

DO'S

1. Take your time and get a good picture in your mind of the class so you can remember them when giving reasons. Get this picture by viewing the classes from a distance with emphasis on the animal as it walks.
2. Know how your class is numbered. 1-2-3-4 (left to right facing class)
3. Know your judging terms and use them effectively.
4. Place classes on more important things such as conformation, type, and skeletal structure.
5. When giving reasons, stand with good posture before the judge and look him in the eye, constantly keeping his attention.
6. Talk reasons clearly and with confidence.
7. Talk your points in logical sequence with emphasis on obvious differences.
8. Talk breeding terms in a breeding class.
9. Use comparative reasons and not descriptive. The reasons should never exceed two minutes in length.
10. Give the bottom animal all credit it is due.

DON'TS

1. Providing the class has been thoroughly evaluated, do not change your mind after placing a class if you can defend your placing.
2. Don't place on small, unimportant characteristics such as shade of color or markings.
3. Don't look back on the class; place them while they stand.
4. Don't forget to fill your card out completely.
5. Don't talk about placings before giving reasons.
6. Don't give meaningless reasons or use terms that do not apply to your class.
7. Don't bluff through reasons or use terms you don't understand.
8. Don't overlook grants for the animal placed down.
9. Don't set the top individual up as being without fault.
10. Don't pay any attention to anything you hear someone else say about a class.

the following examples, let us assume that we have a class of market steers placed 1-2-3-4.

Give name of class and how you placed it.

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Top Pair    | 1. Critical remarks of 1 or admission as is sometimes used in horse reasons.                                |
|             | 2. Reasons for placing 1 over 2, using <u>comparative</u> terms.  |
|             | 3. Grants for 2 over 1. A grant is the process of pointing out advantages of 2 over 1. <u>Comparative</u> . |
| Middle Pair | 4. Critical remarks or faulting of 2. <u>Critical</u> terms.  |
|             | 5. Reasons for placing 2 over 3.  |
|             | 6. Grants for 3 over 2.   |
| Bottom Pair | 7. Critical remarks of 3.   |
|             | 8. Reasons for placing 3 over 4.  |
|             | 9. Grants for 4 over 3.   |
|             | 10. Critical remarks of 4.  |

Criticisms of the top animal are not always necessary, but there may be classes that will require certain critical remarks. The use of critical statements within the lead statement is a very effective method of being critical of the top animal without making a major issue of criticisms: "I placed this class of market steers 1-2-3-4. I placed 1 at the top of the class because he was the best balanced steer in the class. However, I would like to see this steer cleaner in his brisket but I placed him over 2 because . . ."

A statement of admission such as: "I placed this class of market steers 1-2-3-4. In placing 1 over 2, I admit that 2 is cleaner in the brisket but I placed 1 over 2 because . . ." may be more effective than making an actual criticism of the animal. This method is commonly called double granting and is often used in horse reasons. Yet, there may be other situations where the first place animal may require a specific critical remark.

### Crossbred Steers

"After considering each of these crossbred steers, I placed the steers 4-3-1-2. I placed 4 over 3 in the top pair because 4 was a longer topped steer that was more expressive down his top. He was cleaner over the loin and would have a higher percentage of closely trimmed retail cuts. He was a cleaner fronted steer that was thicker in his loin. 4 was longer in the rump and thicker in the quarter. I grant that 3 would be a higher grading steer but I placed him second because he was heavier in the neck and was wasty in the front end. However, I placed 3 over 1 in the middle pair because he was a thicker steer that was large in his rib. He was wider over the loin and was a wider standing steer when viewed from the rear. He was spread out more in front and would be a higher grading steer. He was a heavier muscled steer that was longer in his rump. I grant that 1 was a cleaner type steer but I placed him third because he was narrow in the loin and stood very narrow behind. However, I placed 1 over 2 in the bottom pair because he would be a higher cutting steer that was cleaner in the front and was freer of fat cover down his top. He was a meatier handling steer that would have a higher percentage of closely trimmed retail cuts. I grant that 2 would be a higher grading steer but placed him at the bottom of the class because he was a low cutting steer that would have excessive fat cover. He was a shorter bodied steer that was heavy with brisket. He was narrow in his quarter and flatter over the top of the loin."



## BEEF CATTLE REASONS

Breeding Heifers

"After evaluating this class of Shorthorn heifers, I placed the heifers 4-2-3-1. I placed 4 at the top of the class because she was the most correct heifer in the class and I placed her over 2 because she was a larger framed heifer that was longer down her top. She was a more upstanding heifer that was longer from the hooks to the pins with more length in her hindquarter. She was a longer ribbed heifer with more internal capacity.

"I grant that 2 was a more feminine heifer but I placed her second because she lacked the overall length of body of 4. However, I placed 2 over 3 in the middle pair, which I consider an easy placing, because she was a more feminine headed heifer that was cleaner in the front and more angular in her shoulders. She was a more attractive, cleaner-made heifer that had more overall body dimension. She was a more refined, better balanced heifer with more extension to her skeletal frame.

"I grant that 3 was more refined in her neck but placed her third in the class because she was a finer boned heifer that was shorter in her body. However, I placed 3 over 1 in the bottom pair because she was a cleaner made heifer that was more feminine in her head. 3 was longer in her rump and was a cleaner fronted heifer. I will grant that 1 was deeper in her rib but I placed her under 3 because she was a shorter type heifer that was wasty in her front. She was shorter from the hooks to the pins and lacked the femininity of the other heifers in the class."

## BEEF CATTLE TERMINOLOGY

## MARKET CATTLE TERMS

## GENERAL TERMS

Comparative Terms

Stretchier  
 More correct  
 Better balanced  
 Higher cutability  
 Growthier  
 Longer bodied  
 Leaner  
 More correctly finished  
 Heavier muscled  
 Longer down the top  
 Meatier  
 More complete

Critical Terms

Shorter bodied  
 Incorrect  
 Poorly balanced  
 Lower cutability  
 Slower growing  
 Shorter bodied  
 Fatter  
 Underfinished, overfinished  
 Lighter muscled  
 Shorter topped  
 Narrow bodied  
 Lower quality

## SPECIFIC MARKET CATTLE TERMS

Cleaner brisket  
 Cleaner fronted  
 Thicker loin  
 Longer rump  
 Cleaner neck  
 Thicker quarter  
 Meatier handling down the top  
 Cleaner flank  
 Longer rib  
 Cleaner topped  
 Thicker rump  
 Straighter moving  
 Wider top  
 Longer quarter  
 Stands wider behind  
 Stronger arm  
 Higher quality (grade)  
 Higher percentage of closely trimmed  
     retail cuts  
 More pounds of retail cuts  
 Higher performing steer  
 Greater carcass merit  
 Less fat cover  
 More correct composition  
 Higher gaining  
 More nicely turned loin

Wasty brisket  
 Wasty fronted  
 Narrow loin  
 Shorter rump  
 Heavy neck  
 Narrow quarter  
 Lacks muscling  
 Wasty in the flank  
 Shorter rib  
 Fatter over the top  
 Narrow rump  
 Poorer moving  
 Narrow top  
 Shorter quarter  
 Stands close  
 Lighter muscle  
 Lower grading  
 Lower percentage of closely trimmed  
     retail cuts  
 Lower retail yield  
 Lower performing steer  
 Lower carcass merit  
 More trimmable fat  
 Lower cutability  
 Lower gaining  
 Flatter topped

## BREEDING CATTLE TERMS

General Terms

## COMPARATIVE TERMS

Larger framed  
 Longer bodied  
 Stronger top  
 Growthier  
 More stylish  
 Better balanced  
 More body capacity  
 More correct  
 More correctly conditioned  
 More total value to the breeder & feeder

## CRITICAL TERMS

Smaller frame  
 Shorter bodied  
 Weaker top  
 Slower growing  
 Lacks style and balance  
 Poorly balanced  
 Small body capacity  
 Most incorrect leg structure  
 Overconditioned  
 Lower value

## SPECIFIC BREEDING CATTLE TERMS

Stronger top  
 Longer top  
 More feminine (heifers)  
 Thicker muscle  
 Longer muscle structure  
 Stronger boned  
 Later maturing  
 Thinner neck  
 Cleaner fronted  
 Longer rump  
 Tighter sheath (bulls)  
 Longer muscle pattern  
 Greater scrotal circumference (bulls)  
 Longer head  
 Smoother shoulders  
 Longer body  
 Longer rib  
 More breed character  
 Straighter moving  
 More structurally sound

Weaker top  
 Short top  
 Lacks femininity  
 Lighter muscle  
 Shorter muscled  
 Light bone  
 Earlier maturing  
 Heavy neck  
 Heavy fronted  
 Shorter rump  
 More pendulous sheath  
 Shorter muscled  
 Smaller testicles  
 Short head  
 Heavy shoulders  
 Short body  
 Shorter rib  
 Lacks breed character  
 Moves poorly in front or rear  
 Unsound, incorrect

## PERFORMANCE TERMS

Higher weaning weight  
 Higher weaning weight ratio  
 Greater breeding value  
 Higher weight per day of age (WDA)  
 Heavier weight  
 Taller hip height (frame score)  
 Higher maternal breeding value (MBV)  
 More correct body composition  
 Higher yearling breeding value (YBV)  
 Higher frame score  
 Lower birth weight  
 Greater economic value

Lower weaning weight  
 Lower weaning weight ratio  
 Lower breeding value  
 Lower weight per day of age (WDA)  
 Lighter weight  
 Shorter hip height  
 Lower maternal breeding value (MBV)  
 Increased fat deposition  
 Lower yearling breeding value (YBV)  
 Lower frame score  
 Greater birth weight  
 Lower net return



## SWINE TERMINOLOGY

## GENERAL TERMS

COMPARATIVE TERMS

More durable  
 Looser down the top  
 Better balanced  
 Greater muscle mass  
 Wider skeletal base  
 Leaner  
 Cleaner underneath  
 More internal dimension  
 Stouter structure  
 Leveler topped  
 More complete  
 Correctly muscled  
 Wider sprung  
 Freer moving  
 More fluid movement  
 Greater carcass merit

CRITICAL TERMS

Frail, narrow  
 Tighter top  
 Poorly balanced  
 Lacks muscle development  
 Narrow skeletal base  
 Excessive fat cover  
 Fatter underneath  
 Lacks body capacity  
 Refined  
 Higher topped  
 Lacks dimension  
 Tighter muscled  
 Narrow body, flatter rib  
 Tighter moving  
 Shorter stepping  
 Lower carcass value

## SPECIFIC SWINE TERMS

Wider rib  
 Longer rib  
 Stouter made  
 More cushion in front  
 Stronger, heavier boned  
 Longer rump  
 Less days to 230 lbs.  
 Wider sprung shoulder blades  
 Freer moving shoulders  
 More extended movement  
 Longer underline (gilts)  
 Wider sprung underline (gilts)  
 Sounder moving  
 More functional nipples (gilts)  
 Higher cutting (market barrows and gilts)  
 Higher percentage of lean  
 Longer stepping  
 Faster gaining  
 More natural thickness  
 Heavier structure  
 More functional underline (gilts)  
 Thicker rump  
 More massive  
 More extended skeletal structure  
 More body expansion  
 Higher performing  
 More total muscle  
 Bolder sprung  
 Leaner down the top  
 More correctly muscled  
 More level rump structure

Narrow, flat rib  
 Shorter body  
 Finer boned  
 Too straight in front  
 Light bone, refined  
 Shorter rump  
 More days to 230 lbs.  
 Narrow, sharper shoulder  
 Straighter fronted  
 Shorter step  
 Short underline  
 Narrow underline  
 More restricted movement  
 Pin nipples  
 Poorer cutting  
 Lower percentage of lean  
 Shorter stepping  
 Slower gaining  
 Narrow, frail body  
 Lighter structure  
 Lower quality underline  
 Narrow rump  
 Smaller skeletal design  
 Shorter structure  
 Flatter rib  
 Lower performing  
 Lacks total muscle  
 Narrow body  
 More fat cover  
 Tighter muscle pattern  
 Steeper rump

## SHEEP TERMINOLOGY

## MARKET LAMB TERMS

Comparative TermsGENERAL TERMS

Meatier lamb  
 Longer topped lamb  
 Larger framed  
 Longer bodied  
 More muscle down the top  
 Leaner lamb  
 Higher percentage of closely  
     trimmed retail cuts  
 Cleaner lamb  
 Higher cutting  
 Meatier topped lamb  
 Thicker muscled  
 Stretchier lamb  
 More upstanding  
 Thicker lamb

SPECIFIC MARKET LAMB TERMS

Cleaner fronted  
 Longer rump  
 More level rump structure  
 Thicker leg  
 Higher leg score  
 Heavier muscled leg  
 Longer loin  
 Wider loin  
 Longer hindsaddle  
 Cleaner top  
 Trimmer front and middle  
 Less fat cover  
 Heavier leg  
 Straighter topped  
 More length in the rump and loin  
 Firmer handling lamb  
 Straighter over the rump  
 More muscle expression  
 Trimmer middled lamb  
 Higher value  
 More pounds of retail cuts  
 Greater cutability  
 Greater carcass merit  
 Meatier handling down the top  
 Longer leg  
 Cleaner rib

Critical Terms

Narrow bodied lamb  
 Shorter topped  
 Smaller framed  
 Shorter bodied  
 Thinner muscled down the top  
 Fatter lamb  
 Lower percentage of closely  
     trimmed retail cuts  
 Highly conditioned lamb  
 Lower cutting  
 Thinner topped lamb  
 Lighter muscled  
 Shorter lamb  
 Lower set  
 Narrow lamb

Heavy fronted  
 Shorter rump  
 Sloping rump  
 Narrow leg  
 Lower leg score  
 Lighter muscled leg  
 Shorter loin  
 Narrow loin  
 Shorter hindsaddle  
 Fatter lamb  
 Wasty  
 Fatter  
 Lighter leg  
 Weak topped  
 Shorter rump and loin  
 Softer lamb  
 Droops in the rump  
 Lighter muscled lamb  
 Wastier lamb  
 Lower value  
 Less pounds of retail cuts  
 Lower cutability  
 Lower carcass merit  
 Narrow topped  
 Shorter leg  
 Fatter over the ribs



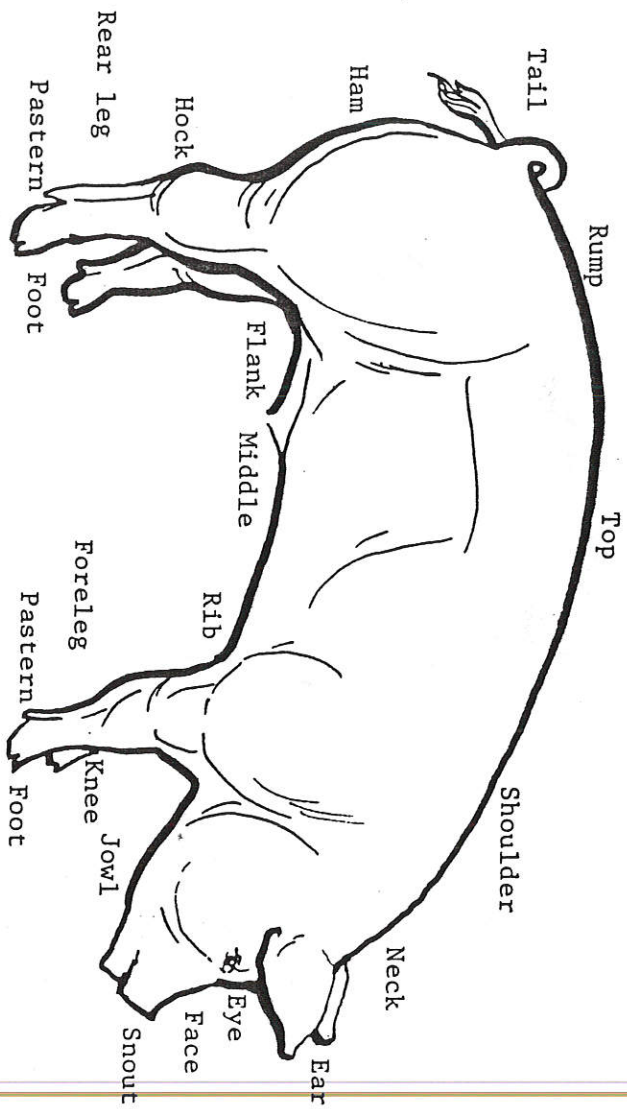
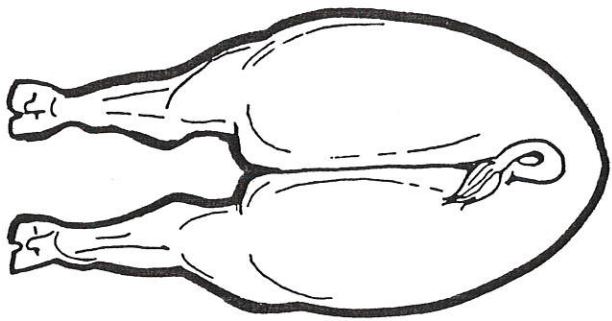


Figure 1. External Parts of Swine.

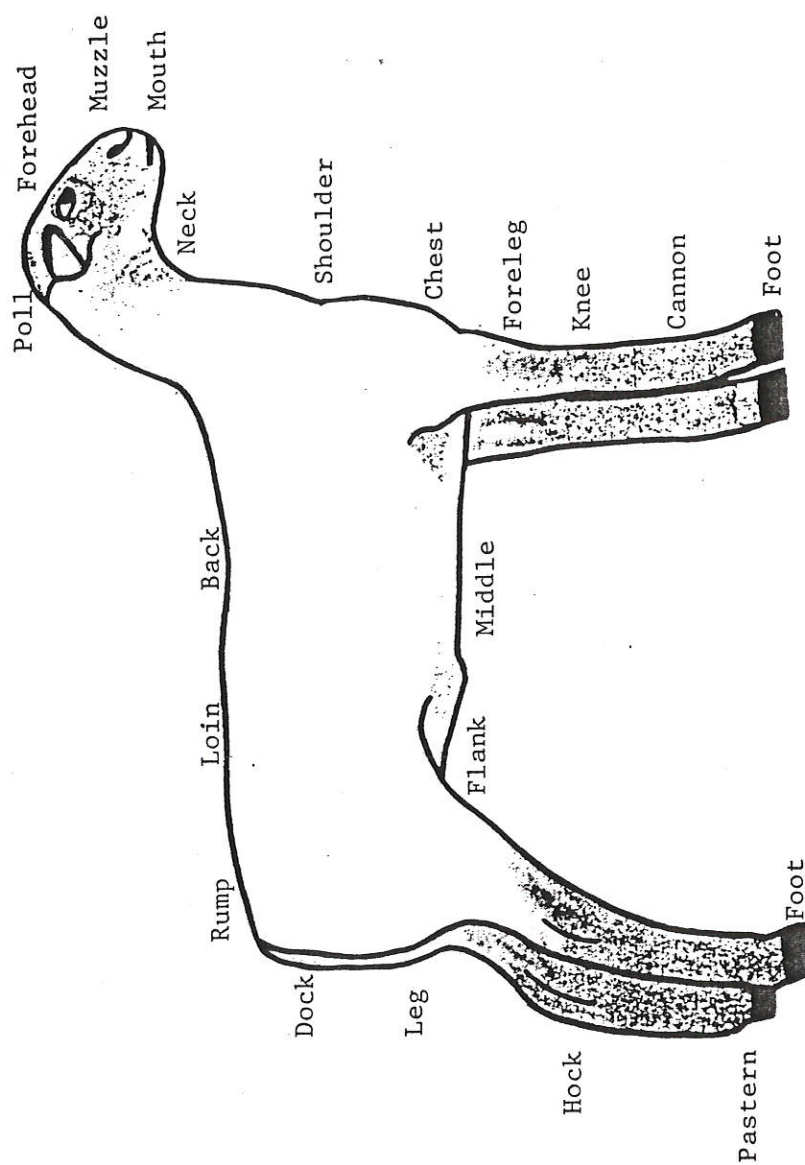


Figure 3. External Parts of Sheep.

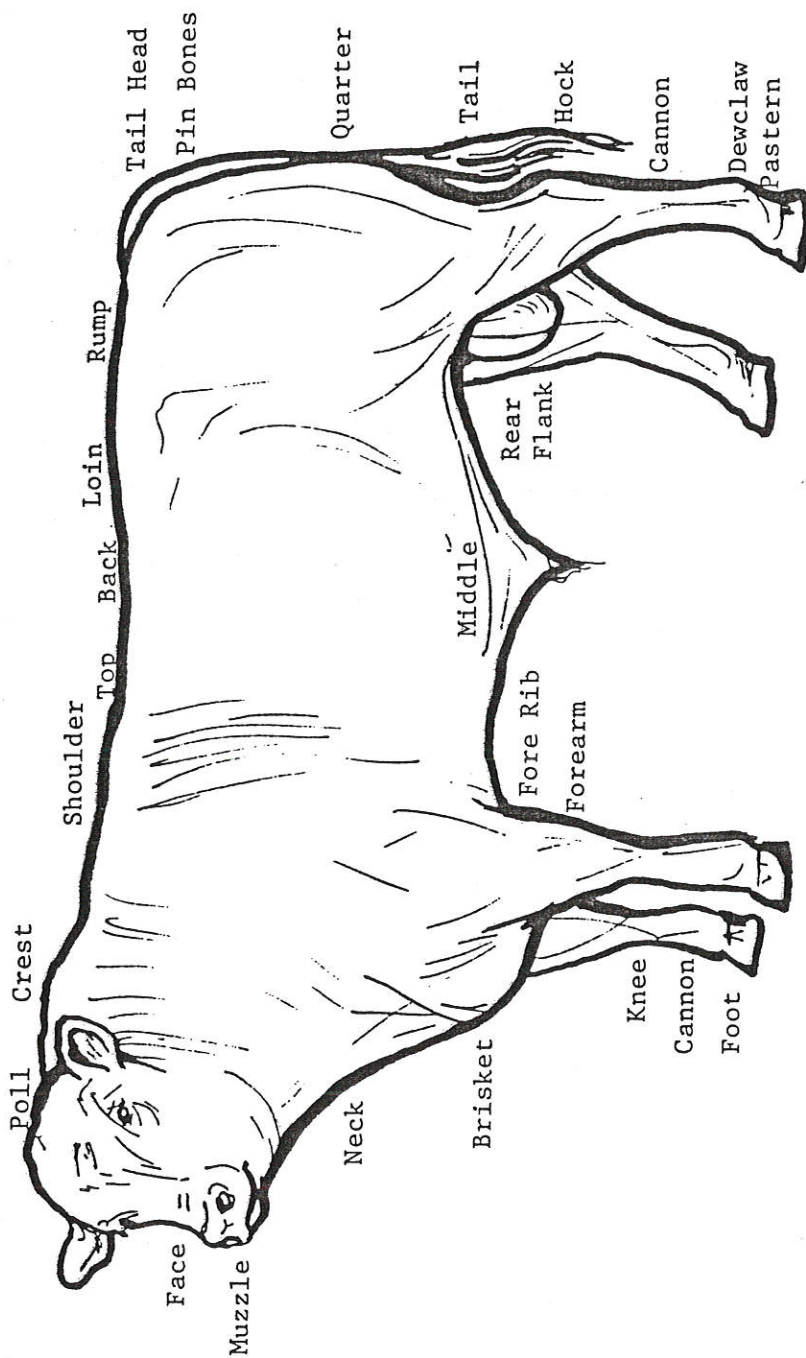


Figure 9. External Parts of the Beef Bull.