



# **Beef Cattle Paraders**

## **Competition**

### **Instruction Sheets**

## **BEEF CATTLE PARADERS COMPETITION**

### **RULES AND REGULATIONS**

1. **State Final:**
  - Competitors must be 15 years and under 25 years of age on 1<sup>st</sup> May in the year of the State Final.
  - Competitors under the age of 18 must be accompanied by a chaperone.
  - To be eligible to participate in a State Final, a competitor must be a resident of Tasmania for at least 6 months prior to the competition.
  - The State Final will be held at the Circular Head Show in December each year.
2. **Agricultural Show Event:** Competitors must be over 10 and under 25 years of age on 1st May in the year of the State Final.
3. No competitor can represent more than one show society in any one State Final.
4. Winners of two (2) State Finals in any one class shall not be eligible for future competitions in that class. Winners are ineligible to compete again after winning a National Final in the Beef Cattle Paraders Competition.
5. Show Secretaries **must** inform the ASCoT Secretary of the name, address, email address and telephone number (mobile if available) of **any** competitor in the Dairy Cattle Paraders Competition judging competition going on to State Final. The ASCoT Secretary will advise these competitors of the venue and time of the State Final.

## **BEEF CATTLE PARADERS COMPETITION**

The arrangements for the conduct of Beef Cattle Paraders Competition are as follows:

### **A. PROCEDURE**

1. One class of Paraders is to be judged.
2. Each parader must be identified with an armband or card numbered.
3. Paraders may lead a Steer or Heifer under 20 months. (one animal per entrant).
4. Paraders must be neatly attired and males expected to wear a tie. Points will be deducted for poor presentation. Shorts and thongs are not permitted.
5. Paraders must wear a white coat with no **names** or **Logo** on them.
6. Paraders will supply their own white coat and cane.
7. Paraders must be willing to swap animals if required.

### **B. PARADING OF ANIMALS**

Paraders will parade their animals in a clockwise manner as is normal in a Beef Cattle Ring at the discretion of the Judge.

### **C. JUDGING**

This competition is designed to determine the parader who has prepared, presents and parades an animal before a judge most effectively.

### **D. COMPETITION TIMING**

From the point of view of the competitors, the animals and the spectators, it is important that the whole competition be completed in 1 hour.

In order to maintain the impetus of the competition, immediately the Judge has completed his placing and made his final comments, the competition results should be announced and the awards and presentations made.

## **BEEF CATTLE PARADERS COMPETITION**

### **AGRICULTURAL SHOWS**

Shows may conduct events that will maximise the participation of those wanting to be involved in the Beef Cattle Parading Event. These may include:

- 112 SCHOOL SECTION – BEST GROOMED. Heifers trained at school, first show for student
- 113 SCHOOL SECTION – BEST PARADED – Heifers trained at school, first show for student.
- 114 BEST PARADED – 10 – 12 years
- 115 BEST PARADED – 13 – 14 years
- 116 BEST PARADED – 15 – 16 years
- 117 BEST PARADED – 17 – 21 years
- 118 BEST PARADED – 22 – 25 years
- 119 CONSOLATION – (Free Entry) for any handler who has not won a ribbon at any show, including this show.
- 120 SCHOOL TEAM OF THREE

### **STATE FINAL**

The winner of the Agricultural Show competition will participate in the State Final subject to the following:

1. Competitors must be 15 years and under 25 years of age on 1<sup>st</sup> May in the year of the State Final.
2. Competitors under the age of 18 must be accompanied by a chaperone.
3. To be eligible to participate in a State Final, a competitor must be a resident of Tasmania for at least 6 months prior to the competition.
4. The State Final will be held at the Circular Head Show in December each year.



## **BEEF CATTLE PARADERS COMPETITION**

### **NOTES FOR GUIDANCE**

#### **SCHOOLS' COMPETITIONS AND BEEF EXHIBITORS**

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This competition is designed to determine the parader who prepares, presents and parades an animal before a judge most effectively.

It can be divided into 3 main areas:

1. Preparation
  2. Presentation
  3. Parading
1. **PREPARATION:** (the work done prior to the show)
    - (a) Condition of Animal
      - Health – bloom, alertness and fitness, free of disease, blemish etc.
      - Feeding – READINESS FOR SHOW. Muscle:Fat Ratio
      - Cleanliness – hair, hide, hooves and horns if present.
    - (b) Training of Animal
      - TRACTABILITY, properly broken-in, acceptance of noise, people. etc.
      - Manner in which the animal leads, parades, stands etc.
      - Training of hair
      - Acceptance of aids, e.g. cane, nose-leads, lead chain.
  2. **PRESENTATION:**
    - (a) Parader
      - Clean & correctly dressed
      - Sensible stock clothes
      - Dust Coat
      - Boots (not thongs, joggers, soft or high-healed shoes)
      - Canes
      - Hat (if applicable)
    - (b) Animal
      - Washing and grooming
      - Clipping or Trimming
      - Hoof Care
      - Dressing of hair coat

## Agricultural Show Council of Tasmania

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- Equipment - suitability, cleanliness, tidiness (loose straps in keepers etc)

### 3. PARADING (in the judging ring)

#### (a) Leading

- Use of leads, nose grips, cane
- elevation of head
- pace
- compatibility with animal

#### (b) Standing

- square stance or to best advantage
- keeping contented
- keeping animal alert and watchful of judge
- turning head and elevation
- manipulation of legs
- position relative to judge

SHOWMANSHIP - ANTICIPATION - SPORTSMANSHIP

## NOTES

1. When competitors enter the ring they should be stopped and asked to stand their animals for inspection. This preliminary inspection should determine that:
  - (a) The animal has been properly conditioned and trained for judging. That it is healthy with an attractive bloom and has been washed, dressed and fitted with suitable equipment.
  - (b) The parader likewise should be clean, tidy and in sensible stockperson type clothes with adequate footwear (not soft shoes, joggers etc.)
2. In open competition competitors not up to standard of animal or handler presentation would be eliminated in this preliminary inspection.
3. The handlers are then asked to parade in a clockwise direction. The judge is watching the manner in which the beast is led – head carriage, natural but alert, walking freely and naturally in unison with the parader. The use of leads – they should be led on the halter **never** on the nose. The nose lead is a control measure to curb fractious animals – to check an unruly or excitable animal or to sharpen the attention if an animal becomes lethargic.
4. The parader should adjust his walk to that of the animal and by keeping his right leg in step with the animals near foreleg he will not get his foot under the animal's hoof. The leader's position should be between the animal's head and shoulder and clear of the line parallel to the animal's near (left hand) side. This is to allow clear and uninterrupted vision to the judge when he is standing in front. The animal is normally led with the right hand with excess lead rope and cane held in the left hand. Rope should always be tidily coiled. If the occasion demands it the animal can be led with the left hand and the cane used over the back of the animal or held against the ribs or rump to keep the animal moving forward in a

straight line. Much practice is needed to change leads and ropes from one hand to the other without dropping the cane, losing control of the beast, or allowing the ropes to become tangled. Dairy Paraders frequently walk backwards around the ring to increase the ease of watching the beast and the judge at the same time. (The writer believes from a safety angle this leaves the parader at some risk as he cannot see what is behind them and could stumble or fall).

5. It is the Paraders responsibility to endeavour to display the animal in such a manner that the judge gains a clear view of the animal at all times, and that the animal is seen to advantage. The parader should know the weaknesses of the animal and not place the animal in a situation where these are going to be emphasised and made obvious. To achieve this, he must be continually aware of the judge's movements, the position and gait of the animal he is parading, and the movement and direction of the other animals in the ring. He should anticipate when he is going to be asked to move his animal, to stop, or change position.
6. Whenever the judge is approaching an animal the parader must already have alerted his animal, keeping full control, yet at the same time endeavouring to be clear of the line of vision between the judge and all parts of the animal.
7. If directed to move an animal to a new position or to display the walk of the animal, the parader should keep the animal between himself and the judge – this is important when turning an animal to return towards the judge!
8. When requested to stand the animal in line with other animals, always ensure there is room between your animal and the next. As you approach the position lift your animal's head and at the same time apply a backward pressure on the lead rope. As the animal comes to the position the parader should gently push his head away to cause the animal to spread his front legs slightly, and by lifting the head he will settle firmly on his front feet. Once stopped, the parader should then use his cane to scratch the underline gently forward of the navel to content the animal before attempting to adjust the hind feet to a square stance.
9. It is important not to overstretch an animal that has any tendency to lower his backline or be weak in the back (especially long bodied animals). Likewise any animal with a tendency to roach or hump his back must be encouraged to stretch out. Correct use of the cane can also assist the posture of the animal.
10. The parader should always be facing the judge when standing in line, and if the judge moves from in front to the rear of the animal, the leads should be changed from the right to the left hand and the cane then held in the right hand. This procedure is reversed if the judge moves from behind to the front. Practice is needed to effect these changes naturally and smoothly without dropping or entangling the rope and at the same time maintaining complete control of the animal. The amount of training of both animal and parader will be reflected by the ease with which these actions are achieved.