



Dairy Cattle

Judging Competition

Instruction Sheets

DAIRY CATTLE JUDGING COMPETITION

The sheets in this set are:

1. Rules & Regulations
 2. Procedure & Parading
 3. Competition Timing and Judge's Placing
 4. Non – Oral Class
 5. Oral Class
 6. Oral Section Guidelines
 7. Dairy Cattle Judging Points
 8. Notes for Competition Judge
 9. Master Score Sheet
 10. Judging Cards
 - A. Reason Card
 - B. Master Card–Comp.
 - C. Handy Hints on the Hormel Slide
 - D. Helpful Hints on use of Hormel Slide
- (Sheets A, B, C & D relate to a number of competitions)**

RULES & REGULATIONS

- a) **State Final:**
 - Competitors must be 15 years and under 25 years of age on 1st 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 Devonport Show in November each year.
- b) **Agricultural Show Event:** Competitors must be over 10 and under 25 years of age on 1st May in the year of the State Final.
- c) No competitor can represent more than one show society in any one State Final. The winners of a National Final cannot compete at any level in the particular competition that they won.
- d) Winners of two (2) State Finals in any one class shall not be eligible for future competitions in that class.
- e) The Hormel Slide is to be used at all Group and State Finals.
- f) Show Secretaries **must** inform the ASCoT of the name, date of birth, address, email address and telephone number of any competitor in judging competitions going on to State Finals. ASCoT will advise these competitors of the venue and times of the State Final. In addition, a **complete list of all competitors in a State Final must be sent to the ASCoT** the next working day after the competition,
- g) **Competitors will be eliminated from the competition if deemed by the chief steward to be receiving outside assistance.**

Please Note:

- i) This is a master set of sheets for use in creating sheets or cards for competitions.
- ii) Competition Judges receive sheets 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, A & B.
- iii) Competitors receive sheets 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & A.
- iv) Sheets should be given to Competition Judge and Competitors with time for them to read through before the competition begins.
- v) Sheets 1, 9, C & D are for the use of Competition Co-ordinators/Stewards.
- vi) Additional requisites–Competitor Numbers and 3 sets of Breastplates (1 – 4)

DAIRY CATTLE JUDGING COMPETITION

A. PROCEDURE

1. Three classes of animals are judged by competitors, each class consisting of a different breed. If cattle available provide for only one or two classes, competition may still be conducted with appropriate adjustment to scoring.
2. Animals in each class must be identified by “breastplates” numbered 1 – 4, (not A, B, C, D) with relevant age, weights and measurements on them (if available). This is essential when using the Hormel Computing Slide.
3. The Competition Judge, in filling out their Master Card, is required to note a numerical difference between animals, as directed in instructions for the use of the Hormel Computing Slide.
4. The oral class of 4 animals will be nominated by the Competition Judge or Chief Steward before judging commences, with the card marked "Oral Class" being used by all competitors for this breed. The card marked "Non – Oral" will be used for the other two classes where relevant.
5. Non-oral judging will take place first. Competitors will be allowed eight minutes to judge the four animals and to complete each Judging Card.
6. At the discretion of the Chief Steward a minimum of the six top placed competitors in the non-oral judging will participate in the oral judging.
7. Each competitor in the oral class is allowed three minutes for ringcraft and speaking.
8. The winner of the competition is worked out of a maximum of 200 points: 50 for the correct placement of animals in each of the three classes, and 50 for the oral class.
9. Competitors in the oral class are scored on their ringcraft, accuracy of observation, **their comparative statements**, speaking ability and general presentation and dress.
10. In the case of a dead heat the contestant with the highest points for non-oral judging will be declared the winner, or if there is still a dead heat the Competition Judge will have the final say.

B. PARADING OF ANIMALS

1. Animals paraded 1, 2, 3, 4 in that order in a clockwise direction for two minutes.
2. Animals then lined up head to tail for two minutes.
3. Animals led around one more circuit for two minutes.
4. Animals lined up side by side for remaining two minutes.
5. Cards to be handed in at the end of eight minutes.

Maximum total time 8 minutes.

DAIRY CATTLE JUDGING COMPETITION

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 approximately one hour. In the case of 3 classes of animals being used, the timing would be as follows:

Judging 3 classes – 8 minutes each	24 mins
Comments from Comp. Judge on 2 non-oral classes – 3 minutes each	6 mins
6 Competitors' oral tests – 3 minutes each (During oral judging, all competitors except one at a time should be taken out of hearing range of the judging ring).	18 mins
Comments from Competition Judge on oral class	3 mins
Announcement and presentation of awards	12 mins
TOTAL TIME	63 mins

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

JUDGING CARDS

1. Both cards are simple in design. All that is required by competitors is to place animals 1 to 4.
2. It is essential that one Competition Judge officiate for all classes.
3. The Competition Judge, in filling out their MASTER CARD, is required to note a numerical difference between animals, as directed in instructions for use of the "Hornel Computing Slide". This slide shows the degree of penalty as related to the degree of difference between animal placings, and the competitor is scored accordingly.
4. The Oral section Guidelines is retained for use by the competitor, if required. It is designed to ensure competitors use comparative details in their oral description of the class.
5. The Reason Card is used to note those aspects in which the animal placed down the line is better than the animal placed before it.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW COUNCIL OF TASMANIA
DAIRY CATTLE JUDGING COMPETITION

NON-ORAL CLASS

Competitor's No:				
Breed:				
Placings:				Max. Points
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	(50)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

AGRICULTURAL SHOW COUNCIL OF TASMANIA
DAIRY CATTLE JUDGING COMPETITION

NON-ORAL CLASS

Competitor's No:				
Breed:				
Placings				Max. Points
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	(50)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DAIRY CATTLE JUDGING COMPETITION

ORAL CLASS

Competitor's No:

Selected Breed:

Breed	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Max Points	Score
Competitors Placing					50	
Competitors Handling					50	
Oral						
(a) Presentation and dress					10	
(b) Accuracy of Observation					10	
(c) Speaking Ability					15	
(d) Ability to compare animals					15	
Total					50	

ORAL SECTION GUIDELINES

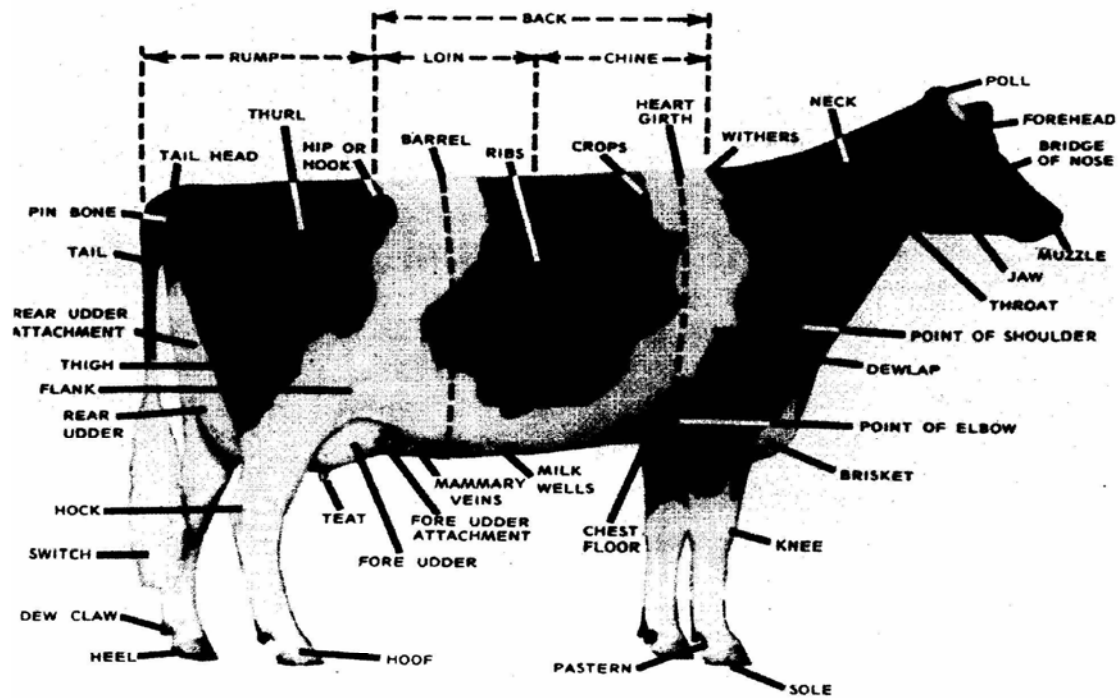
1. You are allowed one minute to parade the oral class animals for one circuit of the ring and to place them in your order of merit. You will then be allowed two minutes to clearly express your views to the Competition Judge and spectators on why you placed the exhibits in a particular order.
2. Have your reasons organised and emphasise the most important points you wish to make.
3. The main objective when giving your reasons is to inform the judge that you saw and compared each animal in the class.
4. It is important that you make comparisons between animals rather than describe individual animals.
5. Commence your oral reasoning as follows:

"I placed this class 4, 1, 3, 2".
6. Give the most important reasons first and remember to use comparative terms. Where necessary you will then follow with:

"I grant (admit) that 1 is better than 4 in "

This demonstrates to the judge the accuracy of your priorities. Mention major faults, if any.
7. Continue in similar manner by comparing and granting the middle pair and finally the bottom pair.
8. Remember: Be concise;
 Show conviction in your placings;
 Give important reasons first;
 Use comparative terms.
9. **DRESS** - Competitors must be neatly and suitably attired. Male competitors must wear a tie and female competitors must be attired to a similar standard. Points will be deducted for poor presentation. Shorts and thongs are not permitted.

Dairy Cattle Judging Competition



Descriptive Parts of Dairy Cow

DAIRY CATTLE JUDGING COMPETITION

NOTES FOR COMPETITION JUDGES

1. In the selection of a class of animals for judging competitions, the aim should be to get a group of four upon whose placing experienced judges, after careful inspection and consideration, would be likely to agree. As a general rule these should be four bulls, four steers, four cows or four heifers. It is probably better if animals of similar age are selected for each class. Where animals of widely different ages have to be used, the ages should be given and it should be made clear to the competitors that each animal is to be judged on its present showing and not on what it has done or might do.
2. A suitable group might be made up of a fairly clear leader, a fairly obvious 'tail' and two others that present a more difficult choice. They will be judged against the standard of what is considered a good Dairy type, rather than one that pays strict attention to specific breed points.
3. Prior to the competition the Competition Judge will select the animals to be judged - this can be done a day or two before the competition if required. On the day of the competition the Competition Judge will decide on the correct placing of the animals and their placings will be noted on the Master Card.
4. The Competition Judge, in filling out their Master Card, is required to note a numerical difference between animals, as directed in instructions for the use of the Hormel Computing Slide. This slide shows the degree of penalty as related to the degree of difference between placings, and the competitor is scored accordingly.
5. A competitor is in as good a position as is the Competition Judge to observe both the good points and the defects of the animals. But even if they do so, the competitor may draw different conclusions because they do not give those good and bad points the same importance as does the Competition Judge. This difference of opinion will be reflected in the competitor's low score for placing and they should not be further penalised in the oral test if their observation has been accurate and the Competition Judge considers the reasoning to be logical. When assessing a competitor's oral performance, the Competition Judge two minutes for stating their reasoning for the placings. If they finish in less than this time, but has said all that was needed to support their case, the competitor should not be penalised. On the other hand, if they greatly exceed two minutes, marks should be deducted from the 15 allowed for 'Speaking' etc. After allocating points for each heading to a competitor in the oral section, the Competition Judge hands the score card immediately to the steward.
6. During the competition and at its conclusion the Competition Judge is asked to give their own reasons for the placing of the animals, preferably with the animals present. The judge might also make comment on the various oral reasons and speaking styles of the competitors.
7. In the interests of maintaining full spectator and competitor interest in the competition it is important that it be, as far as possible, confined to a time limit. Competition Judges are therefore asked to try and confine their comments to the times suggested in the "Competition Procedure".
8. **DRESS** - Competitors must be neatly and suitably attired. Male competitors must wear a tie and female competitors must be attired to a similar standard. Points will be deducted for poor presentation. Shorts and thongs are not permitted.

JUDGING COMPETITIONS

REASON CARD FOR COMPETITOR'S NOTES (NOT TO BE HANDED IN)

Breed:

Placings: 1st 2nd 3rd 4th

*Please remember when speaking to say why you put 1st place over 2nd, 2nd place over 3rd, etc.

1st PLACE NO: Why you placed 1st:	
2nd PLACE No: Good Points:	Faults:
3rd PLACE No: Good Points:	Faults:
4th PLACE No: Good Points:	Faults:

AGRICULTURAL SHOW COUNCIL OF TASMANIA
MASTER CARD – COMPETITION JUDGE'S PLACINGS

Breed:

Placings:

1	2	3	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Gaps:

1-2	2-3	3-4
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

AGRICULTURAL SHOW COUNCIL OF TASMANIA
MASTER CARD – COMPETITION JUDGE'S PLACINGS

Breed:

Placings:

1	2	3	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Gaps:

1-2	2-3	3-4
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

AGRICULTURAL SHOW COUNCIL OF TASMANIA
MASTER CARD – COMPETITION JUDGE'S PLACINGS

Breed:

Placings:

1	2	3	4
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Gaps:

1-2	2-3	3-4
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

HANDY HINTS ON THE HORMEL SLIDE & JUDGING COMPETITIONS

By Geoff Mayo

This is an American Invention that is held copyright by George A Hormel & Co., invented in 1975.

Four animals, birds, produce etc. are to be used at all times. It is usual to have contestants place two or three classes of four.

Always use the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 not A, B, C, D. By using these numbers, they can be put into twenty four possible placings.

Contestants can obtain a maximum of 50 points per class and are scored down according to variations in their placings compared to the Competition Judge's placings.

The Competition Judge will have inspected the animals etc and have a good idea how they will place them before they enter the judging ring, but I suggest that the Competition Judge has another look at them as they are being paraded, so that their views them under the same conditions as the contestant sees them.

After completing placing decisions, the judge will then proceed to put what we call a cut or split between the 1st & 2nd placing, 2nd & 3rd placing and 3rd & 4th placing.

It appears that a lot of people do not understand how the Competition Judge arrives at the decision of the cuts.

The total of the cuts added together must not be under 3 and not more than 15. If they total 15, the middle number cannot be larger than 5. If they total 14, the middle number cannot be larger than 8.

If the Competition Judge decides that the first two animals are very close, they will put a cut of 1 or 2 between them but if they feel that there is a lot of difference, they will put a much larger cut. The same applies between 2nd & 3rd placing and between 3rd & 4th placing.

From the contestant's point of view it simply means that if they have two animals that they have placed opposite to the Competition Judge and there is a small cut between them, very few points will be lost, but if the cut is greater the contestant will lose more points. The fewer the faults between the animals the smaller the cut and vice versa.

An Oral is then conducted, which means that the selected contestants must tell the Competition Judge and spectators why they placed the animal in the order they have.

In competitions where contestant numbers are larger than say 10, it is usual to select those contestants with the higher total points after judging the non-oral classes to do the oral. This applies particularly in cattle classes as the animals get very tired being moved constantly, especially after the class judging. The spectators need to be considered - if competition is too long, they become bored and leave the ring.

The oral is judged on one class only. This class may be selected by the Competition Judge or the contestants – it varies with the type of competition.

HELPFUL HINTS ON HOW TO USE THE HORMEL SLIDE

By Geoff Mayo.

Points to look for:

4 animals (or whatever is being judged) must be used.

Make sure that they are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 not a, b, c, d

A, B, C, D can be converted but with large numbers of contestants, this takes a lot of time and leaves room for error.

The competition judge places the animals

He/she will then proceed to put what we call a cut or split between each placing, 1st & 2nd placing, 2nd & 3rd placing, 3rd & 4th placing.

Using as an example:

Placings:	3	1	2	4
Cut between animals:	4	1	5	
Total cut adds up to:			10	

Now to set the slide.

1. Take all cards from slide.
2. Find the white card that has the number 10 at the top and place this card on top of the remaining cards.
3. Now on the clear plastic card with the red numbers, find the numbers 3 1 2 4 on the top.
4. Place this card on top of the white card being used and put all other plastic cards at the back.
5. Gently put all cards back into slide – this keeps them tight.
6. Now push plastic card along until the numbers 3 1 2 4 appear at the top on the left side of the viewing space in the centre of slide.
7. Move white card along until the numbers 4 1 5 appear at the bottom of the viewing area.
8. After making sure that the placings and cut are lined up correctly, i suggest to place a clip on the slide to ensure that cards do not move.
9. It is a good idea to let the competition judge or someone else check to make sure it is correct.
10. Correct scores now appear directly opposite all twenty four possible placings as the contestants have placed them.