

Small Animal Showmanship Study Guide

By Michelle McClure

Marin County 4-H All Star Project

2010-2011

Small Animal Showmanship includes 5 species of animals. Those are rabbits, poultry, caviae (guinea pigs), dogs and pygmy goats. Each species will be discussed in detail later in the guide. Not only is the participant judged on how they present the animal, they are also judged on their own appearance and knowledge of the species as determined by answers to the judge's questions. Sometimes, the judge will have you do the whole routine, parts of the routine or they may even just ask questions the whole time.

All contestants should be in full uniform. Small Animal Showmanship is based a lot on appearance. That being said, make sure to wear long sleeves, no nail polish, no jewelry and have your hair pulled back. While showing chickens, they need to be walked, so it is best to have a stick of some sort in your back pocket (pencil, chopstick, or retractable pointer all work well).

Regardless of which species you are showing, be sure to know the following:

- Body parts (which are included in this guide) and anatomy
- The country of origin of the species/breed
- Some varieties(colors) of the species/breed
- What was the species' original use and what is it used for today
- Confirmation (what general body type is preferred)
- Health and diseases
- Gestation/Incubation Period
- Basic First Aid for the species
- Any faults or disqualifications present on the animal

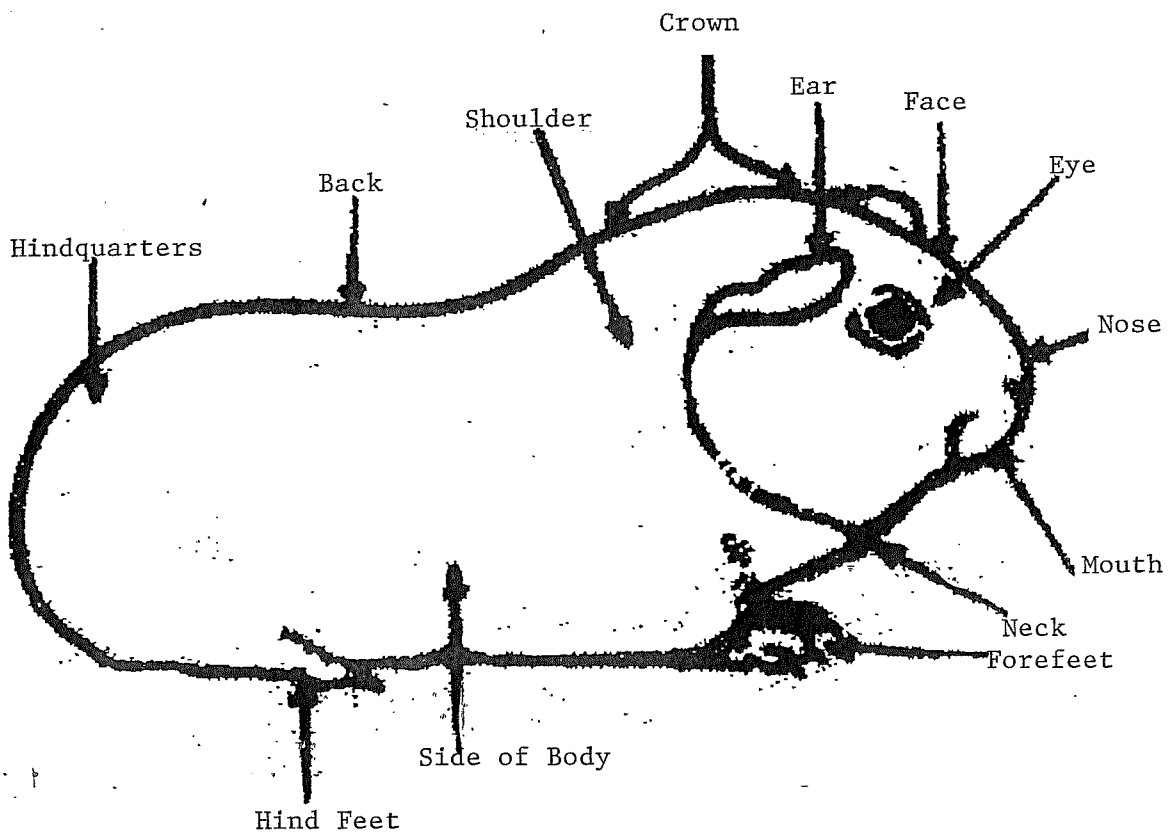
The purpose of this handbook is to provide the exhibitor with some of the resources needed to prepare for small animal showmanship in one guide.

The steps to showing, scorecards and answers to questions change frequently. Be sure to check the latest Standards for your species before the show. Good Luck!

CAVIES



Body Parts of a Cavy



Cavy Breeds

All cavy breeds fall under the auspices of the
American Cavy Breeders Association
(an affiliate of the American Rabbit Breeders Assoc. Inc.)



ABYSSINIAN



ABYSSINIAN SATIN



AMERICAN



AMERICAN SATIN



CORONET



PERUVIAN



PERUVIAN SATIN



SILKIE



SILKIE SATIN



TEDDY



TEDDY SATIN



TEXEL



WHITE CRESTED

Sample Cavy Questions

How many breeds of cavies are there?

Name 7 breeds of cavies.

What is a baby cavy called?

What is a female cavy called?

What is a male cavy called?

How long is the gestation period?

Which breed of cavy has rosettes? How many?

In what country did cavies originate?

What is the common name for cavies?

What is the scientific name for cavies?

How many toes are on the hind foot of a cavy?

Name 2 external parasites that can infect cavies?

Name the fur types.

Cavy Showmanship Steps

- Carry your cavy to the table with its nose facing the inside of your elbow
- Pose it on the table for the judge with its left side facing the judge
- Introduce yourself and your cavy
- Read the ear tag number and check the ears
- Examine the eyes
- Stand the cavy on its hind legs
- Check the teeth being careful not to get bit. Check for malocclusion, chipped or broken teeth
- Check the nose for any discharge
- Check the straightness of the front legs
- Check the straightness of the back legs
- Count the toes and check for missing or broken toenails
- Check the jaws, chest, sides, abdomen and groin for abscesses
- Check the sex and announce to judge the sex of your animal
- Examine the coat for lice or mites and texture and density of the hair
- Pose the cavy again, left side, facing the judge, right side, making sure it's posed squarely each time
- Prepare to answer questions from the judge
- Return your animal to the cage

Wear long sleeves and wear the uniform of your organization. Avoid, nail polish and jewelry. Keep long hair pulled away from your face.



American Rabbit Breeders Assn.
 PO Box 5667, Bloomington, IL 61702
 309-664-7500 info@ARBA.net

5/4/2011

Cavy Showmanship

General Note to judge: Judge the contestants actions and knowledge- Do not judge the behavior or condition of the rabbit

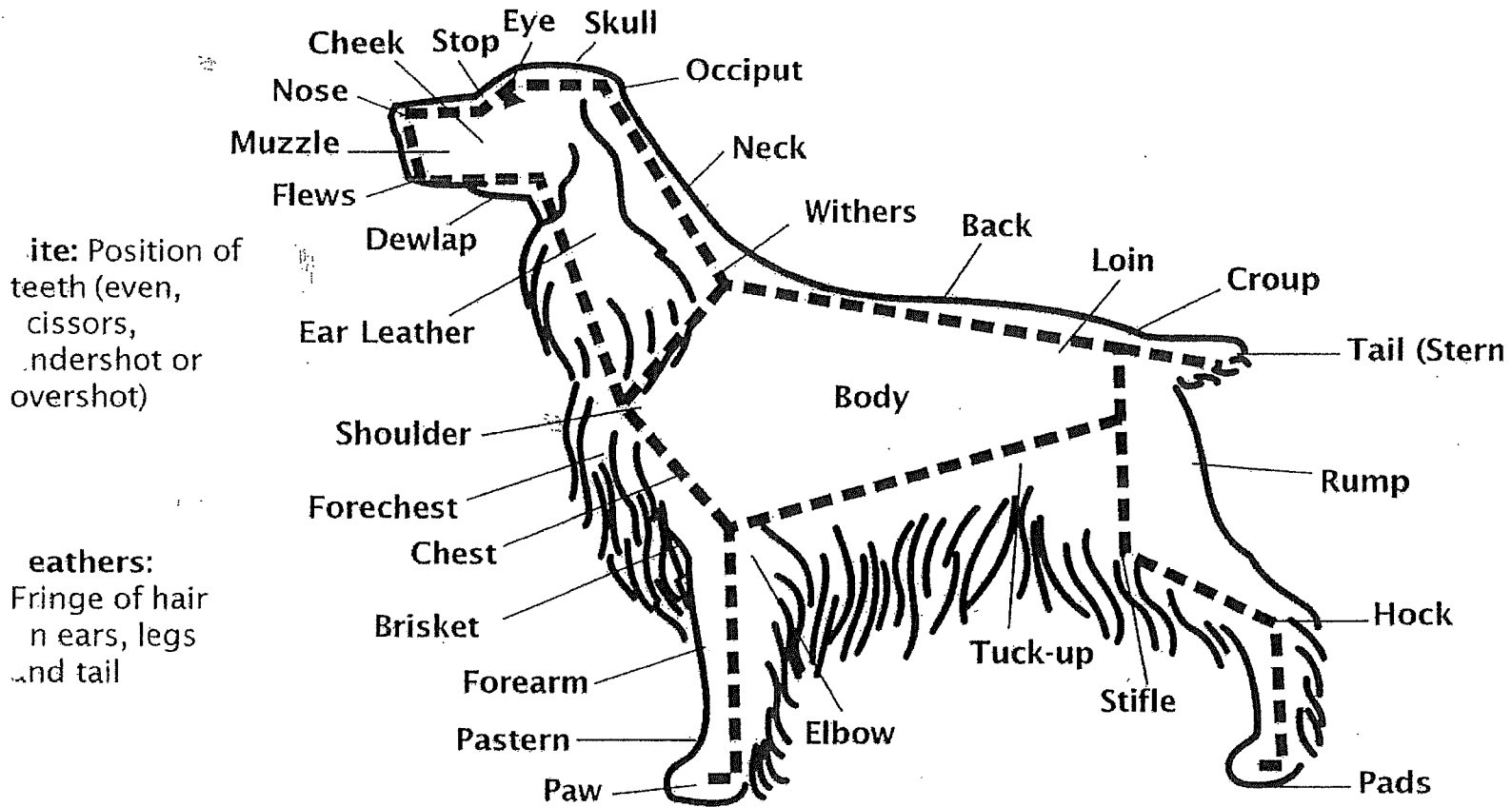
Step	Actions	pts	Terms	pts	pts
Carry	Proper support, Maintain control Long haired on a show board	5			5
Pose	Correct pose for breed Introduction- greeting/name, Step back	3	Breed, Variety, Proper Pose	2	5
Ears	Check both ears Read ear tag	3	Mites, Carriage, Proper Color Torn or Missing Portions	2	5
Eyes	Properly open eyes Not forcing open	3	Proper Color, Blindness, Spots Pea Eye or Signs of Conjunctivitis	2	5
Stand cavy on hind legs	Smooth motion, Proper control Rest weight on table	5			5
Teeth	Proper hand position Show upper and lower incisors	3	Malocclusion, Buck teeth, Wolf Teeth Peg Teeth, Broken Teeth	2	5
Nose	Proper hand position Show both nostrils Check inside legs for nasal discharge	3	Nasal Discharge Foreign Spots or Colors	2	5
Front Feet/ Legs	Check straightness of legs Check 4 toenails	3	Broken, Missing Toes, Polydactal Mismatched, White or Missing Toenails	2	5
Belly	Check under jaw & chest Check abdomen & sides Smooth and complete coverage	3	Abscess, Tumor, Pigeon Breast Abnormalities, Blemishes	2	5
Rear Feet/ Legs	Check straightness of legs Check 3 toenails	3	Broken, Missing Toes, Polydactal Mismatched, White or Missing Toenails	2	5
Sex	Proper position of cavy and hand Expose vent/ penis & testicles	3	Boar, Sow, Impaction	2	5
Hair	Return to pose, Smooth motion Proper control, Check hair	5	Density, Texture, Sheen or Luster Short or Long, Rosettes, Resiliency, Kink Color, Undercolor, Molt, Stray White Hairs	5	10
Judging Comments	Final pose, Head, Shoulders, Crown, Top line, Body type, Rump Breed specific (markings/color)	10	Excellent, Good, Fair, Poor Balance, Condition Did not use word "Nice"!	5	15
Overall Presentation	Show coat/ Apron/ Long sleeves Smile, Hair neat No rings, No dangling jewelry, No gum	5	Humane treatment/ controls animal at all times Good eye contact, Follows directions Thanks judge	5	10
Knowledge			Answers to questions	10	10
Judge			Total Score		100

Comments:

DOGS



Body Parts of a Dog



Herding Group



Australian
Cattle Dog



Australian
Shepherd



Bearded Collie



Beauceron



Belgian
Malinois



Belgian
Sheepdog



Belgian
Tervuren



Border Collie



Bouvier des
Flandres



Briard



Canaan Dog



Cardigan
Welsh Corgi



Collie



Entlebucher
Mountain Dog



Finnish
Lapphund



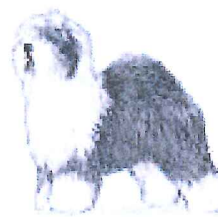
German
Shepherd Dog



Icelandic
Sheepdog



Norwegian
Buhund



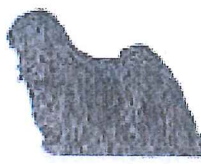
Old English
Sheepdog



Pembroke
Welsh Corgi



Polish Lowland
Sheepdog



Puli



Pyrenean
Shepherd



Shetland
Sheepdog



Swedish
Vallhund

Non-Sporting Group



American Eskimo Dog



Bichon Frise



Boston Terrier



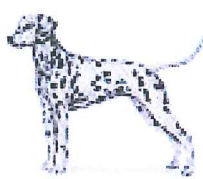
Bulldog



Chinese Shar-Pei



Chow Chow



Dalmatian



Finnish Spitz



French Bulldog



Keeshond



Lhasa Apso



Löwchen



Norwegian Lundehund



Poodle



Schipperke



Shiba Inu



Tibetan Spaniel



Tibetan Terrier



Xoloitzcuintli

Toy Group



Affenpinscher



Brussels Griffon



Cavalier King Charles Spaniel



Chihuahua



Chinese Crested



English Toy Spaniel



Havanese



Italian Greyhound



Japanese Chin



Maltese



Manchester Terrier



Miniature Pinscher



Papillon



Pekingese



Pomeranian



Poodle



Pug



Shih Tzu



Silky Terrier



Toy Fox Terrier



Yorkshire Terrier

Terrier Group



Airedale
Terrier



American
Staffordshire
Terrier



Australian
Terrier



Bedlington
Terrier



Border Terrier



Bull Terrier



Cairn Terrier



Cesky Terrier



Dandie
Dinmont
Terrier



Glen of
Imaal Terrier



Irish Terrier



Kerry Blue
Terrier



Lakeland
Terrier



Manchester
Terrier



Miniature
Bull Terrier



Miniature
Schnauzer



Norfolk Terrier



Norwich
Terrier



Parson
Russell Terrier



Scottish Terrier



Sealyham
Terrier



Skye Terrier



Smooth Fox
Terrier



Soft Coated
Wheaten
Terrier



Staffordshire
Bull Terrier



Welsh Terrier



West Highland
White Terrier



Wire Fox
Terrier

Working Group



Akita



Alaskan Malamute



Anatolian Shepherd Dog



Bernese Mountain Dog



Black Russian Terrier



Boxer



Bullmastiff



Cane Corso



Doberman Pinscher



Dogue de Bordeaux



German Pinscher



Giant Schnauzer



Great Dane



Great Pyrenees



Greater Swiss Mountain Dog



Komondor



Kuvasz



Leonberger



Mastiff



Neapolitan Mastiff



Newfoundland



Portuguese
Water Dog



Rottweiler



Saint Bernard



Samoyed



Siberian Husky



Standard
Schnauzer



Tibetan Mastiff

Hound Group



Afghan Hound



American
English
Coonhound



American
Foxhound



Basenji



Basset Hound



Beagle



Black and Tan
Coonhound



Bloodhound



Bluetick
Coonhound



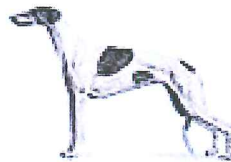
Borzoi



Dachshund



English
Foxhound



Greyhound



Harrier



Ibizan Hound



Irish
Wolfhound



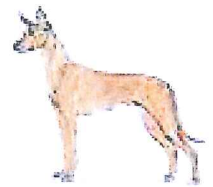
Norwegian
Elkhound



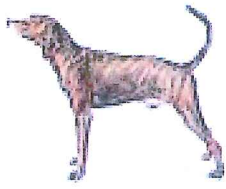
Otterhound



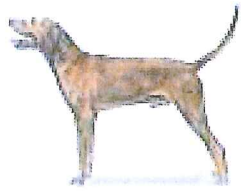
Petit Basset
Griffon
Vendéen



Pharaoh Hound



Plott



Redbone
Coonhound



Rhodesian
Ridgeback



Saluki



Scottish
Deerhound



Whippet

Sporting Group



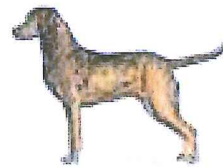
American Water Spaniel



Boykin Spaniel



Brittany



Chesapeake Bay Retriever



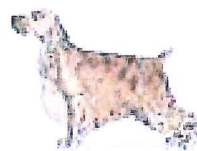
Clumber Spaniel



Cocker Spaniel



Curly-Coated Retriever



English Cocker Spaniel



English Setter



English Springer Spaniel



Field Spaniel



Flat-Coated Retriever



German Shorthaired Pointer



German Wirehaired Pointer



Golden Retriever



Gordon Setter



Irish Red and White Setter



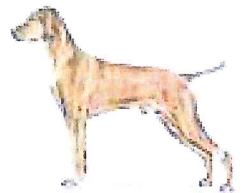
Irish Setter



Irish Water Spaniel



Labrador Retriever



Nova Scotia
Duck
Tolling
Retriever

Pointer

Spinone
Italiano

Sussex Spaniel Vizsla



Weimaraner

Welsh Springer
Spaniel

Wirehaired
Pointing
Griffon

Miscellaneous Class



Azawakh



Belgian
Laekenois



Bergamasco



Boerboel



Chinook



Dogo
Argentino



Peruvian
Inca Orchid



Portuguese
Podengo
Pequeno



Pumi



Rat Terrier



Russell Terrier



Sloughi



Treeing Walker
Coonhound



Wirehaired
Vizsla

Sample Dog Questions

Know the country of origin for the dog you are showing.

What is the most important shot to give a dog?

Name 5 ways dogs serve people.

Know the difference between "purebred", "registered", "crossbred" and "mongrel".

What is the gestation length for a dog?

What is the act of giving birth called?

Name the 7 groups of dogs recognized by the American Kennel Club.

Name a breed of dog from each of the dog groups.

Know which dog group the dog you are showing belongs to.

Name 3 safety practices in caring for a dog.

Name an internal and an external parasite that are common in dogs.

Name 4 classifications that you may show as a 4-H member.

Where is the stop?

On the Australian Shepherd, in which country was the docked tail developed?

What is the respiration rate of a dog?

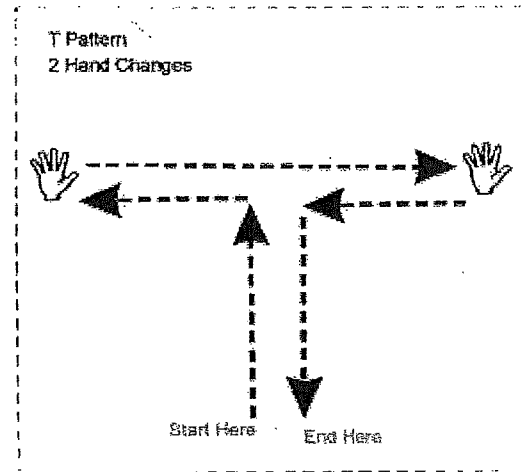
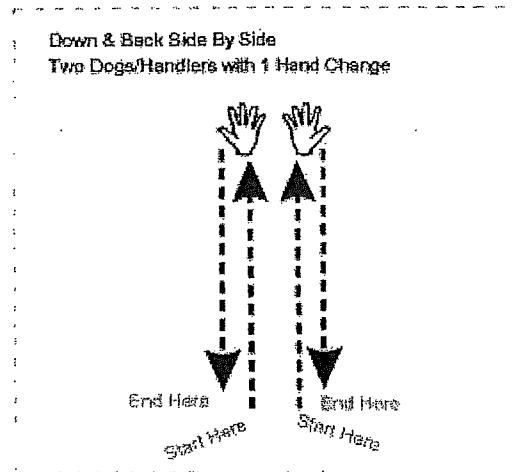
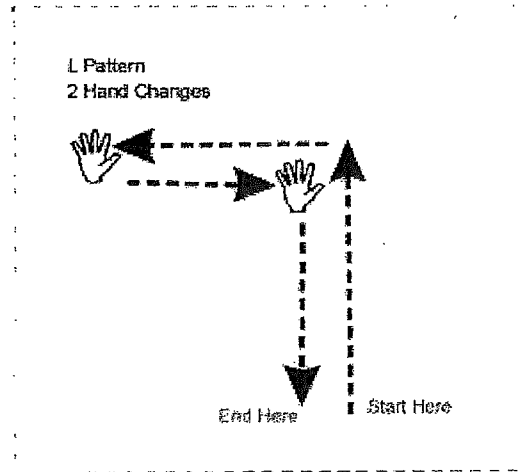
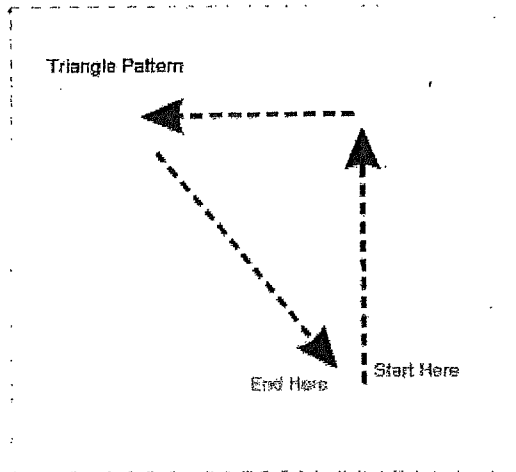
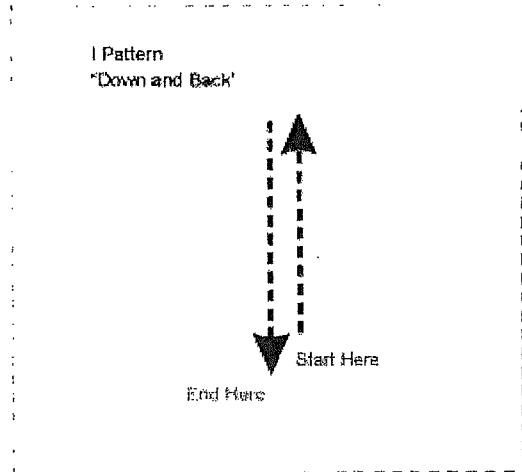
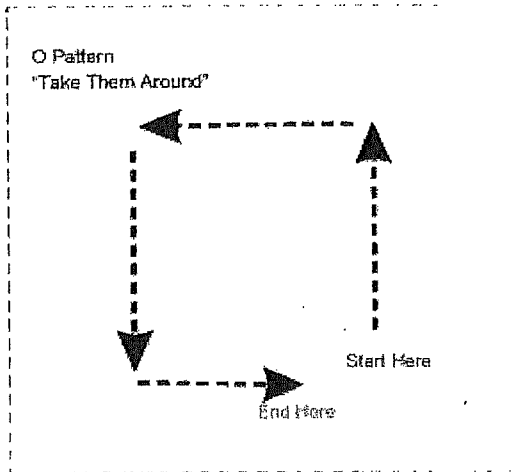
Does a puppy have a higher or lower respiration rate than an adult dog?

Hints for Dog Showmanship

- Arm band (if provided) should be worn on the left arm
- Hold the lead in your left hand
- Your dog should be on your left side when entering the show ring
- Excess lead should be neatly coiled
- The show collar should be high upon top of your dog's head right behind the ears and high under the dog's chin for better control
- In the ring.....
- Gait around into place to get lined up
- Leave at least 3-4 feet between dogs
- Line-up straight in line behind the first dog in line
- Always have your dog between you and the judge
- Stack your dog according to breed specifications. All four feet squarely placed. Know how to free stack and hand stack....
- Hand stacking can be done with or without bait. Hold the collar and then stack the front left foot first, then the right front foot. Then use your left hand to stack both rear legs if needed. The 4 feet should form a rectangle.
- Free Stacking. Lure your dog into position with bait close to the dog's nose or mouth. Where the hand goes, the body and legs will follow!
- Examining your dog when indicated by judge.....
- Know the proper handling from in-line to stacking of your dog and presentation of dog's profile
- Show the bite, teeth and mouth when asked by the judge (per breed standard)
- To show the bite, place the leash in your right hand under the dog's jaw. Lift up the head toward the judge so the judge can see the bite. Your other hand will be on top of the dog's muzzle. Pull back the lips of the upper and lower jaw. Keep the mouth closed. Make sure all incisors between the canine teeth are visible.
- To show the teeth and mouth, first show the bite, then show the teeth with the mouth closed. You will need to lift the lips and turn the head and show the first side of molars, then the other side. Make sure you turn the dog's head toward the judge so the judge sees both sides.
- If you have a breed that requires a specific tongue color, you will need to open the mouth to let the judge examine the entire mouth or tongue color.
- If the judge lifts a foot to check toenails, be sure to move the foot back to proper placement. All four feet should be back in place and stacked after the judge goes over the dog and steps back to look at the dog's profile again.
- When asked to gait, be sure to time yourself against other dogs (faster or slower than yours) as a courtesy.
- Be sure to use the proper speed/gait depending on breed standards. Watch for judge commands and follow his instructions for pattern to follow.
- Answer questions.



Showmanship Patterns



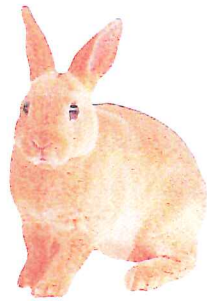
4-H Dog Showmanship Score Sheet

Class: _____ Basic _____ Intermediate _____ Advanced Armband #: _____

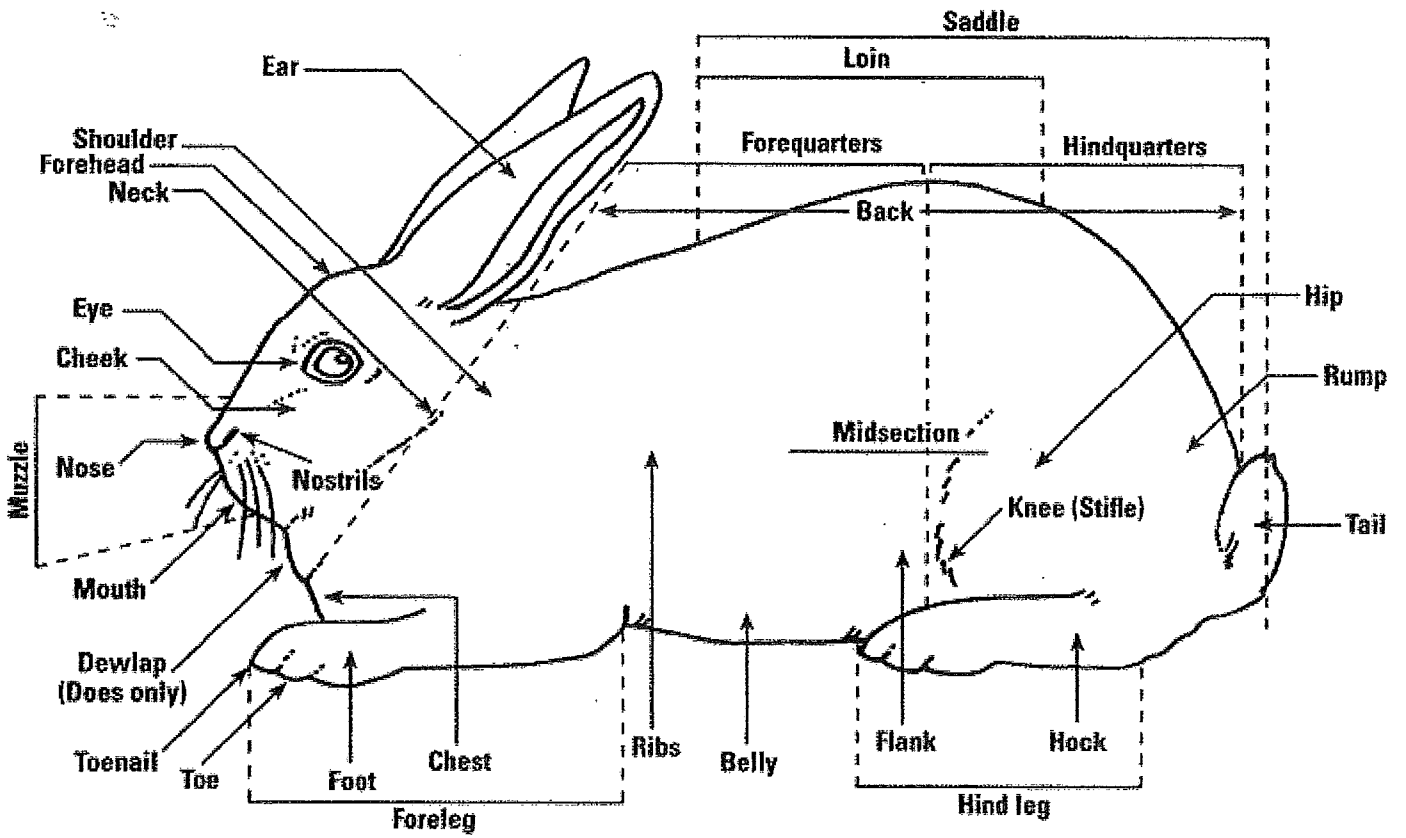
Age Level: _____ Junior _____ Intermediate _____ Senior Breed: _____

	Point Deductions	Maximum Points	Your Score	Judge's Comments
GENERAL APPEARANCE OF DOG AND HANDLER	Handler: _____ Inappropriate Dress _____ Other: Dog: _____ Improper Lead/Collar _____ Not Groomed _____ Coat Dirty _____ Toenails Not Trimmed _____ Other:	50		
SET UP AND PRESENTATION	_____ Stacked Improperly _____ Bite shown incorrectly _____ Presented Improperly _____ Dog Moves Repeatedly _____ Other:	50		
GAITING AND PRESENTATION	_____ Did incorrect pattern _____ Dog was on Wrong Side _____ Improper Gait/Speed _____ Lack of Smoothness _____ Other:	50		
RING AWARENESS	_____ Too Close To Others _____ Failure to Move _____ Not Watching Judge _____ Impeding Others _____ Failed Instructions _____ Other:	30		
ATTITUDE OF HANDLER	_____ Fails to Show Dog _____ Bad Sportsmanship _____ Exaggerated Motions _____ Other:	10		
HANDLER EXPERTISE	_____ Good Handling of Diffcult Dog _____ Efficient Motion _____ Smoothness _____ Other:	1 to 10		
	TOTAL SCORE	200		

RABBITS



Body Parts of a Rabbit



Rabbit Breeds



AMERICAN
Maximum Weight - 12 lbs.



AMERICAN CHINCHILLA
Maximum Weight - 12 lbs.



AMERICAN FUZZY LOP
Maximum Weight - 4 lbs.



AMERICAN SABLE
Maximum Weight - 10 lbs.



BELGIAN HARE
Maximum Weight - 9 1/2 lbs.



BEVEREN
Maximum Weight - 12 lbs.



BLANC de HOTOT
Maximum Weight - 11 lbs.



BRITANNIA PETITE
Maximum Weight - 2 1/2 lbs.



CALIFORNIAN
Maximum Weight - 10 1/2 lbs.



CHAMPAGNE D'ARGENT
Maximum Weight - 10 1/2 lbs.



CHECKERED GIANT
Maximum Weight - None



CINNAMON
Maximum Weight - 11 lbs.

[Return to Top](#)



CREME D'ARGENT
Maximum Weight - 11 lbs.



DUTCH
Maximum Weight - 5 1/2 lbs.



DWARF HOTOT
Maximum Weight - 3 lbs.



ENGLISH ANGORA
Maximum Weight - 7 1/2 lbs.



ENGLISH LOP
Weight - 10 1/2 lbs. & up



ENGLISH SPOT
Maximum Weight - 8 lbs



FLEMISH GIANT
Maximum Weight - None



FLORIDA WHITE
Maximum Weight - 6 lbs



FRENCH ANGORA
Maximum Weight - 10 1/2 lbs



FRENCH LOP
Maximum Weight - None



GIANT ANGORA
Maximum Weight - None



GIANT CHINCHILLA
Maximum Weight - 16 lbs

[Return to Top](#)



HARLEQUIN
Maximum Weight - 9 1/2 lbs



HAVANA
Maximum Weight - 6 1/2 lbs



HIMALAYAN
Maximum Weight - 4 1/2 lbs



HOLLAND LOP
Maximum Weight - 4 lbs



JERSEY WOOLLY
Maximum Weight - 3 1/2 lbs



LILAC
Maximum Weight - 8 lbs



MINI LOP
Maximum Weight - 6 1/2 lbs



MINI REX
Maximum Weight - 4 1/2 lbs



MINI SATIN
Maximum Weight - 4 3/4 lbs



NETHERLAND DWARF
Maximum Weight - 2 1/2 lbs



NEW ZEALAND
Maximum Weight - 12 lbs



PALOMINO
Maximum Weight - 11 lbs

[Return to Top](#)



POLISH
Maximum Weight - 3 1/2 lbs



REX
Maximum Weight - 10 1/2 lbs



RHINELANDER
Maximum Weight - 10 lbs



SATIN
Maximum Weight - 11 lbs



SATIN ANGORA
Maximum Weight - 9 1/2 lbs



SILVER
Maximum Weight - 7 lbs



SILVER FOX
Maximum Weight - 12 lbs



SILVER MARTEN
Maximum Weight - 9 1/2 lbs



STANDARD CHINCHILLA
Maximum Weight - 7 1/2 lbs



TAN
Maximum Weight - 6 lbs



THRIANTA
Maximum Weight - 6 lbs

Sample Rabbit Questions

How many recognized breeds of rabbits are there?

How many toenails are on the front foot? On the back foot?

How many teeth does a rabbit have?

How many chromosomes does a rabbit have?

Name 3 diseases that affect rabbits?

Know common diseases and parasites and how to treat them.

Know common disqualifications of your breed and others

What is wry tail?

What is malocclusion?

What are sore hocks and how can you cure them?

What are snuffles and how would you treat them?

What is coccidiosis?

What is the gestation period of a rabbit?

What is it called when a rabbit has babies?

Know the Standards of Perfection for your breed.

Know the breed and variety you are showing, what it should look like and how many points each part of the scorecard is worth.

Know the specific faults or disqualifications that the rabbit you're showing may have.

Where did your breed originate? What country or state?

Know the type of fur your rabbit has.

Know the weight requirements for each class in your breed.

Know showroom classification (4 class vs. 6 class) for the breed on the table.

Name the 5 body types of rabbits.

What is the dressing percentage of a rabbit's live weight?

Who is the Secretary of ARBA (American Rabbit Breeders Association)?

Who is your District Director of ARBA?

What does a youth membership cost in ARBA?

What is the most recent breed to be recognized by ARBA?

Rabbit Showmanship Steps

- Remove rabbit from its cage and bring to the table
- Be sure to close the cage!
- Introduce yourself and your rabbit to the judge
- Optional-4 point turn before the judge
- Pose your rabbit on the table per the breed standards with the left ear facing the judge
- Read the ear tattoo
- Check ears for mites/cankers, etc and check the neck
- Flip your rabbit onto its back and then.....
- Check the eyes
- Check the nose
- Check teeth, feel all of the molars, too. Check the teeth using a "U" shape grasp along the head keeping your hand away from the front of the mouth to avoid getting bit.
- Check front feet, check straightness of front legs, pads of feet, hocks, count toenails
- Check back feet, check straightness of legs, pads of feet, hocks, count toenails
- Check sex of the rabbit, show and tell the judge what it is
- Tail-check for breaks, straightness
- Flip your rabbit back over on its feet and pose again
- Check your rabbit's back, sides, neck area
- Check under the rabbit for abscesses, hernia, etc. To do this, with your left hand, grasp the rabbit's scruff. With your right hand, start by feeling the jaw of the rabbit and feel all the way under the rabbit. Have your hand come out the tail end of the rabbit.
- Pose your rabbit again and examine the fur. Blow 3 lines down the back and sides of the rabbit to see undercolor of fur. Run your hands up your rabbits back to indicate fur type and to check for molt. Show your hands to judge (shouldn't be rabbit hair/fur on your hands)
- Optional-check tail again here or instead of when the rabbit is on its back
- Return the rabbit to its natural pose
- Pose it again
- Read the ear tattoo again
- Wait for the judge to ask you questions
- Return rabbit to its cage being sure to properly put the rabbit back in its cage and close the cage. The judge may still be judging your handling skills!

Wear long sleeves. Should be in official uniform of the organization including wearing a belt. Avoid nail polish (distracting). Remove earrings and other jewelry. Keep hair pulled away from face. Good eye contact with the judge. Make sure he sees you doing each step of the routine. If he doesn't see you perform a step, you may not get credit for it!

RABBIT SHOWMANSHIP SCORE SHEET

NAME (first)

(last)

AGE

Statement of Purpose: To demonstrate working knowledge of effective examination and evaluation of a rabbit. To explore critical thinking skills, know what to check for and why.

INTRODUCTION AND CARRY Controlled tuck carry to table Personal introduction Rabbit introduction, origin Controlled tuck carry from table	(Each area worth 10 points)	CHECK BACK FEET/TOENAILS Count correct number on left Count correct number on right Explain proper color, check hocks What dq's to look for	RABBIT Free of molt Free of disease Healthy appearance Meets basic requirements of breed
CHECK EARS Look into left ear for mites, cankers, etc. Look into right ear for mites, cankers, etc. Show/tell ear tattoo	CHECK BACK LEGS/BONE Lift and feel each bone in left Lift and feel each bone in right What dq's to look for	HANDLING Holds animal comfortably Controls animal naturally Turns are controlled	
CHECK EYES Look into left eye for proper color or disease Look into right eye for proper color or disease Tell what proper color is for variety Know diseases that can effect the eye	CHECK SEX Doe (expose vent) Buck (expose penis), check for testicles Know possible disease to look for Area must be clean & cared for	APPEARANCE Show jacket or long sleeves Hair groomed & away from face Hands free of distractions(jewelry, polish) Good posture	
CHECK NOSE Look at nose and describe what symptoms of disease might be there Look at inside front legs for same Know what to do if milky discharge is found	TAIL Check bone for breaks Check straightness & carriage Discuss possible dq's May check on back but also while posed	ACTIONS Confident, relaxed Courteous Good eye contact, Smile Clear speaking	
CHECK TEETH Look closely at front teeth, bottom & top Describe what problems effect teeth Describe proper bite	POSE Demonstrates correct pose for breed Set of tail, ears, front & hind feet Know correct body type & anatomy	KNOWLEDGE (worth 20 points) Origin Anatomy Confirmation Health & Disease Correct answers given Complete answers given Good use of terminology	
CHECK FRONT FEET/TOENAILS Count correct number on left Count correct number on right Explain proper color, Pads What dq's to look for	CHECK BODY Upper body, feel for abscess or rupture Under body, same Sides and neck area, same Know possible dq's		
CHECK FRONT LEGS/BONE Lift and feel each bone in left Lift and feel each bone in right What dq's to look for	CHECK FUR Initial set-up, set fur/wool properly After examination, set fur/wool properly Explain type of fur or wool on this breed		

(Possible 200).....TOTAL POINTS

RABBIT SHOWMANSHIP SCORE SHEET

NAME _____

AGE GROUP _____

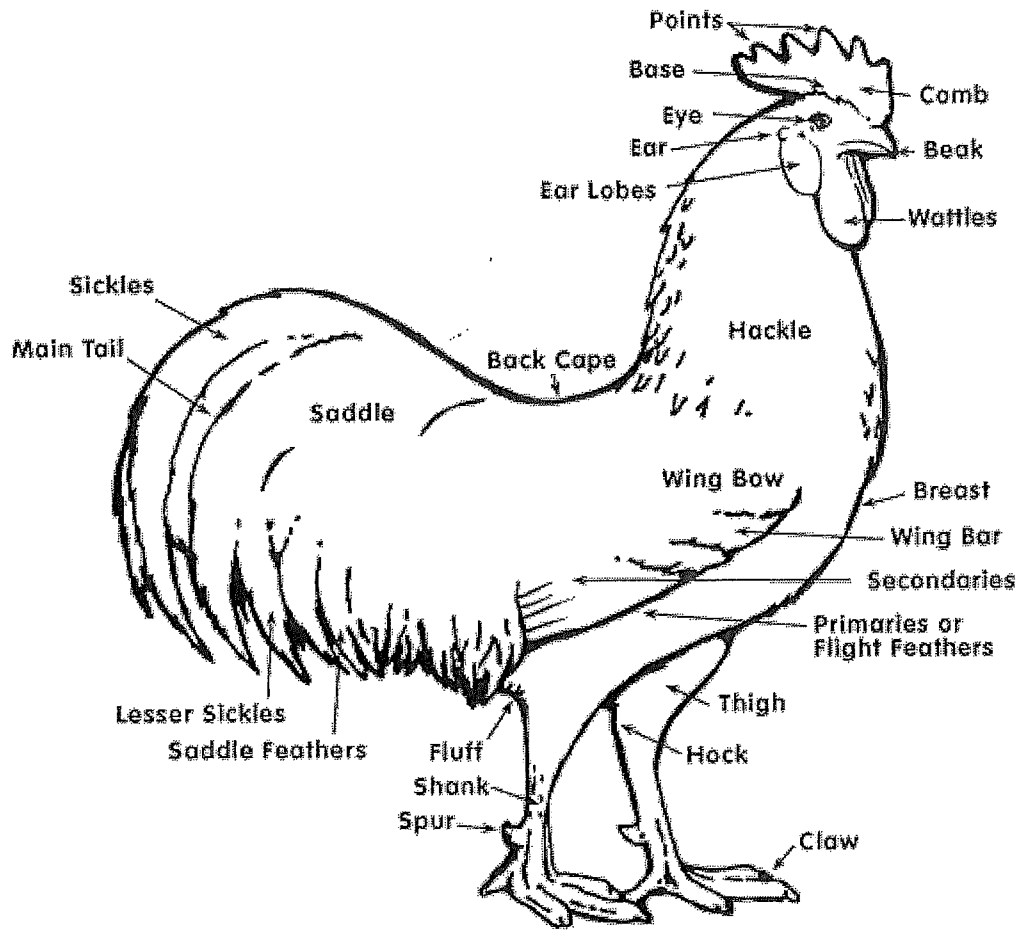
Statement of Purpose: To demonstrate a working and practical knowledge of an effective examination, evaluation and posing of a rabbit, to explore critical thinking skills and to know and demonstrate what to check for and why.

<p>INTRODUCTION AND CARRY Controlled tuck carry to table Personal introduction Rabbit introduction.</p>		<p>EVALUATE ANIMAL ON BACK CHECK NOSE CHECK TEETH Describe proper bite CHECK FRONT LEGS/BONE CHECK FRONT FEET/TOENAILS CHECK BACK LEGS/BONE CHECK BACK FEET/TOENAILS</p>	<p>POINTS TO WATCH FOR: Holds animal comfortably Controls animal naturally Turns are controlled ACTIONS Confident, relaxed Courteous Good eye contact, Smiles Clear speaking</p>	
<p>ANIMAL ONTO TABLE Safe, controlled movements</p>		<p>CHECK SEX Doe (expose vent) Buck (expose penis), check for testicles Area must be clean & cared for TAIL Check bone for breaks May check on back but also while posed</p>	<p>APPEARANCE (worth 10 points) Show jacket or long sleeves Hair groomed & away from face Hands free of distractions (jewelry, polish) Good posture</p>	
<p>POSE Demonstrates correct pose for breed Set tail, ears, front & hind feet Know correct body type CHECK EYES Look into both eyes for proper color or disease</p>		<p>RETURN TO UPRIGHT POSITION Controlled return to initial pose position</p>	<p>RABBIT (worth 10 points) Free of molt Free of disease Healthy appearance Meets basic requirements of breed</p>	
<p>EVALUTATE BODY Upper body, feel for abscess or rupture Sides and neck area, same CHECK EARS Look into both ears for mites, cankers, etc.</p>		<p>REPOSE AND CONTROL Check Fur, set fur/wool properly Explain type of fur or wool on this breed Wait for judge to interview</p>	<p>KNOWLEDGE (worth 20 points) Correct answers given Complete answers given Good use of terms</p>	
<p>TURN ANIMAL ONTO BACK Controlled, safe turn of animal onto back</p>		<p>REMOVE ANIMAL AND EXIT Controlled tuck carry from table</p>	<p>COMMENTS:</p>	<p>(Possible 100).....TOTAL POINTS</p>

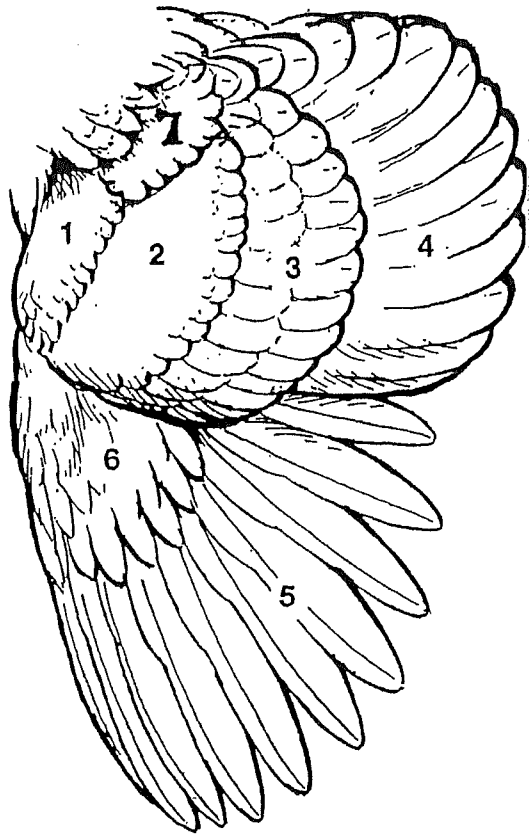
POULTRY



Body Parts of a Chicken



Parts of the Wing



Parts of Wing
1, Front. 2, Bow. 3, Bar.
4, Secondary. 5, Primaries.
6, Primary Coverts.
7, Wing Shoulder.

Types of Combs

Chicken and Rooster Combs

There are eight distinctive types of combs on chickens and roosters: rose, strawberry, silkis, single, cushion, buttercup, pea, and V-shaped



The **Rose** is a solid, broad and nearly flat comb on top. It is a low, fleshy comb that concludes in a well-developed tapering spike at the back. It may turn upward as in Hamburg breeds, be nearly horizontal as in Rose Comb Leghorn breeds, or follow the contour of the head as in Wyandotte breeds. The top surface of the main part should be slightly convex and studded with small rounded protuberances. The general shape varies in the different breeds.



The **Strawberry** is a low comb that is set well-forward. The shape and surface resemble the outer part of half a strawberry with a large end nearest the beak of the chicken.



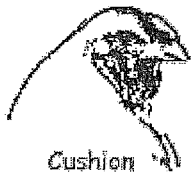
The **Silkis** is an almost round, somewhat lumpy comb, inclined to be greater in width than length; covered with small corrugations on top and crossed with a narrow

transverse indentation slightly to the front of the comb. Sometimes two or three small rear points are hidden by a crest, others are without points. Generally they are considered to be genetically a rose comb changed by a rose comb plus crest.

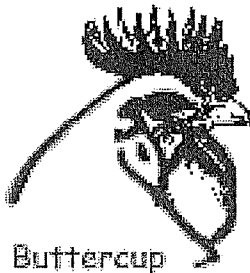
The **Single** comb is a moderately thin, fleshy formation of smooth soft surface texture, firmly attached from the beak along the top of the skull with a strong base. The top portion shows five or six rather deep serrations or distinct points, the middle points being higher than the back or front, forming a semi-oval shape when viewed from the side. The comb is always upright and much larger and thicker in males than in females. It may be lopped or upright in the female. This depends on the breed. The comb is divided into three sections: the front, the middle and that extending past the rear base of the skull, the posterior or blade.



Single



The **Cushion** is a solid low, moderately small comb; smooth on top, the front, rear and sides are nearly straight with rounded corners. It has no spikes.



The **Buttercup** consists of a single leader from base of beak to a cup-shaped crown set firmly on the centre of the skull and completely surmounted by a circle of regular points. The cavity within the circle of points is deep, the texture of the comb is fine.



The **Pea** is a medium length, low comb, the top of which is marked with three low lengthwise ridges, the centre one is slightly higher than the outer ones. The outer ones are either undulated or marked with small rounded serrations. This is a breed characteristic that is found in Brahmas, Buckeyes, Cornish, Cubalayas and Sumatras.



The **V-Shaped** comb is formed of two well defined horn like sections that are joined at their base, as in breeds such as Houdans, Polish, Crevecoeurs, LeFleche and Sultans.



AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION



Welcome to the APA
▼ Important Info
▼ Exhibitor Info
▼ Health Series
▼ Out

Large Breed Classifications

American Class: Plymouth Rocks, Dominique's, Wyandotte's, Javas, Rhode Island Reds, Rhode Island Whites, Buckeyes, Chanteclers, Jersey Giants, Lamonas, New Hampshire's, Hollands and Delawares.

Asiatic Class: Cochins, Langshans, Brahmas

English Class: Dorkings, Redcaps, Cornish, Orpingtons, Sussex, Australorps

Mediterranean Class: Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Andalusians, Ancona, Sicilian Buttercups, Catalanas

Continental Class: Hamburgs, Campines, Lakenvelders, Polish, Houdans, Crevecoeurs, La Fleche, Faverolles, Welsummers and Barnevelders

All Other Standard Breeds: Modern Game, Old English Games, Sumatras, Malays, Cubalayas, Phoenix, Yokohamas, Aseels, Shamos, Sultans, Frizzles, Naked Necks, Araucanas, Ameraucanas

Duck Classification

Heavy: Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, Muscovy, Appleyard, Saxony
 Medium: Cayuga, Crested, Swedish, Buff
 Light: Runner, Campbell, Magpie, Welsh Harlequins,
 Bantam: Call, East Indies, Mallards

Turkeys: all Turkeys compete in one class

Bronze, Narragansett, White Holland, Black, Slate, Bourbon Red, Beltsville Small White, Royal Palm

Bantams Classifications

Modern Game Class: Modern Game

Game Class: American Game and Old English Game

Single Comb Clean Legged: Anconas, Andalusians, Australorps, Campines, Catalanas, Delawares, Dorkings, Dutch, Frizzles, Hollands, Japanese, Javas, Jersey Giants, Lakenvelders, Lamonas, Leghorns, Minorcas, Naked Necks, New Hampshires, Orpingtons, Phoenix, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Spanish , Sussex,

Rosecomb Clean Legged: Anconas, Antwerp Belgians {D'anvers} Dominiques, Dorkings, Hamburgs, Leghorns, Minorcas, Redcaps, Rhode Island Reds, Rhode Island Whites, Rosecombs, Sebrights, Wyandottes

All Other Clean Legged: Ameraucana, Araucana, Buckeye, Chanteclers, Cornish, Crevecoeurs, Cubalayas, Houdans, La Fleche, Malays, Polish, Shamos, Sicilian Buttercups, Sumatras, Yokohamas

Feather Legged: Booted, Brahmas, Cochins, d'Uccle Faverolles, Frizzles, Langshans, Silkies, Sultans

Geese Classification

Heavy: Toulouse, Embden, African
 Medium: Sebastopol, Pilgrim, American Buff, Saddleback Pomeranian
 Light: Chinese, Tufted Roman, Canada, Egyptian

Guinea Classification : all Guinea Fowl compete in one class

Lavender, Pearl, and White

Sample Poultry Questions

Tell me something about the bird you are showing (what color eggs does it lay, where did the breed originate, what class is the bird shown in? etc)

When caging a bird in showmanship, do you put the bird in head first or tail first?

What is a hen, pullet, cock, cockerel?

Name the different feathers on the wing.

What is the incubation period for chickens? Geese? Turkeys? Muscovy Ducks? Other ducks?

Name the different types of combs.

Name the classes of Bantam Leghorns.

Name at least 2 breeds in each Bantam Class.

Name the Large Fowl/Standard classes.

Name at least 3 breeds in each Large Fowl/Standard class.

Name 3 dual-purpose breeds.

What is a "side sprig"?

What is a "spur"?

What are "vulture hocks"?

What is a "slipped wing"?

What is a "stub"?

What is a "split tail"?

What is "bumble foot"?

How many feather tracts are there?

What is the gizzard?

What does the term "broody" mean?

Name 3 varieties of turkey.

How many classifications of ducks are there?

Name a variety in each duck class.

How many classifications of geese are there?

Name a variety in each goose class.

What does "fitting" mean in relation to showing your bird?

What is a "trio"?

In what part of the reproductive tract is the shell produced?

How many systems does the chicken's body consist of? Name 4 of them.

What precautions must be taken when you introduce new birds into your home flock?

Which is more important, type or variety, when building your flock at home?

What features are unique to males?

What are common external parasites?

Where is the area most likely to have lice or mites if the bird is infected?

Name a respiratory disease common to poultry.

What is coccidiosis?

How many egg weight classes are there? Name them.

What is the temperature of an egg when it is laid?

Steps to Poultry Showmanship

Removing the bird from the cage:

To remove the bird from the cage, reach in and pin the bird down and turn it so its head is facing the door. Place one hand beneath the body with the index finger between the legs and the remaining fingers grasping one leg and the thumb the other. Place your other hand on the back and remove the bird head first. Remember to always close the cage door after removing the bird.

Carrying the bird:

Still holding the bird as described above, and shown to the right, place the bird's head into the crook of your arm or with the head under your arm. You may place your hand on the back of the bird to control it, as required.

Posing the bird:

Pose the bird standing upright on the table. It is up to the judge which way to face the bird. Once the bird is posed and set, step back from the table with your hands behind your back while the judge inspects the bird.

Showing the head:

With the bird posed on the table facing the judge, place one hand under the neck of the bird, gently stroking the beak with your thumbnail until you achieve the desired position. To show the left side of the head use your right hand and vice-versa.

Showing the wings:

Pose the bird facing the judge placing one hand on the back. With your other hand reach under the head and neck and grasp the front (wing bow) of the wing and spread the wing to show all the feathers clearly.

Width of the body:

Present the bird, with outstretched arms, to the judge tail first and span the widest portion of the back over the hip bones with your fingers. Lift your hand off the back, keeping fingers at the width of the bird to show the judge.

Flexibility of the pubic bones:

Present the bird, with outstretched arms, to the judge tail first, tipping the head downward. Show the flexibility by gently squeezing the pubic bones together with the thumb and index finger.

Width of the pubic bones:

Present the bird, with outstretched arms, to the judge tail first, tipping the head downward. Show the width by placing the hand over the top of the vent and placing as many fingers as will fit between the pubic bones, then telling the judge the number of fingers.

Depth of the body:

Present the bird, with outstretched arms, to the judge tail first, tipping the head downward. Show the depth by placing the hand over the abdomen and placing as many fingers as will fit between the pubic bones and the tip of the keel, then telling the judge the number of fingers.

Showing the vent:

Present the bird, with outstretched arms, to the judge, tail first with the head down. Place your hand over the vent and using the index and second fingers spread the feathers to clearly display the vent.

Showing the preen gland:

You may be asked to show the uropygial (preen) gland. Present the bird, with outstretched arms, to the judge, tail first using the index and second fingers to spread the feathers from the base of the tail, exposing the preen gland.

Showing the under-color of the feathers:

Under-color of the feathers can be shown in two positions.

Under-color of the back:

Present the bird, with outstretched arms, to the judge tail first with the tail facing down. Stroke the feathers on the back toward the head displaying the under-color.

Under-color of the breast:

By grasping the bird's legs in one hand, hold the bird's back to your chest, head up. With the other hand, sweep the feathers of the breast upwards, revealing the under-color of the feathers.

Showing the breastbone:

Using the same hold as described for the under-color of the breast, use your index finger and second finger to spread the feathers and expose the breastbone.

Showing feet and legs:

Show feet and legs by placing the bird's back against your chest, as described for showing the breast, with head up, holding one leg in one hand. With your other hand show the top of the feet and legs and then the bottom. Lastly flex the toes. Switch hands to show the other leg.

Walking the bird:

You may be asked to walk the bird around the table to show leg movement and indications of lameness. You must practice this maneuver until your bird easily walks with a minimum of coaxing.

Placing the bird into the cage:

Return your bird to its cage by carrying it as previously described and placing the bird into the cage head-first, closing the door afterward. Return to the table to await further instructions or dismissal by the judge.

4-H POULTRY SHOWMANSHIP SCORE SHEET

Name or No. _____ Grade division _____ Date _____

Name of show _____ Judge _____

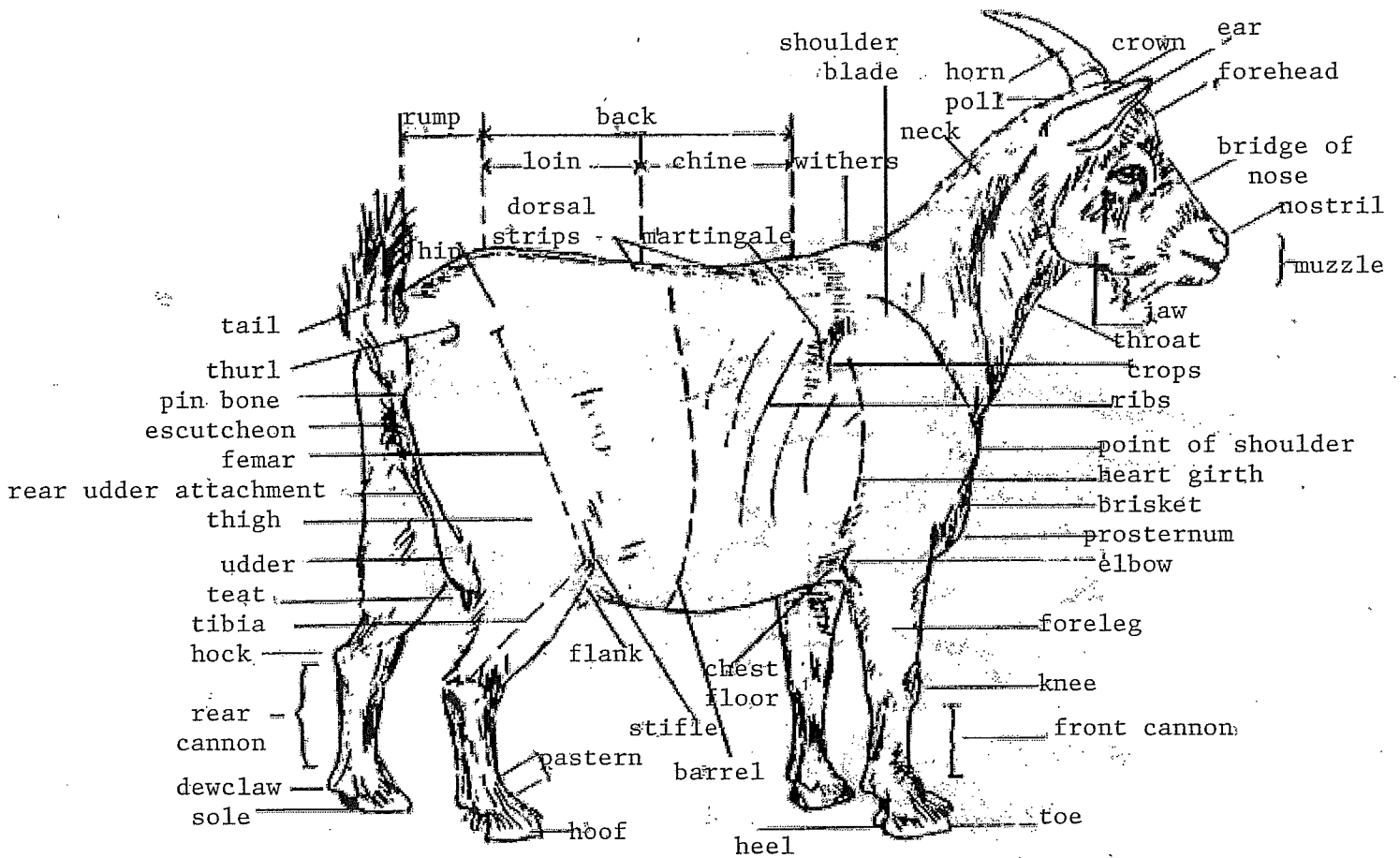
Note: Judge must use this sheet as a guide to scoring a member's performance. A judge may use a system of marking off points in each section, total these points, subtract from 100, thus giving a member a total score for this exhibition.

	Max Points	Points Off	NET SCORE	Comments
Stage 1				
4-H Member, neat and clean	5			
Carrying the bird	5			
Examining the bird	15			
Stage 2				
Posing bird on table	10			
Quality & condition of bird	10			
Handling bird in & out of cage	5			
Stage 3				
Posing bird	10			
Walking bird	15			
Stage 4				
Poise	5			
Speaking ability	5			
Knowledge	15			
	100			

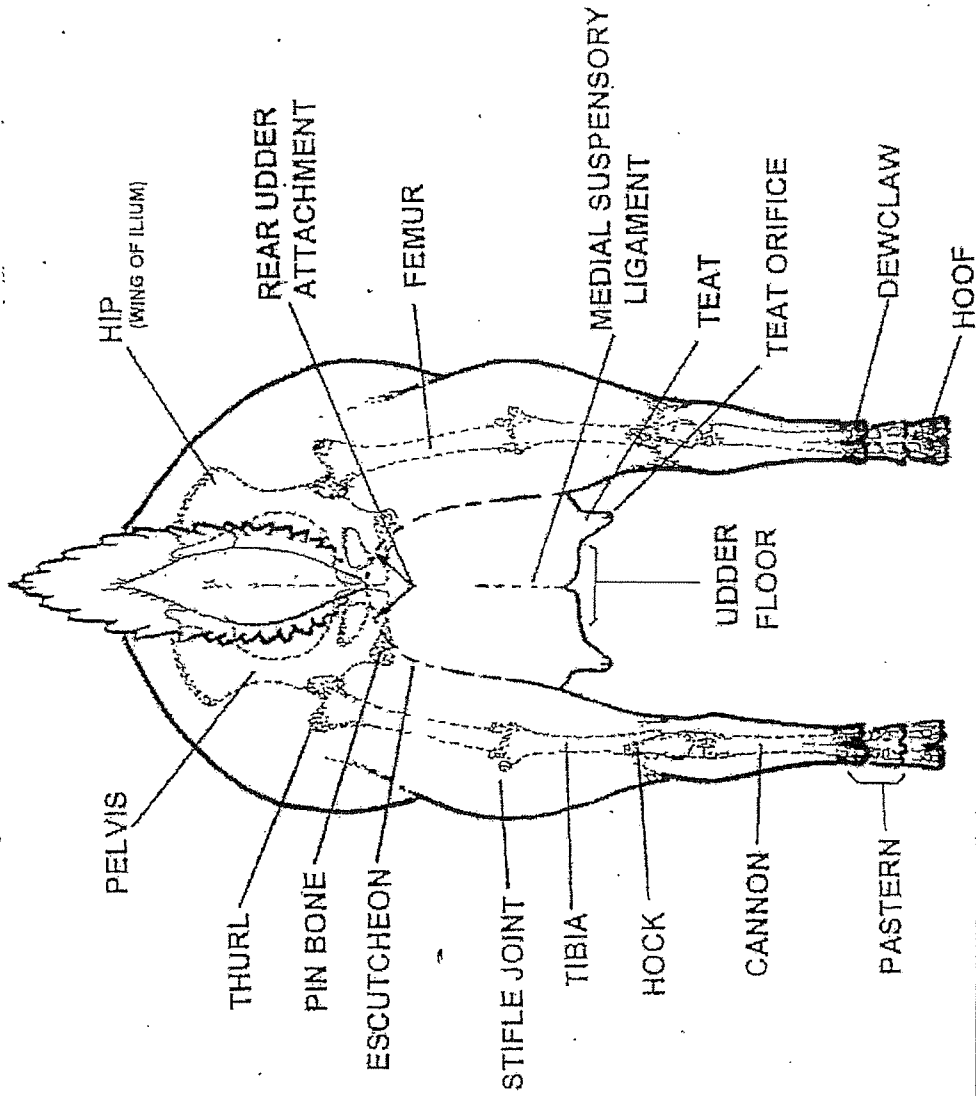
PYGMY GOATS



Body Parts of a Pygmy Goat



ANATOMY OF THE PYGMY GOAT



Copyright Jan. 23, 1995

REAR VIEW

National Pygmy Goat Assoc.

Sample Pygmy Goat Questions

How many breeds of pygmy goats are there?

Name 3 color patterns.

What is the most common color of pygmy goats?

What is a female pygmy goat called? A male?

What is the minimum and maximum height at the withers for a doe over 12 months old?

Name a common ailment of pygmy goats?

What is a castrated male pygmy goat called?

Name a common drug available to treat coccidiosis.

In what country did pygmy goats originate?

What is the average lifespan of a pygmy goat?

Where are pygmy goats tattooed?

Where is the canon bone?

Moving Goats in showmanship:

Diagram 1:

Switching places in line between 2 positions next to each other, as an example of exhibitor 1 and exhibitor 2, requires both exhibitors to move their goats forward, using fluid motions and keeping their animals in front of the whole line of goats.

The exhibitor in position 1 will stand up, do a turn towards the judge, make a roll turn (to keep his goat between himself and the judge), and then complete the clockwise turn back to the open position in the line that was left by the other goat. The exhibitor moving up from position 2 to position 1 will also stand up, walk forward into position 1.

Diagram 2:

Non-Adjacent Goats: Switching places in line between any two exhibitors non-adjacent requires both exhibitors to move their goats forward, using fluid motions and keeping their animals in front of the whole line of goats.

As an example: The exhibitor in position 1 will stand up, start a clockwise circle moving out of the line make a roll turn (to keep his goat between himself and the judge) and keep close to the line of goats, and then complete the clockwise turn back to the open position in the line that was left by the other goat.

The exhibitor moving up from position 3 to position 1 will also stand up, move out towards the judge and moving forward until he reaches the open position in line where the judge has instructed him to move. Doing this keeps all the exhibitors moving their goats going in a forward movement that is fluid and smooth.

Diagram 1

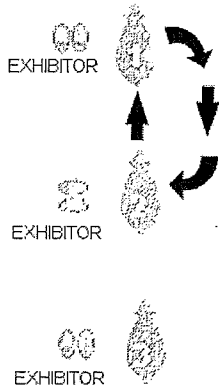
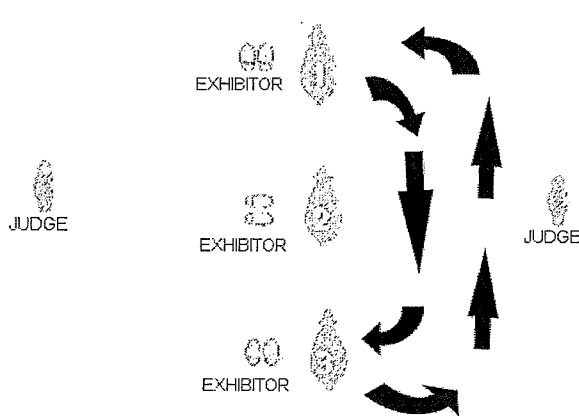


Diagram 2



Judging Scorecard for Showmanship

Category	Scorecard Points
<p>APPEARANCE OF THE ANIMAL</p> <p>The goat should show normal growth, not be too fat or too thin, and free from signs of illness.</p> <p>The animal's coat should be free from any dirt, dust, hay, or shavings. It should be trimmed only to accentuate breed specifications. The undercoat should be combed out unless the climate or season precludes this. Hooves should be trimmed evenly so the feet stand squarely on the ground.</p> <p>The face should be cleaned with special attention to eyes and nostrils. The ears should be clean. The tail should be cleaned of all fecal matter, stickiness, or matting from discharge. Hooves should be free from fecal matter, bedding, and accumulated dirt.</p>	40
<p>APPEARANCE OF THE EXHIBITOR</p> <p>The exhibitor should be neatly dressed. His style and color of clothes should not distract from the animal. Ideally, clothing will contrast with the color of the animal being shown.</p>	10
<p>SHOWING THE ANIMAL IN THE RING</p> <p>The exhibitor should enter the ring and lead his animal in a clockwise direction unless directed otherwise by the judge. The exhibitor should always keep his goat between himself and the judge. The exhibitor should hold his lead so that excess lead material does not hang down. Both the exhibitor and animal should walk beside each other and at a normal pace. The exhibitor must always watch the judge for instructions and position.</p> <p>The exhibitor should set up his animal in the most advantageous manner whenever it is stopped. The exhibitor should correctly execute the different maneuvers necessary during the class.</p> <p>The exhibitor should have general knowledge of raising and showing Pygmy Goats. The exhibitor should ALWAYS be courteous, responsive, and alert. A smile or pleasant look is greatly appreciated.</p>	50
Total Points	100

Sources for Information

American Rabbit Breeder's Association

National Pygmy Goat Association

American Kennel Club

American Poultry Association

<http://Shastaviewpygmygoats/education>

4-H Embryology.psu.edu

Freewebs.com/whitemountain4h/bodyparts

4-H Youth Development Michigan State University Extension

University of Connecticut

<http://www.FI4-H-dog.com>

<http://4h.wsu.edu/dog/showmanship09.pdf>