

This guide brought to you in part by I-CASH Injury Prevention in Agricultural Youth Grant.

Always remember~

- ~ Practice good handwashing after working with animals
- ~ Wear hard soled shoes and gloves to protect feet and hands
- ~ Keep long hair, sweatshirt strings, belts and other clothing pulled back when working with machinery
- ~ Wear hearing protection while working with equipment
- ~ Wear sunscreen. Skin cancer is the #1 cancer diagnosis in farmers
- ~ Never work with livestock alone and have a safe way out of pens and buildings when dealing with large animals especially males and new mothers.
- ~ Hand Sanitation



DELAWARE COUNTY FAIR

Safety & Showing GUIDE

Sponsored by:

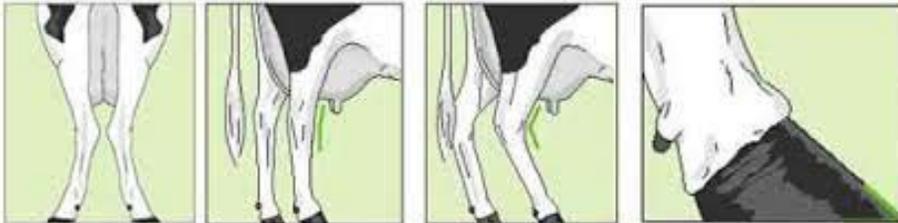
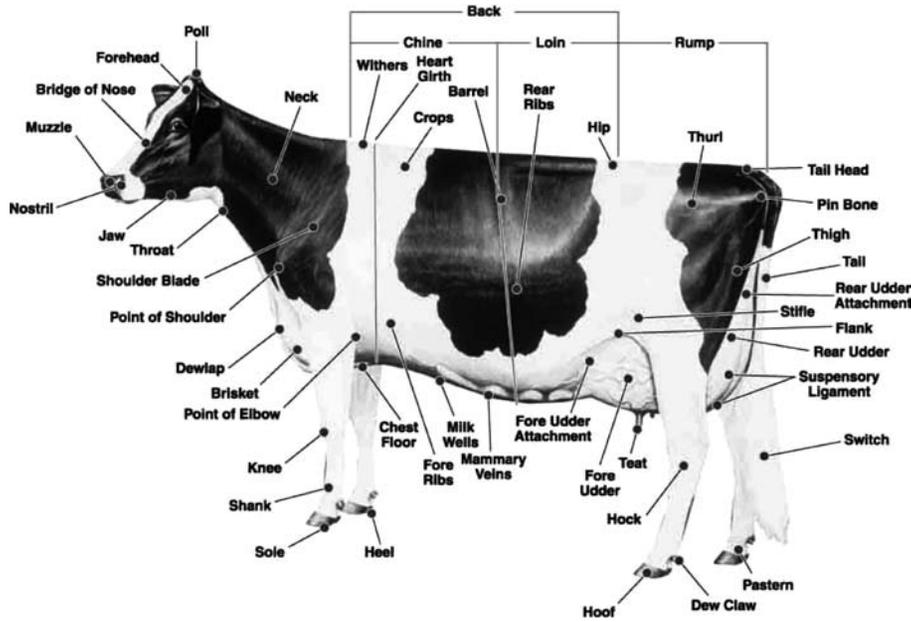


Information in this book was provided by the Maquoketa Valley FFA Chapter. Thanks to Mrs. Mausser and her class.

DAIRY



Ideal Dairy Cow.....



Extremely Hocked Extremely Straight Extremely Curved Extremely Shallow

Tools used to enhance & show the animal.....

- Hold the head high. This will flatten their back and makes them look sharper.
- Setting the feet will help them look natural. In a cow the backfoot closest to the judge is placed slightly ahead of the other leg to help show off the fore and rear udder. On a heifer it is reversed and the leg closest to the judge is back. The front feet are even.
- Halter- a halter is the leather strap around around head and nose. It is used to control and lead the animal, this does not hurt the animal.

DOGS

OBEDIENCE JUDGE'S WORKSHEET

(Guide for Judge's Use ONLY - May be modified, as desired.)

DATE: _____ CLASS: PRE-NOVICE _____ (A or B) DOG NO. _____

TRIAL: _____ BREED: _____
 (Note: If a dog receives a non-qualifying score for any exercise, (NQ) should be recorded in points lost column. Total score need not be given. NQ may be put in Total Score column.)

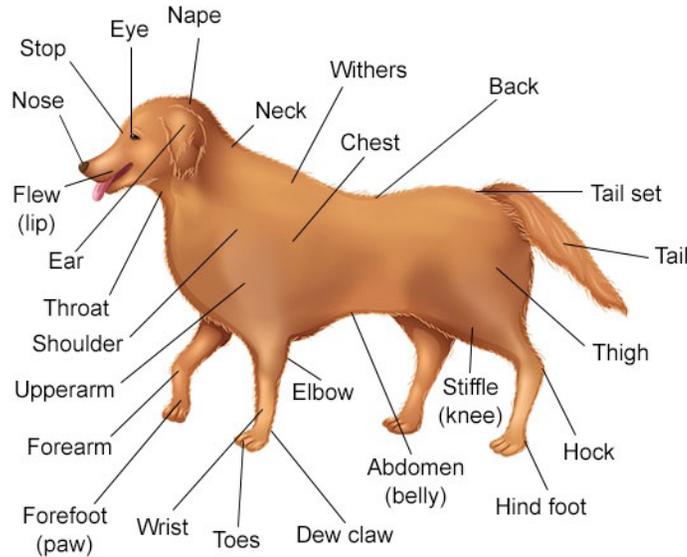
EXERCISE	NON-QUALIFYING (NQ)	QUALIFYING	Max. Points	Points Lost	NET SCORE
HEEL ON LEASH THEN FIGURE 8	Heeling Fig. 8 Unmanageable..... <input type="checkbox"/> Unqualified Heeling..... <input type="checkbox"/> Handler continually Adapts pace to dog..... <input type="checkbox"/> Constant tugging on Leash or guiding..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Heeling Fig. 8 No change of pace Fast..... <input type="checkbox"/> Slow..... <input type="checkbox"/> Improper heel position..... <input type="checkbox"/> Occasional tight leash..... <input type="checkbox"/> Forging..... <input type="checkbox"/> Crowding handler..... <input type="checkbox"/> Lagging..... <input type="checkbox"/> Sniffing..... <input type="checkbox"/> Extra command to heel..... <input type="checkbox"/> Heeling wide..... <input type="checkbox"/> Turns..... <input type="checkbox"/> Abouts..... <input type="checkbox"/> No sits..... <input type="checkbox"/> Poor sits..... <input type="checkbox"/> Brisk pace..... <input type="checkbox"/> Handler error..... <input type="checkbox"/>	40		
			40		
SIT FOR EXAM	Stands or lies down before or during examination..... <input type="checkbox"/> Growls/snaps shows resentment..... <input type="checkbox"/> Moves away before or during examination..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Moving slightly before or during..... <input type="checkbox"/> Moves feet..... <input type="checkbox"/> Moves away after examination..... <input type="checkbox"/> Stands/lies down after exam..... <input type="checkbox"/> Heel position..... <input type="checkbox"/> Extra signal or command..... <input type="checkbox"/> Shyness..... <input type="checkbox"/> Handler error..... <input type="checkbox"/>	40		
SIT STAY	Did not remain in place..... <input type="checkbox"/> Excessive additional commands..... <input type="checkbox"/> Repeated whines or barks..... <input type="checkbox"/> Stands or lies down before handler returns..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Stands or lies down after handler returns to heel position..... <input type="checkbox"/> Minor move before handler returns..... <input type="checkbox"/> Minor whine or bark..... <input type="checkbox"/> Forced into position..... <input type="checkbox"/> Additional Command..... <input type="checkbox"/> Handler error..... <input type="checkbox"/>	40		
RECALL	Didn't come on second command or signal..... <input type="checkbox"/> Anticipated..... <input type="checkbox"/> Extra command or signal to stay..... <input type="checkbox"/> Moved from position..... <input type="checkbox"/> Out of reach..... <input type="checkbox"/> Leaving handler..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Slow response..... <input type="checkbox"/> No sit..... <input type="checkbox"/> Poor sit..... <input type="checkbox"/> Failure to come directly to handler..... <input type="checkbox"/> Failure to come at a brisk trot or gallop..... <input type="checkbox"/> Handler error..... <input type="checkbox"/>	40		
	NQ	MAX SUB-TOTAL	200		
MAXIMUM POINTS	200				
MISC. PENALTY	⇒				
TOTAL NET SCORE			⇒	⇒	

Notes: _____

DOGS



Ideal Dog



What is the judge looking for?

- Response to commands
- Obedience
- Handling

Tools used to enhance & show the animal

GROOMING

- Wash and brush the dog's hair.
- Clean the dog's face and eyes.

Safe Handling Procedures

- Don't startle. Only approach dogs you know.
- Approach animal from front.
- Don't pull on dog's tail or hair.
- Always wash your hands with soap and water after touching dogs.



DAIRY

What is the judge looking for?

Cows

Female animals that have had babies.

The judge bases the judging off of 15% frame, 20% dairy character, 10% body capacity, 15% feet and legs, and 40% udder.

Frame- the judge looks at the overall height of the cow (the taller the better). They want the cow to be wide through the pins and the pins should be lower than the hips.

Dairy Character- the judge looks to see how deep the ribs are. The thighs should be lean and wide apart in the rear.

Body Capacity- Deep, wide chest floor with well-sprung ribs and smooth, blended front shoulder.

Feet and Leg- Smooth walking and cover their tract, rear legs have a slight angle to them.

Udder- Balance and texture, fore udder should blend smoothly with stomach, wide and high rear udder with teat that hang plumb. Teats are cylindrical in shape and have a medium length and diameter. The bottom of the udder should look level from the side view. Quarters should be even in size.

HEIFERS

Female animals that have not had babies.

The judging for heifers is a little different than cows. The general appearance of the heifer is worth 35% of the score, the dairy character is worth 25%, the rear feet and legs are worth 25%, and the size is worth 20%.

General Appearance- The judge looks for style and balance as well as the front end, rump, back, and breed characteristics.

Dairy Character- the judge looks to see how wide the ribs are. The thighs should be lean and wide apart in the rear.

Body Capacity- Deep, wide chest floor with well-sprung ribs and blending front shoulder.

Feet and Leg- Smooth walking and cover their tract, rear legs have a slight angle to them.

Size- Look at overall size of the animal as well as long deep and wide chest floor that blends into the front shoulder.

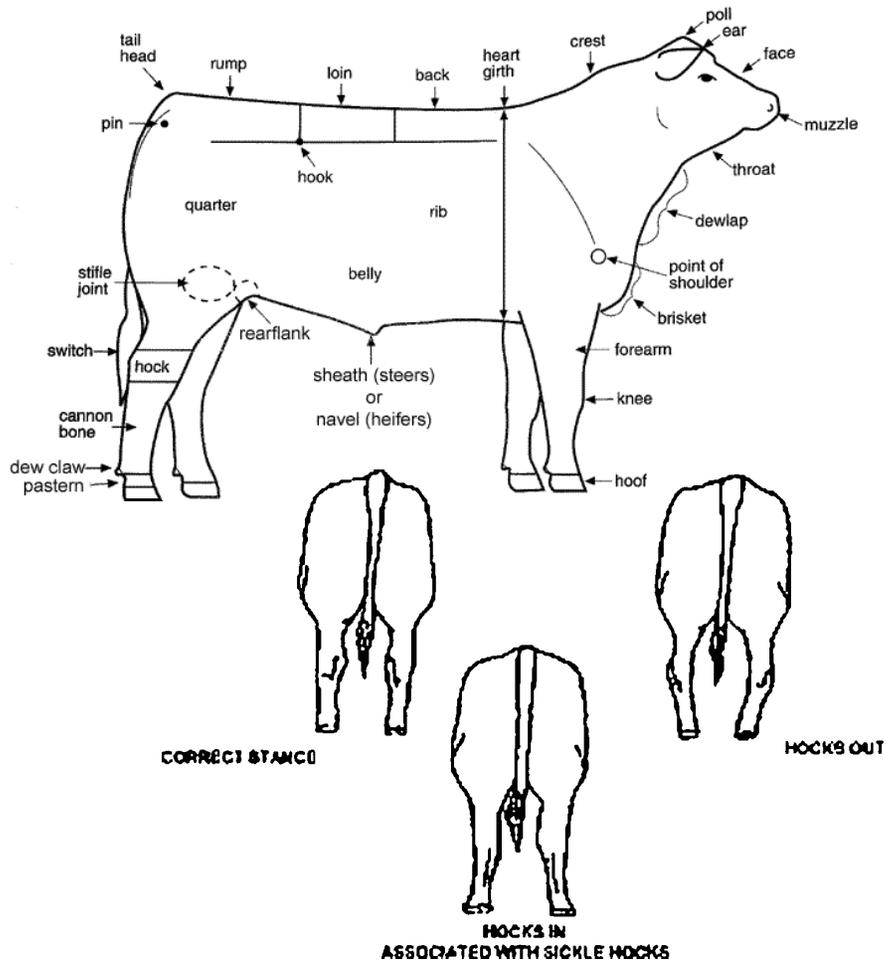
Safe Handling Procedures

- Even though dairy cattle may look super nice they are still bigger than you are! Please be cautious when around cattle.
- Safe animal handling- Be calm and quiet around the cattle. When at a farm do not bother a mother when she is near her young. They are just like humans and want to protect their young.
- Bulls can be dangerous. You should always know where a bull is and never turn your back to a bull.
- Wear hard soled shoes to protect your feet. • Never tie a halter around your arm or wrist.
- Always wash your hands with soap and water after touching cows.

BEEF



Beef Animal



Safe Handling Procedures

- Be calm, cool, collected, and quiet when moving around animal.
- When approaching the animal make sure the animal knows you are there before touching them, approaching them from the front.
- Wear hard soled shoes to protect feet.
- Animals can kick- keep safe distance.
- Never wrap halter around your hand or waist when moving an animal as it can cause you to be dragged if animal is startled.
- Always wash your hands with soap and water after touching cows.



GOATS

Tools used to enhance & show the animal

- While showing a goat people will use a collar and a short rope for leading them around the ring.
- The hair needs to be trimmed so it is all even and then brushed.

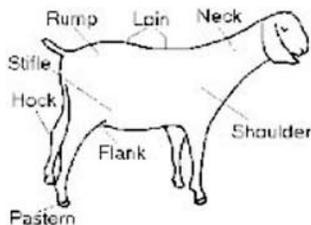
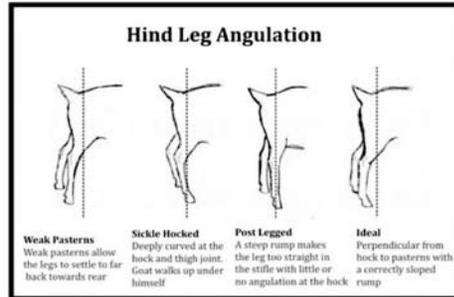
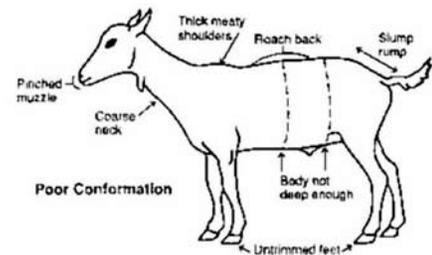
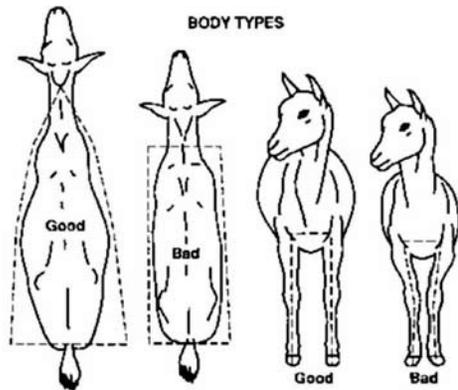
Safe Handling Procedures

- While handling a goat you need to stay calm, stay in their sight of vision so they can see you and stay calm.
- Wear hard soled shoes to protect your feet.
- Always wash your hands with soap and water after touching goats.

GOATS



Ideal Goat



What is the judge looking for?

- Goats that can turn feed into meat are the best and most efficient.
- They need to be heavily muscled in the shoulder, loin, and legs.
- The loin of the goat should be thick, making the back smooth.



BEEF

What is the judge looking for?

HEIFERS

- Breeding heifers are judged on breed characteristics, type, quality, and how the heifer will be as a future cow, meaning after she has babies.
- Market heifers are judged on the same things as a market steer.

PEN OF THREE

- The judge is looking for uniformity, rate of gain, and same color hide.
- The exhibitors responsibility for this project is to feed the cattle.
- If the judge likes the exhibitor's pen, he puts them in the pens inside of the ring. If a group comes in that he likes better he will send the pens already penned back to the barn and pen the new group.
- Awards are given to the top two pens and the top rate of gain.
- Rate of gain is calculated by dividing the amount the animal has gained between the two weigh ins by the number of days in that period. The first weigh in is in December and the second the first day of the fair.

COW CALF

- The judge looks for improvements in the calf. The calf should have better traits than the cow.

MARKET STEERS:

- The judge looks at how straight the topline is, a square rump, straight legs, and a good muscled calf.

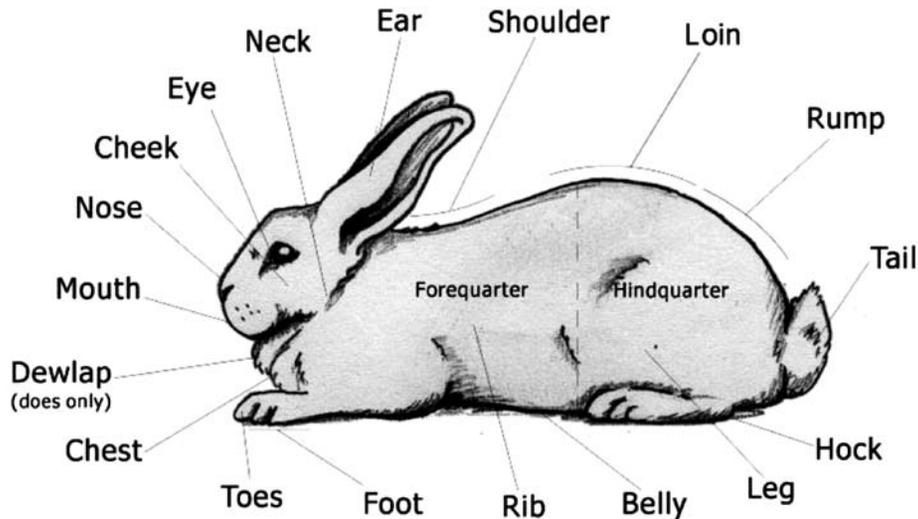
Tools used to enhance & show the animal

- The exhibitors hold the animal's head for the animal to look like it is in a natural and attentive position.
- The purpose of blowing drying an animal is to get the hair dry after you wash it and to blow off any dirt or dust the hair may have collected. Make hair silky and show more girth to ears.
- The purpose of fitting and grooming the animal's hair is to give the animal the best overall structure you possibly can. Exhibitors want to emphasize all of the good points the animal has.
- The halter controls where the exhibitor wants the steer or heifer to go.
- Scotch Comb: After the judge touches the steer or heifer, you comb the hair back up.
- Show stick: The show stick is used for assisting in feet placement, calming the animal, controlling the animal and keeping the top level.
- Sorting stick (Pen of Three): a sorting stick is used during the Pen of Three show to protect exhibitors and control the animals.

RABBIT



Ideal Rabbit.....



..... *What is the judge looking for?*

BODY
Medium length, with a good base.

HINDQUARTERS
Broad, smooth and well filled out.

MIDSECTION
Broad, firm, and meaty.

SHOULDERS
Good depth and width.

HEAD
Should be full and rounded, a curve between the eyes and ears.

EARS
They should be thick and proportionate to their head.

FEET
Bone is to be straight and medium in length.

TOE NAILS
Should be uniform to the color of the rabbits fur.



SWINE

..... *What is the judge looking for?*

- Market hogs must be lean and heavily muscled.
- The judge like hogs that are complete and well balanced in addition to being lean and heavily muscled.
- The most complete hog best combines soundness, length of body, and structural correctness with acceptable leanness and muscle volume.
- The judge tries not to select champions based on one single trait, such as the biggest rumped or the leanest of the show, but a pig that has a collection of positive traits.

..... *Tools used to enhance & show the animal*

- Kids make sure the judge sees the whole pig at the show.
- They clean the pig so everything looks shiny and clean
- The tools used in the show ring are hog bats to guide pig where you want them, brushes to groom hair, and a water sprayer to keep cool while moving.

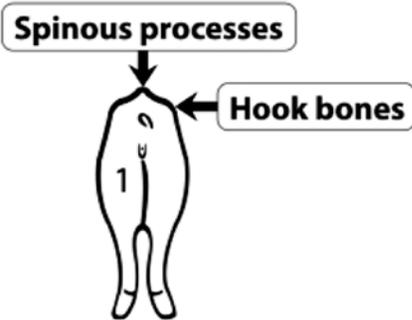
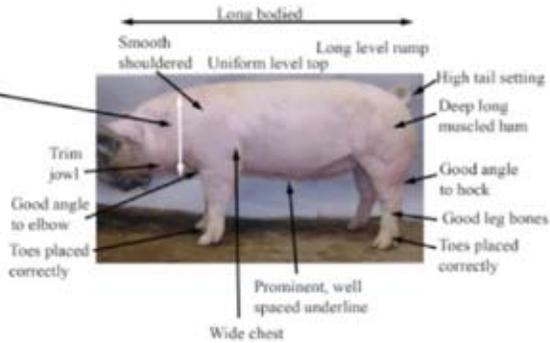
..... *Safe Handling Procedures*

- They should be moved as quickly, quietly, and efficiently as possible.
- Pigs have a range of vision that spans almost 360 degrees, so it is a good idea to have chutes and ramps with solid sidewalls so they will not get distracted.
- Always move pigs in a manageable sized group.
- There are several items to keep in mind to avoid injuries. You should know the characteristics of the pigs hearing and vision, movement, and reaction to stress.
- Don't move quickly or expose the pigs to loud noises, clutter alleyways, or overcrowd chute/pens.
- A sorting board can help avoid injury by staying between farmer and pig.
- Always wash your hands with soap and water after touching pigs.

SWINE



Ideal Hog



1. Emaciated
Landmark bones are prominent even without palpation. Considered unfit to travel.



2. Thin
Bones can be easily felt with slight pressure.



3. Ideal
The pig's bones are barely felt when palpating with firm pressure.



4. Fat
Bones of the pig are undetectable with palpation.



5. Overly Fat
A body score of 5 has the same palpation characteristics as a body score of 4. However, this animal is excessively overweight.



RABBIT

.....Tools used to enhance & show the animal

- Feed them a nutritious pelleted feed. Brush them and rub a wet paper towel over their body to give them a final cleaning before showing.
- The only tools used in the show area is your own hands. Cover the head of the rabbit with your hands to keep them calm because rabbits get nervous easily. To get the rabbit ready you can use a soft, slick brush.

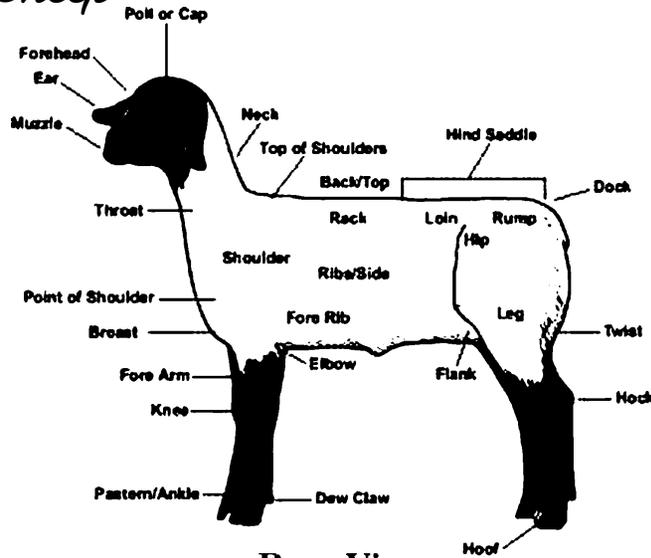
..... Safe Handling Procedures

- Stay calm and pick them up firmly but gently.
- Never grab them by the ears.
- Avoid placing them on slippery surfaces.
- Make sure to place your arm under the rabbit, place its head by your elbow and have their eyes covered so they stay calm.
- Always wash your hands with soap and water after touching rabbits.

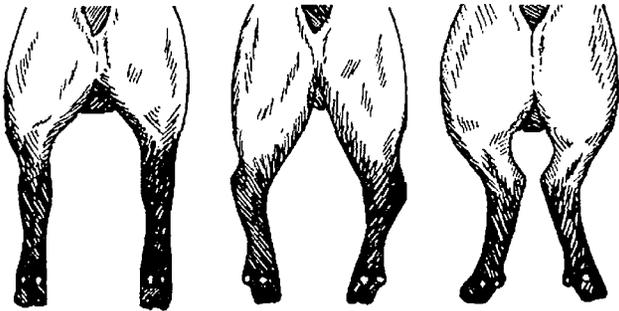
SHEEP



Ideal Sheep



Rear View



What is the judge looking for?

- Flat across the top
- Very long
- Long through the loin. The judge will feel between the hips and ribs. The loin should be smooth and the spine should be deeper inside the loin.
- The exhibitor will put their leg in front of the lamb's chest and push.
- The sheep will push back which helps make the muscle look more pronounced through the rump.
- The rump should be round when he looked at them from behind.

HORSE



What is the judge looking for?

HALTER CLASSES

- Exhibitor leads horse through a pattern

RIDING CLASSES

- Exhibitor rides horse.
- Judged on horse's movement and how they respond to the rider.

SHOWMANSHIP

- Exhibitor is judged on how they handle the horse.

GAMES

- Completion of the game in the fastest time.

Tools used to enhance & show the animal

- Bathe horse prior to show.
- Show Saddle should be clean and typically has decoration.
- Show Bridle should be clean and typically has decoration.
- Leg Wraps
- ShowSheen makes the horse shine, but never apply on the back if saddling!
- Fly Spray keeps the horse from swatting or stomping flies in the ring.
- Combing out tail makes tail attractive.
- Trim hooves and paint to make hooves shiny.

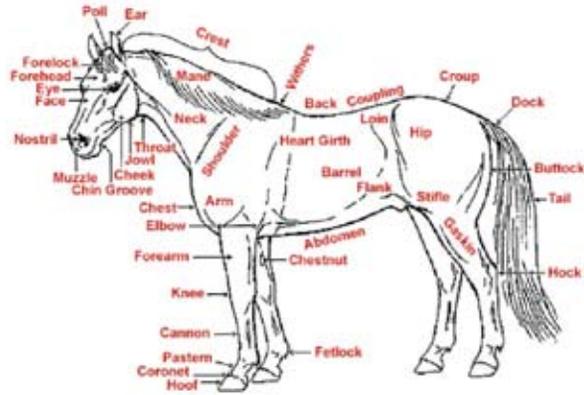
Safe Handling Procedures

- Never approach a horse from the rear
- Use a safe lead rope, wrap in a figure 8 formation to hold in your hand.
- Stay calm and quiet.
- Do not make quick, sudden movements.
- Never wrap lead rope around hand or waist.
- Wear hard soled shoes and helmet to protect head.
- Always wash your hands with soap and water after touching horses.

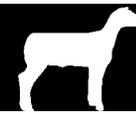
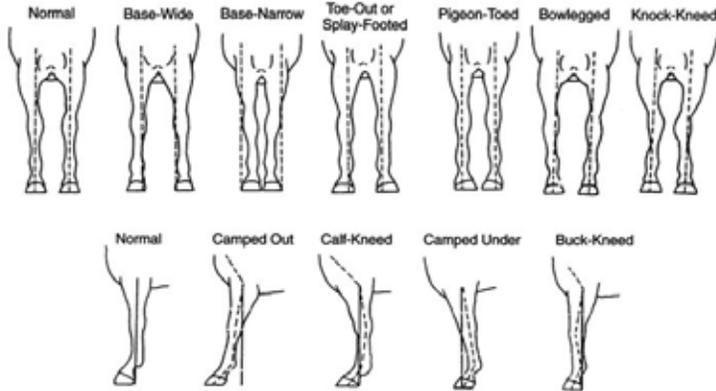
HORSE



Ideal Horse



Conformation Faults of Forelegs



SHEEP

Tools used to enhance & show the animal

- No tools are used in the showing, the exhibitor leads the sheep with their hands, one underneath the head/jaw and one behind the lamb's neck.
- Brush to clean them off before going in the ring
- The kids try to keep the lamb's head up high so it makes them a little longer. The kids will also spread the lamb's back legs back behind their body to slightly stretch them out to make the animal appear longer.
- They want to shear the sheep close to the skin so the judge can see the muscle.

Safe Handling Procedures

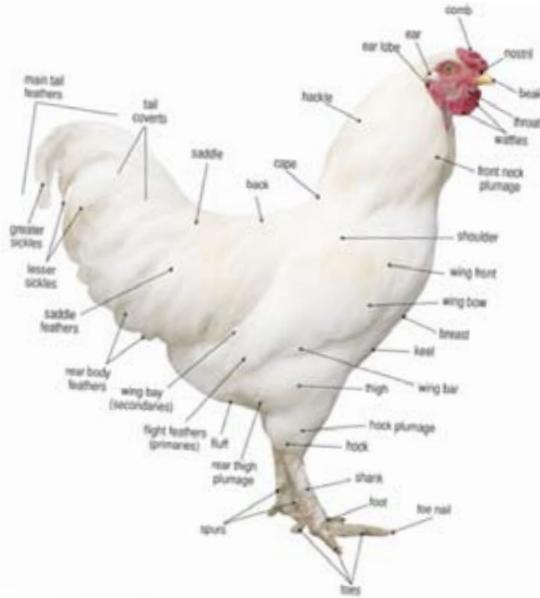
- Approach sheep slow and calm because they can move quickly.
- Be cautious around rams. Never turn your back to a ram.
- A single sheep can be controlled and moved by holding them under their jaw
- Speak in a quiet and calm voice in order to keep sheep calm.
- Always wash your hands with soap and water after touching sheep.

POULTRY



Including chickens, ducks & geese

Ideal Birds



What is the judge looking for?

- True individual breed characteristics

STRUCTURE

- Feather- color, pattern and condition

READINESS FOR MARKET

- Proper condition and size for breed
- Eye color- indicates health
- Sound feet and toes

Tools used to enhance & show the animal

- Exhibitors should wash and dry their chickens
- Exhibitors may use just their hands in the ring.
Before the ring make sure all feathers are in the same direction.
- Trim break and toenails for showing and to help birds with eating and walking.
- American Standard of perfection: describes each breed recognized by American Poultry Association.
- Color controlled mainly by heredity, but can be affected by improper care or environment



POULTRY

Safe Handling Procedures

- Keep the chickens in cages with other familiar chickens.
- When removing from cages, wrap both hands around wings to protect wings from breakage.
- Keep fingers and other body parts out of the cages to prevent injury to yourself and/or the chickens.
- Always wash your hands with soap and water after touching poultry.
- Flock bio security is essential!

AVIAN INFLUENZA AFFECTS DELAWARE COUNTY POULTRY EXHIBITORS

Recently, the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship announced an order to cancel all live bird exhibitions at county fairs, the Iowa State Fair, and other gatherings of birds due to avian influenza. The Department's order begins immediately, is effective through the end of 2015, and also prohibits live birds from being sold at livestock auction markets, swap meets and exotic sales.

Iowa has over 27 million birds and more than 77 farms impacted by H5N2 highly-pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) and the numbers are still growing every day. The purpose of the Department's directive is to minimize the risk of potential further spread of the virus to other poultry. The Center for Disease Control (CDC) and Iowa Department of Public Health consider the risk to the public related to HPAI H5 infections to be very low. No human infections of the virus have ever been detected and there is no food safety risk for consumers.

In Delaware County, poultry is one of our growing project areas for 4-H and FFA members. Amber Reiter, Delaware County Extension Program Director stated "While this is an unfortunate situation for our exhibitors, we are looking for alternative ways for exhibitors to show their projects at the Delaware County Fair. Project areas that exhibitors are considering to demonstrate the goals completed for the poultry project include: Communication events, Food and Nutrition, Photography, Environmental Issues, Animals, Agriculture and Natural Resources and Personal Development. In addition to having additional projects, 4-H members will competing in a photography competition showing their poultry projects along with a showmanship competition. Look for these poultry events in the Kiddie Barn on Tuesday, July 14 starting at 10 am."