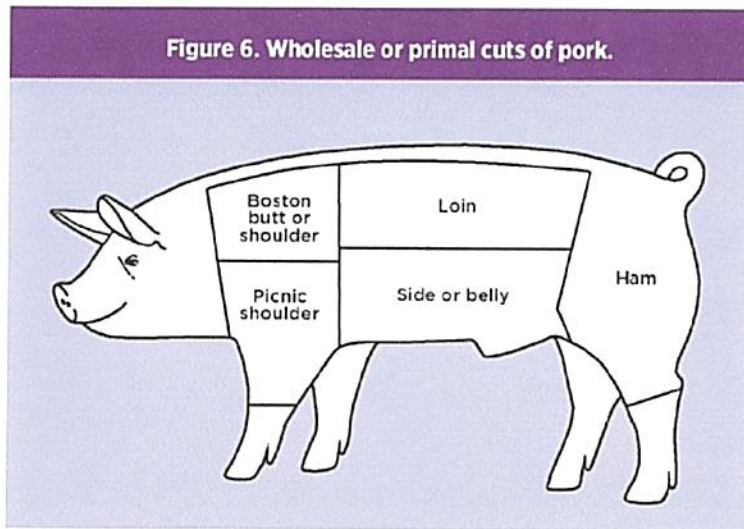
Figure 7. Common retail cuts of pork.



Common Retail Cuts of Pork (4-H Youth Development, Michigan State University Extension)



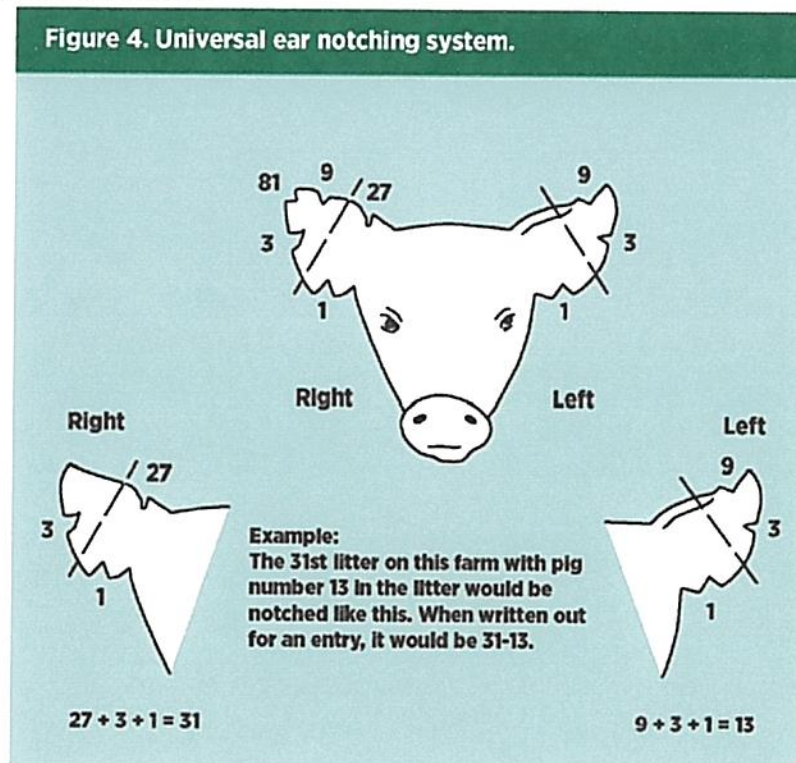
External Features of a Pig (NHSSC Anatomy Research Education)



Wholesale or Primal Cuts of Pork (4-H Youth Development, Michigan State University Extension)

Ear notching

The hog's right ear represents its litter number and the hog's left ear represents its individual number. In this example, to get the litter number, add $(27+3+1)$ to get the 31st litter. To get the individual number out of that litter, add $(9+3+1)$ to get the 13th hog in that litter. The full identification would read 31-13.



Universal ear notching system (4-H Youth Development, Michigan State University Extension)

Cat

Possible Questions:

- Vaccinations and diseases
- Colors and Breeds of cats
- Vital signs

Equipment: Cats are shown on a table. They must have a collar or harness on them and a short leash. Usually a grooming noose is used as a leash so that it can be tightened around the wrist of the handler. Grooming nooses are only about 18 inches long and have a snap to attach to the harness or collar. Cats are held in a carrier before and after being shown.

Procedure: Cats are shown to the judge one at a time similar to a rabbit or chicken. You set the cat on the table in front of the judge.

Introduction: Introduce the cat to the judge. Your introduction should include breed, age, sex, color and coat type.

It is important to know if you are showing a long bodied breed of cat or a short bodied cat. This makes a difference in how you show the cat to the judge. Most short haired cats are long bodied and long faced. Most long haired cats (Persians) are short cobby bodied and round faced.

Following the introduction of the cat:

Step 1: Shape of face

Step 2: Shape of body

Step 3: Tail

Step 4: Teeth and gums

Step 5: The nose

Step 6: The eyes

Step 7: The ears

Step 8: The paws and claws (all paws, all claws) (do not press and extend declawed cats)

Step 9: Coat texture

Step 10: Belly for cleanliness and grooming

Shape of face:



Long Face
Shown in triangular shape



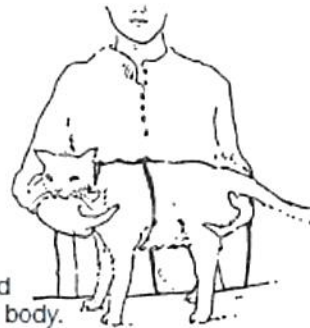
Round Face
Shown in round or oval shape

Shape of body:



Long Body
Should be somewhat stretched
to accent the body.

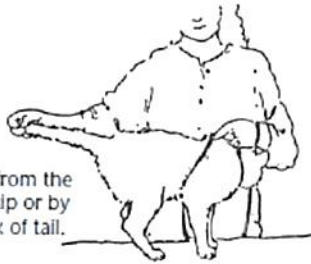
Moderate Body
Should be stood up square,
neither stretched nor blocked.



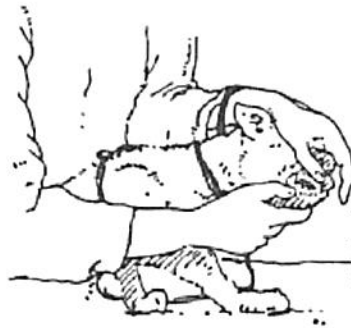
Cobby Body
Should be blocked
to show compact body.

Tail:

Tail
Run fingers from the
base to the tip or by
showing lack of tail.



Teeth and gums:



Teeth and gums
No tartar on molars;
healthy gums.

The nose:

Nose
Clean



The eyes

Eyes
No discharge



Claws, Coat and Belly:

Claws

(may be clipped, declawed, or capped)

Slide hand down over the shoulder and leg, grasp the paw and gently squeeze it to show the claws. Do this on all four paws unless the judge requests otherwise. The cat may be turned sideways at this time.

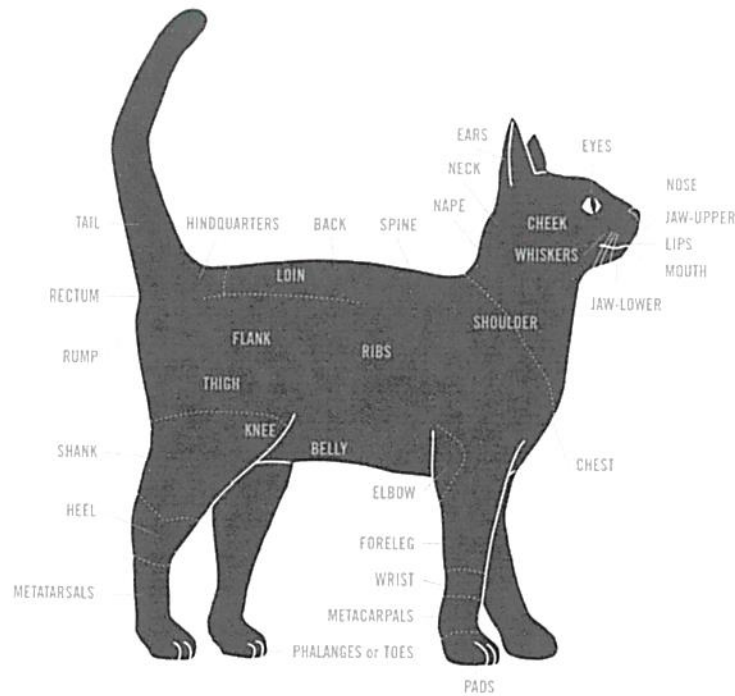


Coat

Then hold the cat on its rump with its belly facing the judge. Ruffle the coat to show the coat is clean, well-groomed, and free of flea dirt.

Coat Texture

Keeping cat with its side toward the judge, run hand against the lay of the coat and then back down the body to smooth it down.



Cat Parts (South Dakota State University • College of Agriculture and Biological Sciences
Cooperative Extension Service)

Ottawa County 4-H
Super Showmanship Rules
Effective February 2011

Score sheet: The score sheet will have a scale of five for each category, except ability of exhibitor and show technique which will have ten points each. See sample attached. Score sheets to be provided by the 4-H office.

1. Winning: A member may only win Super Showmanship in Ottawa County once per year.

2. Judges: All judges must be at least 18 years of age. It is recommended that judges not be related to the participants in the show.

Experienced 4-H members who are 17 may assist an adult in judging

Experienced 4-H members who are 18 and have assisted in judging in the past, may judge

Experienced 4-H members who are 19 may judge

3. Classes: All classes to be divided by the age of the members. Members are to go in the age appropriate class (not necessarily the same class they won in with their regular showmanship class) Classes are:

Junior 9, 10 and 11 (no big beef will be shown)

Intermediate 12, 13 & 14

Senior 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19

4. Eligibility: The first showmanship contest that a member wins is THE species the member must show in super showmanship. No passing down the first animal to the second place winner unless the first place member becomes ineligible, has qualified with another species, or unavailable they must pass the opportunity to the next eligible placing. If a member chooses to not compete with the first species they become eligible with, they then forfeit the opportunity to compete with any other species they may qualify with at that fair. A member is ineligible to show in Super Showmanship if they have already won at a preceding fair of the same 4-H year.

5. Questions: Questions asked during the event are to be general knowledge, easy for members to find and age appropriate. Judges must ask the same question(s) of each member in an age group.

6. Sportsmanship: All 4-H rules of conduct will apply including those of sportsmanship before, during and after the contest...

7. Animals: Animals for Super Showmanship should be manageable and easily shown. Safety of members is of primary consideration. Project coordinator will have the final decision on animals. Animals should not be switched during a class but rather should be switched between classes. No dairy animal may be used in the junior member division that is older than a junior yearling heifer.

8. Appearance: No sandals, canvas shoes, no open toes or open heels. No bare mid – drifts or halter tops. Only the first judge will give a score for appearance. Members participating in Super Showmanship will start their judging rotation with the animal with which they qualified.

9. Ability with animal: Interaction of the member and the animal and the member's ability to read the animal, and approach it so that it can be worked with. (Interaction and control of the animal) **This item is worth ten points**

10. Show technique: Knowledge of correct show methods and technical aspect of the animal, maneuvers, patterns, Proper display of animal. **This item is worth ten points.**

11. Dropped Scores: The Super Showmanship coordinators will drop the low score of all participants in calculating the results. The dropped score will be used as a tie-breaker if the need arises.

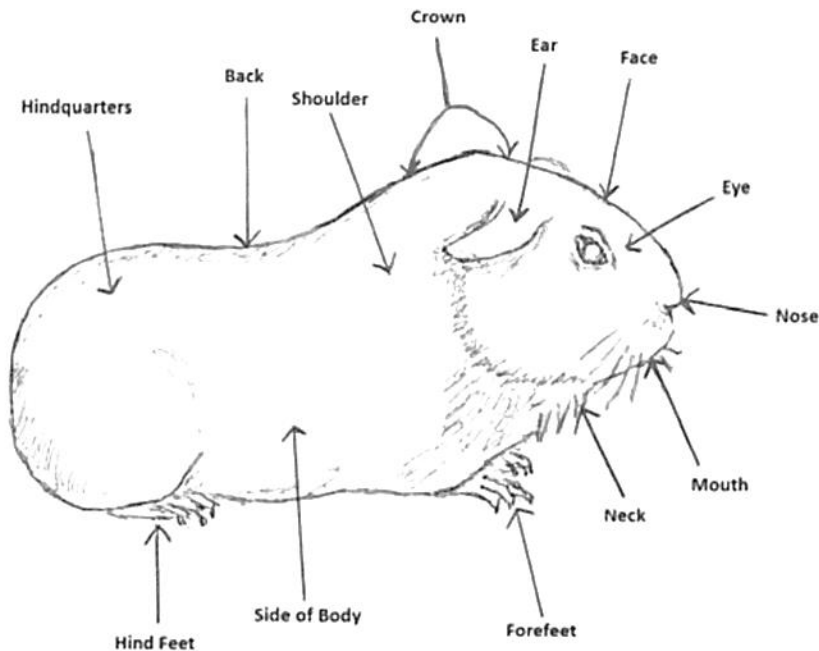
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Cavy Super Showmanship Guide



Posing the Cavy: Pose the cavy on the table facing the judge. Use one hand to set the legs and feet. The front legs should be directly below the shoulders and rear legs under the hips. Tuck all of the feet under the body. Make sure the cavy isn't too stretched or tucked in. Softly touch the cavy's nose to set their head position.

Handling the Cavy: Turn your cavy sideways without dragging its toenails on the table. Use your right hand to grasp the cavy's shoulders and lift the front legs. Place your left hand under the rear end to support the cavy. Lift the animal in this position and hold it against your body. The head should face your elbow and the body should rest on your forearm. Lower your other arm and step back. When the judge tells you to pose the cavy on the table.

Examining the Cavy:

Go through the exam at a steady pace, keeping good eye contact with the judge. Be familiar with why you are checking each area.

1. Carefully lift and turn the cavy sideways on the table.
2. Crown: Check the crown for any hairs that aren't the proper color.
3. Ears:
 - Check the area behind the ears for skin tags.
 - Check the ear carriage.
 - Check the ears for mites and tears.
4. Eyes:
 - Point at the eyes
 - Make sure they are clear and bright.
 - Check for cloudiness, specks or chips around the iris.
 - Check size and color.
5. Throat & Abdomen
 - Check the throat for lumps or abscesses.
 - Keep animal on table or gently lift by shoulders and softly press the abdomen to check for lumps or abscesses.
 - Check for a potbelly.

6. Turn the cavy on its back by grasping the shoulders with one hand and supporting the rear end with your other hand and slowly turn it. Hold it in this position in the crook of your arm.
7. Nose: Check for discharge and that the nose is clean and dry.
8. Teeth
 - Check the top teeth for straightness and condition by gently lifting the upper lips with your thumb and forefinger from above.
 - Check the bottom teeth by sliding their lower lip down with your thumb.
9. Neck: Check for proper hair color.
10. Front Legs: Gently pull the legs one at a time to check for straightness and nasal discharge.
11. Front Feet: Check toenails for proper number and color and any broken toenails.
12. Chest: Check hair color between front legs.
13. Belly: Run your fingers through the belly hair to check for correct color.
14. Back Legs: Check for deformities.
15. Back Feet:
 - Softly pull the back feet one at a time.
 - Check for correct color and number of toenails and any broken toenails.
16. Sex: Check the cavy's gender and for any signs of disease.
17. Coat Length: Turn the cavy back over on the table and check the coat length.
18. Coat Quality:
 - Check hair color and length on back and sides.
 - Flip up the rear of the coat to check length.
 - Look for lice or mites.
19. Pose the cavy.
20. Width: Put your hands on either side of the cavy to check width.
21. Step back.

Common Questions:

- What is the gestation period of a cavy?
- What is a male cavy called? What is a female cavy called? What is a baby cavy called?
- What breed of cavy are you showing?
- What variety of cavy are you showing?
- How many teeth does a cavy have?
- How many toenails does a cavy have?
- Give an example of a *fault* on a cavy.
- Give an example of a *disqualification* on a cavy.
- What is the difference between a fault and a disqualification?
- What is a common cavy disease?
- What are the four cavy classes?
- What are the five body types?
- What are the five color groups?
- What is a crest?
- How many breeds currently are accepted by American Cavy Breeders Association (ACBA)?
- What is the life span for a cavy?
- What is it called when a cavy gives birth?
- What are symptoms of illness?

Clothing: A white, long sleeve show coat will be available for you to wear at the show.