Livestock Judging : A Manual for 4-H Club Members

G. A. McDonald

Follow this and additional works at: https://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension_special-circ

Recommended Citation
https://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension_special-circ/36
LIVESTOCK JUDGING
A Manual for 4-H Club Members

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE EXTENSION SERVICE
Brookings South Dakota
Foreword

This manual has been prepared for the use of 4-H club members of South Dakota as a guide and reference in livestock judging. It is hoped that each livestock club member will study the suggestions made herein and through livestock judging practices become more efficient in this particular phase of his project.

Acknowledgement is made to the members of the Animal Husbandry department, South Dakota State College and to the District 4-H Club Agents for their valuable assistance in preparing this circular. The first issue of the 4-H livestock judging manual was prepared by Dr. G. S. Weaver, Extension Veterinarian, in 1933.

Where to Find It—

What the Beginner Should Do .................................................. 3
What To Look For in Judging Livestock ....................................... 3
How To Proceed in Judging Livestock ........................................... 5
Points on Giving Reasons ....................................................... 7
Table for Grading Placings ...................................................... Back Cover

CATTLE
Cattle Terms and Reasons ....................................................... 10, 11
Cattle Scorecard ....................................................................... 14
Parts of Beef Animal .................................................................. 10

SHEEP
Sheep Terms and Reasons ....................................................... 12
Sheep Scorecard ....................................................................... 14
Parts of the Sheep ..................................................................... 11

HOG
Hog Terms and Reasons ........................................................... 12, 13
Hog Scorecard ........................................................................... 15
Parts of the Hog ........................................................................ 13
Livestock judging is the art of appraising an animal or animals and making comparisons with the ideal for that particular class. Efficiency in the art of judging may be achieved only after years of practice.

Every farm boy should recognize good livestock. The sale of livestock and livestock products constitutes the major source of rural income in South Dakota. The production of quality stock is, therefore, directly related to farm income. The farmer or rancher raising the kind of livestock the market wants has a greater chance to succeed. The cattle, hog or lamb feeder must know the most economical type of animal to feed and the type that demands higher prices when sold.

**What the Beginner Should Do**

The boy beginning livestock judging should first familiarize himself with the name and location of the different parts of the animal. Terms used in livestock judging are often misleading as occasionally a term used to denote a certain part of animal of one class may not be the correct term for the same part of an animal of another class. For example, the round on a steer is called the ham on a hog. In order to learn the parts of an animal, the beginner should study the labeled illustrations found in this circular for each class of animal. These respective illustrations will be found on the following pages: Beef cattle, page 10, sheep, page 11, hogs, page 13.

Next the beginner should learn the relative importance of the different parts of an animal. In doing this, a study should be made of the sample score cards as given for each kind of animal shown in this circular. It would be most worthwhile for the beginner in studying the sample score cards to score several animals of each class, totalling and comparing the score of these animals. The score cards should be used only, however, in obtaining an understanding of the importance of each part of the animal.

The beginner should take every opportunity to study outstanding animals at county shows, achievement days, fairs and other livestock shows as they are being placed by the judge. Observe pictures in breed magazines and familiarize yourself with the ideal type of animal for each breed. Form a mental picture of the ideal in all breeds.

A good judge will make a study of the undesirable, as well as desirable points in an animal, and will be able to promptly recognize them. He develops keen observation and judgment in balancing the points observed; remembers the animals judged; and when necessary, can give a convincing set of reasons for his placings.

**What to Look for in Judging Livestock**

**Breeding Cattle**

The general appearance of the animals will give the judge an opportunity to observe those important characteristics such as their conformation, quality and constitution. The desirable conformation is indicated in a compact, blocky, low set, symmetrical animal with a straight topline and underline. Quality is evidenced by pliable skin, fine hair, clean, dense bone and general smoothness. Constitution is indicated by depth and width of chest and fullness of heart girth. The animal should exhibit all of the desirable characteristics of the class and breed being judged.

Breeding cattle should carry thick,
smooth, natural fleshting, which is indicated by a thickness of muscle over regions of the most valuable cuts.

**Fat Cattle**

Condition, conformation and dressing percentage are the major points considered in judging fat cattle. Condition or finish refers to the amount of fat or covering. Desirable finish is indicated by a thick, smooth, mellow layer of fat throughout. These points may be determined by touch. Conformation of the fat animal should be similar to that of the breeding animal. Dressing percentage is the weight of the dressed carcass in relation to the live weight of the animal. The desirable fat steer should dress out a high percentage of dressed carcass which is the result of trimness of middle, quality and thickness of finish.

**Breeding Sheep**

In judging breeding sheep, the most important points to consider are conformation, constitution, fleece and breed type. A low set, blocky, thick, compact individual with uniform topline and underline is the most popular. Special emphasis should be placed on smoothness over top of shoulder, strength of back, depth and width of loin and fullness of leg. Desirable constitution is indicated by spring of rib, width and depth of forequarter. In all breeds of sheep, a dense, uniform, long stapled, bright, low shrinking fleece is desirable. The grade of wool should be characteristic of the breed. The individual sheep should exhibit all the characteristics common to the breed.

**Fat Sheep**

The important factors to be considered are condition, conformation and dressing percentage.

Condition refers to the amount of fat or covering, especially over the back, rib, loin and leg. A firm, smooth finish is very desirable. In conformation the individual should resemble the breeding animal. Particular attention should be given to the dressing percentage of fat sheep. This is indicated by the thickness, uniformity of finish and the trimness of middle.

**Breeding Hogs**

Essential factors in judging breeding hogs are conformation, quality, breed, character and feet.

Good length, width and depth of body, strength of back and plumpness of ham are important conformation points. General smoothness of body, medium-sized bone, fineness of hair and trimness of jowl express the major factors of quality. The individual should
have strong, straight pasterns, stand squarely on its toes and should have all the characteristics common to the breed.

**Fat Hogs**

In judging fat hogs the major points are condition, conformation and dressing percentage.

Condition is determined by the amount of fat or finish the animal carries which should be smooth and evenly distributed.

In conformation the fat hog should resemble the breeding animal in having a medium wide, deep body; medium length; smooth shoulder; strong back; a deep, full ham and a trim, neat jowl. The general conformation of a market hog should be such that the carcass will yield a high percentage of lean to fat.

Dressing percentage should be as high as possible. A market hog, uniformly covered, trim of middle with ample quality of bone will generally yield a high proportion of dressed carcass.

**How to Proceed in Judging Livestock**

In order to judge effectively and in the time allotted in most contests a club member should follow a definite procedure in arriving at his final placing. A general observation is made first and a detailed examination follows, including the handling of the animal, if necessary.

A general observation is first made when standing with a side view 20 or 30 feet away from the animals. Give consideration to the height, weight, conformation and quality. Note all points in the forequarters with greatest emphasis upon depth and smoothness of shoulder, with consideration to feet and legs, especially in breeding classes. Observe the length and depth of body, and the straightness of topline and underline. The hindquarters are viewed in a similar manner, looking for the length, depth and fullness of the rump and leg muscles. Note the setting of feet and legs. General smoothness, symmetry and style should also be considered.

Now move around to the rear of the animals, still remaining a considerable distance away. The rear view will reveal the depth, width and smoothness of fleshing in the hindquarters. In cattle and sheep this view will show the depth of twist and fullness of thigh. Note the smoothness and setting of tailhead.

Continue to walk around to the front of the animals, still remaining 20 or 30 feet away. Observe the head as to length, width and breed characteristics. Experienced livestock men believe that there is a close relationship between the characteristics of the head and the depth, width, general conformation and quality of the rest of the animal. In selecting feeder cattle the head is of considerable significance. The head characteristics will vary with the species of animal, but generally should be broad with a deep jaw; it should indicate intelligence and good temperament. The width and depth of chest and the set of feet and legs are also observed from the front view.

After the general examination the club member should observe each individual animal in more detail.

**Cattle**

Cattle are examined with the hand over the back and rib to determine quality and finish. The cod and flank may also be examined in the fat steer class to determine the extent of finish or degree of fat. Cattle are generally moved in a circle before final placing is made.

**Sheep**

It is necessary to judge sheep almost entirely by the hands or "touch system," as a few months to a year's growth of wool usually prevents the club member from seeing the type and conformation of each animal in the class. Consequently, in judging sheep one must rely primarily on his sense of feeling. Care should be exercised to keep the fingers together to avoid making holes in the fleece.
Hogs are generally judged in an inclosure made of panels. The inclosure should be at least 20 or 25 feet in diameter. Some individual should be on hand to move the hogs occasionally in order to give those judging free, open vision to all parts of each respective animal. It is not necessary to feel the hog to determine finish, all parts may be considered by appearance.

**Sex Characteristics**

In judging male animals the testicles should be observed to determine normal development. Quite often the testicles are undersized which, if too serious a defect, may affect breeding ability. Occasionally animals may have only one testicle that can be observed. In fat wether classes quite often a “slip” or partly castrated ram is entered. Such an animal should be placed down.

In female classes, especially in judging ewes and cows, observe the udder. Quite often a portion of the udder may be spoiled and unfit for milk production. Gilts or sows should have at least six well formed evenly placed teats on each side.

**The Class**

Usually four animals constitute a class. The animals are designated as A-B-C-D. They are lined up and lettered from the left. There are several methods of placing a class. Generally the judge attempts to select a top or a bottom animal first. Then take the next easiest placing in the class and continue to line the animals up that way until there is only one pair left, or perhaps there will be only one individual left, which will automatically fall into its placing.

These pictures illustrate some of the desirable factors that should be considered in judging breeding cattle.

The top picture shows Angus character in the head, good depth of chest, smooth shoulder and excellent spring of rib. The second picture shows desirable depth, straight topline, low flank and a deep, wide hindquarter with well developed twist and thigh. Considerable quality and natural fleshing is indicated throughout.

The bottom pictures illustrate first, desirable width and depth of forequarter and second, desirable width of back, loin and hindquarter.
Another method is to observe one animal in the class closely and then appraise the next animal to determine whether it will go above or below that one. Consequently, when all the animals have been appraised they will be placed.

Reasons

Four-H club members are required to give an oral or written set of reasons in nearly all judging contests. In scoring individuals, reasons count as much as the placing. Therefore, club members should study the technique of giving reasons.

A definite system should be used by the club member in giving an oral or written set of reasons. Following is a brief outline of the proper procedure, assuming a placing of A-B-C-D.

1. Announce the class and your placing to the judge.
2. Give reasons for placing A over B and at top of class.
3. Give points in which B is superior to A, if any.
4. Give reasons for placing B over C.
5. Give points in which C excels B.
6. Give reasons for placing C over D.
7. Give points in which D is superior to C.
8. Give reasons why you place D at the bottom of the class.
9. Finish with placing and name of class.

The following suggestions will help you in giving reasons:

1. Do not begin giving reasons until you have the judge's attention. If after a moment he does not look up, announce yourself by the statement, "Number — reporting."
2. An ordinary set of reasons should

These pictures show some of the points in judging hogs. The top picture shows a Duroc Jersey gilt with a deep smooth side; strong back; a wide, deep ham; excellent mammary development and strong, straight legs.

The second picture shows a good type Poland China gilt with more length of body; smooth, trim jowl; straight legs, but lacking somewhat in depth of side.

The bottom pictures show at left, a well developed thick, deep ham and at right, desirable uniformity in width of body, a wide loin and a strong back in the same gilt.
take one and one-half to two minutes to give, but quality rather than the quantity counts.

3. Stand up straight and look at the individual taking reasons. Talk directly to the judge unless it confuses you. Avoid any unusual motion, such as shuffling and motions with your hands as it distracts the judge’s attention. If such bothers you, keep your hands behind your back.

4. Start out with the introduction, “I place this class of fat steers C-B-A-D. I place C over B because- - - etc.”

5. Be convincing in your statement but do not exaggerate differences unless there is little doubt about the point.

6. Do not use an unnatural tone or speed in giving reasons, but remember that a snappy set of reasons, not “racy” is desirable. Be definite, persuasive and confident in your manner.

7. Give only the points actually observed. If you temporarily run out of something to say, stop rather than say something which is probably not true.

8. Be specific—make every statement mean something in that particular comparison.

9. Avoid repetition, particularly the words “better, I fault, excels, I grant” etc.

10. Do not use the word “better” when another word is more comparative.

11. Give the important point in the comparison first—do not mention points in which you see no difference just to take up time.

In the top picture the judge is determining the width of hindquarter and fullness of rump.

The second picture illustrates the proper method of determining the depth and fullness of the leg of mutton.

The third picture shows how to measure the depth of hindquarter.

The bottom illustration shows how and where to open the fleece to determine density, length of staple, grade, uniformity and color of skin. The fleece should be opened at several places along the side and leg because the wool is generally coarser as we work from the shoulder back to the “breech” or leg wool. Never open the fleece over the back.
12. Avoid too much description—a sentence of description on an outstanding animal is all right.

13. Any peculiarities of breed, sex, color markings, type or quality that are distinguishing features should be stressed to let the judge know you saw the class.

14. Do not say "the number A barrow" or "the number B barrow." You waste words. Refer to animals by letter only, that is, A or B.

15. Be sure of your letters. When going over the reasons in your mind before they are given, say the placings of that class over and over again to yourself until you can say them without effort.

16. If a second place animal of a pair excels in certain respects don't be afraid to give it due credit.

17. If you have an outstanding animal in the class or a certain animal is an easy bottom, mention it, but do not do so unless you are sure that such is true.

18. In giving written or oral reasons be careful to use the terms that apply to each of the different kinds of livestock.

19. For your conclusions say, "For these reasons I placed this class C-B-A-D." As soon as you have completed your reasons, ask the judge, "Do you have any questions?"

20. Don't be afraid to admit your ignorance when the judge questions you. Say "I don’t remember" rather than "I don't know."

The shorn sheep in the upper picture gives an idea of the desirable depth and width of body, fullness of leg, smoothness and general quality in a mutton type sheep.

The remaining pictures illustrate the proper method of judging a woolled sheep, always holding the fingers together. The second picture shows how to determine the depth of forequarter.

In the third picture the judge is determining the fullness of the neck, how uniformly the neck blends into the shoulder and the fullness of shoulder.

Working back on the sheep, the bottom illustration shows how to determine the depth and width of loin.
Terms Used in Judging Livestock

In livestock judging the club member must not only become proficient in the art of placing various classes of animals, but should be able to tell others his reasons for such a placing using the accepted terms. Considerable emphasis is placed on reasons in all contests. Points to look for follow.

Breeding Cattle

Forequarters. Plain about the head; a clean cut, moderately dished face with ample width; long-faced, narrow-headed; a head typical of its breed head, being shorter, broader between the eyes and showing more quality than the animal with which it is compared; a strong-headed bull with a short, wide head and a deep jaw; feminine—masculine—steer-headed—throaty; compact and smooth about the shoulders; open in the shoulders; short-necked; thin-necked; long neck; ample bone, lacks substance; coarse bone; fine bone.

Body Conformation. A smooth, well balanced, low set, blocky individual showing desirable breed character; a rough, long bodied heifer; a compact, straight-lined bull; a deeper, heifer with a wider spring of rib and the widest back of the class.

Hindquarters. Deeper in twist and fuller of thigh; a trifle high at the tailhead; a droopy rump; smoother of hip and side.

Fleshing. A wealth of natural fleshing over the loin, rib and quarter; condition (similar to that of fat classes); showing more bloom.

Fat Cattle

Finish. Thickly covered over the rib; bare over the rib; lacking in finish; wasty middle; paunchy; low dresser; hang an attractive carcass; smoothly covered; shows more finish, particularly over the fore-rib and side of shoulder; shows more thickness and firmness of fleshing throughout, especially over the loin and rib; a tidier, smoother steer that would dress higher and hang a neater carcass; smooth and thick of covering, except for a slight tie in the back.

Forequarters. Short-necked; smooth
shoulder; heavy shoulder; well filled in the crops; rough shoulder.

**General Body Conformation.** Deep bodied; wide topped; well balanced; straight, strong back; a bit weak over the top; wide, thick loin; bare over the loin; set close to the ground; leggy; rangy; a bit long in the body; uniform width from end to end; low set; a more compact, symmetrical steer showing a straighter top; trimmer; straighter underline; a more compact, thicker steer with more quality throughout; an exceptionally low set, deep bodied, short necked steer with a higher degree of finish over the ribs, back and loin and more square at the tail than any other steer in the class.

**Hindquarters.** Wide rump, droopy rump, peaked rump, a smooth, wide tailhead; patchy about the tailhead; deep, full, rounded quarter; deep in the twist, shallow twist; shallow, light quarter, a longer, wider rump; a steer showing a deeper, fuller round.

**How to Give Cattle Reasons**

I placed this class of fat steers D-B-A-C.

I consider D an easy top in this class. He is the fattest steer in the class. He has more width and depth of body and carries his width and depth more uniformly from front to rear. He is deeper in the rear flank with a fuller, thicker round; shows more quality; is a smoother fleshed; a trimmer middled steer and would therefore dress higher than B. However, B is a more compact steer.

I placed B over A because he is carrying more condition. He is wider and thicker over his back and loin and carries more covering over his ribs. He is a more compact, uniform steer showing more balance than does A. He carries out longer and leveler over his rump and is smoother over his tailhead. He is a higher quality steer that would dress higher than A. However, A is a deeper steer, carrying a larger, deeper round.

I placed A over C because he is a smoother, thinner-skinned steer, being more uniform in his width and depth of body. He is smoother in fleshing over his back and loin. He is a deeper bodied steer carrying a larger, deeper round. Although C is wider and fatter, I placed
him at the bottom of the class because he is coarse and uneven in his fleshing and shallow of body.

For these reasons I placed this class of fat steers D-B-A-C.

**Breeding Sheep**

*Conformation.* Smooth shoulder; open shoulder; rough shoulder; strong-backed; short-legged; a wide topped, compact lamb that is even in his width from end to end; a straight, strong-topped lamb that carries out level at the dock; strong, smooth bone; shows plenty of balance; has superior breed type; has a head showing lots of character; has a typical Hampshire head showing lots of masculinity; a well balanced ewe showing a typical Rambouillet front; Shropshire front; good Southdown type; she is a lower set, thicker type of ewe carrying more natural fleshing with a shorter, thicker neck, shorter body and squarer dock.

**Fleece.** (Fleece is emphasized more in breeding sheep than in fat sheep, especially in fine wool classes.) Compact fleece; loose fleece; a low shrinking fleece; a nice dense fleece that has plenty of life; character (largely crimp); color; fineness; uniformity; strong fibers; weak fiber; the densest, finest and most uniform fleece; has a longer fleece showing more character.

**Fat Sheep**

*Finish.* High quality; firm finish; uniformly covered; smoothly covered; thin; bare rib; firm loin; firmly fleshed over the rib; covered over point of shoulder; hang a desirable carcass; neat carcass; high dressing percent; a tidy lamb.

**How to Give Sheep Reasons**

I place this class of Shropshire ewes B-C-A-D.

I placed B first and over C because she excels in Shropshire type and shows greater depth and width of body, is lower set with a smoother, more compact shoulder and somewhat more spring of rib. Also, B carries her width more uniformly with a wider, leveler rump. The fleece of B shows considerable character, length and density, but lacks uniformity of texture as compared to C. I grant that C is deeper and fuller of twist.

I placed C second because she follows closely in type of B, being a lower set, more compact ewe than A. She shows more Shropshire type about the head, is shorter-necked, wider-backed, deeper joined with more balance and quality. She has more uniformity of fleece, with a pinker skin, acknowledging, however, that A has a denser fleece, especially over the shoulder and along the side.

Ewes A and D are both more upstanding and an easy bottom pair. I placed A over D because she is shorter and thicker of neck with greater depth and width of body than D. She also has a denser fleece with a longer staple and is a heavier shearer than A.

I placed A last because she lacks the ideal of Shropshire type, being too rangy and shallow of body, has a loose, open fleece with black fibers.

For these reasons I placed this class B-C-A-D.

**Breeding Hogs**

Terms used in judging breeding hogs are similar to those used in judging fat hogs with the exception of carcass terms and dressing percentage. Considerable emphasis should be placed on breed type, character and bone in judging breeding hogs.

**Good Qualifications.** Trim head and jowl; smooth shoulder and side; deep body of uniform width; strong back; shows an even arch of back, quality in bone and hair; shows more scale and stretch of body; straight, strong legs of medium length; uniformity of width from shoulder to ham; shows more balance of conformation.

**Disqualifications.** Has a swirl in the middle of his back; is broken down in his pasterns; is decidedly lame.

**Fat Barrows**

*Finish.* Smoothness of finish; high in quality; smoothly covered; uniform finish; soft finish; high finish; lacks finish; firm carcass; desirable carcass; coarse carcass; dressing percent; wasty barrow; heavy middle; trim middle; lots of quality; a barrow that will be a high dresser and hang a desirable carcass.
General Conformation and Body
length; depth; width; deep side; smooth side; wrinkled side; well balanced; nicely arched back; weak back; short side; lacks length; pinched loin; wide loin; shallow loin; shallow side; pinched side; pinched heart girth; well sprung rib; long, deep, smooth, stretchy sided barrow showing a stronger back with fuller hams.

Forequarters. Trim jowl; heavy in the jowl; smooth shoulder; coarse shoulder; open shoulder; clean legs; thick shoulder; creased shoulder; heavy shoulder.

Hindquarters. Full ham; deep twist; plump ham; bulging ham; tapering ham; a full shank; light ham; firm ham; smooth ham; wrinkled ham; wide ham; peaked at the rump; steep rump.

How to Give Hog Reasons
I placed this class of Duroc barrows A-B-C-D.

I placed A first because he is easily the best balanced barrow in the class and carries excellent finish. He excels in conformation, being a deeper, wider and a longer bodied barrow than any of the others. He is deeper and fuller in the ham than B and would dress higher as indicated by a more uniform, deeper finish. B is a more upstanding pig, lacking in finish and is lighter in the ham. It is true, however, that B has slightly more quality of bone and is trimmer in his middle.

I place B over C because he is fatter and has a more desirable conformation, being wider throughout, stronger of back, has a smoother laid-in shoulder, more uniformity in depth of body, being especially deeper in his rear flank. Because of the condition of B he would undoubtedly be the second highest dresser in the class.

Both C and D are upstanding, light hammed barrows that do not have as much finish as the other two individuals. I place C over D because he shows more quality throughout. He has a more compact shoulder, is smoother of side, trimmer in his middle and finer of bone. There is little difference in finish. However, C excels in having a deeper, smoother side and would dress higher because of a trimmer middle.

I placed D bottom because he is coarser of bone, lacks the smoothness of cover and depth of finish as compared to the others in the class.

For these reasons I placed this class of fat barrows A-B-C-D.
## SCORE CARD FOR BEEF CATTLE

### STANDARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Appearance—39 points</th>
<th>Perfect Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weight—estimated or actual, score according to age</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conformation—low set, compact, symmetrical, straight top and underline, stands squarely</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality—skin pliable, hair fine, not patchy, smooth, free from coarseness, refined</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution—full chest, large heart girth, low flank</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition—smoothly fleshe, no patches, in steers, fat cod and flank</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperament—docile, not vicious, not nervous</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action—style, graceful, good carriage</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breed type—breed character as to color and conformation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Head and Neck—7 points

| Forehead—broad, full free from scurs if polled | 1 |
| Eyes—large, clear | 1 |
| Face—short, straight profile | 1 |
| Muzzle—nostrils large and wide apart, lips thin, mouth wide | 1 |
| Ears—Medium size, fine texture | 1 |
| Neck—short, thick, dewlap small | 2 |

### Forequarters—8 points

| Shoulders—smooth, well covered, wide on top, shoulder vein full | 4 |
| Brisket—broad, but not overly prominent | 2 |
| Legs—straight, short, wide apart, bone strong, feet sound | 2 |

### Body—29 points

| Crops—full, well developed, straight on top, even with shoulders | 3 |
| Back—broad, thick, no depressions, straight on top | 8 |
| Chest—large capacity, heart girth large, rounded out | 4 |
| Ribs—well sprung, long, well fleshe | 3 |
| Loin—broad, thick, smooth, straight on top | 10 |
| Flank—low, even with underline | 1 |

### Hindquarters—17 points

| Hips—not overly prominent, smooth, well covered | 2 |
| Rump—level, wide, full, smooth, no patches | 4 |
| Tailhead—smooth, not too high, not droopy | 1 |
| Thighs—straight, short, wide apart, bone strong, feet sound | 2 |
| Twist—full, deep, wide and low | 4 |
| Legs—straight, short, wide apart, bone strong, feet sound | 2 |

**Total** | 100

## SCORE CARD FOR SHEEP

### STANDARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Appearance—25 points</th>
<th>Perfect Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weight—pounds</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form—straight top and underline, deep, broad, low set for breed, compact, well proportioned</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality—hair fine, bone fine but strong, features fine but not too delicate, skin pink</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Condition—12 points

Flesh covering—deep, even, firm. Points indicating finish are fullness in shoulder and brisket, thick covering over top of shoulders, back, ribs, loin, thick dock | 12 |

### Head and Neck—9 points

| Head—clean-cut, strong mouth, thin lips, large nostrils, large, clear eyes, alert look, face short, forehead broad, ears alert not coarse, considerable width between ears | 5 |
| Neck—short, thick, smoothly joined with shoulder | 4 |

### Forequarters—10 points

| Shoulders—compact on top, smoothly joined with neck and body and well covered with flesh | 8 |
| Brisket—full, round, and well extended | 1 |
| Legs—straight, short, wide apart | 1 |
Livestock Judging

Body—18 points
Chest—deep, wide, full
Ribs—well sprung, long, close, and thickly covered
Back—broad, straight, thickly and evenly covered with flesh
Loins—wide, thick, well covered

Hindquarters—17 points
Hips—wide apart, level, smooth
Rump—long, level, wide, and thick at dock
Thighs—full, deep, wide
Twist—deep, firm, plump, joined well down on leg
Legs—straight, short, strong, wide apart
Udder or scrotum—Ewe’s udder, well formed, large, and soft. In rams both testicles

Wool—9 points
Quantity—long, dense, even in density and length
Quality—crimp distinct and even, oil uniformly distributed throughout fleece
Condition—strong in fiber, clean, soft, and bright

Total

SCORE CARD FOR HOGS

STANDARD

General Appearance—30 points
Weight—according to age and sex
Conformation—deep, broad, long, symmetrical, compact, standing squarely on legs
Quality—hair fine, silky and straight, bone fine, mellow covering of flesh free from lumps and wrinkles
Condition—deep, even covering of flesh especially in regions of valuable cuts, not excessively fat
Temperament—quiet, gentle
Breed Type—varies according to breed characteristics

Head and Neck—9 points
Head—short, broad
Snout—short, not coarse
Eyes—bright, clear, not covered with wrinkles
Face—straight or dished according to breed, short, broad between the eyes, cheeks full and smooth
Ears—fine texture, carried according to breed
Jowl—medium size (not heavy or flabby)
Neck—short, arched, nape narrow, broadening toward the shoulder

Forequarters—10 points
Shoulders—smooth, same width as sides and hams, not open, not coarse
Legs—short, straight, strong, clean bone not too fine, tapering
Pasterns—short, straight
Feet—toes short, close together, not sprawling

Body—33 points
Chest—large heart girth, rounded out, ribs sprung, well filled back of shoulders, showing depth
Back—arched in most breeds, thickly covered, evenly fleshed, not peaked
Loin—well arched out but not out of proportion with back or rump, wide, thick and evenly fleshed
Sides—deep, straight, smooth and long, in line with shoulders and hams, no wrinkles
Flank—low and full, not cut up

Hindquarters—18 points
Rump—broad, full, well covered, same width as back
Hams—wide, plump, fully developed, no wrinkles, well down to the hock
Legs—straight, medium length, strong, tapering, bone strong, joints clean
Pasterns—short and straight
Feet—toes short and close together

Total

Perfect

Score

100
Tables for Scoring Placings of Judging Classes

The following key tables are to be used in scoring unequal combinations in which five (5) points represent a close placing or hard test of judgment, ten (10) points an easier placing, and fifteen (15), points a still wider spread.

I. When placing is made—A (15), B (10), C (5), D

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1234—ABCD</th>
<th>2134—BACD</th>
<th>3124—CABD</th>
<th>4123—DABC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1234—ABCD</td>
<td>2134—BACD</td>
<td>3124—CABD</td>
<td>4123—DABC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1234—ABCD</td>
<td>2134—BACD</td>
<td>3124—CABD</td>
<td>4123—DABC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1234—ABCD</td>
<td>2134—BACD</td>
<td>3124—CABD</td>
<td>4123—DABC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. When placing is made—A (15), B (5), C (10), D

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1234—ABCD</th>
<th>2134—BACD</th>
<th>3124—CABD</th>
<th>4123—DABC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1234—ABCD</td>
<td>2134—BACD</td>
<td>3124—CABD</td>
<td>4123—DABC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1234—ABCD</td>
<td>2134—BACD</td>
<td>3124—CABD</td>
<td>4123—DABC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1234—ABCD</td>
<td>2134—BACD</td>
<td>3124—CABD</td>
<td>4123—DABC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. When placing is made—A (10), B (15), C (5), D

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1234—ABCD</th>
<th>2134—BACD</th>
<th>3124—CABD</th>
<th>4123—DABC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1234—ABCD</td>
<td>2134—BACD</td>
<td>3124—CABD</td>
<td>4123—DABC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1234—ABCD</td>
<td>2134—BACD</td>
<td>3124—CABD</td>
<td>4123—DABC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1234—ABCD</td>
<td>2134—BACD</td>
<td>3124—CABD</td>
<td>4123—DABC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. When placing is made—A (10), B (5), C (15), D

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1234—ABCD</th>
<th>2134—BACD</th>
<th>3124—CABD</th>
<th>4123—DABC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1234—ABCD</td>
<td>2134—BACD</td>
<td>3124—CABD</td>
<td>4123—DABC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1234—ABCD</td>
<td>2134—BACD</td>
<td>3124—CABD</td>
<td>4123—DABC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1234—ABCD</td>
<td>2134—BACD</td>
<td>3124—CABD</td>
<td>4123—DABC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V. When placing is made—A (5), B (10), C (15), D

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1234—ABCD</th>
<th>2134—BACD</th>
<th>3124—CABD</th>
<th>4123—DABC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1234—ABCD</td>
<td>2134—BACD</td>
<td>3124—CABD</td>
<td>4123—DABC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1234—ABCD</td>
<td>2134—BACD</td>
<td>3124—CABD</td>
<td>4123—DABC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1234—ABCD</td>
<td>2134—BACD</td>
<td>3124—CABD</td>
<td>4123—DABC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. When placing is made—A (5), B (15), C (10), D

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1234—ABCD</th>
<th>2134—BACD</th>
<th>3124—CABD</th>
<th>4123—DABC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1234—ABCD</td>
<td>2134—BACD</td>
<td>3124—CABD</td>
<td>4123—DABC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1234—ABCD</td>
<td>2134—BACD</td>
<td>3124—CABD</td>
<td>4123—DABC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1234—ABCD</td>
<td>2134—BACD</td>
<td>3124—CABD</td>
<td>4123—DABC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>