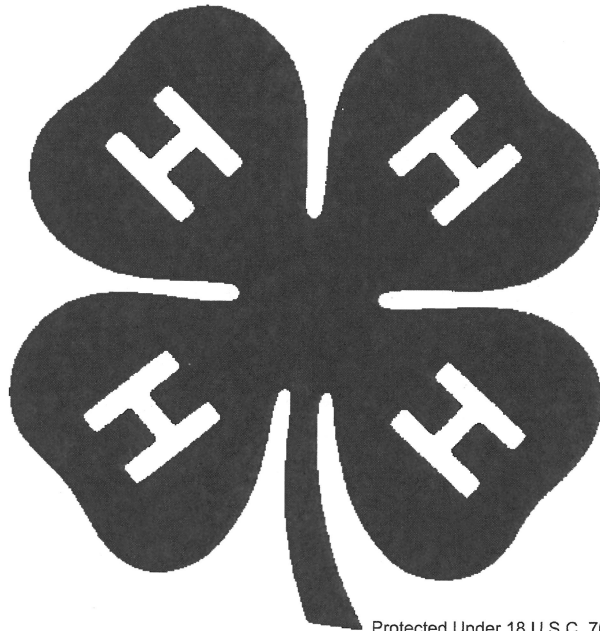


GLENN COUNTY 4-H

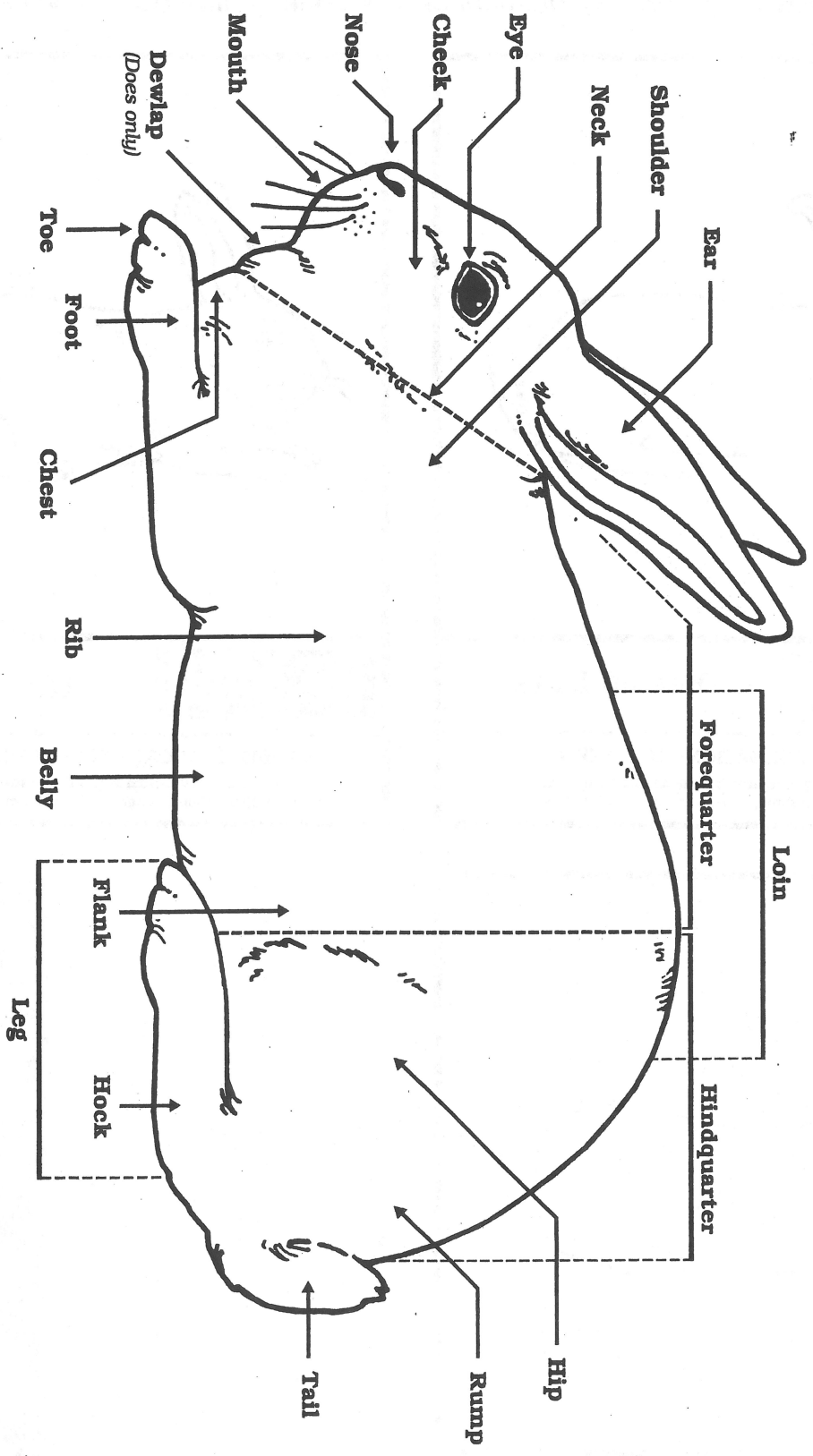
**LIVESTOCK
JUDGING DAY**



Protected Under 18 U.S.C. 707

Use this poster in conjunction with Anatomy - Match the names to the correct parts of the rabbit situation/task statement and/or Parts of a Rabbit identification tags.

Parts of a Rabbit

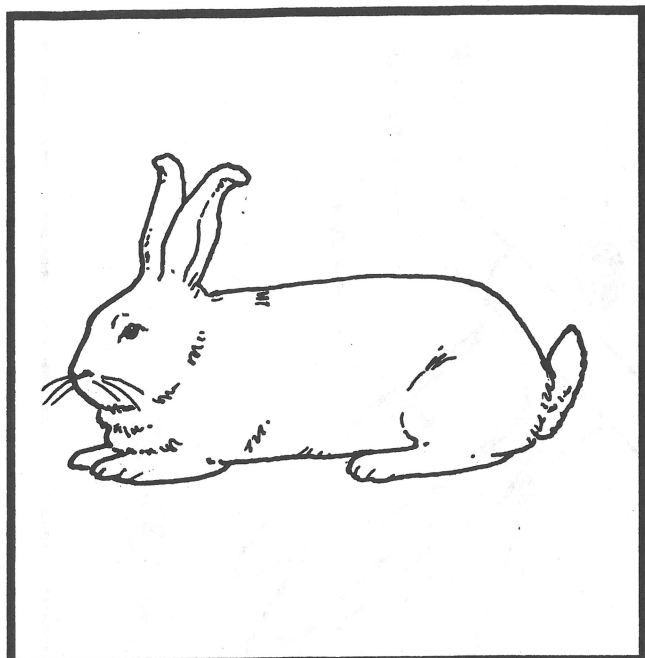


RABBIT
LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

Exploratory Learning: Educational Program
 This component adapted from materials found in *Raising Rabbits I*
 © The Ohio State University, 1985 - Ohio State University Extension 4-H Youth Development.
 Graphic property of Curriculum Materials Service.

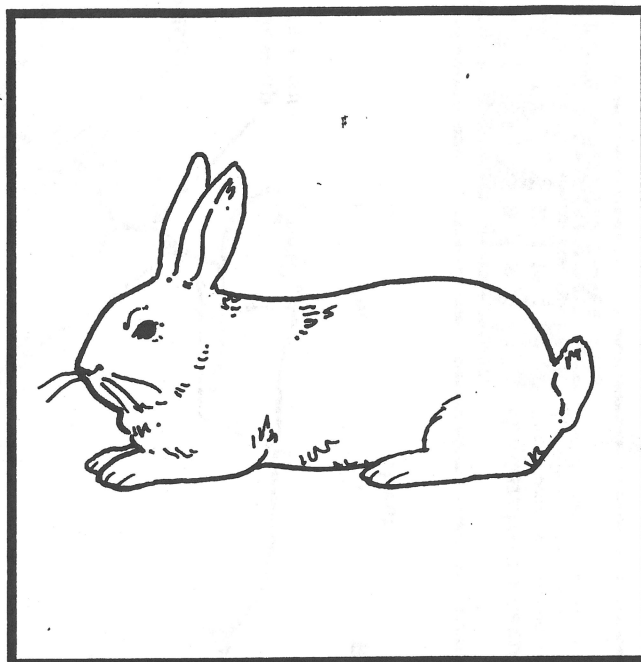
Product distribution through the Curriculum Materials Service

Use these copy cards in conjunction with **Conformation - Match the conformation description to the correct diagram situation/task statement and/or Conformation (Tails/Ears) identification tags.**



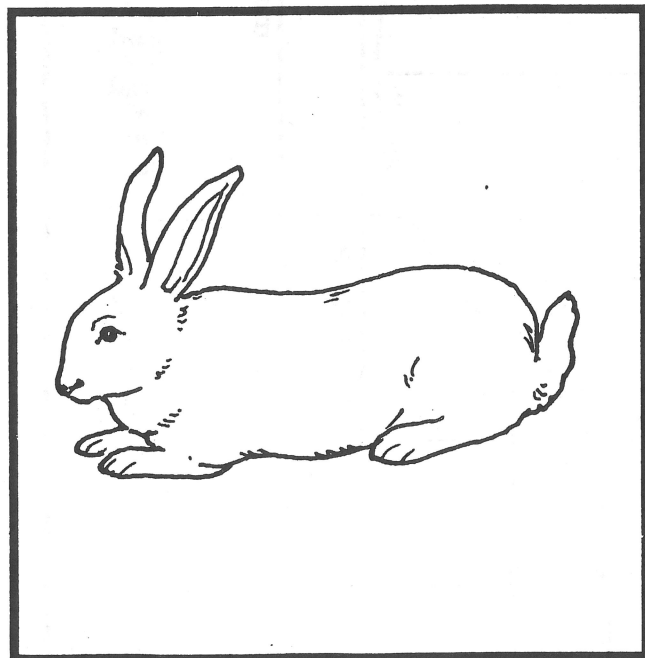
Belled Ears

RABBIT CONFORMATION- TAILS & EARS
Exploratory Learning: Education Program
Product distribution through the Curriculum Materials Service



Ideal Ears

RABBIT CONFORMATION- TAILS & EARS
Exploratory Learning: Education Program
Product distribution through the Curriculum Materials Service

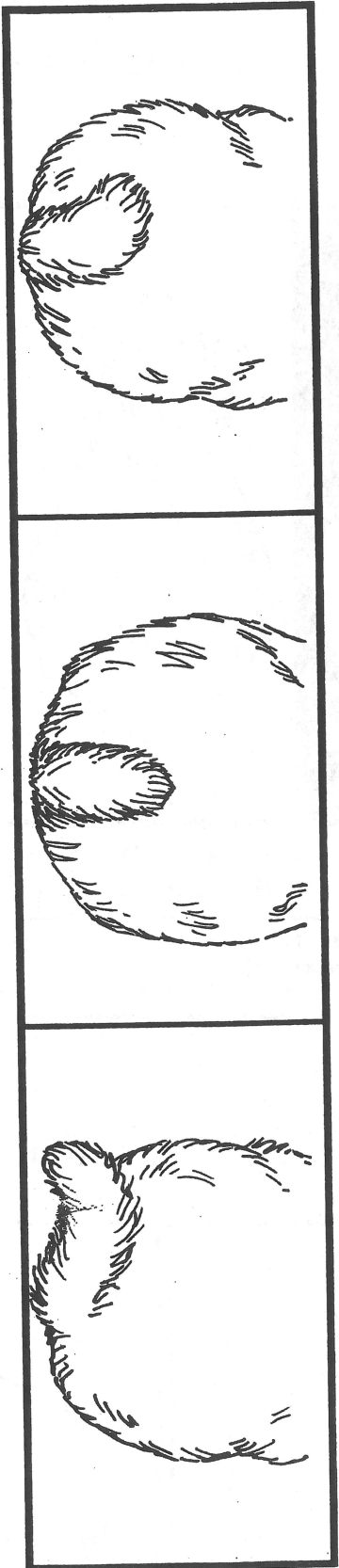


Open-Carried Ears

RABBIT CONFORMATION- TAILS & EARS
Exploratory Learning: Education Program
Product distribution through the Curriculum Materials Service



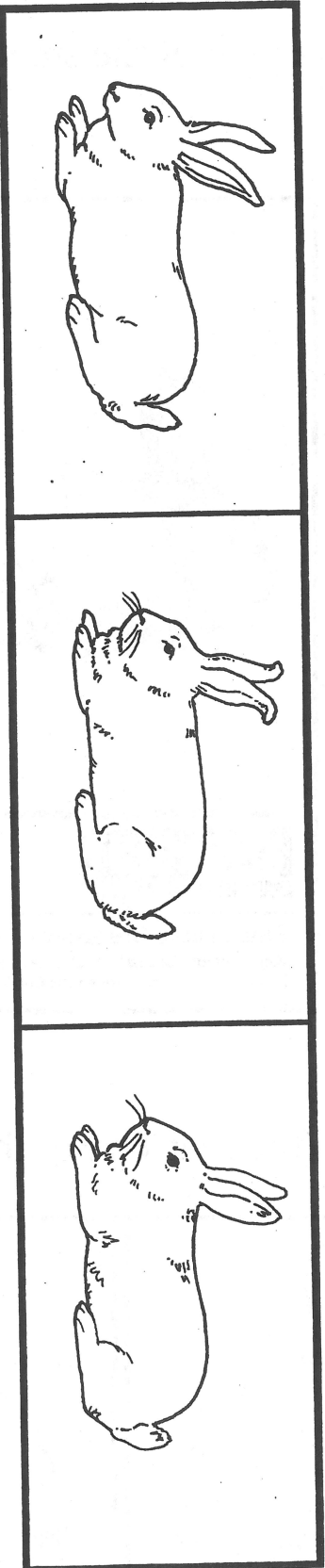
Rabbit Conformation (Tails /Ears)



Side-Carried Tail

Ideal Tail

Screw Tail



Open-Carried Ears

Belled Ears

Ideal Ears

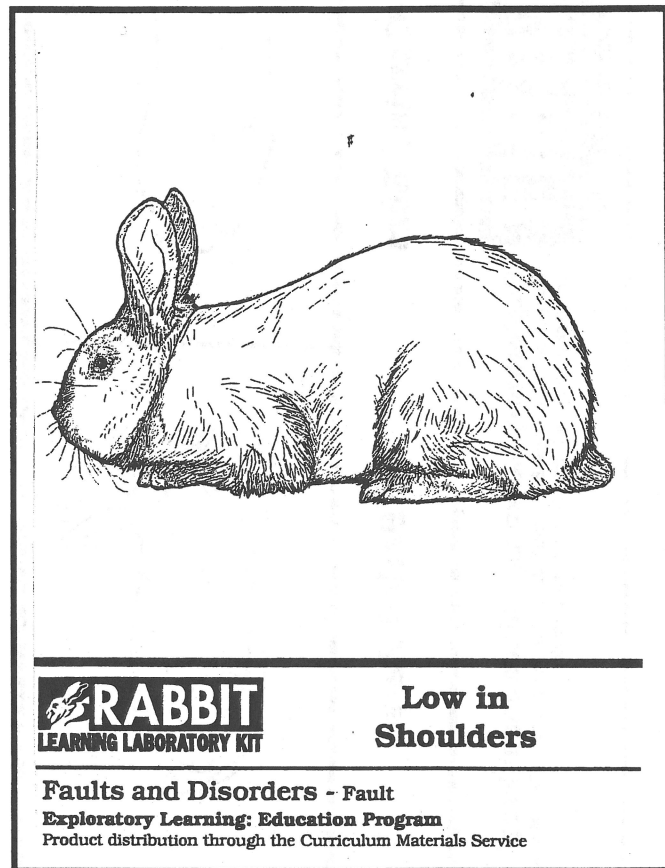
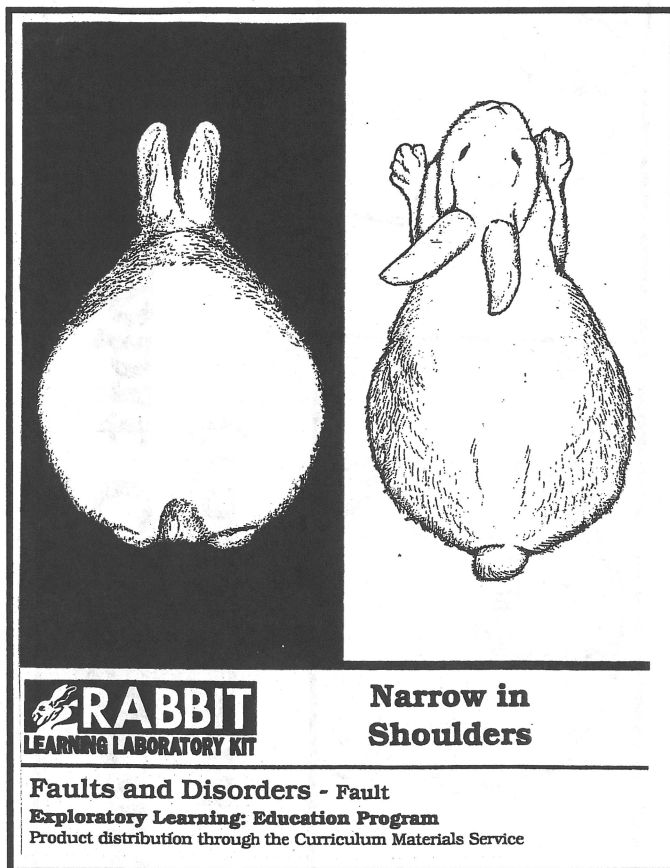


Exploratory Learning: Educational Program
This component adapted from materials used by Judy Conrad, Extension Agent, Ohio State University Extension - Pickaway County.
Graphics property of Curriculum Materials Service.

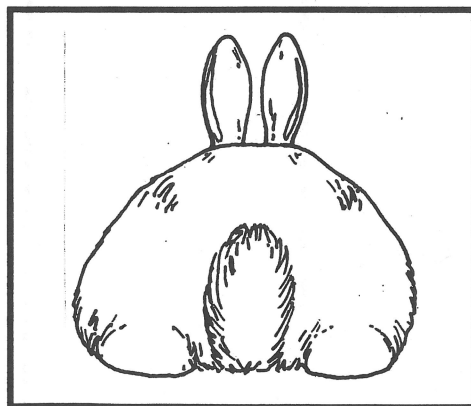
Product distribution through the Curriculum Materials Service

Use this poster in conjunction with Conformation - Match the conformation description to the correct diagram situation/task statement and/or Conformation (Tails/Ears) identification tags.

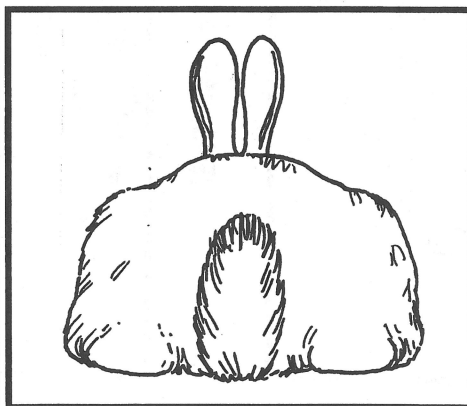
The rise of the body should start at the shoulders and should be smooth. Low shoulders and/or narrow shoulders disrupt the smoothness of the body.



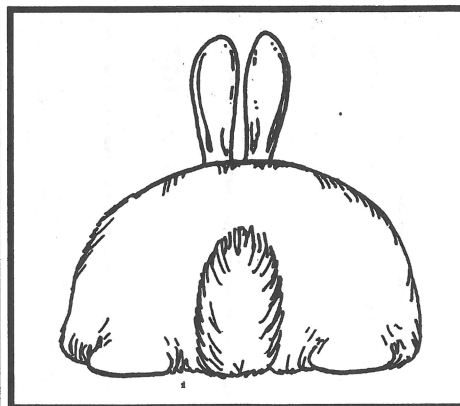
Below are pictures of the hips (the rear-end of the rabbit).



Ideal Hips



Rough Hips

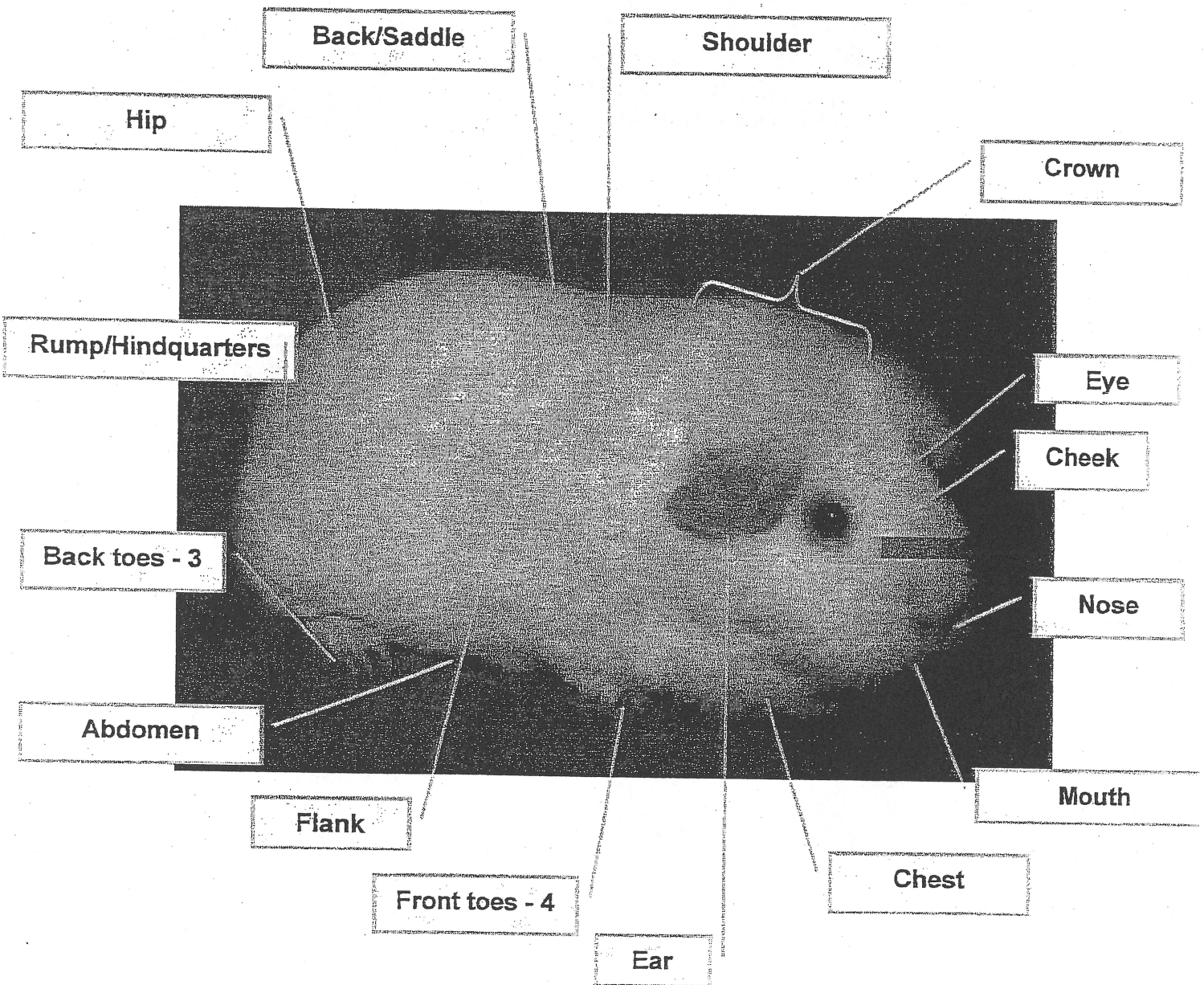


Not Enough Rise

Nose
Mouth
Eye
Crown
Cheek

Shoulder
Back/Saddle
Abdomen
Rump/Hindquarters
Chest

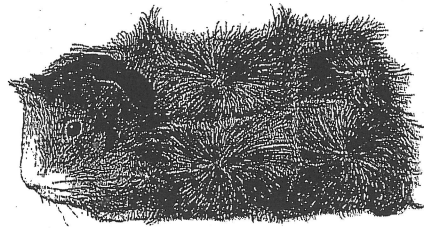
Front toes (how many?)
Back toes (how many?)
Ear
Hip
Side of Cavy (Flank)



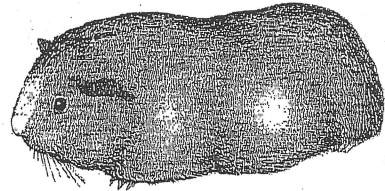
THE CAVY

CAVY

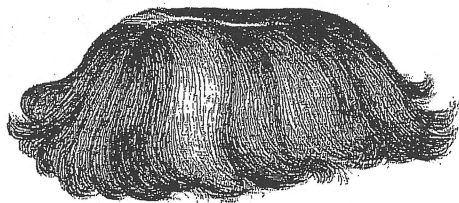
(Guinea Pig) Breeds



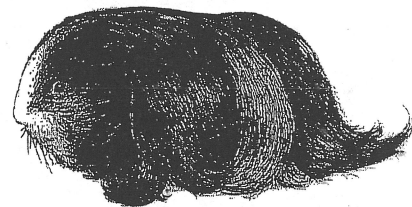
Abyssinian



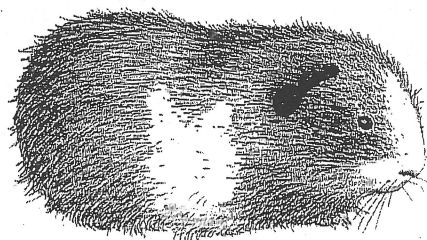
American



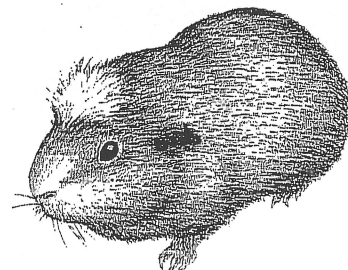
Peruvian



Silkie



Teddy



White Crested

The Cavy

GENERAL DISQUALIFICATIONS FROM COMPETITION,

ALL BREEDS

Animals Disqualified from Competition are ineligible for registration. Those Disqualifications from Competition that are judgmental in nature are indicated by an (*), and are not subject to protest. Under all disqualifying causes, the specimen shall have the benefit of the doubt.

Colds*, pot belly, vent disease*, sore eyes*, noticeably running eyes, if severe or conspicuous*. Any diseased specimen*, boil*, abscess, or any raw or infected sore*, bare spot or spots where there should be hair (not in normal pattern behind ears)*.

Mange, or a scruffy condition with large flakes resembling dandruff or scale at the roots of the hair*; fungus growth, causing scabby condition (e.g., ringworm)*.

A heavy infestation of parasites: mites, lice, ticks, etc.*.

Impacted boars*. Broken or missing tooth/teeth*.

Sows heavy with young*. Overaged specimen in Junior or Intermediate classes*. Under 12 ounces or over 22 ounces in Junior classes*. Under 22 ounces or over 32 ounces in Intermediate classes*. Under 32 ounces in Senior classes*. Incorrect color variety*. Lack of permanent identification in left ear by tattoo or ARBA approved ear tag. (Size 001 or 003 Monel metal ear tags as manufactured by National Band & Tag, Newport, Ky.)

Any cavy entered in the wrong class by sex, variety or breed.

More than one ear tag in the left ear--in all classes; and any ear tag or tattoo in the right ear--in junior and intermediate classes. Note: If both an ear tag and a tattoo are present, the tag # is to be used.

Patches of foreign hair color consisting of 6 or more hairs in all color varieties*; patches of foreign skin color*, i.e., where the color does not correspond to the variety (agouti skin color to match base color) of the hair growing from it. White toenail or nails in self, solid, and agouti colored varieties except when called for*. Any deformities such as crooked legs, or other than four toes on front feet and three toes on hind feet. Full toenail missing where color cannot be determined*. Rosettes or parts of rosettes in any part of the coat of American, American Satin, Coronet, Silkie, Silkie Satin, Teddy, Teddy Satin, Texel, or White Crested. (Not to include the crest or coronet)*. Side whiskers* (rosettes or parts of rosettes).

Ridges of hair not lying flat on smooth coated animals* (not necessarily part of a rosette). Note: Areas of the chest and groin where hair growing from different directions naturally must come together should not be considered ridges.

Sows or boars having more than or less than two teats. Boars not showing both testicles in normal condition*. Tumor, rupture, deformed teeth, or malocclusion*.

Pea eye. Eyes other than color called for. Mismatched eyes. Spots or specks in iris of eye. Wall eyes. Very small eyes*. One eye smaller than the other. Rotated eyeballs producing squint eyes. Lack of eyes on either or both sides. Blindness in one or both eyes*.

The Cavy

Dying, plucking, trimming, or foreign substance on coat. Wet animals such as from water or grooming preparations designed to alter the natural condition or appearance. Not to include accidental stains or debris such as from urine, food, or bedding with which the animals may have been in contact. Any faking designed to alter the natural condition or appearance. Ears, feet, and toenails not matching variety description*.

UNWORTHY OF AN AWARD (ALL BREEDS) (*)

When any cavy is not of the quality to be placed (on the basis of type, color, condition, or coat), a notation shall be made by the judge, "Unworthy of an Award". If, in his opinion, the animal would be placed in good competition, it shall be given a placement. At no time shall a single animal in a class be given 2nd, 3rd, 4th, or 5th. It shall either be worthy of a first with only one in a class, or not be placed with the above remark. It is possible that more than one cavy competing in the same class can be determined to be "Unworthy of an Award." Unworthy of Award changes the number shown in the class.

VICIOUS ANIMAL (*)

Any animal exhibiting vicious or uncontrollable aggression, which endangers the safety of the judge may be excused from the class. If at any time during the judging the animal becomes vicious or uncontrollable, it can be dismissed from the table and retain any placing previously awarded. (Not to be considered for further awards.)

SHOWROOM CLASSES & REGISTRATION WEIGHTS

Senior Boars & Sows--Over 6 months of age, or weight over 32 ounces.

Intermediate Boars & Sows--Up to 6 months of age, or weight over 22 ounces; maximum weight 32 ounces.

Junior Boars & Sows--Up to 4 months of age, minimum weight 12 ounces; maximum weight 22 ounces.

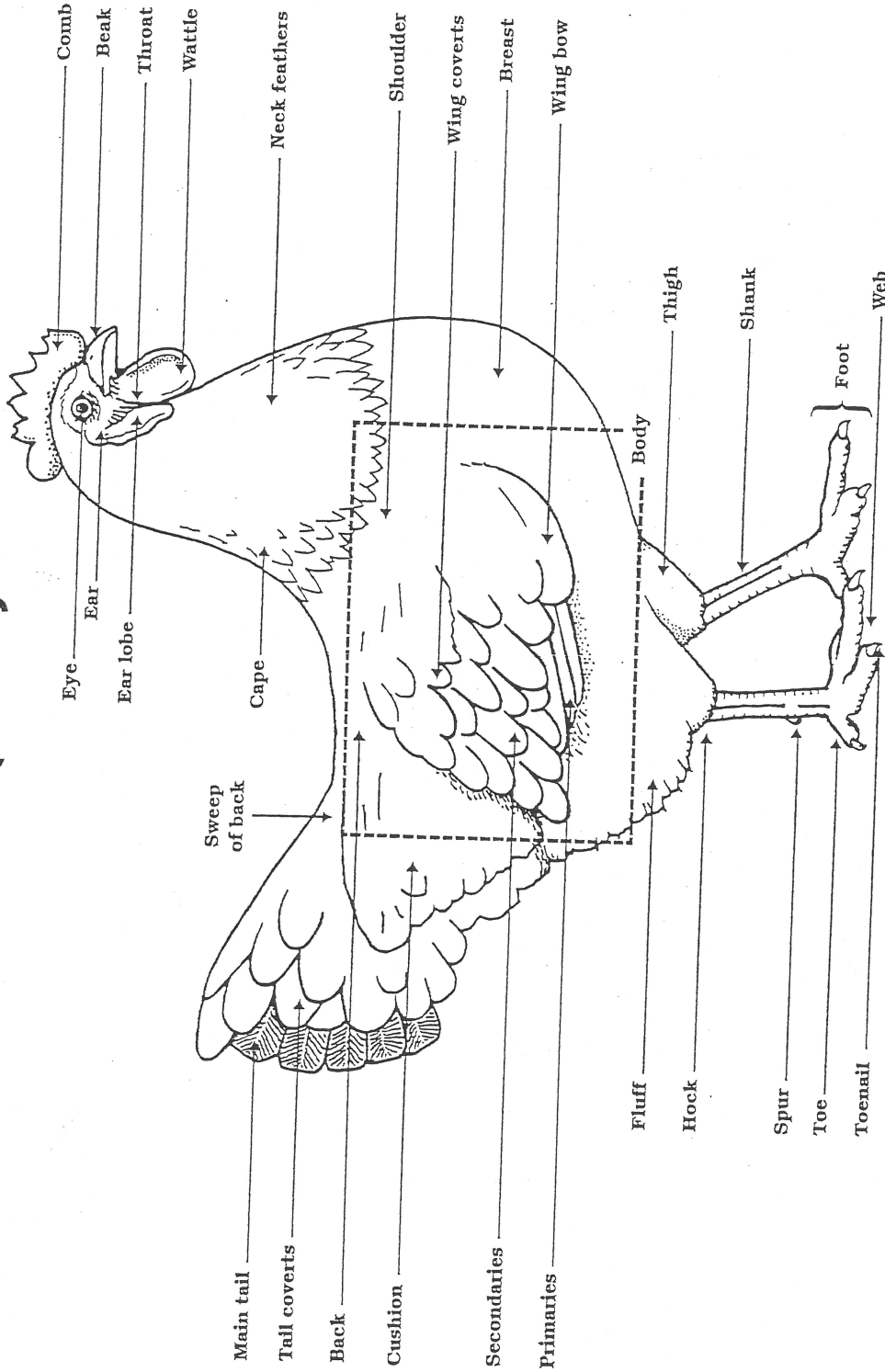
RULES GOVERNING AWARDS

GENERAL FAULTS (ALL BREEDS)

Faults are shortcomings or imperfections that detract from the general appearance of the animal. Specimen shedding or otherwise out of condition (but not diseased). Urine stains. Broken toenails. Poor ear carriage. Poor eye color. Flabby or overly fat. Thin and extremely poor flesh. Eye circles. Stray colored hairs in all varieties. Slit or torn ears. NOTE: Where, in the judge's opinion, the ears are torn or ripped due to insertion of an ear tag, it is recommended that the cavy not be penalized.

Use this poster in conjunction with Anatomy: Match Part with Location situation/task statement and Parts of a Chicken (Hen) identification tags.

Parts of a Chicken (Hen)

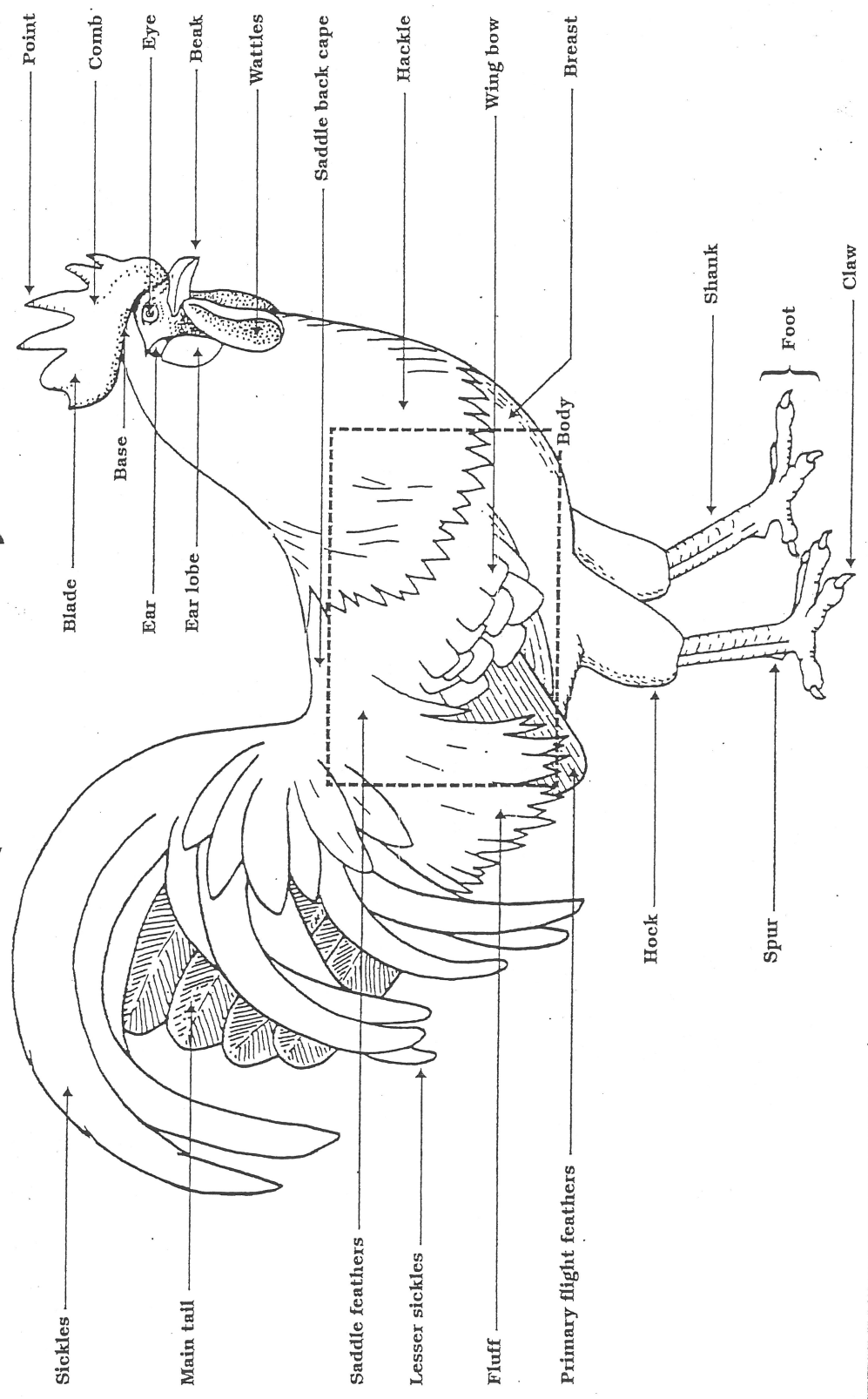


Animal Care and Production: Youth Education Program

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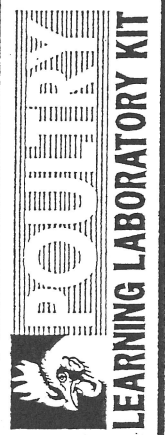
Use this poster in conjunction with Anatomy: Match Part with Location situation/task statement and Parts of a Chicken (Cockerel) Identification tags.

Parts of a Chicken (Cockerel)



Animal Care and Production: Youth Education Program

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GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

- Barring:** Bar or stripe extending across the feather.
- Blade:** The rear part of a single comb, usually extending beyond the crown of the head; should be smooth and free from serrations.
- Bow-legged:** A deformity in which the legs are too far apart at the hock and are bent in laterally below the knees.
- Breed:** A race of domestic fowls which maintains distinct characteristics of shape growth, temperament, and shell color of eggs produced. Breed is a broader term than variety. Breed includes such varieties as, for example, the Barred, White, and Buff varieties of the Plymouth Rock breed.
- Carriage:** The attitude, bearing, or style of a bird.
- Cock:** A male fowl one year old or more.
- Cockerel:** A male fowl less than one year old.
- Comb:** The fleshy protuberances growing on top of a fowl's head. The standard varieties of combs are single, rose, pea, V-shaped, strawberry, cushion, and buttercup.
- Condition:** The state of a fowl in regard to health and in regard to state and cleanliness of plumage, head, and legs.
- Defect:** A departure from perfection as described by the standard.
- Disqualification:** A deformity or one or more serious defects that excludes a fowl from an award or score or from use in the breeding pen. A fowl so excluded is said to be disqualified.
- Duck-footed:** The fourth, or hind toe, carried forward.
- Ear-lobes:** The formation of bare skin just below the ears.
- Enamel:** The quality of white found in the ear-lobes of Mediterranean varieties.
- Face:** The bare skin on the head of fowls around and below the eyes.
- Hen:** Any domestic female fowl one year old or more.
- Hen-feathered:** A male bird that resembles a female in feather structure and marking.

Hock:	The joint between the thigh and shank.
Keel-bone:	Breast bone or sternum.
Knock-kneed:	A deformity in which the legs come too near together at the hocks and are bent outward laterally below the hocks.
Lopped comb:	A comb falling over one side.
Primaries:	The longest feathers of the wing; also know as flight feathers.
Pullet:	A female fowl less than one year old.
Serrations:	Notched along the edge like a saw.
Shank:	The portion of a fowl's leg below the hock joint, exclusive of the foot and toes.
Side sprig:	A well defined, pointed growth on the side of a single comb.
Slipped wing:	A wing of a fowl not closely folded and not held up in proper position; a defect resulting from injury or from weakness of the muscles of the wing.
Split comb:	A single comb which is divided perpendicularly.
Split tail:	Tail showing a decided gap between top main-tail feathers at their base.
Split wing:	A wing so irregularly formed as to show a decided gap between primaries and secondaries.
Squirrel tail:	A fowl's tail, any portion of which projects forward beyond a perpendicular line drawn through the juncture of tail and back.
Ticking:	(a) The specks or small spots of black color on the tip of neck feathers of Rhode Island Red females. (b) Small specks of color on feathers that differ from the body color.
Thumb mark:	A disfiguring depression which sometimes appears in the sides of single combs.
Wry tail:	Tail of a fowl permanently carried to one side.

GENERAL DISQUALIFICATIONS



Lopped Single Comb



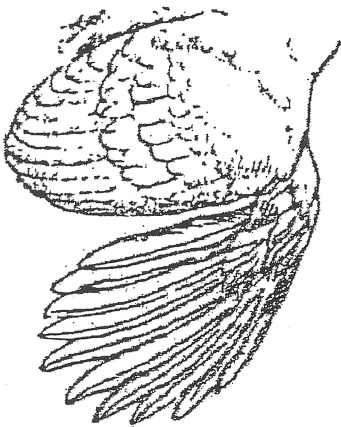
One Form of Side Sprigs



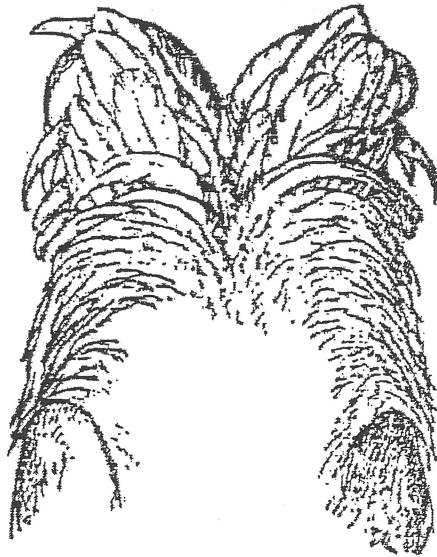
Split Comb



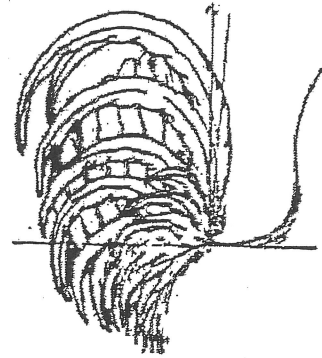
Wry-Tail



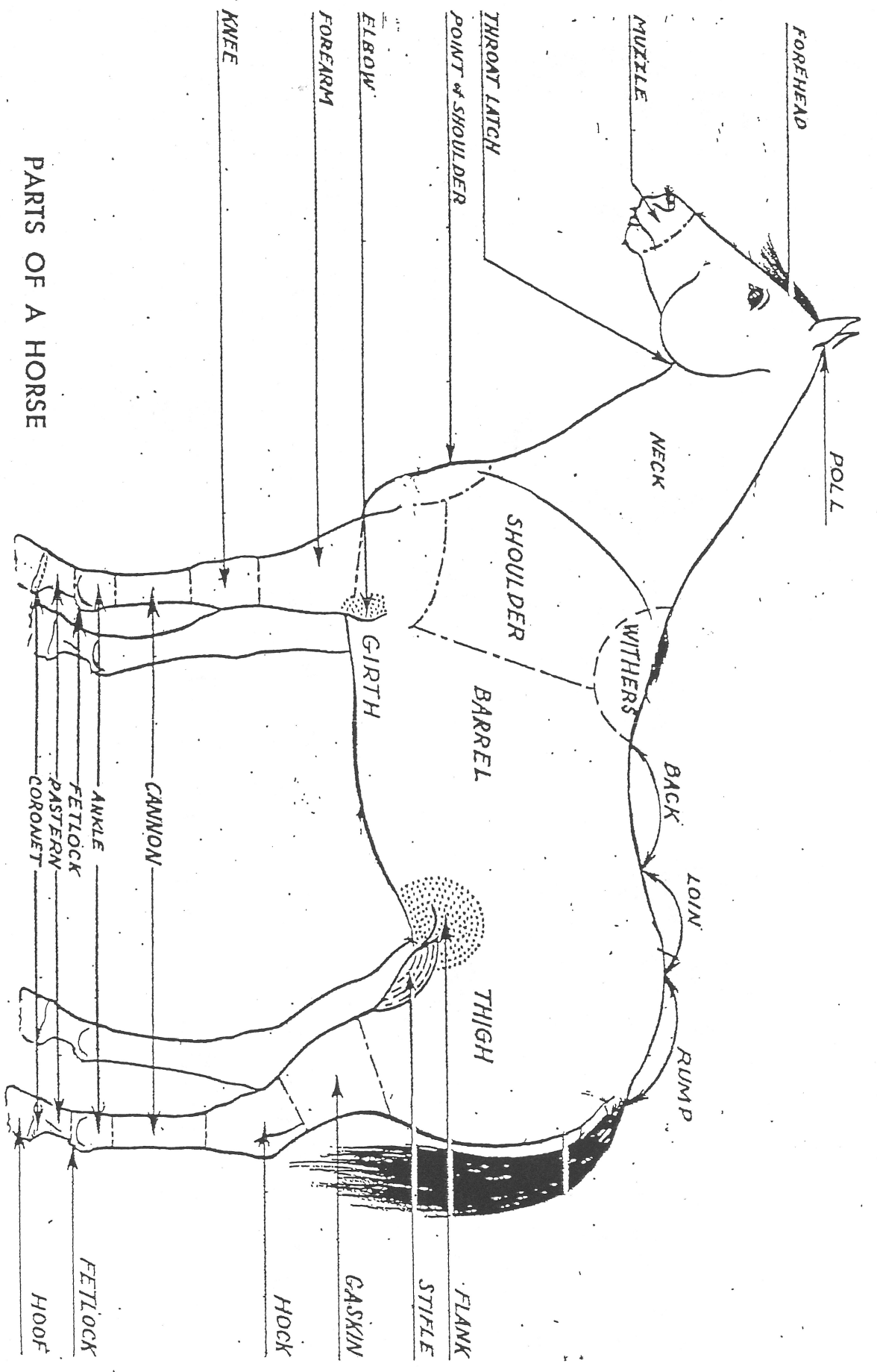
Split Wing



Split Tail

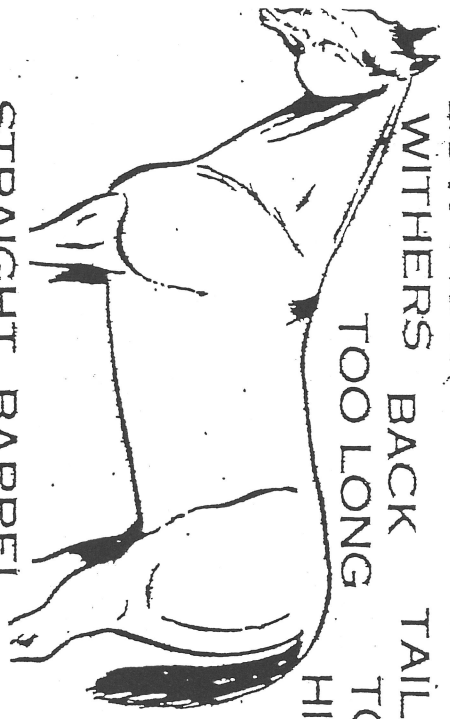


Squirrel Tail



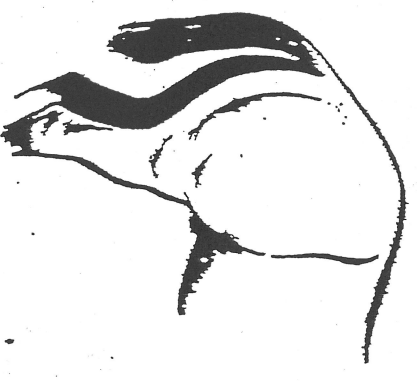
PARTS OF A HORSE

LOW FLAT
 WITHERS BACK TAIL SET
 TOO LONG TOO HIGH
 STRAIGHT BARREL
 LOIN TIES-IN POORLY



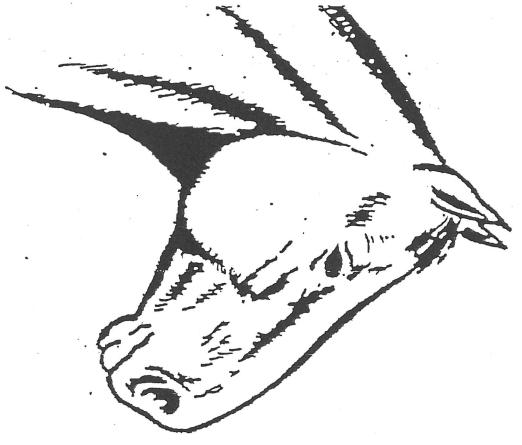
ALL THESE HORSES HAVE
 UNDESIRABLE CHARACTERISTICS

GOOSE RUMP



TAIL SET TOO LOW

ROMAN NOSE



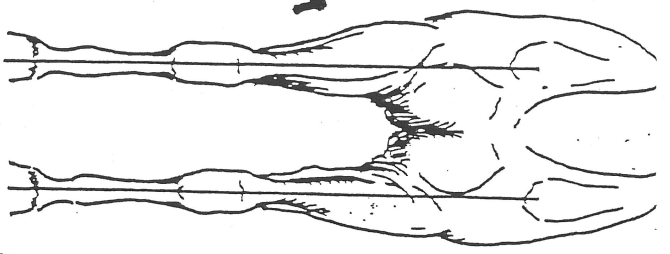
PIG-EYED



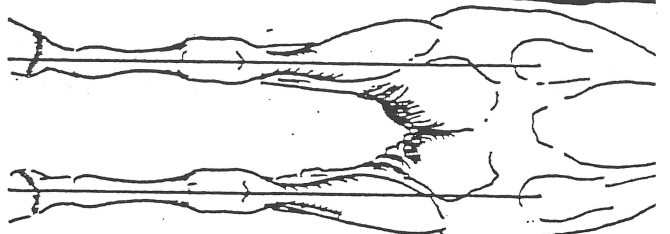
PARROT MOUTH



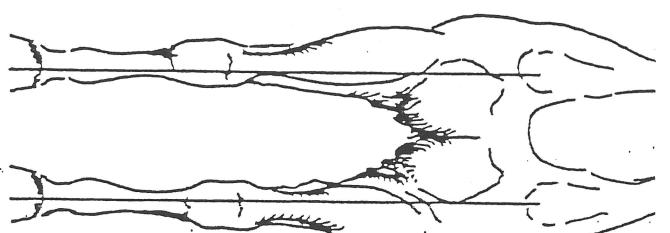
CORRECT



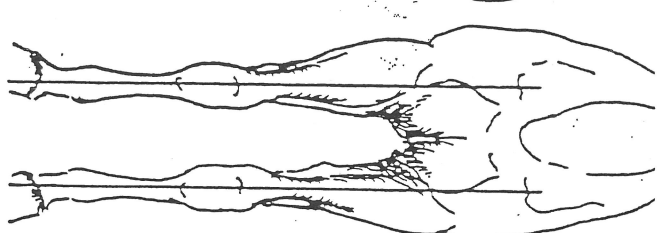
Ideal Position



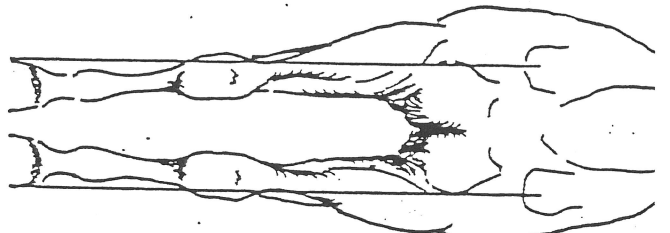
Toes Out



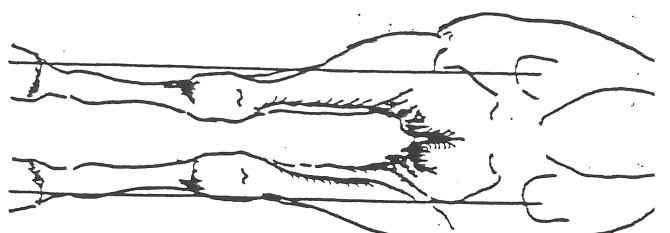
Bow Legged



Narrow Chested
Toes Out



Base Narrow
Strands Close

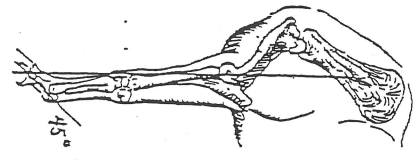


Knock Kneed

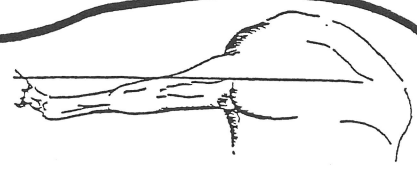


Pigeon Toed

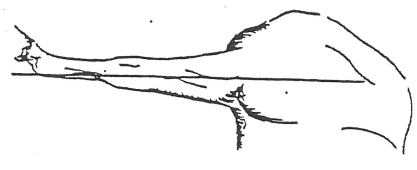
Vertical line from point of shoulder should fall in center of knee, cannon, pastern, and foot



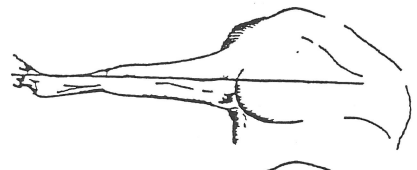
Ideal Position
45°



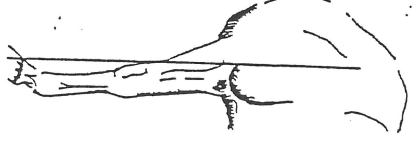
Cramped Under



Cramped Out

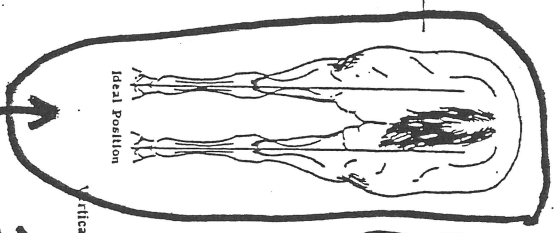


Knee Sprung

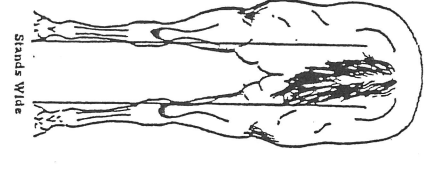


Cail Kneed

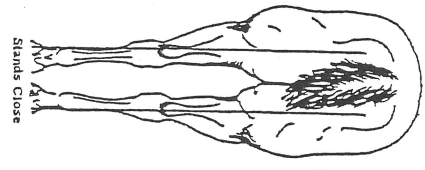
Vertical line from shoulder should fall through elbow and center of foot.



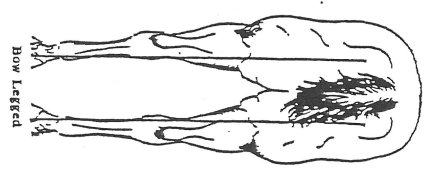
Ideal Position



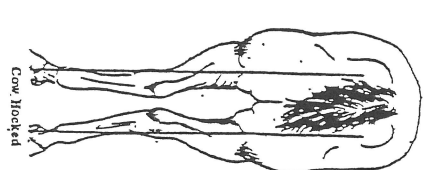
Stands Wide



Stands Close



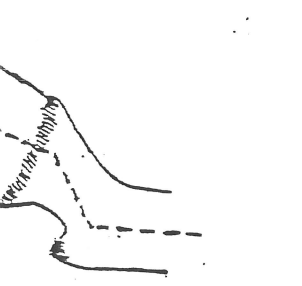
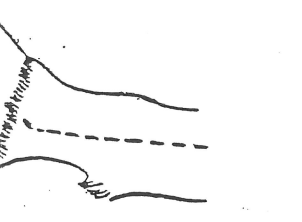
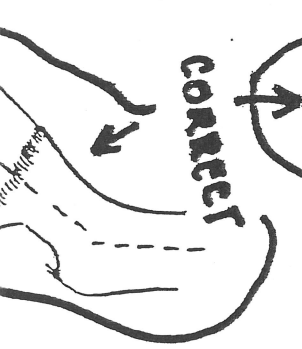
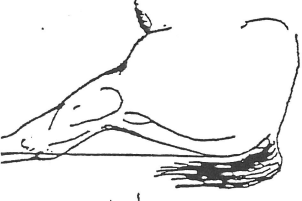
Bow Legged



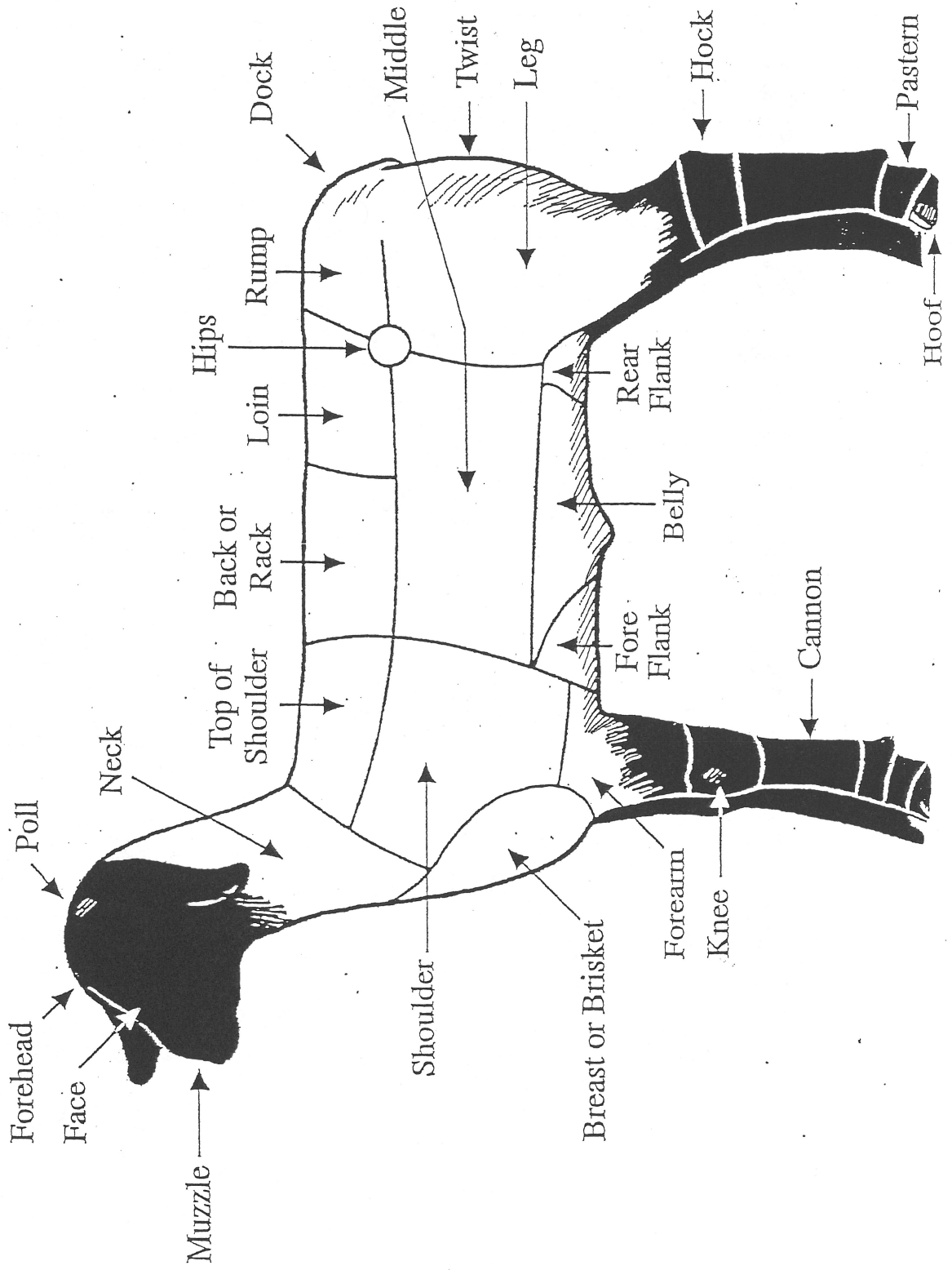
Cow Hocked

Vertical line from point of buttock should fall in center of hock, cannon, pastern and foot.

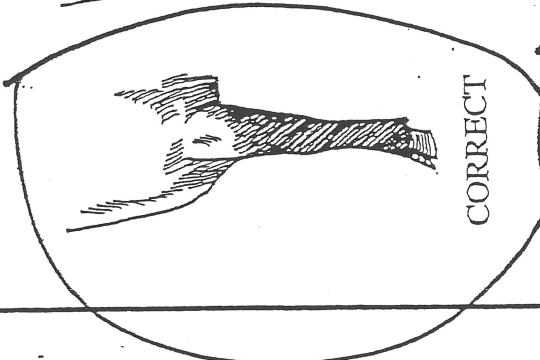
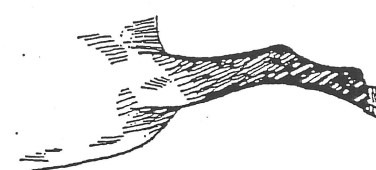
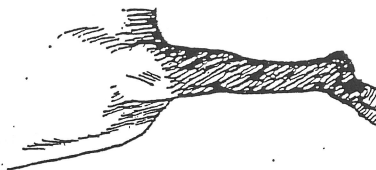
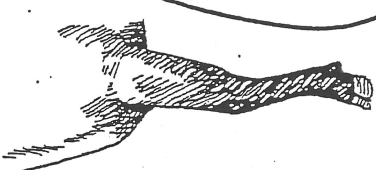
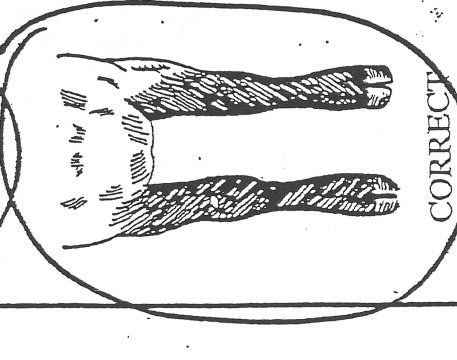
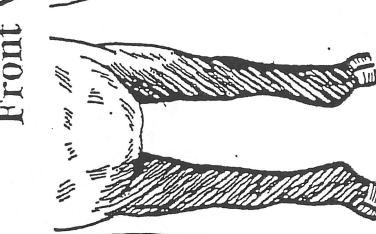
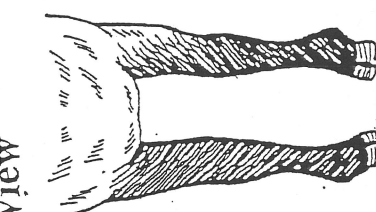
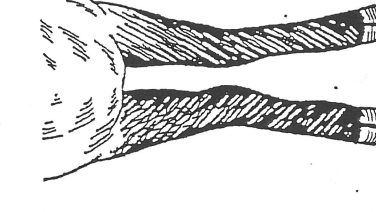
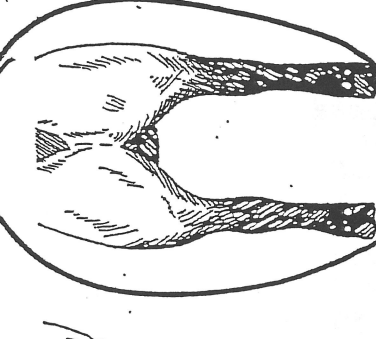
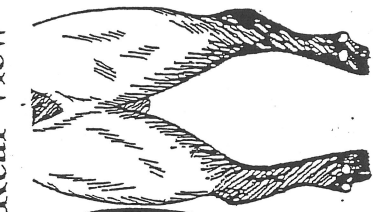
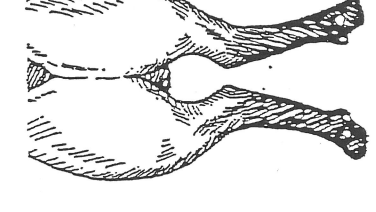
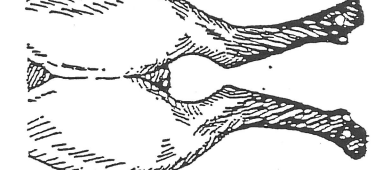
CORRECT



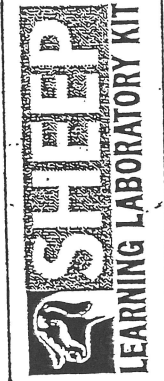
Parts of a Sheep



Sheep Feet and Leg Structure

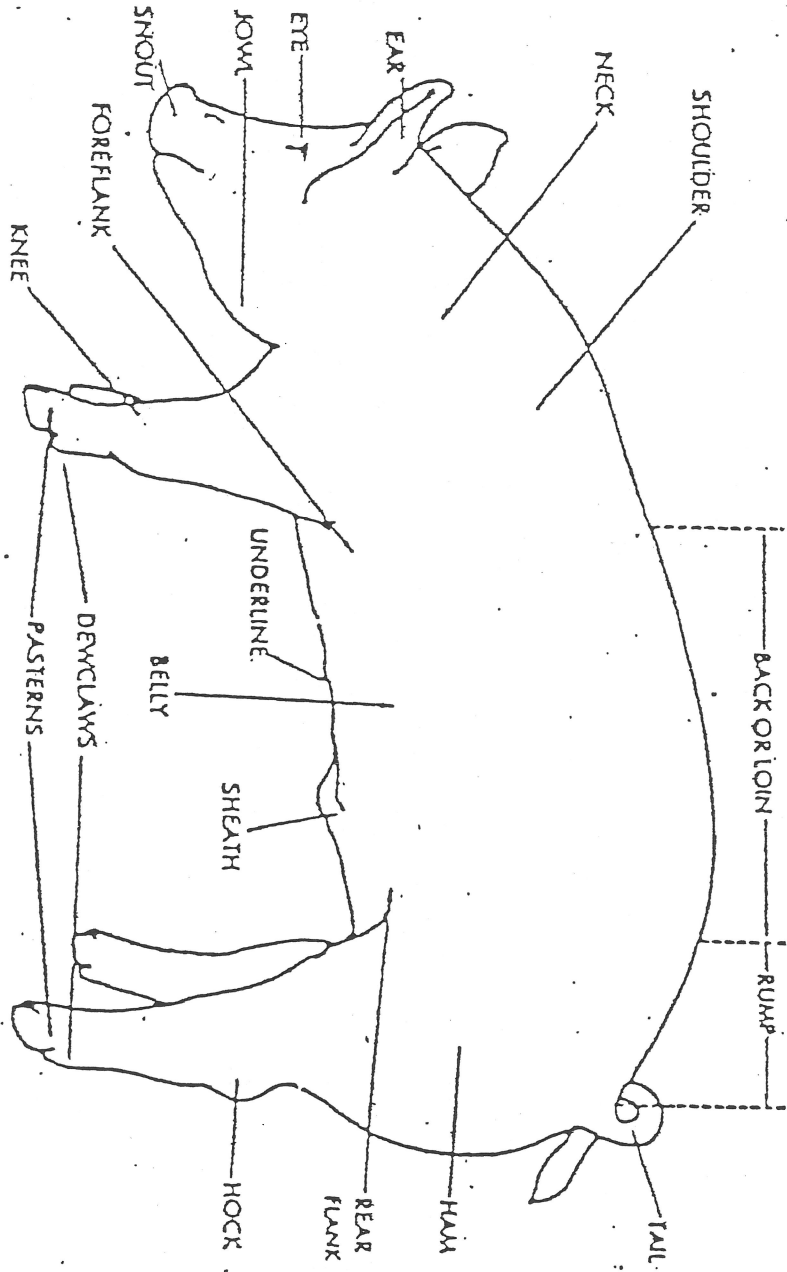
Side View Front Legs		Side View Rear Legs	
	CORRECT		Calf-Kneed
	Weak Pasterns		Buck-Kneed
CORRECT		CORRECT	
Front View		Rear View	
	CORRECT		Splay-Footed
	Pigeon-Toed		Knock-Kneed
	Bowlegged		Sickle-Hocked
	Cow-Hocked		Post-Legged

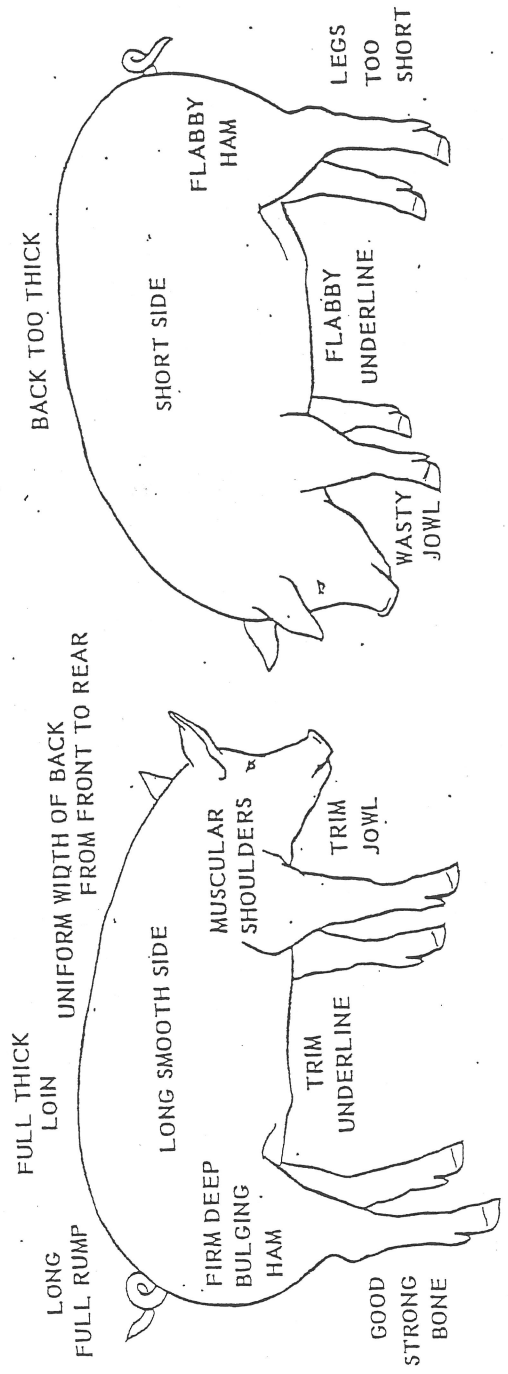
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SWINE





BACK TOO THICK

SHORT SIDE

FLABBY HAM

FLABBY UNDERLINE

LEGS TOO SHORT

WASTY JOWL

FULL THICK LOIN

LONG FULL RUMP

UNIFORM WIDTH OF BACK FROM FRONT TO REAR

LONG SMOOTH SIDE

FIRM DEEP BULGING HAM

MUSCULAR SHOULDERS

GOOD STRONG BONE

TRIM UNDERLINE

TRIM JOWL

Frame - Growth Potential

Advantages

Largest framed
 Larger, growthier
 Showed greater length & extension
 through her front end
 Stood taller at the hip
 Taller topped
 More scale (size)
 Longer bodied/ribbed/rumped/hipped
 Indicates more growth potential:
 longer cannon, extension in front,
 leaner at same age, longer headed
 More scope and outcome
 More moderately framed

Criticisms

Smallest framed

Short bodied

Least future and outcome

General Appearance

Advantages

More stylish
 Cleaner patterned
 Nicer balanced
 Straightest made
 Eye appealing
 Attractive
 Straighter lined
 Stronger topped
 Nicest profiling
 Extreme patterned
 (can be advantage or disadvantage)
 Most correct
 Smoother

Criticisms

Slack framed
 Coarse
 Poorly balanced

Weak topped
 Poorest structured
 Plain

Ill made
 Rough

Volume - Ruggedness

Advantages

Highest volumed
 Deepest ribbed
 Widest chested
 More strength as she was . . .
 Deeper flanked
 Open ribbed
 Heavier boned
 Substance of bone
 Opens up more correctly behind her shoulders
 Bolder sprung
 More spring of foreribs
 Most capacious
 Roomier middled

Criticisms

Shallow
 Tight ribbed
 Narrow chested
 Frail
 Round
 Narrow gauged

Constricted in her foreribs

MuscleAdvantages

Heavier muscled
 More expressively muscled
 Thicker topped
 More natural thickness
 More muscular expression
 (forearm, loin, rump, stifle, lower quarter)
 Thickness (top, stifle, lower quarter)
 Meatier topped
 More correct muscle design
 More circumference of forearm
 Wider from stifle to stifle
 Thicker, squarer rump
 Greater center thickness of quarter
 More volume of muscle

Criticisms

Light muscled
 Flat quartered
 Narrow topped

 Flat forearm
 Flat stifle
 Flat loined
 Tapered into his lower quarter

ConditionAdvantages

Most correctly finished steer
 Nicest handling steer as he . . .
 More nearly correct in degree of
 condition down his top and over his ribs
 More uniformly/evenly covered
 Firmer and/or fresher handling
 More desirable degree of condition
 Freer of fat through lower 1/3
 Most apt to grade choice
 Safer into the coice grade

Criticisms

Stale
 Barest handling
 Marginal degree of condition
 Patchy
 Softest handling
 Least condition
 Fattest
 Wastiest

CarcassAdvantages

Because of _____ should hang
 a carcass more apt to grade choice
 Yield a meatier (more muscular) carcass
 Hang a carcass with higher muscle to
 bone ratio
 Hang a more profitable carcass from a
 retailer's perspective
 On the rail _____'s carcass should be . . .
 Produce a carcass with a more desirable
 yield grade
 Higher cutability carcass
 Higher quality carcass
 Trimmer carcass
 Requires less fat trim

Criticisms

Wastiest
 Lightest muscled

 Poorest quality
 Least chance of grading
 Poorest cutability
 Lowest quality
 Fattest
 Most fat trim

Sex Characteristics*Female*Advantages

More femininity through her head,
neck and shoulder
More angularity
More angular fronted
Leaner necked
Longer necked
Cleaner necked
Smoother blending through her front end
Smoother
More up-headed
Sharper fronted
Flatter boned
Larger, more functional vulva

*Male*Advantages

More rugged
More masculine
Most testicular development
Tighter sheath
More desirable scrotal shape

Movement—Structural CorrectnessAdvantages

Longer, freer striding
Freer, more fluid stride
Easier moving
Sounder wheeling
Traveled with longer, more confident stride
Traveled truer off his (front/rear) legs
Moved with more flex to her hock
Due to advantages in slope of shoulder,
takes longer stride in front
More desirable slope of shoulder
More (correct/desirable) set to his hock
Truer tracking
Wider tracking
More collected on the move
Squarer standing
Cleaner, flatter joints

Criticisms

Round shouldered
Thick fronted

Short necked

Coarse fronted
Coarse made

Infantile vulva

Criticisms

Refined

Least testicular development
Loose sheath
Lazy prepuce
Twisted testicle

Criticisms

Short, tight stride off both ends

Crampy moving
Moved under himself behind

Sickle hocked/Cow hocked

Straight in his hock

Toed out

Straight shouldered

Post legged Puffy hocks

Moves base narrow

Narrow tracking

Roaching over his top on the move

Hunched over in front

Popped his ankles

GeneralPositive

Most complete

Problem free

Fault free

Combined _____, _____ and _____ to the highest degree

The combination (bull, heifer, steer) in terms of . . .

Overpowers the class with

More eye pigment (Herefords)

Breed character

Appeared to be fastest growing.

Appears to have highest W.D.A. in class

Best performing

Negative

These problems indicative of

Appears to be the poorest performing

Poorest W.D.A. in class

Fell short of the . . . found in 2

MusclingAdvantages

Heavier muscled
 Looser muscled
 More correct in her muscle pattern
 More volume of ham
 Wider, more correctly turned down her top
 More desirable muscle design
 More total volume of muscle
 More muscular

Criticisms

Light muscled
 Tight, constricted in her muscle design

Feet and Legs—MovementAdvantages

More correct on her feet and legs as
 she was ...
 More spring and cushion to her pasterns
 Sounder
 More flex/give through her hock
 More even toe size
 Moved wider based on more bone
 Set down a bigger foot
 Freer wheeling/moving
 More flexible knee/hock
 More mobile
 Easy moving
 More desirable slope to his shoulder
 More correct/desirable shoulder structure
 More level rumped gilt that was more
 correct in her movement
 More fluid moving
 Easier moving (fluid) out of her hip
 Longer strided
 Truer tracking

Criticisms

Steep in her pasterns
 Stiff and peggy
 Uneven toe size
 Small foot
 Stiff behind
 Tight/stiff moving
 Straight shouldered
 Short strided

Underline—Teat PlacementAdvantages

Prominent
 More evenly spaced
 Uniform placement/spacing
 Finer, more desirable texture
 More correct teat (nipple) design
 Set further forward
 More functional underline as ...
 Longer, broodier underline

Criticisms

Pin nipple
 Uneven spacing
 Coarse underline
 Inverted nipple
 Blunt nipple

LeannessAdvantages

Leaner structured
 Cleaner topped
 Freer of fat down her top
 Leaner shouldered
 More blade (scapular) action
 Trimmer
 More desirable in her composition

Criticisms

Fatter
 Excessively finished

Carcass (market hogs only)Advantages

Should produce a carcass with less fat trim
 Should hang a heavier muscled carcass
 Should hang a meatier carcass
 On the rail, should have a longer sided carcass
 Should yield a carcass with higher percentage of muscle
 Should have a greater lean yield
 Should hang a carcass with a greater retail yield
 More total pounds of product

Criticisms**Production**Advantages

More lean gain per day of age
 More confinement adaptable
 Appears to be faster growing, more productive barrow
 Youthful appearing

Criticisms

Stale, rough

BREEDING ANIMALS

Breeding animals (beef, sheep, swine) is an area of even greater subjectivity than market livestock. It is impossible to objectively define and write all considerations that must be made in order to arrive at a selection decision in a breeding class. Personal preference and current fads become an even greater hindrance to logical decisions.

Those individuals who do the best job of placing breeding classes are those who have the ability to evaluate animals, rather than simply select them. This requires knowledge of where this particular class of animals fits with respect to the overall average of the breed. For example, if the class is exceptionally small, size would receive the greatest emphasis. On the other hand, if the animals are all very large, perhaps muscle or soundness will receive greater emphasis. The emphasis will change from class to class.

However, for the beginning student, I believe it is critical that they simply concentrate on the basics. The ability to adjust will come with greater experience. Generally, decisions on breeding animals can be reached after evaluating five major areas:

1. Size (frame, weight or growth potential)
2. Muscle
3. Capacity
4. Fatness or Degree of Condition
5. Skeletal Soundness

Primary decisions should be based on the five major factors. It should be noted that many individuals have difficulty distinguishing between muscle, fatness and capacity. Also, minor points such as balance, eye appeal, breed type, underlines, etc., will play a role in your final decision.

DAIRY COW UNIFIED SCORECARD

Breed characteristics should be considered in the application of this scorecard.

MAJOR TRAIT DESCRIPTIONS

There are four major breakdowns on which to base a cow's evaluation. Each trait is broken down into body parts to be considered and ranked.

1) Frame - 15%

The skeletal parts of the cow, with the exception of rear feet and legs. Listed in priority order, the descriptions of the traits to be considered are as follows:

Rump (5 points): Should be long and wide throughout. Pin bones should be slightly lower than hip bones with adequate width between the pins. Thurls should be wide apart. Vulva should be nearly vertical and the anus should not be recessed. Tail head should set slightly above and neatly between pin bones with freedom from coarseness. **Front End (5 points):** Adequate constitution with front legs straight, wide apart, and squarely placed. Shoulder blades and elbows set firmly against the chest wall. The crops should have adequate fullness blending into the shoulders. **Back/Loin (2 points):** Back should be straight and strong, with loin broad, strong, and nearly level. **Stature (2 points):** Height including length in the leg bones with a long bone pattern throughout the body structure. Height at withers and hips should be relatively proportionate. Age and breed stature recommendations are to be considered. **Breed Characteristics (1 point):** Exhibiting overall style and balance. Head should be feminine, clean-cut, slightly dished with broad muzzle, large open nostrils and strong jaw.

2) Dairy Strength - 25%

A combination of dairyness and strength that supports sustained production and longevity. Major consideration is given to general openness and angularity while maintaining strength, width of chest, spring of fore rib, and substance of bone without coarseness. Body condition should be appropriate for stage of lactation. Listed in priority order, the descriptions of the traits to be considered are as follows:

Ribs (8 points): Wide apart. Rib bones wide, flat, deep, and slanted towards the rear. Well sprung, expressing fullness and extending outside the point of elbows. **Chest (6 points):** Deep and wide floor showing capacity for vital organs, with well-sprung fore ribs. **Barrel (4 points):** Long, with adequate depth and width, increasing toward the rear with a deep flank. **Thighs (2 points):** Lean, incurving to flat and wide apart from the rear. **Neck (2 points):** Long, lean, and blending smoothly into shoulders; clean-cut throat, dewlap, and brisket. **Withers (2 points):** Sharp with chine prominent. **Skin (1 point):** Thin, loose, and pliable.

3) Rear Feet and Legs - 20%

Feet and rear legs are evaluated. Evidence of mobility is given major consideration. Listed in priority order, the descriptions of the traits to be considered are as follows:

Movement (5 points): The use of feet and rear legs, including length and direction of step. When walking naturally, the stride should be long and fluid with the rear feet nearly replacing the front feet. **Rear Legs-Side View (3 points):** Moderate set (angle) to the hock. **Rear Legs-Rear View (3 points):** Straight, wide apart with feet squarely placed. **Feet (3 points):** Steep angle and deep heel with short, well-rounded closed toes. **Thurl Position (2 points):** Near central placement between the hip and pin bones. **Hocks (2 points):** Adequate flexibility with freedom from swelling. **Bone (1 point):** Flat and clean with adequate substance. **Pasterns (1 point):** Short and strong with some flexibility, having a moderate, upright angle.

4) Udder - 40%

The udder traits are evaluated. Major consideration is given to the traits that contribute to high milk yield and a long productive life. Listed in priority order, the descriptions of the traits to be considered are as follows:

Udder Depth (10 points): Moderate depth relative to the hock with adequate capacity and clearance. Consideration is given to lactation number and age. **Rear Udder (9 points):** Wide and high, firmly attached with uniform width from top to bottom and slightly rounded to udder floor. **Teat Placement (5 points):** Squarely placed under each quarter, plumb and properly spaced. **Udder Cleft (5 points):** Evidence of a strong suspensory ligament indicated by clearly defined halving. **Fore Udder (5 points):** Firmly attached with moderate length and ample capacity. **Teats (3 points):** Cylindrical shape; uniform size with medium length and diameter; neither short nor long is desirable. **Udder Balance and Texture (3 points):** Udder floor level as viewed from the side. Quarters evenly balanced; soft, pliable, and well collapsed after milking. (Note: In the Holstein breed, an equal emphasis is placed on fore and rear udder (7 points each). All other traits are the same as listed above.)

Perfect
Score

15

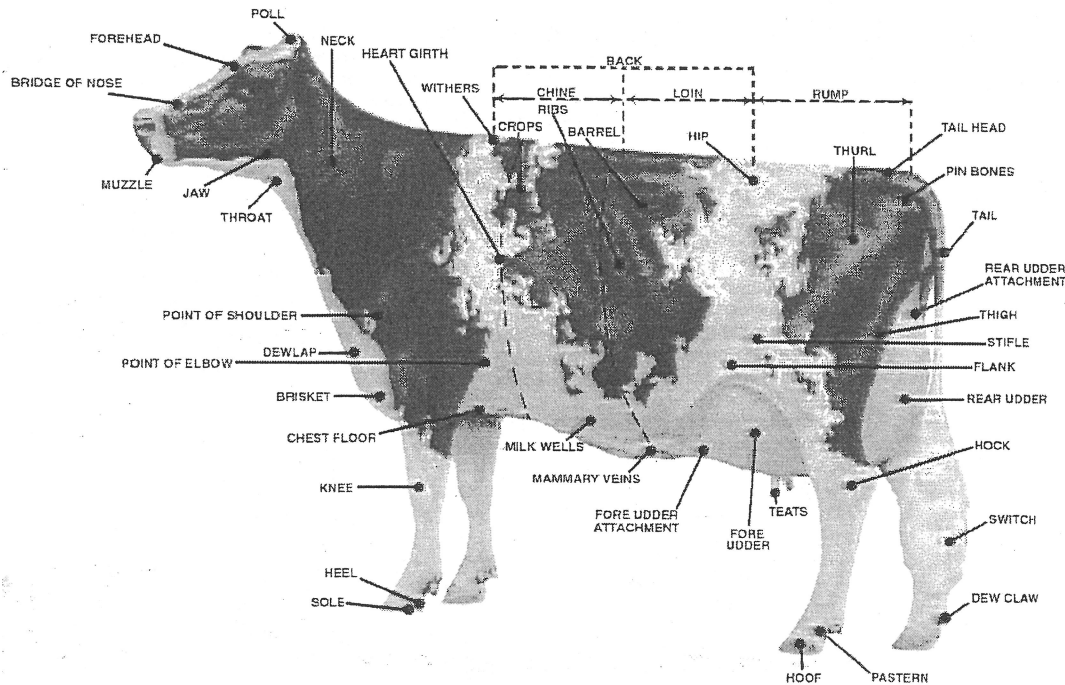
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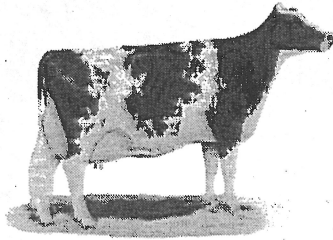
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TOTAL

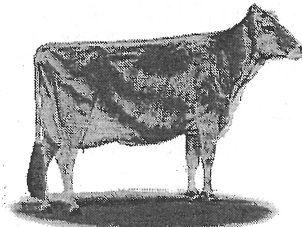
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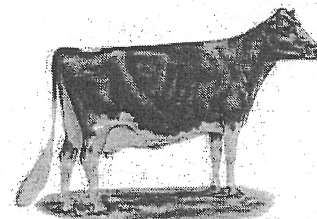
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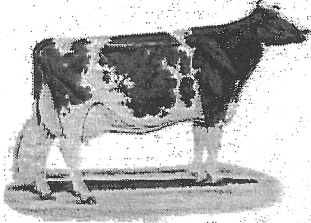
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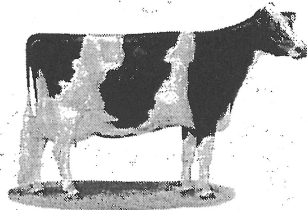
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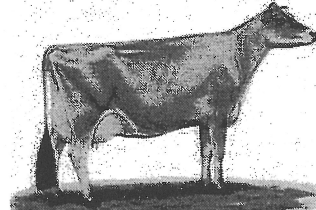
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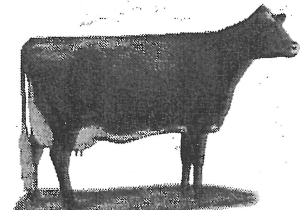
Red & White



Holstein



Jersey



Milking Shorthorn

BREED CHARACTERISTICS

Except for differences in color, size, and head character, all breeds are judged on the same standards as outlined in the Unified Score Card. If any animal is registered by one of the dairy breed associations, no discrimination against color or color pattern is to be made.

Ayrshire Strong and robust, showing constitution and vigor, symmetry, style and balance throughout, and characterized by strongly attached, evenly balanced, well-shaped udder.

HEAD- clean cut, proportionate to body; broad muzzle with large, open nostrils; strong jaw; large, bright eyes; forehead, broad and moderately dished; bridge of nose straight; ears medium size and alertly carried.

COLOR- light to deep cherry red, mahogany, brown, or a combination of any of these colors with white, or white alone, distinctive red and white markings preferred.

SIZE- a mature cow in milk should weigh at least 1200 lbs.

Brown Swiss Strong and vigorous, but not coarse. Adequate size with dairy quality. Frailness undesirable.

HEAD- clean cut, proportionate to body; broad muzzle with large, open nostrils; strong jaw; large, bright eyes; forehead, broad and slightly dished; bridge of nose straight; ears medium size and alertly carried.

COLOR- body and switch solid brown varying from very light to dark; muzzle has black nose encircled by a white ring; tongue and hooves are dark brown to black.

SIZE- a mature cow in milk should weigh at least 1400 lbs.

Guernsey Strength and balance, with quality and character desired.

HEAD- clean cut, proportionate to body; broad muzzle with large, open nostrils; strong jaw; large, bright eyes; forehead, broad and slightly dished; bridge of nose straight; ears medium size and alertly carried.

COLOR- shade of fawn and white markings throughout clearly defined.

SIZE- a mature cow in milk should weigh 1200-1300 lbs.; Guernsey does not discriminate for lack of size.

FACTORS TO BE EVALUATED

The degree of discrimination assigned to each defect is related to its function and heredity. The evaluation of the defect shall be determined by the breeder, the classifier or judge, based on the guide for discrimination and disqualifications given below.

HORNS

No discrimination for horns.

EYES

1. Blindness in one eye: *Slight discrimination.*
2. Cross or bulging eyes: *Slight discrimination.*
3. Evidence of blindness: *Slight to serious discrimination.*
4. Total blindness: *Disqualification.*

WRY FACE

Slight to serious discrimination.

CROPPED EARS

Slight discrimination.

PARROT JAW

Slight to serious discrimination.

SHOULDERS

Winged: *Slight to serious discrimination.*

CAPPED HIP

No discrimination unless affects mobility.

TAIL SETTING

Wry tail or other abnormal tail settings: *Slight to serious discrimination.*

LEGS AND FEET

1. Lameness- apparently permanent and interfering with normal function: *Disqualification.*
Lameness- apparently temporary and not affecting normal function: *Slight discrimination.*
2. Evidence of crampy hind legs: *Serious discrimination.*
3. Evidence of fluid in hocks: *Slight discrimination.*
4. Weak pastern: *Slight to serious discrimination.*
5. Toe out: *Slight discrimination.*

UDDER

1. Lack of defined halving: *Slight to serious discrimination.*
2. Udder definitely broken away in attachment: *Serious discrimination.*
3. A weak udder attachment: *Slight to serious discrimination.*
4. Blind quarter: *Disqualification.*
5. One or more light quarters, hard spots in udder, obstruction in teat (spider): *Slight to serious discrimination.*

Red & White Rugged, feminine qualities in an alert cow possessing adequate size and vigor.

HEAD- clean cut, proportionate to body; broad muzzle with large, open nostrils; strong jaw; large, bright eyes; forehead, broad and slightly dished; bridge of nose straight; ears medium size and alertly carried.

COLOR- must be clearly defined red and white; black-red and brindle is strictly prohibited.

SIZE- a mature cow in milk should weigh at least 1400 lbs. and be well balanced.

Holstein Rugged, feminine qualities in an alert cow possessing Holstein size and vigor.

HEAD- clean cut, proportionate to body; broad muzzle with large, open nostrils; strong jaw; large, bright eyes; forehead, broad and moderately dished; bridge of nose straight; ears medium size and alertly carried.

COLOR- black and white or red and white markings clearly defined

SIZE- a mature cow in milk should weigh at least 1400 lbs.

UDDER- equal emphasis is placed on fore and rear udder (7 points each), all other traits are the same as listed on the PDCA scorecard.

Jersey Sharpness with strength indicating productive efficiency.

HEAD- proportionate to stature showing refinement and well chiseled bone structure. Face slightly dished with dark eyes that are well set.

COLOR- some shade of fawn with or without white markings; muzzle is black encircled by a light colored ring; switch may be either black or white.

SIZE- a mature cow in milk should weigh at least 1000 lbs.

Milking Shorthorn Strong and vigorous, but not coarse.

HEAD- clean cut, proportionate to body; broad muzzle with large, open nostrils; strong jaw; large, bright eyes; forehead, broad and slightly dished; bridge of nose straight; ears medium size and alertly carried.

COLOR- red or white or any combination (no black markings allowed).

SIZE- a mature cow in milk should weigh 1400 lbs.

6. Side leak: *Slight discrimination.*

7. Abnormal milk (bloody, clotted, watery): *Possible discrimination.*

LACK OF ADEQUATE SIZE

Slight to serious discrimination. (Note: Guernsey does not discriminate for lack of size.)

EVIDENCE OF SHARP PRACTICE

(Refer to PDCA Code of Ethics)

1. Animals showing signs of having been tampered with to conceal faults in conformation and to misrepresent the animal's soundness: *Disqualification.*
2. Uncalved heifers showing evidence of having been milked: *Slight to serious discrimination.*

TEMPORARY OR MINOR INJURIES

Blemishes or injuries of a temporary character not affecting animal's usefulness: *Slight to serious discrimination.*

OVERCONDITIONED

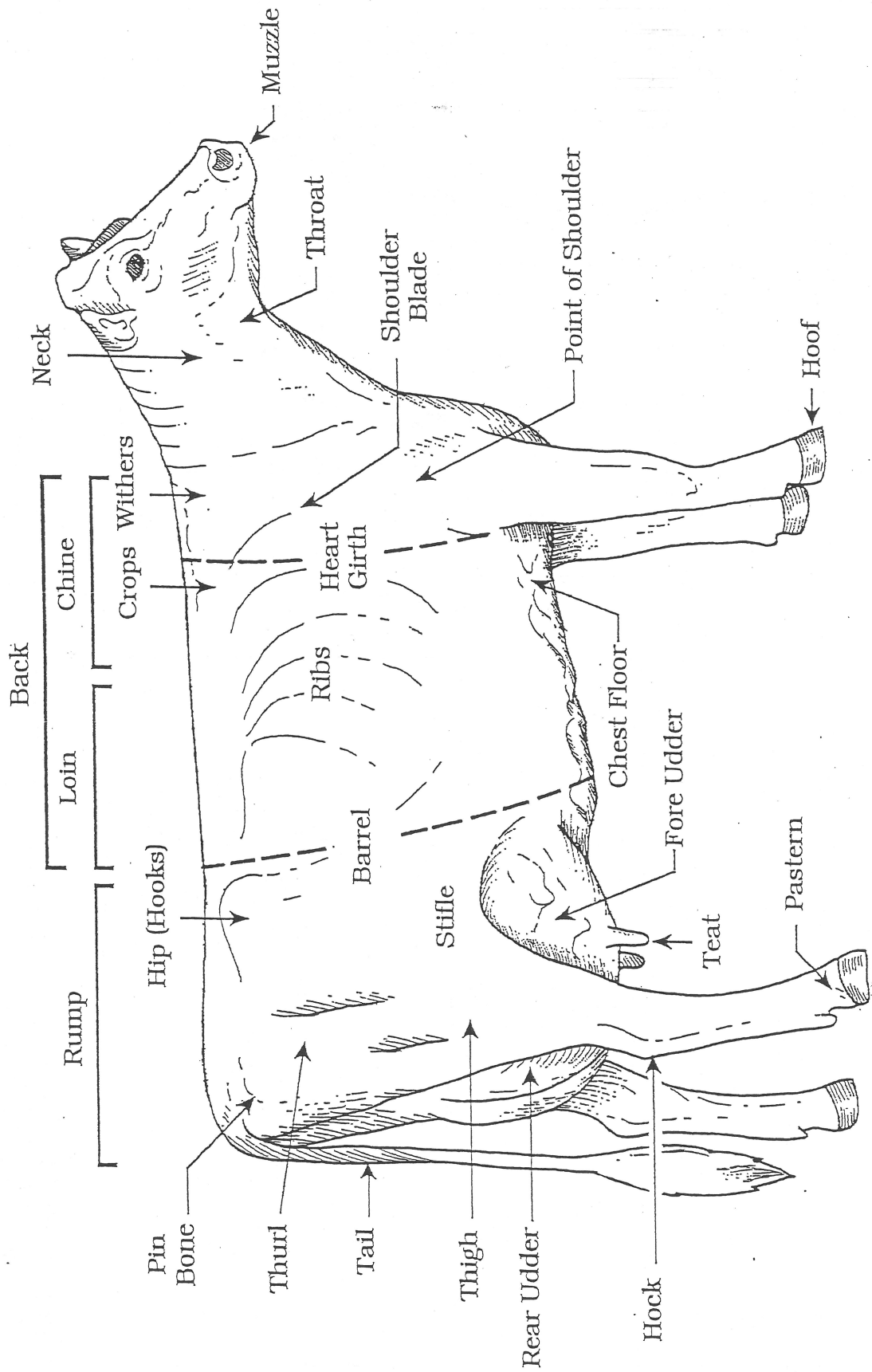
Slight to serious discrimination.

FREEMARTIN HEIFERS

Disqualification.

Use this poster in conjunction with Body Structure - Match Names with Parts situation/task statement and/or Parts of a Dairy Cow Identification tags.

Parts of a Dairy Cow



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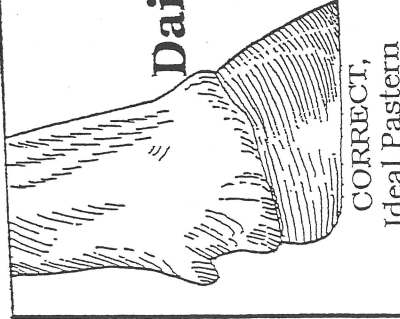
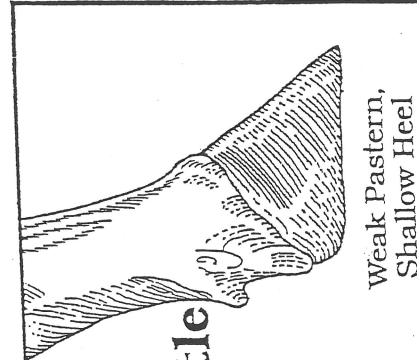
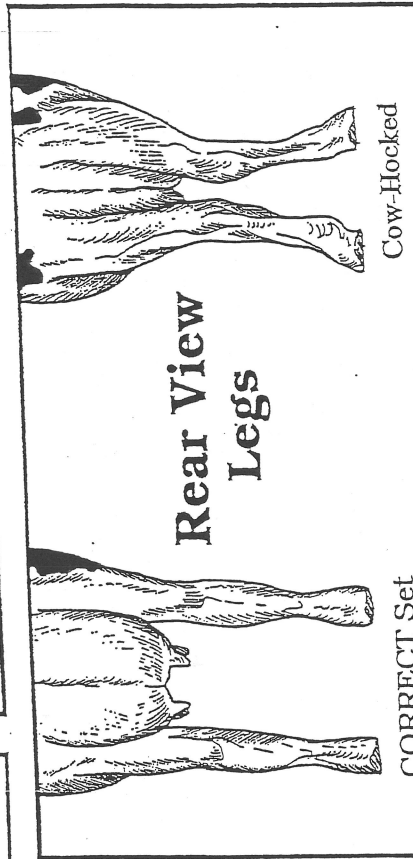
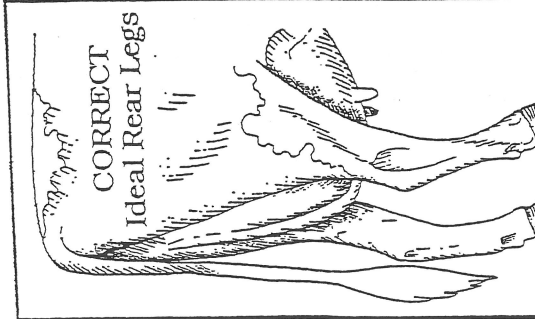
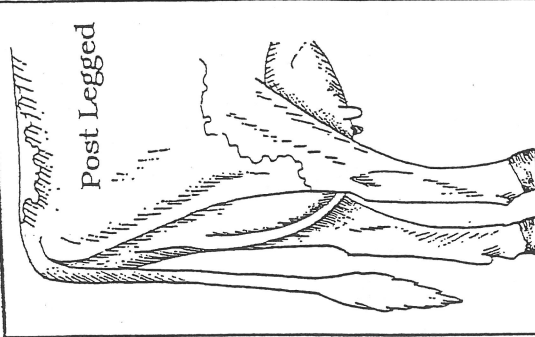
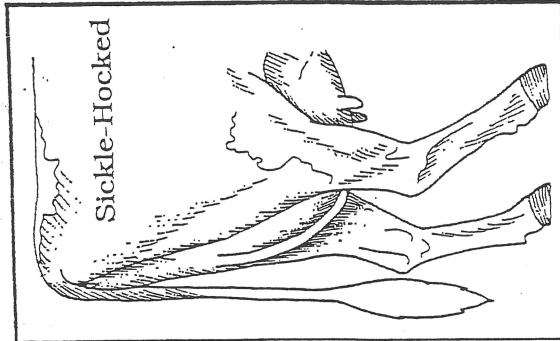
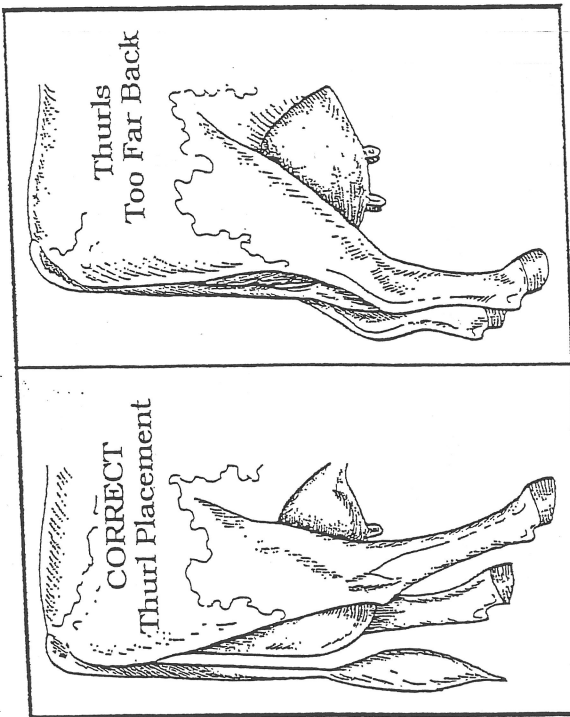


Use this poster in conjunction with Feet & Leg Structure - Match Names with Diagrams situation/task statement and/or Dairy Cattle Feet and Leg Structure Identification tags.

Dairy Cattle Feet and Leg Structures

Thurl Placement

Leg Placement



Rear View Legs

Dairy Cattle Feet

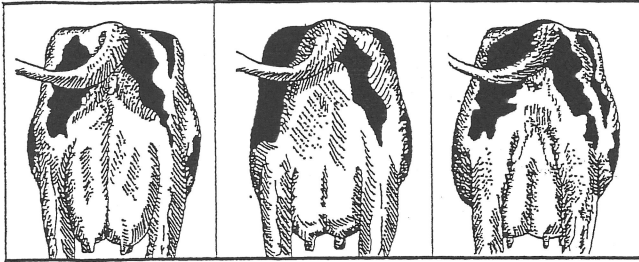
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Dairy Cattle Mammary Structures (Rear View)

Part II

Rear Udder Attachment

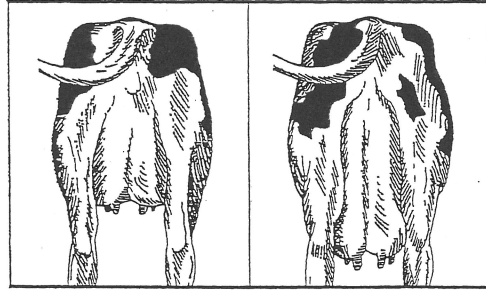


IDEAL
High, Wide Udder

Low Udder

Pear-Shaped,
Narrow Udder

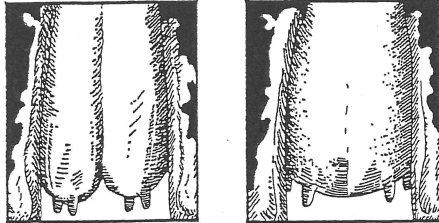
Udder Depth



IDEAL, Shallow Udder

Deep Udder

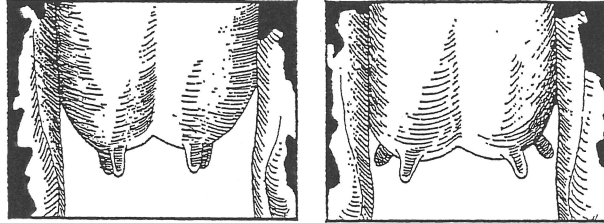
Central Ligament



IDEAL, Strong

Broken Cleft

Teat Placement



CORRECT

Strutting



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Use this poster in conjunction with Mammary structure:
 Match Name with corresponding Diagram situation/task statement.

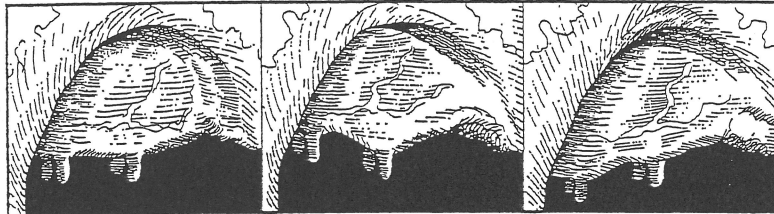
Conformation - Mammary Structure
 36

Charts and Diagrams

Dairy Cattle Mammary Structures (Side View)

Part I

Udder Floor

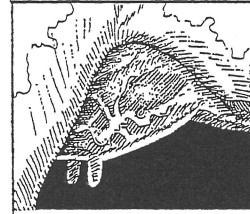


CORRECT

Unbalanced Udder Floor
(Forward Tilt)

Unbalanced Udder Floor
(Rear Tilt)

Udder Attachment



CORRECT
Tight Fore
Udder Attachment

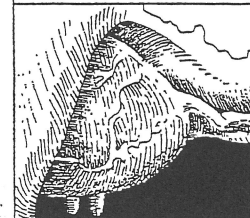
Teat Length



CORRECT

Too Long

Too Short



Bulgy Fore
Udder Attachment



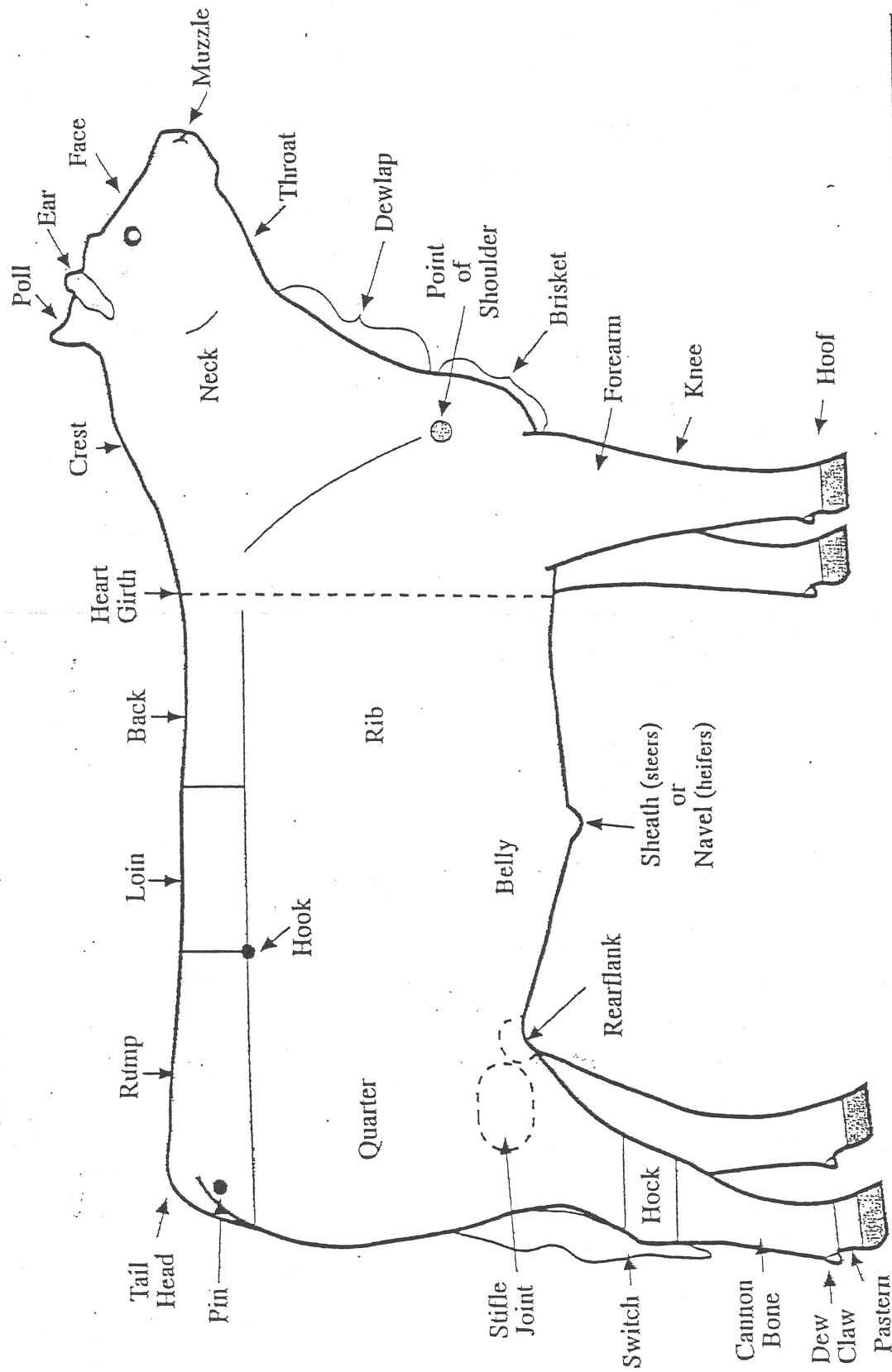
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Use this poster in conjunction with Mammary structure:
 Match Name with corresponding Diagram situation/task statement.

Conformation - Mammary Structure
 37

Charts and Diagrams

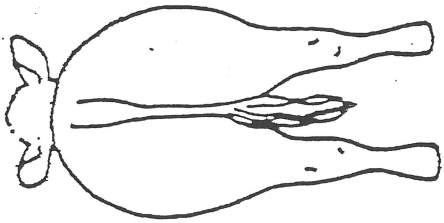
Parts of a Beef Animal



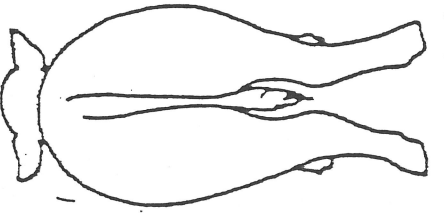
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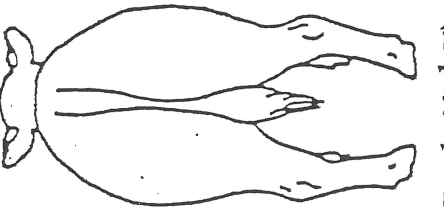
Beef Feet and Leg Structure



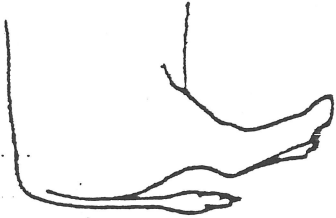
Correct



Cow-Hocked
or Splayfooted



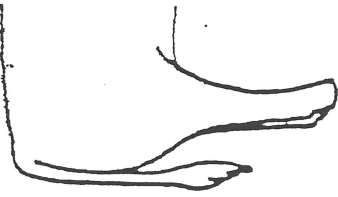
Bowlegged or
Pigeon-Toed



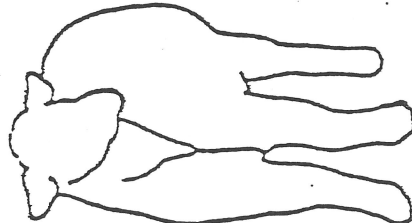
Sickle-Hocked



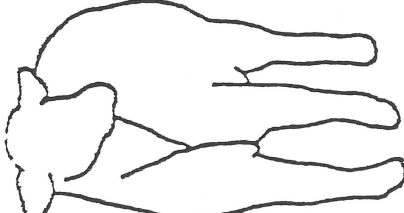
Correct



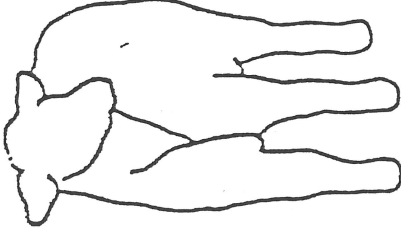
Post-Legged



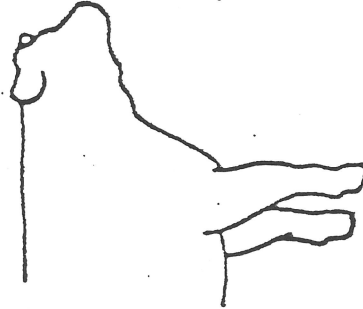
Knocked-Kneed
or Splayfooted



Bowlegged or
Pigeon-Toed



Correct



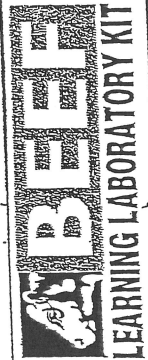
Buck-Kneed



Correct



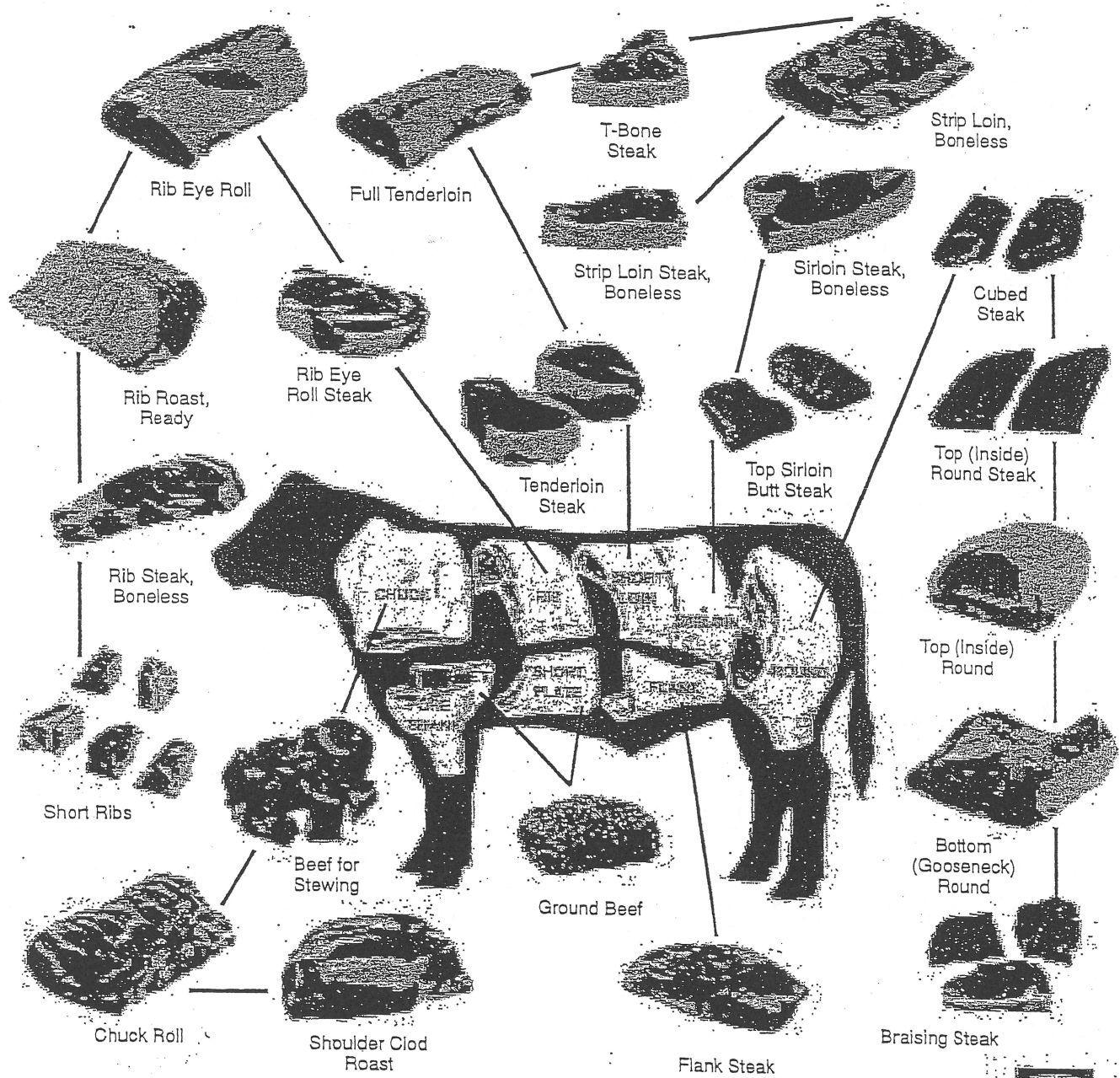
Calf-Kneed



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Wholesale Cuts of Beef



Assuring Animal Product Quality by Youth Producers
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 number 93-EFSQ-4096.

Graphic used with the express permission of National Live Stock and Meat Board.

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The ideal “**MARKET STEER**” should be well balanced, structurally correct, with plenty body capacity, length and muscling.

Well Balanced

Draw an imaginary line through center of steer and the front half of the steer should be of equal weight to the back half.

Structurally Correct

The steer should have a strong, straight top line, stand square, with legs placed well apart, hoofs point straight ahead, and moderate/heavy bone size.

Body Capacity and Length

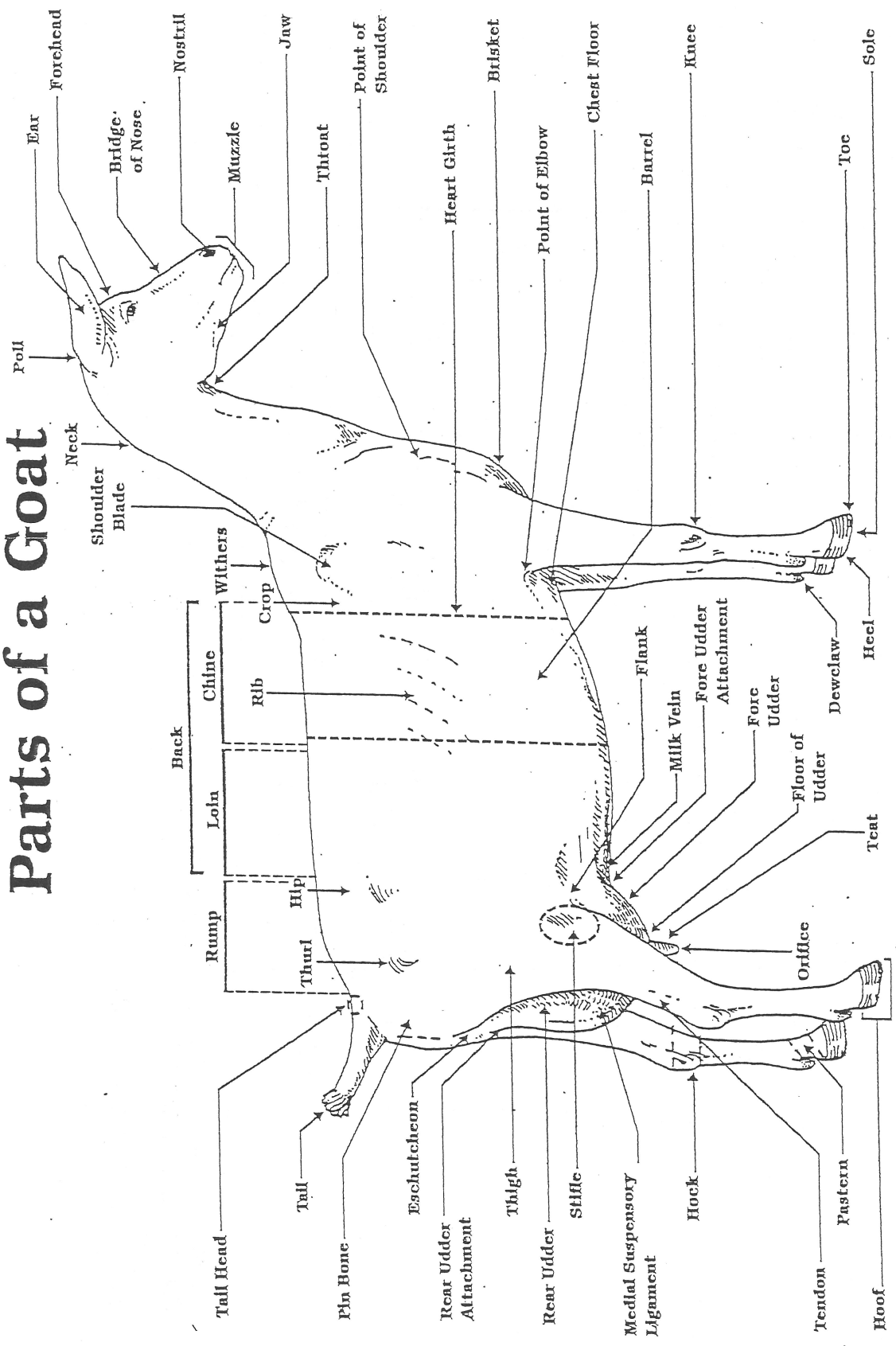
The steer should be wide across the back, chest and from stifle to stifle; his ribs should be well sprung with length to give depth to body; and long bodied from head to tail.

Muscling

The steer should be heavily muscled throughout body, especially in rump, quarter, loin, back and shoulders; but he should have a clean, trim brisket, dewlap, throat and belly.

Use this poster in conjunction with Parts of a Goat (Dairy) - Match Correct Part Names with Their Locations on the Diagram situation/task statement and identification tags.

Parts of a Goat

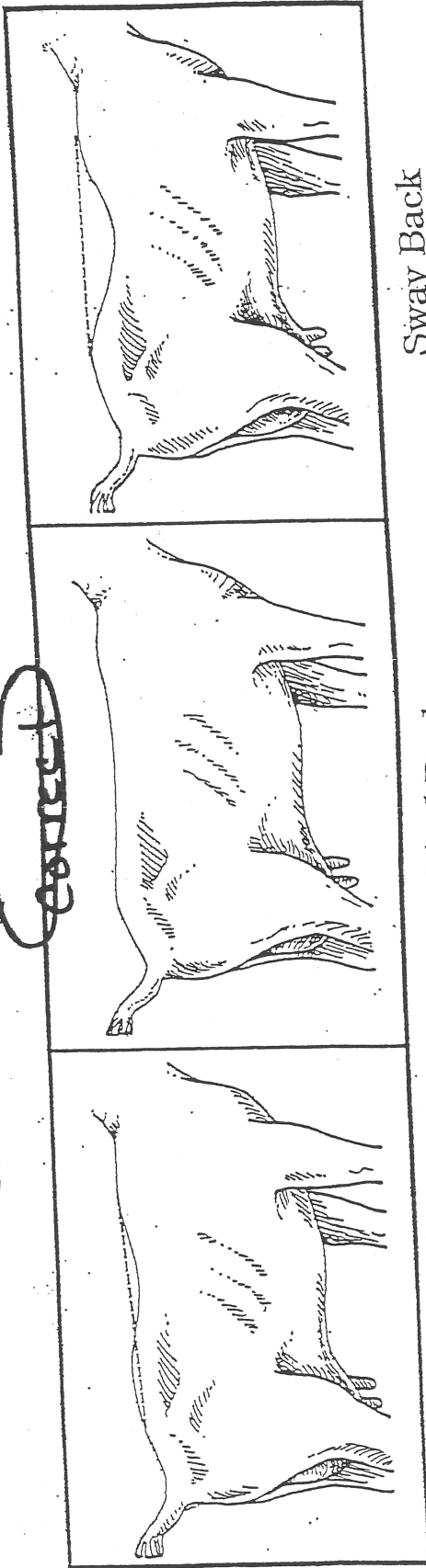


Exploratory Learning: Educational Program
 This component adapted from materials of the American Dairy Goat Association

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Goat Topline Structure

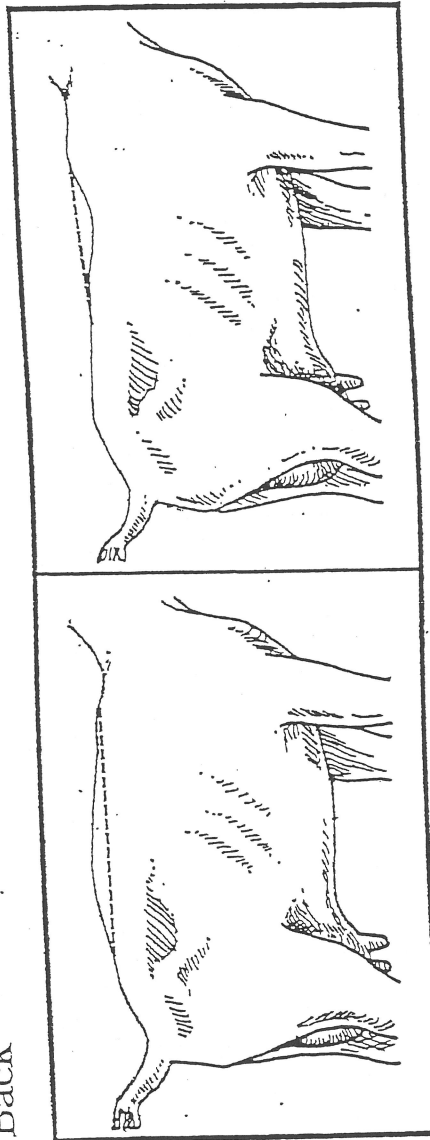
Correct



Wavy Back

Ideal Back

Sway Back



Roached Back

Weak in the Chine



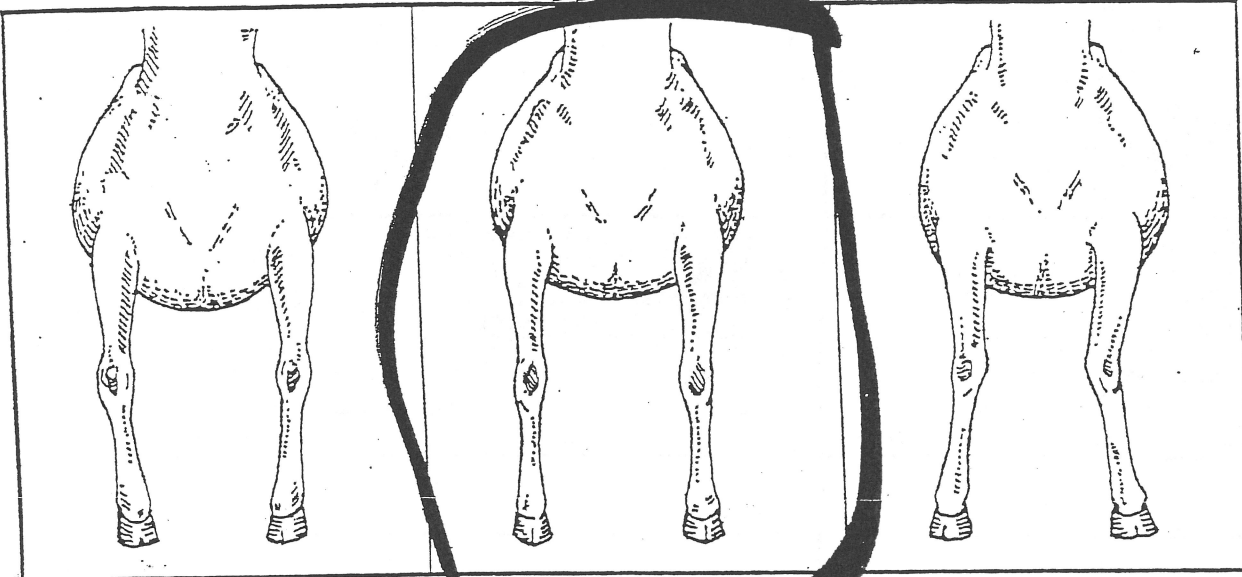
Exploratory Learning: Educational Program
 This component adapted from materials published in the Dairy Goat Journal, Helenville, WI

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Use this poster in conjunction with Goat Feet and Leg Structure - Identify the Structural Variations in the Following Areas: the Side and Rear Profiles of the Rear Legs, and the Front Legs situation/task statement and identification tags.

Goat Feet and Leg Structure (Part I)

Front Legs

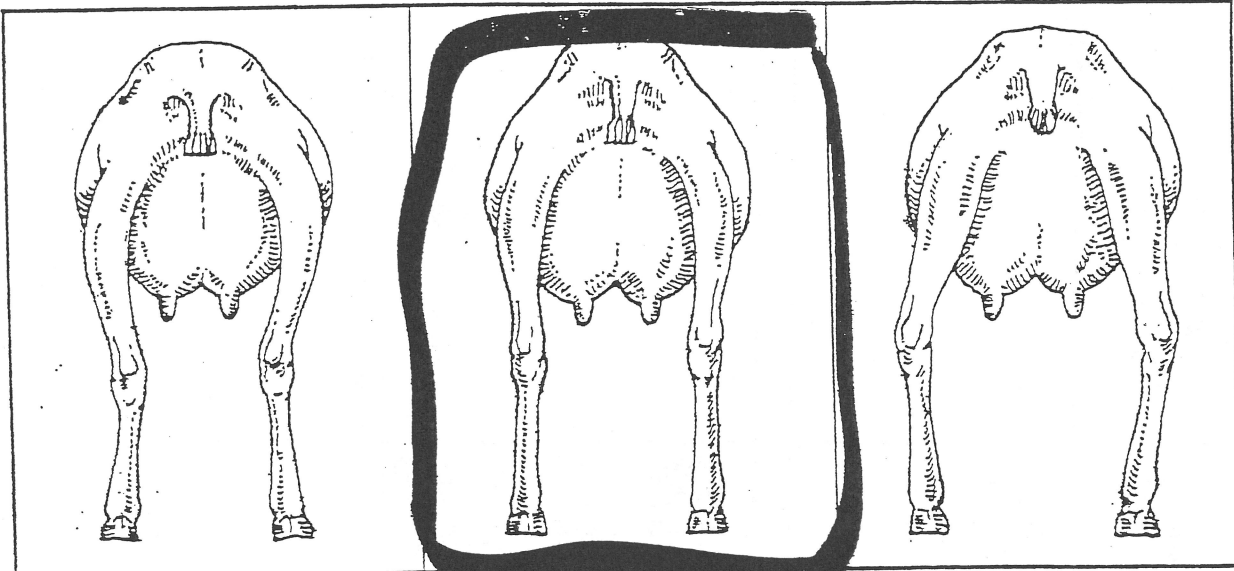


Buckled Knees

Ideal

Knock-Kneed

Rear Legs



Close at the Hocks

Ideal

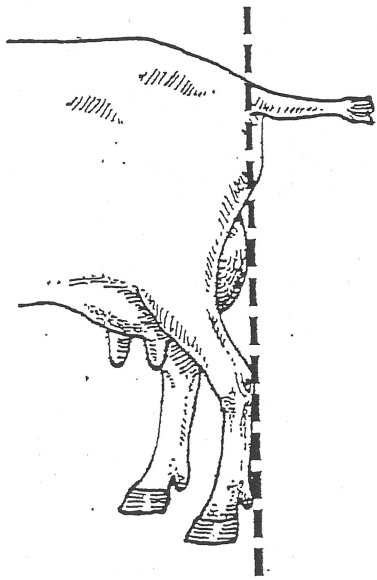
Bowlegged

Correct



Exploratory Learning: Educational Program
This component adapted from materials published in the Dairy Goat Journal, Helenville, WI

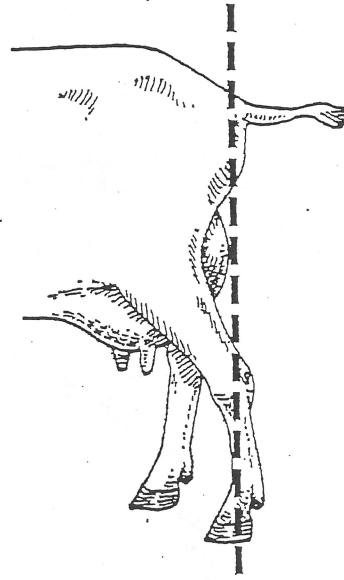
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GOAT
LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

IDEAL

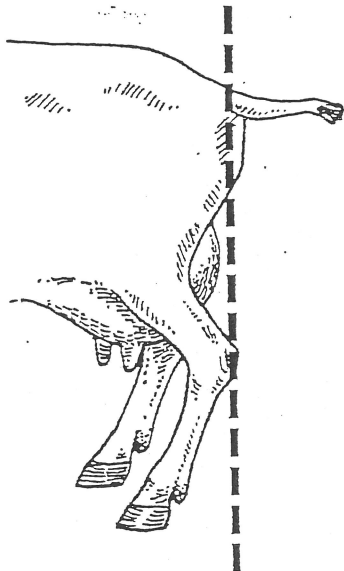
Goat Feet and Leg Structure
Exploratory Learning: Educational Program
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GOAT
LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

**POST-
LEGGED**

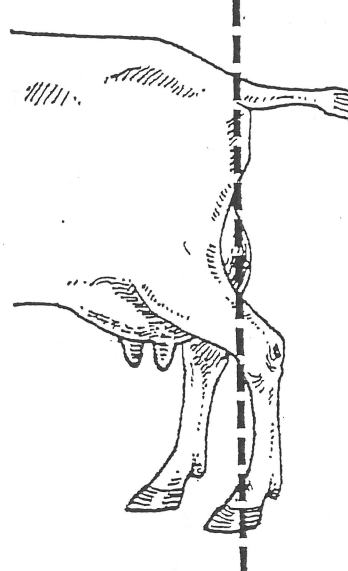
Goat Feet and Leg Structure
Exploratory Learning: Educational Program
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GOAT
LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

**SICKLE-
HOCKED**

Goat Feet and Leg Structure
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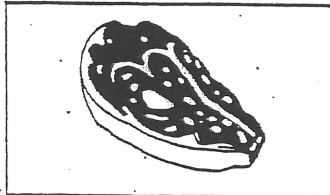
GOAT
LEARNING LABORATORY KIT

**WEAK
PASTERNS**

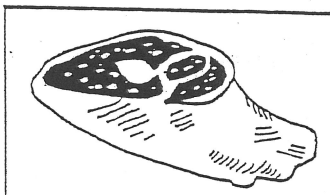
Goat Feet and Leg Structure
Exploratory Learning: Educational Program
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Use this poster in conjunction with Match the Labels to the Correct Wholesale Cuts of Chevon situation/task statement and identification tags.

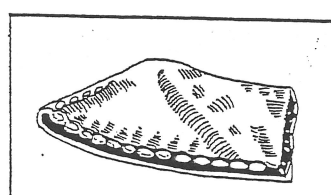
Wholesale Cuts of Chevon



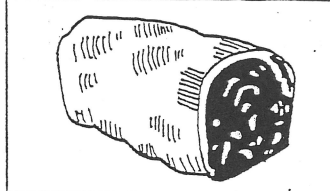
▷ **Arm Chop**



▷ **Fore Shank**



▷ **Breast**



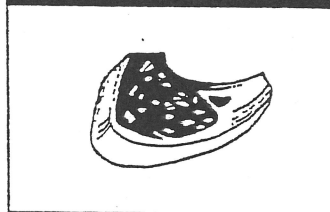
● **Rollled Shoulder**



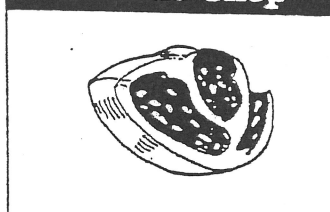
● **Blade Chop**



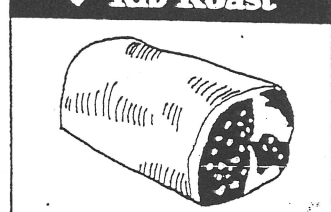
◆ **Rib Roast**



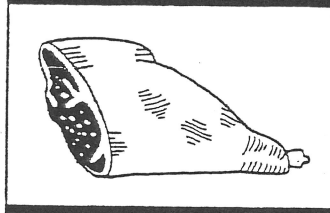
◆ **Chop**



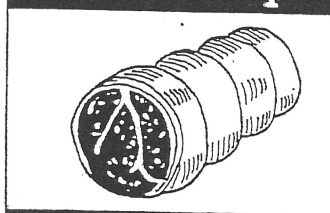
▲ **Loin Chop**



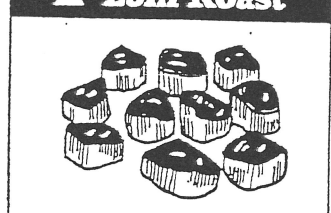
▲ **Loin Roast**



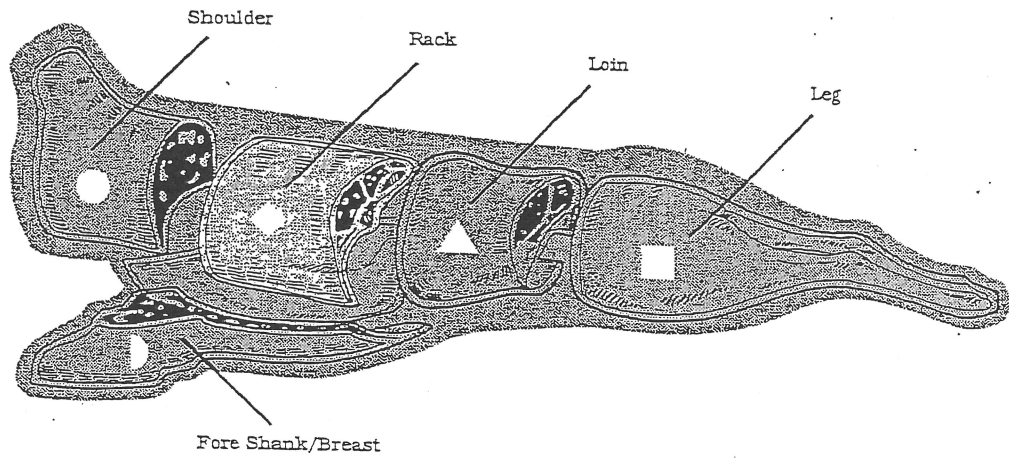
■ **Leg, Sirloin Off**



■ **Rollled Leg**



Stewed Cubed



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