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.

1. Critical remarks of 1 or admission as is sometimes used in horse reasons.
2. Reasons for placing 1 over 2, using comparative terms.
3. Grants for 2 over 1. A grant is the process of pointing out advantages of 2 over 1. Comparative.
5. Reasons for placing 2 over 3.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparative Terms</th>
<th>Critical Terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stretchier</td>
<td>Shorter bodied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More correct</td>
<td>Incorrect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better balanced</td>
<td>Poorly balanced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher cutability</td>
<td>Lower cutability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growthier</td>
<td>Slower growing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longer bodied</td>
<td>Shorter bodied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaner</td>
<td>Fatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More correctly finished</td>
<td>Underfinished, overfinished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavier muscled</td>
<td>Lighter muscled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longer down the top</td>
<td>Shorter topped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meatier</td>
<td>Narrow bodied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More complete</td>
<td>Lower quality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPECIFIC MARKET CATTLE TERMS

| Cleaner brisket                        | Wasty brisket                       |
| Cleaner fronted                        | Wasty fronted                       |
| Thicker loin                            | Narrow loin                         |
| Longer rump                            | Shorter rump                        |
| Cleaner neck                           | Heavy neck                          |
| Thicker quarter                        | Narrow quarter                      |
| Meatier handling down the top          | Lacks muscling                      |
| Cleaner flank                          | Wasty in the flank                   |
| Longer rib                             | Shorter rib                         |
| Cleaner topped                         | Fatter over the top                 |
| Thicker rump                           | Narrow rump                         |
| Straighter moving                      | Poorer moving                       |
| Wider top                              | Narrow top                          |
| Longer quarter                         | Shorter quarter                     |
| Stands wider behind                    | Stands close                        |
| Stronger arm                           | Lighter muscle                      |
| Higher quality (grade)                 | Lower grading                       |
| Higher percentage of closely trimmed   | Lower percentage of closely trimmed |
| retail cuts                            | retail cuts                         |
| More pounds of retail cuts             | Lower retail yield                  |
| Higher performing steer                | Lower performing steer              |
| Greater carcass merit                  | Lower carcass merit                 |
| Less fat cover                         | More trimmable fat                  |
| More correct composition               | Lower cutability                    |
| Higher gaining                         | Lower gaining                       |
| More nicely turned loin                | 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  
Smother shoulders  
Longer body  
Longer rib  
More breed character  
Straighter moving  
More structurally sound

**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

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  
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 Terms

**GENERAL 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.