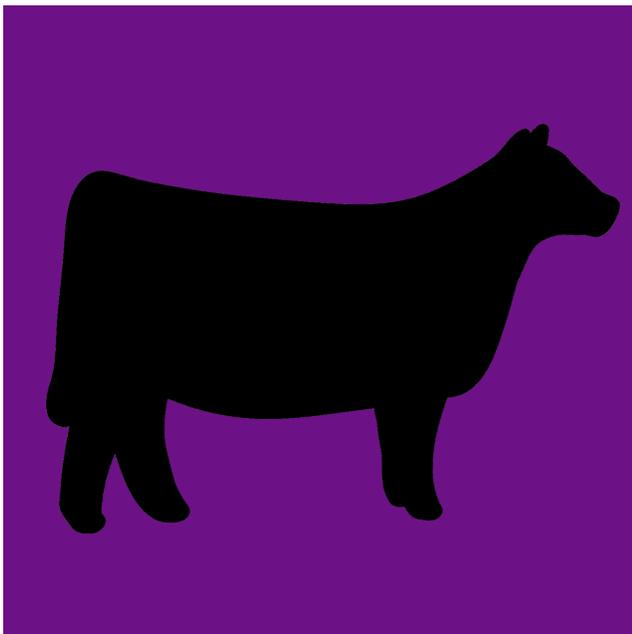
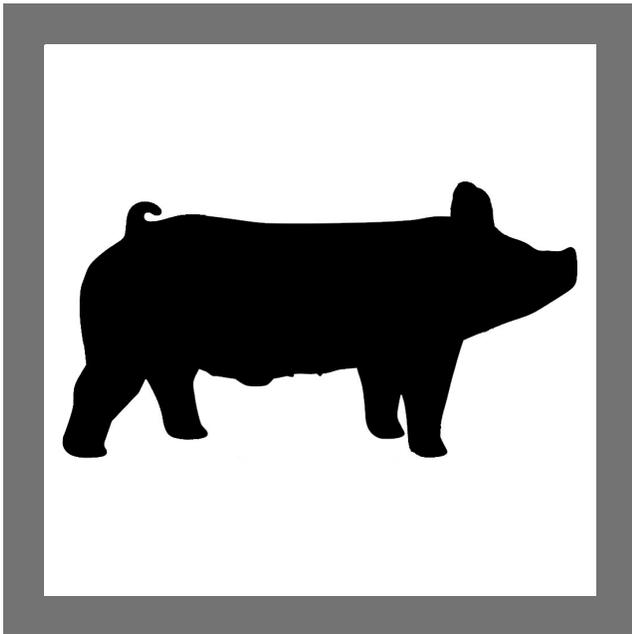


LIVESTOCK SHOWMANSHIP 101



GOAT SHOWMANSHIP

AT HOME

- Let your goat adjust for a few days after arrival before you begin training.
- Spend a lot of time with your goat. It is important for them to develop a relationship with you.
- Begin by walking your goat on a halter, then switch to a chain or chain halter (whatever you will be showing with) after they learn to walk.
- Begin by tying your goat up for 10 minutes with supervision. Slowly build up to longer times.

WALKING

- Be sure to walk on the opposite side of the goat from where the judge is standing.
- When walking, move slow and easy at a constant speed.
- Hold the collar with your right hand. Your left hand should apply gentle but firm pressure to the back of the head.
- If your goat resists walking, place a hand on the goats tail to encourage it to walk.



GOAT

SHOWMANSHIP

SETTING UP

- The goal is to have all four legs squarely under the goat with the back legs slightly wider than the front. This helps the goat look wider in the hind end.
- Always maintain control of your goat with one hand.
- Use the other hand to reach around your goat to set legs when needed.
 - Set rear legs first, then front legs
- When setting legs, pick up and set the foot in one fluid motion.
 - The goat will resist less if you pick it up above the knee/hock.
- Once the goat is set have it stand with its neck at a 90 degree angle and the ears up.

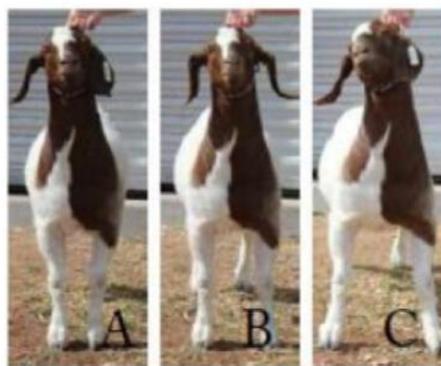
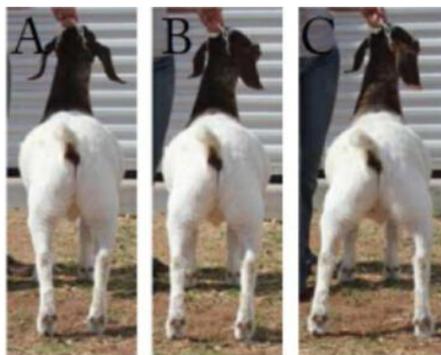
A = Legs Too Close

B = Ideal Placement

C = Legs Too Wide

Rear View: Goats rear is facing the judge.

Profile View: Goats side is facing the judge.



GOAT SHOWMANSHIP

BRACING

Bracing refers to the forward push or drive of the goat against the inner portion of the showman's thigh. This helps make the goat feel firm and trim to the judge when handled.

- Stand in front of the goat.
- Hold the goat securely around the ears.
- Hold the goats nose level.
- Gently push back on the goat with your knee in the goats breast and shoulder area.
- Never pull on the goats neck.
- Keep all four legs on the ground.



GOAT SHOWMANSHIP

IN THE RING

- Be on time for your class.
- When entering the ring, walking, and lining up, leave plenty of space between you and the next exhibitor.
- ALWAYS keep your goat between you and the judge.
- When switching sides of your goat, be sure to move in front of your goat.
- Be alert at all times. Maintain eye contact with the judge.
- Pay attention to the instructions the ring man or judge gives you.
- Be calm and patient with your goat while in the ring.
- Walk into the ring with confidence.
- Have a positive attitude.
- Always shake hands with and congratulate the class winner.
- Listen intently when the judge speaks to you and shake hands with them as you leave.

ATTIRE

4-H ATTIRE

- Clean white shirt with no stains
- Clean, well fitting jeans
- 4-H patch on left shoulder
- Belt
- Tie for boys
- Girls should pull their hair out of their face
- Appropriate shoes (boots, twisted x shoes, ropers, etc)



FFA ATTIRE

- Clean white shirt with no stains
- Clean, well fitting pants
- FFA Jacket (Zipped Up)
- FFA Tie
- Girls should pull their hair out of their face
- Appropriate shoes (boots, twisted x shoes, ropers, etc)

GOAT FITTING

EQUIPMENT

Show Halter or Collar



Goat Trimming Stand



Blower



Blanket/Tube



Clippers

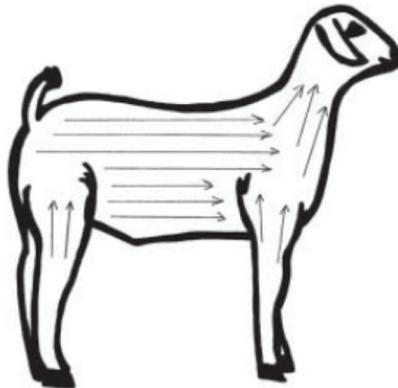


- Degreasing Shampoo
- Conditioning Treatment
 - Light Adhesive
- Brightening Shampoo
- Poly Rope Goat Halter
- Pig Face Brush with Plastic Handle
- Sheep & Goat Conditioning Spray
- Mini Fluffer Comb with Wooden Handle and Plastic Blade
- Self-Cleaning Slicker Brush
- ProSheen Concentrate
- Clip Like a Pro Poster

GOAT FITTING

CLIPPING

- Preparing your goat for the show begins at home.
- Wash your goats legs out at least once a week to encourage hair growth.
- Clipping begins with good washing. Be sure your goats body, ears, legs, etc are all clean before you begin to clip. A clean coat will also help your blades stay sharp longer.
- Clip your goat with Lister Legend Fine Blades 3 - 7 days before the show. This allows hair to grow back without leaving marks from the blade. It also allows hair to grow back enough to hide simple clipping errors.
- When clipping your goat, start at its rear and clip off the hair in long, smooth, and even strokes. Use vertical strokes on the legs and horizontal strokes on the body and flank areas (see the drawing). Clip all of the hair on the body except for the tail. The final grooming step is to use the small animal clippers to remove the hair from around the goat's ears, eyes, and face. Also, use the hand shears or scissors to touch-up any hard to reach places, to blend in areas, or to smooth out any rough spots.



Source: The Wyoming 4-H Meat Goat Manual

- There are many resources out there to help you find the best way to clip your goat. Watch videos, ask friends, ask breeders, etc to find what will work best for you.

SHEEP SHOWMANSHIP

AT HOME

- Let your lamb adjust for a few days after arrival before you begin training.
- Spend a lot of time with your lamb. It is important for them to develop a relationship with you.
- When leading the lamb, a gentle pull should be applied to the rope halter. If the lamb resists, ask an adult or older sibling to apply light pressure to the tail to initiate forward movement. Continue leading your lamb often to prepare it for leading without a halter.
- When using a halter the lead should always come out on the left side of the lamb. The thick part of the halter should be on the bridge of the nose.



WALKING

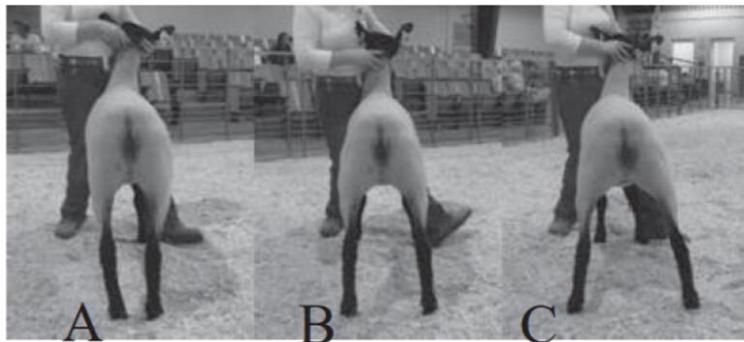
- Be sure to walk on the opposite side of your lamb from where the judge is standing.
- When walking, move slow and easy at a constant speed. Keep your lambs head up.
- Lead your lamb with your left hand under its jaw. Have your right hand stay just behind the head and apply pressure when needed.
- If your lamb resists walking, place a hand on the lambs dock to encourage movement.

SHEEP SHOWMANSHIP

SETTING UP

- The goal is to have all four legs squarely under the lamb.
- Always maintain control of your lamb with one hand.
- Use the other hand to reach around your lamb to set legs when needed.
 - Set rear legs first, then front legs
 - Small competitors may use a leg or foot to help set their lambs feet.
- Bumping the breastplate is also a good way to help them move into place.
- When setting legs, pick up and set the foot in one fluid motion.
 - The lamb will resist less if you pick the leg up above the knee/hock.
- Once the lamb is set have it stand with its neck at a 90 degree angle, nose flat, and the ears up.

A: Feet Too Close
B: Ideal Position
C: Feet Too Wide



D: Too Short
E: Ideal Position
F: Too Stretched



Rear View: Lambs rear is facing the judge.

Profile View: Lambs side is facing the judge.

SHEEP SHOWMANSHIP

BRACING

Bracing refers to the forward push or drive of the lamb against the inner portion of the showman's thigh. This helps make the lamb feel firm and trim to the judge when handled.

- Stand in front of the lamb.
- Hold the lamb securely.
- Place its nose pointing slightly upward.
- Gently push back on the lamb with your knee placed in the lamb's breast and shoulder area.
- Lightly brace your lamb while you are in the show ring.
 - The exception is when you are leading your lamb or the judge comes to look at the front of your animal.
- When the judge comes to handle your lamb, push harder on your lamb to get the hardest brace possible.
- Never pull up on the lamb's neck with your hands. Instead, use your knees to control the animal.
- Keep all four legs on the ground. Picking your animal up off the ground is unacceptable.

- A lamb can be trained to brace by walking it backward while maintaining constant pressure between the lamb's chest and the exhibitor's inner thigh. Be patient with your lamb while teaching it to brace.



SHEEP SHOWMANSHIP

IN THE RING

- Be on time for your class.
 - When entering the ring, walking, and lining up, leave plenty of space between you and the next exhibitor.
 - ALWAYS keep your lamb between you and the judge.
 - When switching sides of your goat, be sure to move in front of your goat.
 - Be alert at all times. Maintain eye contact with the judge.
 - Pay attention to the instructions the ring man or judge gives you.
 - Be calm and patient with your lamb while in the ring.
 - Walk into the ring with confidence.
 - Have a positive attitude.
 - Always shake hands with and congratulate the class winner.
 - Listen intently when the judge speaks to you and shake hands with them as you leave.
-
- Always keep your lamb between you and the judge.
 - As the judge views the front of the lamb, move to the lamb's side and face the judge. Hold the lamb's head erect with ears forward. Be sure to keep the lamb's head high and in line with its body.



SHEEP SHOWMANSHIP

ATTIRE

4-H ATTIRE

- Clean white shirt with no stains
- Clean, well fitting jeans
- 4-H patch on left shoulder
- Belt
- Tie for boys
- Girls should pull their hair out of their face
- Appropriate shoes (boots, twisted x shoes, ropers, etc)

FFA ATTIRE

- Clean white shirt with no stains
- Clean, well fitting pants
- FFA Jacket (Zipped Up)
- FFA Tie
- Girls should pull their hair out of their face
- Appropriate shoes (boots, twisted x shoes, ropers, etc)

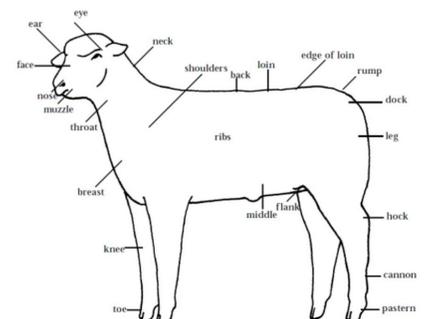
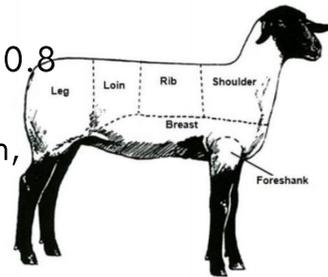


SHEEP SHOWMANSHIP

SHOWMANSHIP QUESTIONS

A judge can ask you a variety of questions in the ring. It is best to be prepared. Always answer in a confident manner. If you do not know the answer to a question, ask the judge to teach you.

- What is the purpose of a scrapies tag? To trace the (bacteria/sickness) scrapies back to the farm where the lamb was bought.
- What is the average daily weight gain of a market lamb? 0.4 - 0.8 lbs.
- Name a few commonly used grains in sheep rations? Oats, corn, barley, wheat, rye and sorghum.
- What is the normal temperature of a sheep? 102.0°F - 103.0°F
- What is the gestation period for a ewe? 5 months
- What are some of the more expensive cuts of a market lamb? Rack, loin, leg
- Where is backfat measured? At the 12th rib over the rib eye muscle.
- Name some meat breeds. Suffolk, Dorset, Southdown, Hampshire
- Name some wool breeds. Merino, Lincoln, Cotswold, Romney
- Name some dual purpose breeds? Dorset, Cheviot, Polypay, Romney, Columbia
- How many parts are there to a sheep stomach? 4: Rumen, Omasum, Abomasum, and Reticulum
- How many teeth does a lamb have? 20 A mature sheep? 32
- What breed is your sheep?
- What is the percent of crude protein in your feed ration?
- What do you feed your sheep?
- How much does your lamb weigh?
- When was your lamb born?
- What is the best feature of your lamb?
- What you would you change about your lamb?
- You should know all the parts of the lamb.
- You should know all the cuts of meat.



SHEEP FITTING

EQUIPMENT

Practice Halter



Trimming Stand



Blower



Blanket/Tube



Clippers

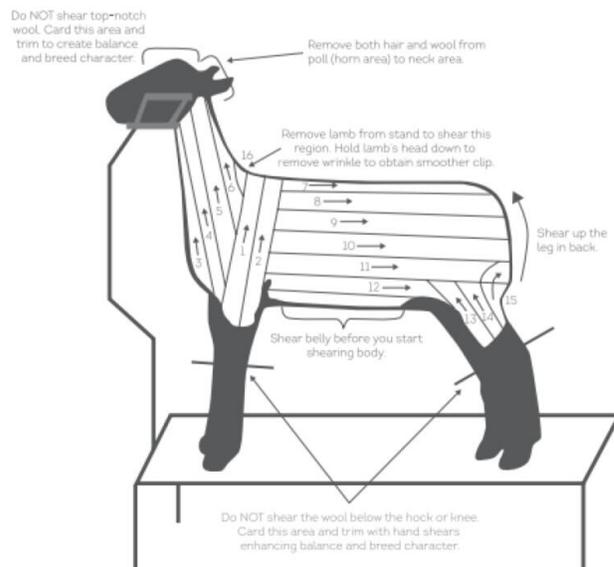


- Brightening Shampoo
- Degreasing Shampoo
- Poly Rope Sheep Halter
- Self-Cleaning Slicker Brush
- Mini Fluffer Comb with Wooden Handle and Plastic Blade
- ProPink by Luster's®
 - ProPolish
 - ProCharge
- Conditioning Cream
- Pig Face Brush with Plastic Handle
 - Leg Pop
- Clip Like a Pro Poster

SHEEP FITTING

CLIPPING

- You will want to shear your lamb once or twice before the show. Lambs that are cool and clean gain weight better and stay healthier.
- Clipping begins with good washing. Be sure your lamb is very clean before you begin to clip. A clean coat will also help your blades stay sharp longer.
- It is important to know the breed of the animal you are shearing. There are some types of lambs that have wool on their head and legs which enhances that animal's breed characteristics. For these areas, use a card and hand shears to clip. This allows for a well fitted lamb that still possesses its important breed characteristics.
- Though slick shearing takes nearly all the wool off of the animal, there is a specific way the shearing should be done. See the diagram that points out the direction of slick shearing strokes.



- For the hard to shear places, it is best to remove the lamb from the shear stand. It is better to always have at least two people to help restrain the animal to avoid any accidents.
- There are many resources out there to help you find the best way to clip your lamb. Watch videos, ask friends, ask breeders, etc to find what will work best for you.

CATTLE SHOWMANSHIP

HALTER BREAKING

- Put the halter on the calf in a pen and let it wear it around. Do not tie it up yet. For safety reasons, it is not suggested to leave the halter on for days at a time. Instead, leave it on during the day and take it off each evening.
- Once it is used to the halter you may begin to tie it up. Avoid tying it very tight. Be sure to use a quick release knot. Remember, we want to keep the calf comfortable.



- Calves love being rubbed so give it a good bath. Scratch and scrub. You can tell when they like it and almost all calves have a sweet spot.
- When you begin leading, it is best to start in a small area and work up to larger places. Most calves won't like walking so you may need someone to follow you to keep it moving. This person can encourage the animal to move by lifting and twisting its tail. Using a breaking halter will help release pressure as they learn to walk.



- Always lead from the left side of your animal.
- Hold your hand 6 to 12 inches from the animal's head on the lead rope.
- Never wrap the lead rope around your hand or fingers.
- Be sure to walk with the calf holding its head up. This helps the calf learn how to walk in the ring.
- Be patient. It takes time for your animal to get used to you and to earn your trust.

CATTLE SHOWMANSHIP

THE SHOW STICK

- A show stick has three main uses:

1. Assisting in placing the feet:

- To move a foot back, push backward on the lead and use the show stick to press (not jab) the soft tissue between the toes in the cleft of the hoof.

- To move a foot forward, pull forward on the lead and use the show stick to apply pressure to the dew claw.

2. Calming and controlling the animal.

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

- While showing, always keep the point of the show stick down for safety and professional appearance.

- Keep the stick in your left hand at about one-third of the way down when walking. This allows its use as an additional control tool if needed.

- If the calf is moving too fast, the show stick can be used to bump their nose to remind them to slow down.

- Be sure to practice at home so you and your calf are comfortable with the show stick in the ring.



THE COMB

- Always carry a scotch comb in your right back pocket or in a comb sheath, with the teeth toward you for safety. Many shows require a plastic toothed comb instead of a metal comb for safety.

- Use the scotch comb to groom the hair that becomes messed up from the judge's handling your calf or from another animal bumping into your calf.

- You can also use the corner of the comb to level the loin.

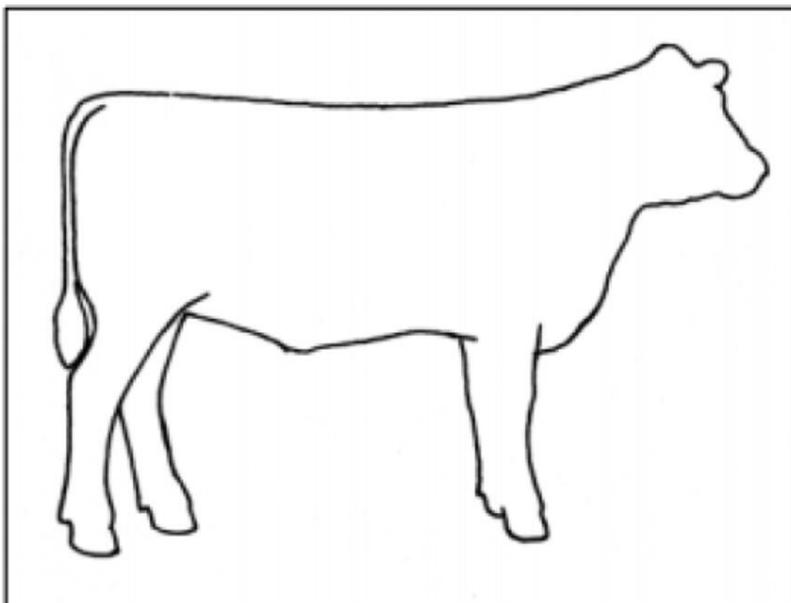


CATTLE

SHOWMANSHIP

SETTING UP IN PROFILE

- When the cattle are lined on the profile (head to tail), stagger the rear feet so your near side foot is slightly in front of the foot closest to the judge. By setting the feet in this manner, you give the judge a perception of depth and thickness. It also makes it easier to correct a top line and rump structure.
- When setting up your calf:
 - Switch the strap from the right hand to your left.
 - Switch the show stick from your left hand to your right hand.
 - Slowly scratch the calf's belly a few times to calm it, then set the feet appropriately.
 - Always set rear legs first, then front.
 - When the steer is set, have it stand with its head and neck high and face your steer while watching the judge and using your show stick to scratch the steer's belly.
- Keep control of your steer by raising his head up high.
- Practice walking your calf into this position at home. It will save you time later.



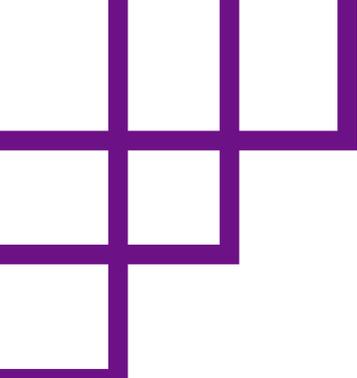
CATTLE

SHOWMANSHIP

SETTING UP IN LINE

- The goal is to have all four legs set squarely with the hind legs slightly wider than the front legs. This will help make the steer look wider from behind.
- When setting up your calf:
 - Switch the strap from the right hand to your left.
 - Switch the show stick from your left hand to your right hand.
 - Slowly scratch the calf's belly a few time to calm it, then set the feet appropriately.
 - Always set rear legs first, then front.
 - When the steer is set, have it stand with its head and neck high and face your steer while watching the judge and using your show stick to scratch the steer's belly.
- Keep control of your steer by raising his head up high.
- It is best to practice having your calf walk into position and stop mostly set. This will save you time getting set up in the ring.
- Remember, you have two tools to help you set feet, the lead and the show stick.

		
<p>Too close The animal appears narrow through the chest floor.</p>	<p>Just right Enhances the animal's natural volume and capacity.</p>	<p>Too wide Appears unnatural and unbalanced</p>
		
<p>Too close The animal appears narrow and the stance detracts from the natural muscling. Also, the feet are not quite square, which enhances the narrowness.</p>	<p>Just right Enhances the animal's natural muscling and base width.</p>	<p>Too wide Appears unnatural and unbalanced</p>



CATTLE SHOWMANSHIP

IN THE RING

- Be on time for your class.
- When entering the ring, walking, and lining up, leave plenty of space between you and the next exhibitor.
- Be alert at all times. Maintain eye contact with the judge.
- Pay attention to the instructions the ring man or judge gives you.
- Be calm and patient with your calf while in the ring.
- Walk into the ring with confidence.
- Have a positive attitude.
- Always shake hands with and congratulate the class winner.
- Listen intently when the judge speaks to you and shake hands with them as you leave.
- Keep your animal between you and the judge however, do not switch sides as the judge moves around. Instead, step off to the side. This gives the judge a clear view of your animal while you still maintain control.

- Walk on the left side of the steer, even if the judge is on your left side.
- Walk slowly and smoothly, keeping a nice, constant speed.
- If the calf resists walking, gently tug on the halter without getting in front of your animal or letting its head lower. A ring steward or the exhibitor behind you can twist your steer's tail.
- If the exhibitor's calf in front of you is struggling to walk, help them along, do not pass them.
- Always line your calf's head up with the first calf's head in the line when standing at rear view in line.
- On profile, stay in a straight line. This will ensure that you do not block the view of another calf from the judge.
- To turn your animal push it away from you, never pull it toward you.

CATTLE SHOWMANSHIP

ATTIRE

4-H ATTIRE

- Clean white shirt with no stains
- Clean, well fitting jeans
- 4-H patch on left shoulder
- Belt
- Tie for boys
- Girls should pull their hair out of their face
- Boots



FFA ATTIRE

- Clean white shirt with no stains
- Clean, well fitting pants
- FFA Jacket (Zipped Up)
- FFA Tie
- Girls should pull their hair out of their face
- Boots



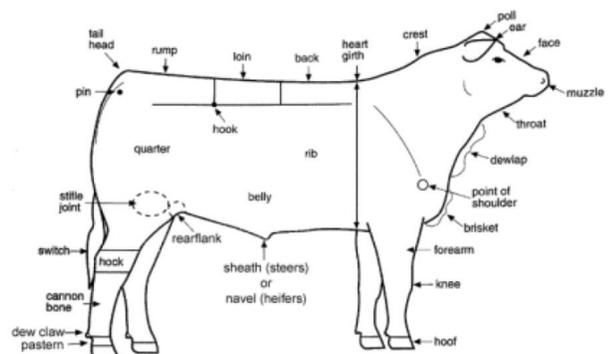
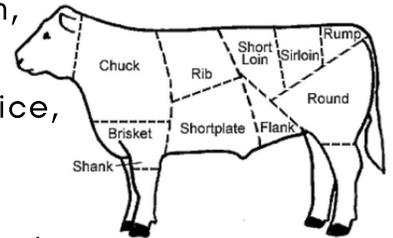
CATTLE

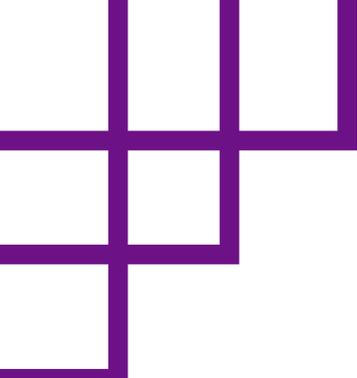
SHOWMANSHIP

SHOWMANSHIP QUESTIONS

A judge can ask you a variety of questions in the ring. It is best to be prepared. Always answer in a confident manner. If you do not know the answer to a question, ask the judge to teach you.

- What are three examples of feed ingredients used as a protein source in a ration? Cottonseed meal, soybean meal, distillers grain brewers grain, corn gluten meal
- What is the normal temperature of a cow? 101.0°F
- What is the gestation period of a cow? 285 days (9 months, 7 days)
- How many chambers does a cows stomach have? 4: Rumen, Omasum, Abomasum, and Reticulum
- What are the grades for young market cattle? Prime, choice, select, standard, utility
- What does BCS stand for? Body Condition Score.
- What are some common beef cattle breeds? Angus, Hereford, Main Anjou, Charolaise, Simmental
- What would you change about your calf?
- What do you like about your calf?
- How much does your calf weigh?
- When was your calf born?
- Who is the sire of your calf?
- = What do you feed your calf?
- = How much do you feed your calf each day?
- = What percent of protein is in your feed?
- What percentage of its body weight does your calf eat per day?
- What breed is your calf? (Especially in breeding)
- You should know all the parts of your calf.
- You should know all the main cuts of meat.





CATTLE FITTING

WASHING

Washing your calf regularly is an important part of the fitting process. Washing your calf helps your calf keep its hair and it helps train the hair to grow the direction you want for easiest clipping on fitting day.

For best results with hairy cattle, wash with soap 1-2 times a week and rinse with water every day or as often as possible. Condition regularly.

1. Blow your calf out before you wash it. This will greatly speed up the washing process.
2. If rinsing only skip step 3.
3. When washing, use a foamer for shampoo. It will greatly speed up your washing process. When using a foamer do not wet the calf before applying soap.
 - If you do not have a foamer, wet your calf then apply and scrub in the soap by hand/with a soft brush.
4. Rinse your calf from the top down and from either front to back or back to front. This will make sure you get rid of all the soap. If not it may irritate your calf's skin.
 - If you have a plastic scotch comb, flip it over and use the back side as a squeegee to help remove excess water.
5. Comb the hair up and forward on a slight diagonal.
6. If you have a blower use it now. If not, let your calf air dry.
 - This always feels like the longest step so be prepared. Be sure to get all the water out. Point your blower nozzle 45 degrees and keep it close to their skin. Always blow the hair forward and up slightly.
 - Never point the blower nozzle at the ground. This will kick up dust and dirt and you will have to start all over.
7. Once the calf is dry apply a conditioning spray. Set your blower to a low setting and hold the nozzle about two feet away from the calf. The goal is to blow the spray into the roots, not to blow it out of the calf.

CATTLE FITTING

WASHING SUPPLIES

There are many products and supplies that can be used when washing and blowing out your calf. Below is a list of some ideas.

Soap:

- Dawn soap will keep your calf from drying out and does not leave an oily residue.
- Many livestock stores will carry a mild shampoo. If using a foamer, be sure to get a foaming shampoo.
- If your calf is suffering from dandruff, treat it with a dandruff shampoo.
- A whitening shampoo is extremely important, especially to prep those white spots on show day.
- It is also important to have a good degreasing shampoo/ashesive remover after fitting at the show.



Conditioners:

- Revive
- ProCharge
- ProPink
- Hide Lotion



Blowers and Brushes:

- A blower is a great tool to invest in.
- A scotch comb can be used to help train hair and as a squeegee.
- A roto brush can be used with a drill to really scrub the legs of the calf. This is great when working in whitening shampoo on show day.
- A smart scrub brush can be used to help work the soap into the hair and train hair in the right direction.
- A wide range brush is great for working the whole body.



CATTLE FITTING

FITTING SUPPLIES

There are many products and supplies that can be used when fitting your cattle for show day. These are some examples.

Adhesives and Oils:

- Adhesives come in firm, strong, medium and light. Familiarize yourselves with these adhesives before the show.
- If your calf has white spots it is a good idea to have white paint/powder.
- Paint (color of your calf).
- Sheen/Oils can be used to give your calf a pop on show day. These include:
 - Flare: For adding dimension and shine.
 - Shock: For making hair pop.
 - Oil Sheen: Conditions and adds shine to hair.
 - ProPink: Adds Shine to hair



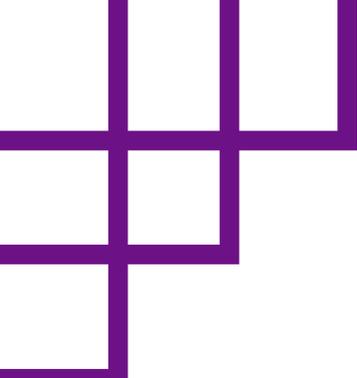
Clippers:

- Andis: Made for clipping the body (legs, top line, tailhead, neck, brisket, over the ribs, under stomach, etc.)
- Oster Clippers: For clipping the face or anywhere you prefer to tighten down.
- There are a variety of blade options. Always start with a more forgiving blade. It is a lot easier to take hair off after than to try to add hair back.

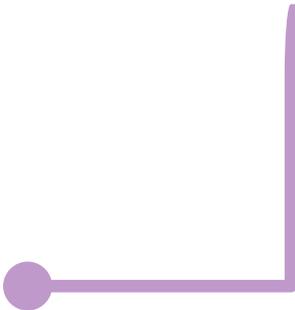


A Show stand is an important piece of equipment used to help hold your calf in place while you clip and blow them out.





CATTLE FITTING



CLIPPING



There are many ways to clip. Don't be afraid to ask questions and get help from more experienced fitters. Just like anything else, practice makes perfect.

Head:

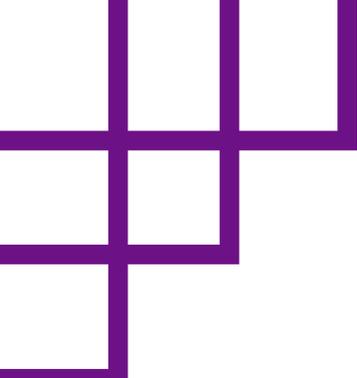
- Clip the head close to the skin. You may leave the hair on the poll to give it more prominence and to give the head a longer appearance.
- Do not clip the hair in the ears.
- Blend the hair line where the neck and head join.

Neck, Chest, and Shoulder:

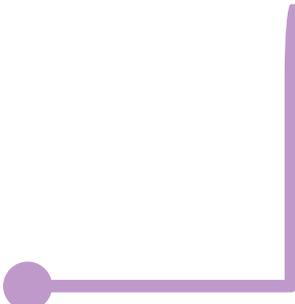
- Next clip the throat and brisket area.
- Blend the hair lines and block the neck and crest down as close as possible to make the front end appear trimmer.
- Hair should be trimmed very short in the point of shoulder to reduce prominence.
- The hair is left behind the shoulder to ensure proper blending of the shoulder joint.
- Hair is left long under the shoulder point and used to blend in a prominent shoulder.

Body:

- Rearflank - Use this as a guide for beginning the bellyline. This can be used to create an illusion of more volume or less volume. By lowering the line from the standard clip and leaving long hair from the navel area back, a look of greater volume is achieved.
- Point of elbow - Use this as a guide for ending the bellyline.
- Clip off hair that is extra long throughout the body to create an even appearance.



CATTLE FITTING



CLIPPING

Topline:

- The topline should be flat and blend into the barrel of the body.
- It should also blend into the tail head and rump, creating a square appearance.
- Block the top line to appear level from the side and rounded and uniformly turned when viewed from the rear. Keep in mind that fat is flat and square, and desirable muscle is smooth and rounded.

Tail and Tailhead:

- The tailhead is used to enhance the visual effect of a level hip. It can add body length or thickness by the way it is clipped.
- The tail should be clipped upward from a point toward the bottom of the twist to 4 or 5 inches below the tailhead, blending at both ends of the clipped portion. Clip so that the side view of the tail is a straight line. Also, most fitters “bob” the tail about 1 inch below the bottom of the tail bone. Clip both sides and the bottom of the sheath to make the steer look trimmer around the middle.

Legs:

- On steers, you want front legs to look bigger to appear as stout as possible. You want a slope to its front knee and shoulder so it doesn't look straight fronted.
- Specifically with steers, use the hair to stouten and straighten its back legs while still putting some set into them. If a calf is especially hairy, clip its legs to look proportional to the rest of the calf's body.
- The hair on the inside and outside of the cannon bone is pulled slightly forward to help add hair length to the front of the leg.



HOG SHOWMANSHIP



AT HOME



- Allow your hog to become familiar with you.
 - Hogs love to be scratched. Find their sweet spot.
 - Many people feed cookies or treats out of their hand.
- While feeding your pig pet them, brush their hair, and just get them used to being touched. This will make it easier in the future when giving vaccinations, clipping and grooming, and in the show ring.
- Keep your pig healthy (no external, internal parasites)
- Keep pig in a clean place with bedding (shavings)
- Wash pig at home using mild soap and rinse. Be sure to use a good hide lotion or conditioner. Pigs hides are very sensitive.

WALKING



- Train your pig to be a show pig: walk daily. Begin slowly and build up to longer walks. This will help build their endurance without stressing them. Begin by using a whip. Gently tap the animal near the neck to turn them in the direction you wish for them to go.
- One of the most important things to remember is to never let your hog root. If they are allowed to root, they will do so every time and will not drive correctly in the show ring; instead, they will try to root through the shavings or chips. Teaching them to keep their head up from the beginning is a key to being successful in the show ring. This can be done by tapping under your hogs head with your pig whip.
- Be sure to hose or spray your hog off to cool down after walks. This is important so your hog does not become over heated.



HOG SHOWMANSHIP



IN THE RING



- Be on time for your class.
 - When entering the ring and maneuvering within it, leave plenty of space between you and the next exhibitor.
 - ALWAYS keep your hog between you and the judge. Think of it like a ham sandwich. You and the judge are the bread, and your hog is the ham.
 - When switching sides of your hog, never step over it.
 - Be alert at all times. Maintain eye contact with the judge.
 - Pay attention to the instructions the ring man or judge gives you.
 - Be calm and patient with your hog while in the ring.
 - Walk into the ring with confidence.
 - Have a positive attitude.
 - Always shake hands with and congratulate the class winner.
 - Listen intently when the judge speaks to you and shake hands with them as you leave.
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- Keep your hog out of the corner.
 - Keep hog moving 10-15 feet away from the judge
 - Show from the hip of the pig. Do not walk behind the pig and look like you are following
 - Find the judges window of view, anticipate judge's moves, and stay within that window.
 - Walk with a slow but purposeful pace.
 - Be sure to give the judge different views. (Hind, front, side, etc.)
 - Don't over use your whip.

HOG SHOWMANSHIP

PENNING YOUR HOG

- When asked to pen your pig, drive the pig straight to the pen.
 - Open the pen gate and drive the pig in.
 - Use the way the gate opens to help get the pig in the pen.
 - If pig gets away, latch pen gate and try again.
 - In the pen, brush pig, show side view of pig, crouch behind and be attentive.
- Have a parent or friend bring you a spray bottle to cool down your pig.
- Clean off pig's snout before going out of pen.
 - Always latch gate when called back to the ring.

ATTIRE

4-H ATTIRE

- Clean white shirt with no stains
- Clean, well fitting jeans
- 4-H patch on left shoulder
- Belt
- Tie for boys
- Girls should pull their hair out of their face
- Appropriate shoes (boots, twisted x shoes, ropers, etc)
- Brush to keep in pocket to clean off hog in the ring



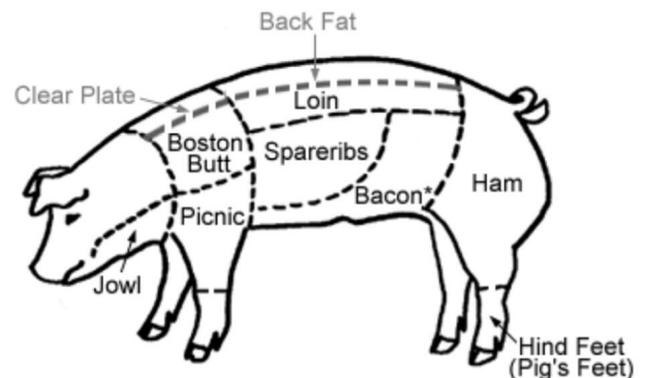
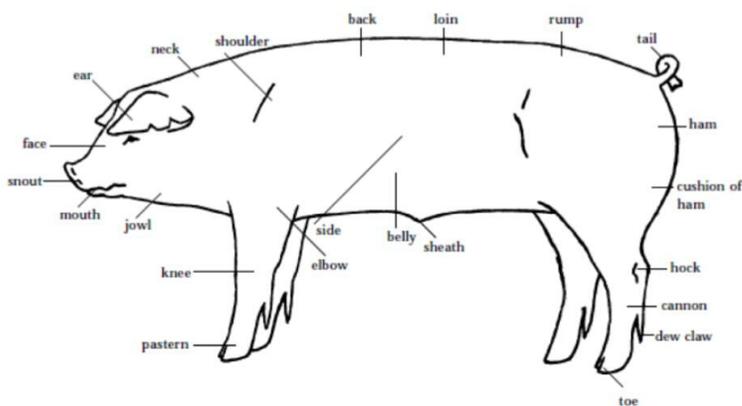
FFA ATTIRE

- Clean white shirt with no stains
- Clean, well fitting pants
- FFA Jacket (Zipped Up)
- FFA Tie
- Girls should pull their hair out of their face
- Appropriate shoes (boots, twisted x shoes, ropers, etc)
- Brush to keep in pocket to clean off hog in the ring

HOG SHOWMANSHIP

SHOWMANSHIP QUESTIONS

- What is the normal temperature of a hog? 101.5°F - 102.5°F
- What is the gestation length for a hog? 3 months, 3 weeks, 3 days.
- True or False: Compared to 50 years ago, pigs today are leaner. True
- What are some common hog breeds? Hampshire, Yorkshire, Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc
- Which ear is used for litter mark? Right Ear
- Which ear is used for notches to indicate individual pig number in the litter? Left ear
- Where does bacon come from? The belly
- What breed is your pig?
- How much does your pig weigh?
- When was your hog born?
- What litter number was your pig?
- What number in the litter was your pig?
- What percent protein do you feed your hog?
- What would you change about your hog?
- What do you like most about your hog?
- Is your hog a gilt or a barrow?
- You should know all the part of a pig.
- You should know the main cuts of meat on a pig.





HOG FITTING

CLIPPING

- Wash your hog thoroughly before and after you clip your hog.
 - Body clipping the hog should be done 4 to 5 weeks before the fair. The final trimming or touch-up should be done just before you leave for the show.
 - Make sure the clipper blades are sharp.
 - Oil the clippers often for maximum performance.
 - Clip against the grain of the hair.
- Overall, be sure to clip the ears, tail, and underline of the hog.
- **Check the rules and choose the right guard:** It's important to clip the body of your pig evenly and at the proper length. Some shows have rules about hair length, so always check your show rules before clipping your pig. Once you know the rules you'll need to select the right length of guard and the appropriate clipper blade. It is suggested to use a number 10 clipping blade and either a 1A or 2 Oster Red Speed O Guard to clip the body of your pig.
 - **Keep the guard flat and clip against the hair:** When clipping the body, your goal should be a smooth and even hair coat. Keep the guard flat to the surface of the pig's body and clip directly against the hair. Start at the rear of the pig and work your way forward one pass at a time, to be sure you don't miss any spots. Since the head and body might be clipped at different lengths, we also need to blend the neck area from the shoulder to the head to balance your clipping job.
 - **Blend the neck:** Blending the neck starts at the front side of the shoulder, using the same guards you clipped the body with. Then as you move forward towards the head, continue to go down one guard size at a time till you reach the head. Remember it may take more than one pass per guard; the goal is to end up with the same guard or length you used on the head when you reached the backside of the jaw.