



4-H Ontario

[www.4-hontario.ca](http://www.4-hontario.ca)

## 4-H ONTARIO PROJECT



**Judging Project**

**JUDGING TOOLKIT**



**4-H Ontario**

### **The 4-H Pledge**

I pledge my Head to clearer thinking,  
my Heart to greater loyalty,  
my Hands to larger service,  
my Health to better living,  
for my club, my community and my country.

### **The 4-H Pledge**

Learn To Do By Doing

### **4-H Ontario Provincial Office**

111 Main Street, Box 212

Rockwood, ON N0B 2K0

TF: 1.877.410.6748

TEL: 519.856.0992

FAX: 519.856.0515

EMAIL: [inquiries@4-hontario.ca](mailto:inquiries@4-hontario.ca)

WEB: [www.4-HOntario.ca](http://www.4-HOntario.ca)

### **Toolkit Resource Information:**

Compiled by: Melanie Hunter, 4-H Ontario

Contributors: Kim DeKlein & Margaret May, Middlesex 4-H Association

Editing by: Megan Burnside, Marianne Fallis & Elizabeth Johnston, 4-H Ontario

Photography by: Elizabeth Johnston, 4-H Ontario

Layout by: Christa Ormiston

Date: March, 2014

4-H Ontario grants permission to 4-H volunteers to photocopy this 4-H project resource for use in their local 4-H program.

All information presented in this resource was accurate at the time of printing.

The development of this resource was made possible through the support of the **Stanley Knapp Resource Endowment Fund.**

## HOW TO USE THIS TOOL KIT

### 4-H Members...

will find the judging scorecards very helpful, especially if there is an upcoming judging competition.

Junior members or those inexperienced at judging will benefit in particular from the templates provided to aid in note taking and writing reasons.

The 4-H Judging Project Manual can be used along with this 4-H Ontario Judging Toolkit to provide information for members of all experience levels to improve their judging skills. The activities provided in the project manual provide fun ways for both beginner and advanced members to practice their judging skills.

### 4-H Volunteers...

are encouraged to copy sections from this 4-H Ontario Judging Toolkit as needed. For example, beginning judges may benefit from having a reasons template provided for them when judging a class. All members would benefit from having a copy of the scorecard visible when judging a class, especially for a class that they have never judged before.

The judging competition section will be helpful for anyone involved in running a judging competition or interested in doing so.

Judging scorecards can be useful to have on hand at meetings or as preparation for a judging competition.

This 4-H Ontario Judging Toolkit is intended to be a companion resource to the 4-H Ontario Judging Project Manual. Reference material and activities to teach judging skills to both beginning and advanced members is provided in the project manual, while the 4-H Ontario Judging Toolkit provides templates, scorecards, and other resources to enhance your judging project.

**Feel free to use what you want and incorporate it to suit the needs of your club or association. Don't forget to have fun!**

4-H Ontario would like to acknowledge the following references in developing this judging toolkit:

4-H Ontario Judging Handbook

British Columbia 4-H Creative Arts Judging Guide

British Columbia 4-H Livestock Judging Guide

CGS Classification booklet, © 2000 by the Canadian Goat Society; Illustrations © 2000 by Angela Beltane.

Holstein Canada's "You Be the Judge" manual

"Livestock Judging Techniques" by Jerry Lipsey, Copyright 2002 University of Missouri, Published by University Extension, University of Missouri-Columbia

Nova Scotia 4-H Livestock Judging Guide

Nova Scotia 4-H Spotlight on Judging

Ontario Association of Agricultural Societies

Ontario Horticultural Association & The Garden Clubs of Ontario

Peterborough Junior Day Planning Binder

### **For further information...**

#### **"Cyber" Judging:**

[www.bc4h.bc.ca](http://www.bc4h.bc.ca)

[www.llamalife.com/archives/clinic49.html](http://www.llamalife.com/archives/clinic49.html)

#### **Hormel Scoring Systems:**

Available through NASCO at [www.enasco.com](http://www.enasco.com)

## **This toolkit is divided into five sections:**

1. Planning A Judging Competition
2. Quizzes
3. Templates (Reasons Sheets, Score Cards, etc.)
4. Scoring Aids
5. Scorecards
  - a. Animals
  - b. Culinary Arts
  - c. Crops
  - d. Fine Arts
  - e. Horticulture
  - f. Sewing & Needlecraft
  - g. Other

**\*\*Note:** If you wish to incorporate judging activities in the 4-H project that you are currently running, download the 4-H Ontario Judging Project Leaders Guide, available at [www.4-hontario.ca](http://www.4-hontario.ca), to find a variety of activities.

## Planning a 4-H Judging Competition

### Why hold a judging competition?

- ✓ It's fun and informative
- ✓ Teaches decision making skills
- ✓ Encourages 4-H spirit and enthusiasm
- ✓ Helps members to formulate sound reasons, as well as developing and supporting their opinions
- ✓ Good publicity: Increased enrollment in clubs due to exposure through judging
- ✓ Provides members with the opportunity to broaden their horizons by learning about different clubs
- ✓ Opportunity for members to use public speaking and presentation skills

### When Organizing....

- ✓ Start a judging competition committee. This could include leaders and volunteers as well as senior members.
- ✓ What is the objective of the competition?
  - o Do you want the emphasis to be on fun and learning?
  - o Do you want the emphasis to be on competition?

### Ensuring a Good Turnout:

- ✓ Make it fun; add new and unexpected classes.
- ✓ Get members involved in planning the event, especially any youth leaders.
- ✓ Advertise! This could be done through leaders, clubs, local newspapers, 4-H newsletters, and don't forget the 4-H website!
- ✓ Have refreshments or a meal
- ✓ Clubs sometimes decide to make the local judging competition mandatory.
- ✓ Break up the judging with activities, demonstrations or social recreation.
- ✓ Add a fun component like a dance, banquet or rural Olympics.
- ✓ Make it a meeting for club members.
- ✓ Make it a mandatory event for club completions.

### The Judging Competition Planning Committee

Before the judging competition, the organizing committee needs to make some key decisions....

## Purpose

- ✓ Is the competition going to be educational, promotional, fun, or entirely competitive?

## Awards

- ✓ Are prizes going to be awarded? If so, when and how many? They could be awarded at the end of the day or at a 4-H Awards ceremony later in the year.

## Divisions

- ✓ How are members going to be divided? Generally, three or four divisions are used for members: novice, junior, intermediate and senior. Some competitions may have open divisions (parents, leaders etc.). The number of potential participants in each category may help the committee to determine how members should be divided.
- ✓ Open competitions can be fun for adults to participate in but the committee should remember that it could take people away from their volunteer base for the duration of the competition.

## Classes

- ✓ How many classes will there be? How many of these are reasons classes?
- ✓ Do all members give reasons on the same classes? Do junior members give as many sets of reasons as senior members?
- ✓ Try to have at least one unique or different class that most members will not have judged before.
- ✓ Ask local farmers, producers or clubs to provide classes.
- ✓ Consider basing types of classes on types of clubs in the association. If the competition is targeted to all members, try to have classes that are suitable for all members (i.e. if there are too many livestock classes then members who are strictly involved with lifeskills projects may be discouraged).
- ✓ Will there be a quiz class? Many judging competitions include a quiz component.
- ✓ Consider having judging clinics either before or at the competition about the basics of judging and completing judging cards.
- ✓ The length of time allotted for classes will affect the schedule for the day. Some typical timelines are as follows:
  - o Non-reasons class – 10-12 minutes allotted
  - o Oral reasons class – 15 minutes

- o Written reasons class – 20 minutes
- o Quizzes can be designed to fit in any timeframe to work within a rotation schedule along with other classes.

### **Official Judges**

Once the classes have been established, official judges for each class should be selected. It is important to discuss several details with them prior to the competition:

- ✓ Date and location of competition
- ✓ Time of the competition, including when the event is expected to finish
- ✓ Will the judge need to speak to the entire group about what to look for when judging their particular class?
- ✓ What type of class will they be judging?
- ✓ Are they expected to mark cards or listen to reasons?
- ✓ Will there be an honorarium or expense payment?
- ✓ Make sure that the judges have an understanding of cuts and how they work so that they can accurately assign them to classes.

### **Animals**

If animals will be judged, it is important to plan for several things:

- ✓ The date, time and location of the event.
- ✓ Who will bring the animals?
- ✓ Is there appropriate stabling for animals (i.e. pens for swine) and is there space to walk large animals during judging?
- ✓ Is it possible to set up a class that members will be capable of judging (i.e. not too difficult if there are a lot of beginners, or having an easy top or bottom placing)?
- ✓ Will there be an honorarium or expense payment?

### **Groups and Numbers**

- ✓ Members should be grouped either ahead of time or randomly as they register.
- ✓ There are a few ways to assign members to groups to rotate through stations:
  - o Assigning the same number of groups of members as classes. If there are 9 classes, there could be 9 groups. Nametags, letters or colours can help designate these groups and ensure that members stay in them.
  - o There could be fewer groups than the number of classes or stations so that



during some rotations a class has no participants present.

- o There could be fewer groups than the number of classes, with the groups rotating through judging two or three classes and once everyone has worked through the small rotation then they move on to another rotation of judging two or three more classes, etc.
- ✓ Numbers can be pre-assigned or given out as members register. These numbers should then be written on their nametag and judging cards.
- ✓ Schedules should be distributed or posted so members know which class to judge first. It's a good idea to let members know the classes in advance so that they can review judging criteria for the classes.
- ✓ Assign volunteers or senior members to groups to act as supervisors.

### ***Example of how to assign contestant numbers:***

Some judging competitions assign numbers by division as they register (could be done in advance of the competition). i.e. Juniors assigned 100s, intermediates 200s, etc. They could also be randomly assigned to letter or colour groups .

### **Snacks or Meals**

- ✓ Will these be provided? If so, how?
- ✓ Will fundraising, donations or sponsorships be sought for these?
- ✓ Who will be responsible for them?
- ✓ Could a cooking club or local service organization be used to provide meals?

### **Social Recreation**

- ✓ Will there be a social recreation component to the competition? This may help to ensure the event is fun and that 4-H members will mingle and meet new people. It may be appropriate to include social activities during the registration process, while results are being tabulated after judging is completed or at the end of the event.
- ✓ Who will be responsible for this? Possibilities could be a club, another organization or a 4-H Ambassador.
- ✓ Consider the amount of planning involved and the volunteer base and funding to do it. (i.e. a game, dance, rural Olympics, banquet, etc.)
- ✓ Consider how much time will be available at the judging competition and plan social recreation activities appropriately, keeping in mind especially if the judging competition is held in the evening that the evening not become too late, particularly for younger members.

## Volunteers Required & their Responsibilities

### ✓ *Marketing and Publicity:*

- o Ensure sure that the event is promoted to clubs and in the 4-H newsletter. Decide if the event will be marketed to other 4-H Associations and/or the general public.

### ✓ *Registration Desk:*

- o Register participants and assign contestant numbers.
- o Make sure that all members understand that cards are for specific classes (i.e. pink cards for woodworking class) and what is in any packages given to them.
- o Distribute judging cards and other information related to the competition.

### ✓ *MC and Timekeeper:*

- o Introduce the official judges.
- o Announce the schedule for the day and keep track of time throughout the day. Give warnings during classes at 10 minutes, five minutes, two minutes and the end of the classes.
- o Tell contestants when to move to the next station and where they should be going.

### ✓ *Marshals or Supervisors of Classes (one per class):*

- o Make any announcements necessary at the beginning of the class (i.e. make sure that the members know the exact name of the class such as a two year old Holstein cow class as opposed to just a dairy cow class)
- o Ensure that members are not talking to one another and are doing their own work.
- o Ensure that members are not handling the samples inappropriately (i.e. you don't want the first group to make a mess of the judging entries and affect how subsequent groups will place them).
- o Direct the travel of livestock and act as the ringman.
- o Collect cards from competitors at the end of the class. If cards for the class were not handed out at registration, this role could also involve distributing them at the beginning of the class.

### ✓ *Quiz Supervisor (one or two):*

- o Many competitions often have a general knowledge quiz, a project specific quiz, an identification quiz or a combination of all three.
- o Ensure that all competitors understand the quiz and what is being asked of them.
- o Discourage competitors from discussing the class while judging and ensure that everyone does their own work.
- o Collect quizzes from competitors at the end of the quiz.

- ✓ *Reason Takers (Number required varies with number of competitors):*
  - o At some competitions the official judges listen to reasons. If this is not the case, other volunteers will be needed to listen to and score the oral reasons of members based on the judge's official placings and comments.
  - o Because reason taking can be subjective and some reason takers will give generally higher scores than others, it is important that all members in an age division give reasons to the same person for a particular class (i.e. Mary should listen to all of the photography reasons for members in the Intermediate category).
  
- ✓ *Card Markers (one or two to mark each class; may mark more than one class):*
  - o Use Hormel slides or Hormel computer printouts for each class to find the placing score for each member that corresponds to their placing.
  - o If written reasons are given on a class, this role could entail marking the written reasons if the official judge is not doing so.
  
- ✓ *Card Runners (one to three people depending on the size of the competition):*
  - o Collect the cards from the marshals at each class and deliver the cards to the markers or recorders.
  - o Ensure that all cards are collected.
  
- ✓ *Group Leader/Supervisor (one per group):*
  - o Ensure that the competitors move from class to class.
  - o Discourage competitors from discussing the class while judging and ensure that everyone does their own work.
  - o This person may be a senior member, youth leader, volunteer or parent who may also be permitted to participate in the competition while maintaining control of their group.
  - o This person could wear a hat or carry a flag or sign identifying the group.
  
- ✓ *Computer Operator (when computers are used for scoring – one to four people):*
  - o Records the scores from the competitors' cards on a computer spreadsheet.
  - o If computers are not used, these individuals could record scores manually on a paper spreadsheet of contestants.
  - o Tabulate the overall scores at the end.
  
- ✓ *Social Activities:*
  - o Plan and run social activities during the day.
  
- ✓ *Snacks/Refreshments/Meals:*
  - o Plan and distribute as needed.

## ***Create a Committee Binder***

**BEST PRACTICE – It may be helpful to maintain a binder or folder of information and forms that were used in planning and organizing the judging competition. This folder can be very useful in future years, especially if committee members change.**

You don't need to spend a lot of time creating a judging competition binder. Just put anything that you found relevant in to the folder for future years. Here are some ideas for things you may wish to include:

- ✓ 4-H Ontario Judging Toolkit and 4-H Judging Project Manual
- ✓ Contact information (committee members, volunteers, people who provide classes, facility, caterer if used, award supplier, etc.)
- ✓ List of official judges (Holstein Canada, Ontario Association of Agricultural Societies, etc.)
- ✓ Invoices, any expenses, a budget
- ✓ Sponsorship information
- ✓ List of responsibilities
- ✓ Division of labour
- ✓ Rotation system for judging
- ✓ Blank judging cards
- ✓ Minutes from any organizational meetings
- ✓ Schedules
- ✓ Scorecards to be posted, list of classes judged
- ✓ Preferred reasons format
- ✓ Final evaluations and feedback, comments or suggestions
- ✓ Class ideas
- ✓ List of supplies
- ✓ Copies of letters sent (i.e. thank yous, sponsorship requests, etc.)

### **Tips for the Committee:**

- ✓ Have a few meetings and/or teleconferences to plan prior to the competition.
- ✓ Email lists of responsibilities so that people have them in writing.
- ✓ Meetings should be far enough in advance to decide classes, judges, recruit volunteers etc.

### **Supplies Required for the Competition:**

- ✓ Judging cards (one per contestant per class plus extra; works well if a different colour of cards is used for each class)
- ✓ Quiz answer cards

- ✓ Nametags
- ✓ Pens/pencils/magic markers
- ✓ Computer (to tabulate scores and print results)
- ✓ Printer
- ✓ Extra printer ink
- ✓ Paper
- ✓ Extension cords
- ✓ Recording sheets and calculators (if computers will not be used to generate scores)
- ✓ Elastics (to keep cards together once collected)
- ✓ Sound system
- ✓ Class supplies (items for class, numbers for items, scorecards to post by class)
- ✓ Awards (if being presented that day)
- ✓ Gifts or honorariums for volunteers/class providers/official judges, etc.
- ✓ Tables (registration, to put classes on)
- ✓ Sponsorship signage
- ✓ Chairs or bleachers for participants to sit on

**Follow Up After the Competition:**

- ✓ Announce winners and distribute awards (if any). This may be done immediately following the competition or at a 4-H Awards ceremony later in the year.
- ✓ Submit results to your local 4-H Association if required.
- ✓ Submit article and photo to local media (or invite them for the day so they can create their own material for publication).
- ✓ Thank you letters to judges, volunteers, individuals supplying animals or articles for judging, etc.
- ✓ Hold an evaluation meeting and record recommendations for the next year

## Class Ideas

Here are some ideas for classes. Some are traditional and some are a little more unique. Don't be afraid to throw in a new and different class. If no one is familiar with it, at least they are all on the same level.

- Dairy (different breeds and ages)
- Beef (breeds, ages, breeding, market)
- Horse (light, heavy, miniature)
- Sheep (market, breeding, wool)
- Goat (milking, market, kids)
- Rabbit (breeding, market, wool)
- Cavies (breeds)
- Swine (breeding, market)
- Chicken (breeds, live, dressed)
- Meat Carcasses or cuts
- Eggs
- Llamas
- Pigeons
- Hay (bales, standing, silage, haylage)
- Grain (sheaves, seed, field)
- Honey (different grades)
- Maple Syrup (different grades/colours)
- Produce
- Flowers (cut, bouquets, plants)
- Clothing (e.g. Shirts)
- Wearable Art
- Safety plans
- Landscaping plans
- Tack boxes
- Halters
- Work boots
- Shoes (running, hiking, sandals)
- Snacks (nutrition, cost)
- Cooking utensils
- Crafts (needlepoint, knitting, toys)
- Baked goods, cooking
- Cake decorating
- Small engines
- Art, photography (folk art, tole painting)
- First Aid kits
- Posters
- Quilts
- Preserves (jams, jellies, pickled, relish)
- Kites
- Scrapbooks or pages
- Woodworking
- Wool (fleece, yarn, spun fibres)
- Writing utensils
- Budgets
- 4-H Display Boards/Exhibits
- Tackle Boxes
- Rope Halters
- Clothing (shoes, coats etc.)
- Business Cards
- Menus
- Clocks
- Tires
- Wheelbarrows
- Sire selection
- Anything goes!!

## Taking Reasons and Giving the Reasons to the Officials

### Selection:

- ✓ The organizing committee should ask qualified/experienced leaders, judges, volunteers or producers to be reasons takers and/or official judges.
- ✓ The official judges and reason takers could also be the class supervisors, depending on the organization of the event.

### Timing:

- ✓ The committee should decide if reasons will be given:
  - o at the end of each class in a specially allotted time
  - o during the class whenever they're finished judging
  - o after all of the classes have been judged
- ✓ The committee should also decide on the time limits for each class and if these limits differ depending on reasons or non-reasons designation. These should be explained to the volunteers as well as the participants.

### Official Reasons:

- ✓ The official judges usually give their placing, reasons and cuts at the end of the competition.
- ✓ Discussion and questions for the official judges may also occur.
- ✓ The answers to the quiz(zes) would also take place after completion of judging.

### Best Practices:

- ✓ All official reason takers should be knowledgeable with scoring and giving reasons - they should be qualified and experienced.
- ✓ Reason takers should meet and discuss how they will ensure consistency when marking reasons.
- ✓ It might be a good idea for reason takers to listen to a few sets of reasons together and collectively score them, in order to maintain uniformity or each leader should take reasons from a different age group to ensure consistency when marking a division.
- ✓ Shadowing can occur to train new leaders. No leader should take reasons for the first time by themselves.

# Judging Competition Class Planning Sheet

<b>Date:</b>				<b>Location:</b>		
<b>Class</b>	<b>Judge</b>	<b>Who will contact</b>	<b>Livestock or items</b>	<b>Who will contact</b>	<b>Marshall</b>	<b>Who will contact</b>

<b>Class</b>	<b>Mark Cards</b>	<b>Who will contact</b>	<b>Reason takers</b>	<b>Who will contact</b>	<b>Group supervisor</b>	<b>Who will contact</b>



## Judging Competition Planning Sheet

Date:		Location	
Task	Who to contact	Person Responsible for task	By when
Location:			
Seminar:			
Set up: pens, tables, etc.			
Order supplies from the 4-H Office			
Arrange for other supplies			
Food & beverages			
Advertising – invitations to other clubs, regions, etc.			
Thank you			
Prizes:			

Source: 4-H Alberta Judging Manual

## Judging Competition Sample Media Release

For Immediate Release:

*(Date)*

*(Your association name) Hosts (name of event) to (purpose)*

*(Your town/region) – In Paragraph One, mention:*

*Date, time*

*Place*

*Association*

*Description of event*

*Who will be attending*

Paragraph Two:

*Briefly describe the event, target age group, description of 4-H, prizes to be awarded*

Paragraph Three:

*Quote from local association president, member, volunteer etc. eg. “We are very excited about the .... because...”*

Paragraph Four:

*Mention any sponsors or promotion partners and a brief description*

For further information, contact: *(name, title, phone number, email)*

## Judging Competition Evaluation Form Template (Date)

Name optional \_\_\_\_\_  
Age \_\_\_\_\_

Division \_\_\_\_\_  
Association,  
if applicable \_\_\_\_\_

It was awesome when we...

-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

I would like to change ...

-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

It would be neat if we could have...

-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

I liked judging these classes:

-----  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

I didn't enjoy judging these classes:

-----  
-----

I heard about this event through...

-----  
-----  
-----

Did you have enough time?

-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

Were instructions clear?

-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

Were scorecards posted?

-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

Anything else?

-----  
-----  
-----  
-----



**All 4-H Members Welcome**

# **4-H Judging Day**

**[Date]**

**[Location]**

**Registration at [time], Judging at [time]**

**[lunch or end time] Lunch**

**Questions?**

**Contact:**

**[name, phone, email]**

**[name, phone, email]**

## Quizzes

- ✓ Many competitions often have a general knowledge quiz, a project specific quiz, an identification quiz or a combination of all three.
- ✓ Remember to make the quiz short enough in order to have the same time limits as the other classes. If not, it could be done either before or after the other classes.
- ✓ Remember that junior competitors read more slowly than senior members and time the quiz accordingly.
- ✓ Members may also have reading difficulties so volunteers should be alert and ready to help with any questions.
- ✓ Refer to the next page for Class Ideas for quiz questions.
- ✓ A template for answering quiz questions can be found in the template section of this 4-H Ontario Judging Toolkit.

### **Best Practice:**

Take up all quizzes and give all final reasons!

**Quiz Question Ideas:**

- ✓ Federal and Provincial agriculture ministers
- ✓ Local MP and MPP
- ✓ Local and Provincial 4-H Association president
- ✓ Provincial 4-H Executive Director
- ✓ 4-H Volunteer Support Coordinator
- ✓ Weed identification
- ✓ Crop identification
- ✓ Seed identification
- ✓ Sewing equipment identification
- ✓ Baking supplies identification
- ✓ Art supplies identification
- ✓ Tack/showing supplies
- ✓ Livestock fitting questions and equipment
- ✓ Parts of animals
- ✓ 4-H Opportunities
- ✓ Life skills project questions and supplies
- ✓ Animal health supplies
- ✓ 4-H history and general knowledge
- ✓ Breed identification
- ✓ Agricultural club questions
- ✓ Veterinary supplies
- ✓ Local communications coordinator contact
- ✓ Judging standards for common classes
- ✓ Current events
- ✓ Farm safety
- ✓ Pesticide safety symbols
- ✓ Clothing washing instructions
- ✓ Basic household repairs
- ✓ Hand tools

## TEMPLATES

**JUDGING FORMAT**

**Sir/Madam, I place this class of**

---

---

---

**I place \_\_\_\_\_ on the top because**

---

---

---

**I place \_\_\_\_\_ over \_\_\_\_\_ because**

---

---

---

**I place \_\_\_\_\_ over \_\_\_\_\_ because**

---

---

---

**I place \_\_\_\_\_ over \_\_\_\_\_ because**

---

---

---

**For these reasons, I place this class of**

---

---

---



**4-H STANDARD JUDGING CARD**

Name/Number \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_ Club \_\_\_\_\_

Placing: First \_\_\_\_\_

Second \_\_\_\_\_

Third \_\_\_\_\_

Fourth \_\_\_\_\_

REASONS (list only main points):

I place \_\_\_\_\_ at the top because:

---



---

I place \_\_\_\_\_ over \_\_\_\_\_ because:

---



---

I place \_\_\_\_\_ over \_\_\_\_\_ because:

---



---

I place \_\_\_\_\_ over \_\_\_\_\_ because:

---



---

FOR THESE REASONS I PLACE THIS CLASS OF \_\_\_\_\_

---



---



---

## JUDGING CARDS

Class: _____ Number: _____  1 <sup>st</sup> _____ 2 <sup>nd</sup> _____ 3 <sup>rd</sup> _____ 4 <sup>th</sup> _____ Score: _____ Placing: _____ Reasons _____ TOTAL: _____	Class: _____ Number: _____  1 <sup>st</sup> _____ 2 <sup>nd</sup> _____ 3 <sup>rd</sup> _____ 4 <sup>th</sup> _____ Score: _____ Placing: _____ Reasons _____ TOTAL: _____
Class: _____ Number: _____  1 <sup>st</sup> _____ 2 <sup>nd</sup> _____ 3 <sup>rd</sup> _____ 4 <sup>th</sup> _____ Score: _____ Placing: _____ Reasons _____ TOTAL: _____	Class: _____ Number: _____  1 <sup>st</sup> _____ 2 <sup>nd</sup> _____ 3 <sup>rd</sup> _____ 4 <sup>th</sup> _____ Score: _____ Placing: _____ Reasons _____ TOTAL: _____
Class: _____ Number: _____  1 <sup>st</sup> _____ 2 <sup>nd</sup> _____ 3 <sup>rd</sup> _____ 4 <sup>th</sup> _____ Score: _____ Placing: _____ Reasons _____ TOTAL: _____	Class: _____ Number: _____  1 <sup>st</sup> _____ 2 <sup>nd</sup> _____ 3 <sup>rd</sup> _____ 4 <sup>th</sup> _____ Score: _____ Placing: _____ Reasons _____ TOTAL: _____

QUIZ Number: _____	Contestant	QUIZ Number: _____	Contestant	QUIZ Number: _____	Contestant
1.	a b c d	1.	a b c d	1.	a b c d
2.	a b c d	2.	a b c d	2.	a b c d
3.	a b c d	3.	a b c d	3.	a b c d
4.	a b c d	4.	a b c d	4.	a b c d
5.	a b c d	5.	a b c d	5.	a b c d
6.	a b c d	6.	a b c d	6.	a b c d
7.	a b c d	7.	a b c d	7.	a b c d
8.	a b c d	8.	a b c d	8.	a b c d
9.	a b c d	9.	a b c d	9.	a b c d
10.	a b c d	10.	a b c d	10.	a b c d
11.	a b c d	11.	a b c d	11.	a b c d
12.	a b c d	12.	a b c d	12.	a b c d
13.	a b c d	13.	a b c d	13.	a b c d
14.	a b c d	14.	a b c d	14.	a b c d
15.	a b c d	15.	a b c d	15.	a b c d
16.	a b c d	16.	a b c d	16.	a b c d
17.	a b c d	17.	a b c d	17.	a b c d
18.	a b c d	18.	a b c d	18.	a b c d
19.	a b c d	19.	a b c d	19.	a b c d
20.	a b c d	20.	a b c d	20.	a b c d
21.	a b c d	21.	a b c d	21.	a b c d
22.	a b c d	22.	a b c d	22.	a b c d
23.	a b c d	23.	a b c d	23.	a b c d
24.	a b c d	24.	a b c d	24.	a b c d
25.	a b c d	25.	a b c d	25.	a b c d

1

2

3

4

---

1

---

2

---

3

---

4

---

---

\_\_\_\_\_ (1/2)

---

\_\_\_\_\_ (2/3)

---

\_\_\_\_\_ (3/4)

---

## Scoring Aids

### How are Reasons Evaluated?

#### Guidelines for Marking Oral Reasons

Reasons are scored out of 50 and combined with your placings score to create a score out of 100. Judging reasons can be subjective because of the differences in the official judges' expectations. Below are some ideas to keep in mind when you're giving reasons. These are what the judges are looking for when they give you your mark:

<b>Content</b>	What did you say? Did you use the correct format?
<b>Accuracy</b>	Are the reasons given accurate and true? (Marks can be deducted for incorrect statements.) Could you answer questions on the class?
<b>Emphasis</b>	Did you stress the major differences between the placings, more than the minor, subjective points?
<b>Completeness</b>	Did you mention all of the major points that determined the placing, or was something noticeable overlooked?
<b>Terminology</b>	Are you using the correct terms and words when referring to the articles?
<b>Presentation</b>	Are the reasons given in a logical order? Did you use short, complete sentences and proper grammar? Was your voice loud, clear and easy to hear?

#### CONTENT:

- ✓ comparative
- ✓ specific
- ✓ thorough
- ✓ complete

#### FORMAT:

- ✓ have an introductory statement (Sir/Madam, I place this class of ....., 3,2,1,4, or
- ✓ 3,2,1,4 is my placing on the class of .....
- ✓ identify the class completely and correctly
- ✓ logical reasons
- ✓ concluding statement
- ✓ use correct terminology

**PRESENTATION:**

- ✓ loud, clear, easy to hear
- ✓ speak at an even pace: not too fast and not too slow
- ✓ maintain eye contact with the judge
- ✓ stand comfortably without extra movements
- ✓ speak confidently and convincingly
- ✓ use correct grammar
- ✓ avoid repeating phrases
- ✓ no long periods of silence
- ✓ use proper pronunciation
- ✓ have good enunciation
- ✓ avoid reading notes

**.....A Few More Things to Remember About Reasons**

- ✓ Members should form a mental image of the class in their heads and should thus be able to answer basic questions about the class.
- ✓ Members should form a mental image of the class in their heads and should thus be able to answer basic questions about the class.
- ✓ You can have the class placed backwards but as long as the reasons you give are accurate and given confidently, the placings should not influence the mark for the reasons.
- ✓ Your manner, dress, voice, etc. can influence the person listening to your reasons.
- ✓ After giving your reasons, the person listening should have a clear mental picture of the class from the comparisons given by the contestant.
- ✓ Listen to senior members and other experienced members to learn how to give reasons.
- ✓ Talk to professionals in the area who judge situations or classes daily to get pointers (professional judges, livestock producers, clothing designers, chefs, etc.....).
- ✓ Remember, even if you are not an expert reasons giver, you will receive a score for making the effort and using the correct reasons format. Always make the effort to give reasons!



## Guidelines for Marking Oral Reasons

*(Adapted from the Alberta 4-H Judging Manual)*

### PERFECT SCORE

#### Presentation

**10**

- ✓ Loud, clear, easy to hear
- ✓ Speech well-paced, not too fast
- ✓ Maintains eye-contact
- ✓ Avoids reading (glancing at notes is acceptable for younger members)
- ✓ Stands comfortably
- ✓ Speaks confidently and convincingly
- ✓ Uses correct grammar, phrasing and sentence structure
- ✓ Avoids repetition
- ✓ Uses proper pronunciation and enunciation
- ✓ Avoids unacceptable words such as “good”, “better”, “best” and “nice”

#### Format

**10**

- ✓ Introductory statement
- ✓ Concluding statement
- ✓ Identifies the class completely and correctly
- ✓ Compares the 3 pairs
- ✓ Logical and easily followed

#### Content

**30**

- ✓ Top pair (10)
- ✓ Middle pair (10)
- ✓ Bottom pair (10)

Must be:

- o Accurate
- o Comparative
- o Specific
- o Thorough
- o Complete

#### Total

**50**

## Marking Scheme for Oral Reasons

Mark	Criteria
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ minimum score</li> <li>~ able to stand up in front of the person listening to reasons &amp; comment a little</li> <li>~ may have correct format</li> </ul>
25 - 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ sounds unsure of reasons</li> <li>~ can give at least 1 reason for placing an article over another</li> </ul>
31 - 35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ can give at least 2 good reasons for each placing</li> <li>~ compares articles but doesn't know terms</li> </ul>
38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ can give at least 2 good reasons for each placing</li> <li>~ compares articles using correct terminology</li> <li>~ still using "better", "I think", etc...</li> <li>~ indicates familiarity with the type of class</li> </ul>
40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ compares articles using correct terminology with understanding</li> <li>~ at least 75% of the main points that separate individuals in the class are mentioned</li> </ul>
44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ compares articles with correct terminology</li> <li>~ organizes reasons making it easy for the person listening to understand</li> <li>~ stresses positive reasons for placing the class</li> <li>~ uses correct format</li> </ul>
46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ can give reasons without notes</li> <li>~ 90% of the main points of a class are mentioned</li> <li>~ uses well organized reasons</li> <li>~ shows an excellent command of terminology</li> <li>~ uses correct format</li> <li>~ could answer questions on the class</li> </ul>
48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ all of the main points that separate the samples in the class are covered</li> <li>~ excellent organization of reasons</li> <li>~ excellent command of terminology</li> <li>~ shows familiarity with this type of class</li> <li>~ correct grammar</li> <li>~ good posture</li> <li>~ pleasant attitude</li> <li>~ could answer questions on the class</li> </ul>
49 - 50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>~ same as above</li> <li>~ reasons are given as the official judge would give them</li> </ul>

## Evaluating Structure and Presentation of Oral Reasons

The worksheet below may be helpful in evaluating and analyzing the way a set of reasons is presented. It is important to remember that the reasons given must be relevant and accurate to score well.

Note: In the worksheet below, T M & B refer to the Top Pair, Middle Pair and Bottom Pair in the class.

Here is a scorecard that you may want to use to evaluate the structure and presentation of your reasons:

Item	Needs Work	Okay	You Nailed It!
<b>Appearance</b>			
Neat, Well Groomed			
Stood Still with Correct Posture			
Confident & Poised			
<b>Voice</b>			
Easily Heard, Used Vocal Variation			
Pause Between Paragraphs			
<b>Overall Impression</b>			
Reasons Well Organized			
Proper Grammar & Pronunciation			
Spoke with Conviction			
Did Not Use Notes			
<b>Opening Statement</b>			
Class Named Correctly and Completely			
Placings Match Card			
<b>Combination Statement</b>			
Sums up priority used to judge OR Description of Class Winner			
<b>Pairs</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>B</b>
Lead In Statement			
Identification Points			
Used Proper Terms			
Used Comparisons			
Was Positive			
Used Grants			
<b>Concluding Statement</b>			
Class Named Correctly and Completely			

Note - T M B indicates Top Pair, Middle Pair, Bottom Pair.

This comment sheet is only for the presentation of your oral reasons. Your reasons must be relevant and accurate for you to score well.

Source: 4-H Alberta Judging Manual

## **Scorecard – Listing of available information and scorecards (as of March 2014)**

### **Animals**

- Beef – parts of a beef animal
- Beef – breeding
- Beef – marketing
- Dairy – parts of the cow
- Dairy cow
- Dairy goat
- Market kid goats
- Draft horses
- Light horses
- Llamas
- Meat cuts
- Poultry – parts of the bird
- Poultry – live
- Poultry – dressed
- Eggs
- Rabbits
- Sheep – parts of a sheep
- Sheep – breeding
- Sheep – market lambs
- Fleece
- Swine - parts of the pig
- Swine – breeding
- Swine – market
- Meat cuts
- Canine
- Feline

### **Culinary Arts**

- Judging baked goods
- Baked goods
- Yeast bread and rolls

### **Crops**

- Judging crop samples
- Cob corn
- Hay and haylage
- Sheaves

- Fields
- Grain fields
- Corn silage
- Field

**Fine Arts**

- Scrapbooking
- Photography

**Horticulture**

- Judging Horticulture
- Cut flowers
- Fruits & vegetables
- Maple syrup
- Liquid honey

**Sewing & Needlecraft**

- Clothing

**Other**

-

SCORECARDS – ANIMALS



## JUDGING LIVESTOCK

Livestock are produced for two major reasons: for breeding purposes or for market animals. There are distinct differences in these two purposes and judges should be aware of them.



### **BREEDING ANIMALS:**

Breeding animals are kept in a herd for reproduction. Breeding requires animals with good conformation, standing on correct feet and legs. Conformation involves skeletal structure, as well as muscling for some types of livestock.

- In order for animals to cover many miles while grazing, to carry a calf or to go through stress while breeding or in bad weather conditions, a good skeletal structure is vital. (bone make-up; feet and legs)
- Muscling is seen in a rippling movement under the skin when the animal moves. Breeding animals such as beef cattle, sheep, and rabbits, should show good evidence of muscling through the shoulder, loin and hind quarters. If this muscling is not easy to see, the animal is probably carrying too much finish or fat.



### **MARKET ANIMALS:**

Skeletal structure is less important in market animals. Market animals must be able to compete in the feedlot until they are ready for market, and they must exhibit the desirable traits that transform into high quality cuts of meat.

- Muscling is a very important characteristic in a market animal. Muscle is what provides meat. Market animals should be wide over the loin and wide through the rump. These areas are the prime retail cuts and therefore the most valuable.
- Market animals also require a certain amount of fat to flavour the meat, to minimize carcass shrinkage and to extend shelf life in the retail market. Excess fat, however, greatly reduces the cutability (percentage yield) of a carcass.

**BEEF— BREEDING****PERFECT SCORE****SKELETAL STRUCTURE****20****Bull:**

- shows good size and scale with length of body, rump and large hind quarter.
- structurally sound on pasterns, hocks and legs
- strong on topline and through loin
- walks easily and freely on feet and legs

**Cow or Heifer:**

- shows adequate size
- strong topline and loin
- wide at pin bones
- moves easily on structurally sound feet and legs

**SIZE AND SCALE****20**

- large frame, long body and rump
- muscling ripples when animal moves
- muscles bulge and appear in bunches, not smooth areas

**FEET AND LEGS****20**

- breeding stock requires correct feet and legs to move and remain useful for many years

**SEX CHARACTER****15****Bull:**

- rugged and masculine about head, neck and shoulder
- strong jaw and muzzle
- head carried above toplining; alert and energetic
- large head, crest; thick neck
- pay attention to senses: sight, hearing, smell
- development of external sex characteristics

**Cow or Heifer**

- shows femininity about head, neck and shoulders
- well-developed, strongly attached, balanced udder with four evenly spaced and functioning teats



**CONDITION****15**

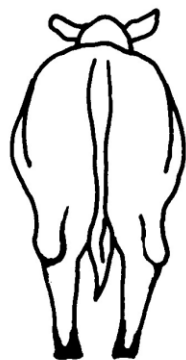
- consider rate of gain, weight, muscle growth
- adequate, but not excess condition (fat covering)
- consider muscling and skeletal structure

**MUSCLING****10****Bull:**

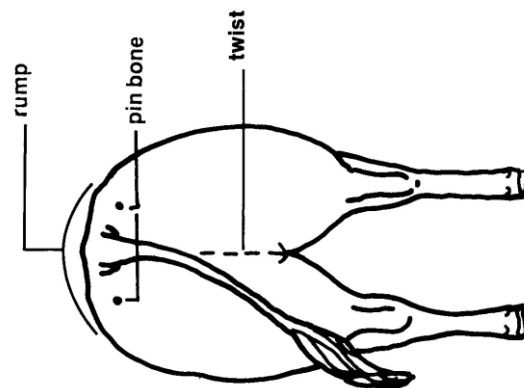
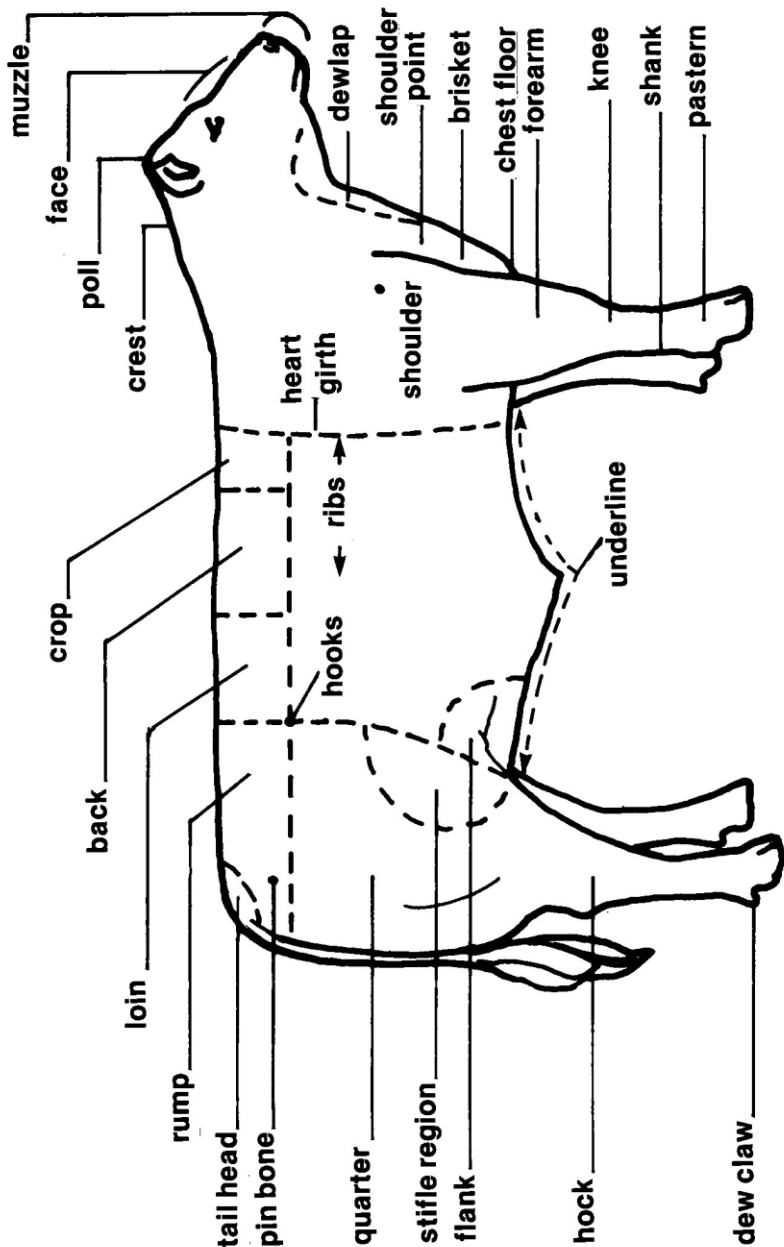
- well muscled over back, loin and rump

**Cow or Heifer:**

- shows good muscling in rear quarter


**JUDGE'S EYE**
**bow legged****correct****cow hocked****rear leg: correct pastern set****rear leg: weak pastern**

# PARTS OF THE BEEF ANIMAL



## BEEF – MARKET

Market beef judging is a visual method of evaluating and placing animals according to the potential yield of the carcass and indications of carcass quality. Main criteria include muscling, condition and general appearance. Keep in mind that this scorecard is intended only as a guide to learn how to judge market beef.

### PERFECT SCORE

#### RUMP

30

- thickest part of body should be though center of the hind quarters
- no evidence of excess fat around tail head
- cut up in twist, carrying muscling down leg
- should stand and walk wide on legs

#### GENERAL APPEARANCE

25

- thick over the top and through the rear quarters

#### BODY

20

- should be long with clean underline
- acceptable to be tucked up in rear flank
- topline should be long and straight
- strength of top related to overall muscling

#### MUSCLING

15

- skin should ripple during movement
- bulge in shoulder is muscle
- loin and rump should show muscle
- bulge in widest part of rump (middle of round) is muscle

#### BRISKET AND DEWLAP

5

- are should be trim
- if large and heavy, indicates overfinish

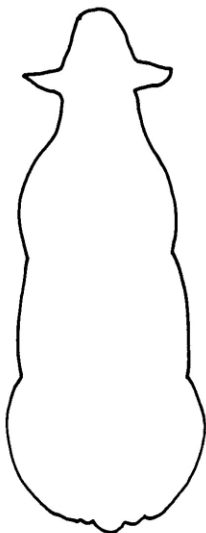
#### LEGS

5

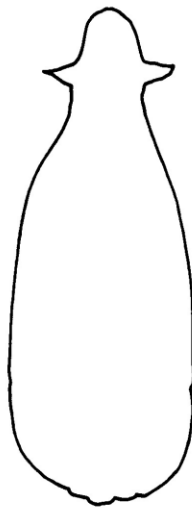
- forearm indicates bone size
- legs set wide on four corners of body
- wide rear stance indicates muscling

## JUDGE'S EYE

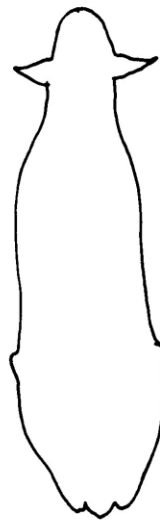
Viewed from the top, the well muscled steer will show length through the loin and rump, with width from the rump to the shoulder.



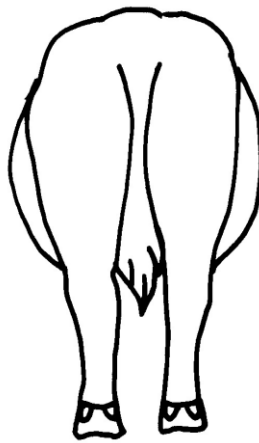
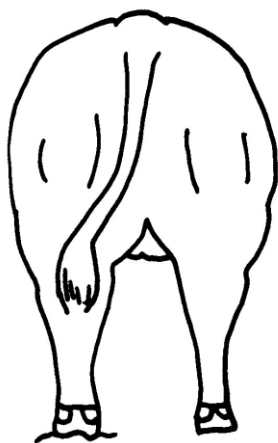
Muscular, correctly finished



Average muscling, overfinished



Poorly muscled, underfinished



Viewed from the rear, the well muscled steer will appear rounded and should be thickest over the loin and rump, will be somewhat cut up in the twist but will carry muscling well down on the leg. He will stand wide with a foot in each corner and show the muscling required of the modern steer.

## DAIRY CATTLE

The general scorecard used for most 4-H activities is the Holstein Cow Scorecard, which is provided with a description of each category on the next page. Individual breed differences are indicated on the chart below and may be used for more advanced judging or when focusing more on specific breeds. These scorecards are updated periodically although the general areas of importance remain the same. For the most up-to-date information, contact Holstein Canada (<https://www.holstein.ca/classification/ClassificationTheProgram/en>) or Holstein Ontario. The standard guide for judging dairy cattle is Holstein Canada's "You be the Judge" manual.

### Canadian Dairy Breed Scorecards

(Current as of April 1, 2013)

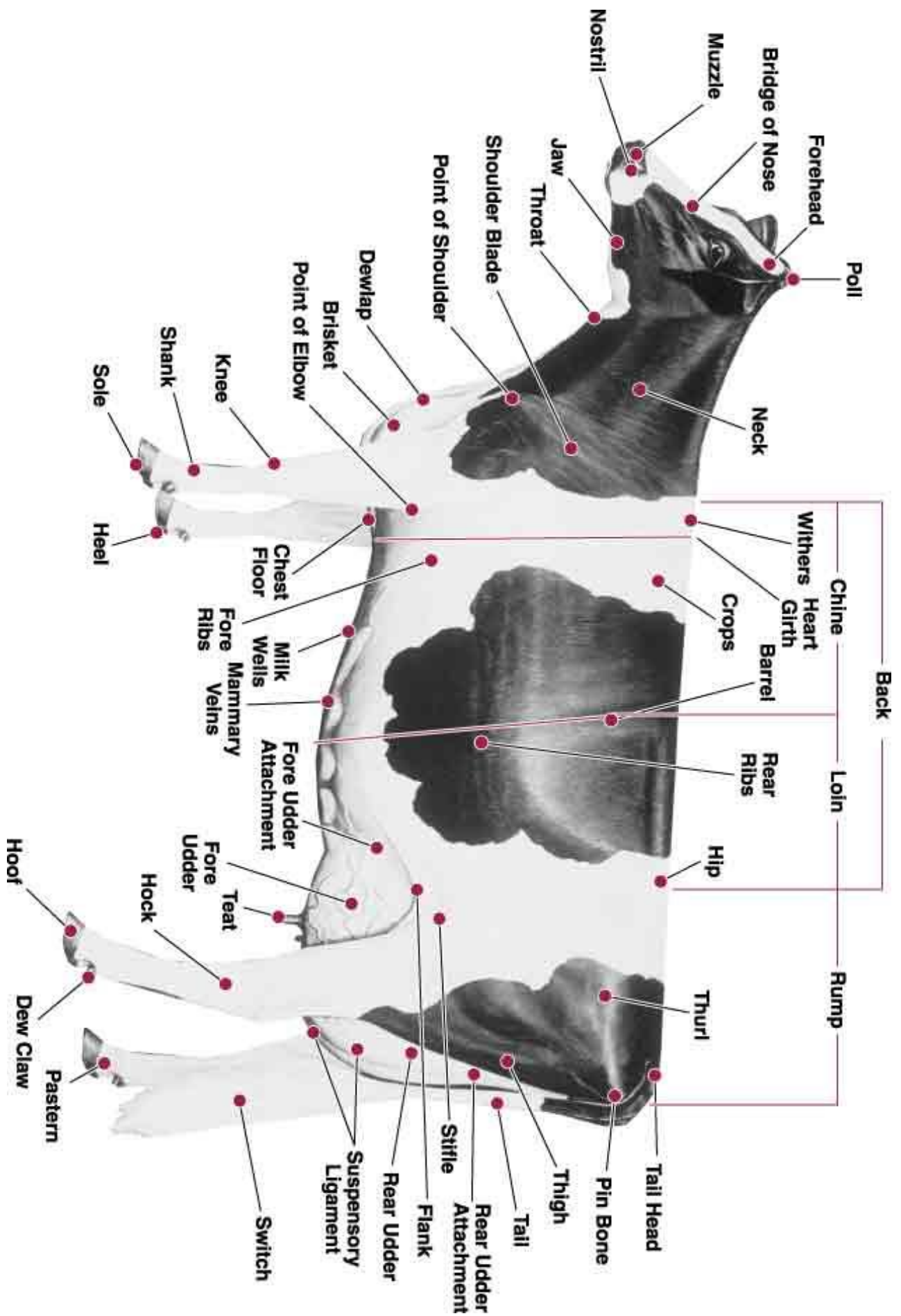
	Ayrshire	Brown Swiss	Canadienne	Guernsey	Holstein	Jersey	Milking
<b>Mammary System</b>	40	40	40	40	42	48	40
<b>Feet &amp; Legs</b>	25	25	25	25	28	15	26
<b>Dairy Strength</b>	25	25	25	25	20	29	24
<b>Rump</b>	10	10	10	10	10	8	10

### Structural Defects of Dairy Cattle and their Discriminations

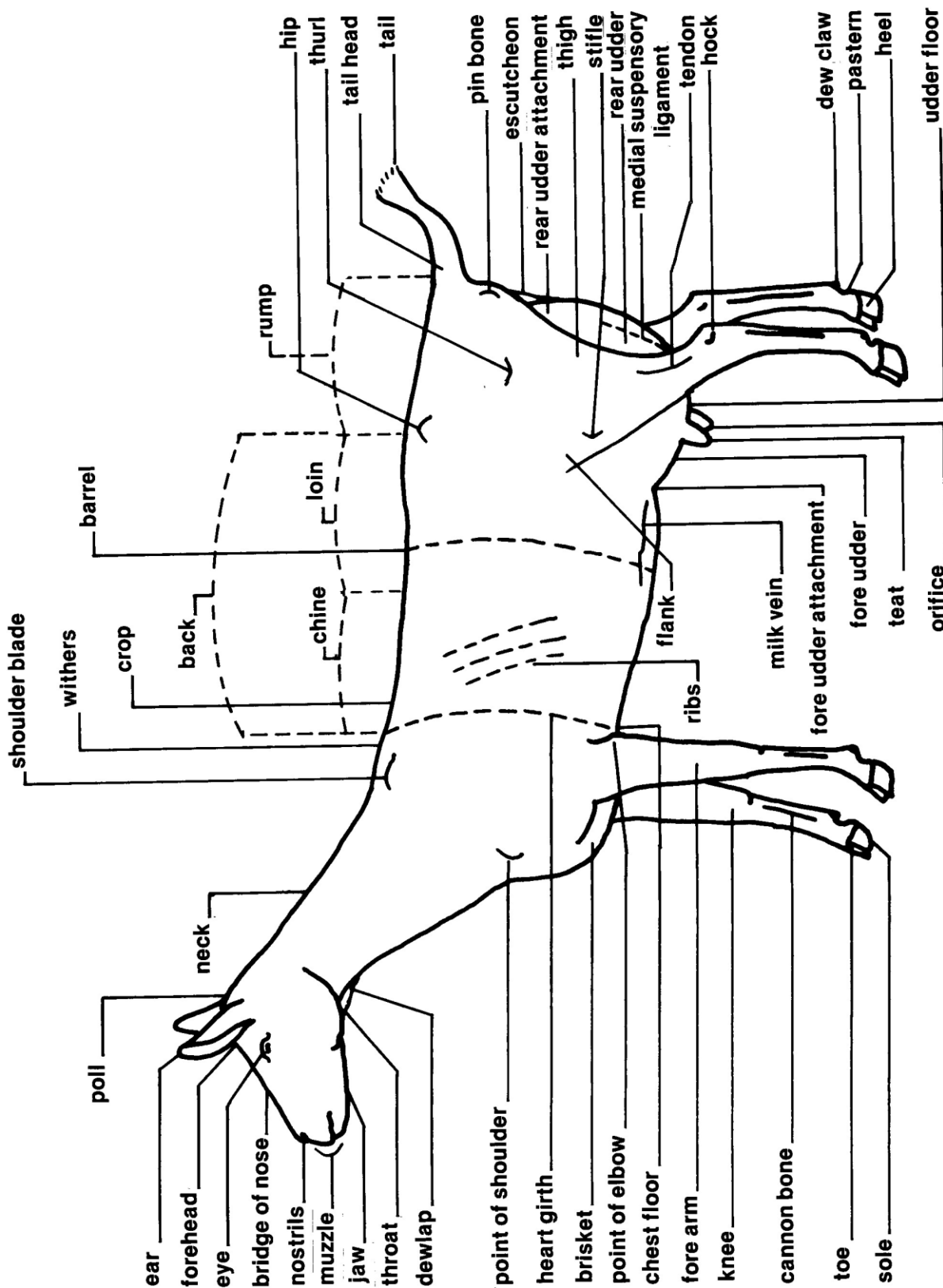
Structural Defect	Show Ring Discrimination
Abdominal rupture	Serious
Advanced anus	Serious
Corkscrew claw	Serious
Freemartin	Very serious
Roman nose	Slight
Recessed or advanced tailhead	Slight
Spastic (crampy) syndrome	Very serious, particularly in younger cows
Teat fistula (side leak)	Serious
Undershot or overshot jaw	Serious
Webbed teat	Serious
Wry face	Serious
Wry tail	Moderate, depending on degree of curvature

## DAIRY CATTLE

	COWS	HEIFERS
<b>MAMMARY SYSTEM</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Udder is symmetrical, wide, deep, moderate length and slight quartering</li> <li>- Median Suspensory Ligament is strong with definite cleavage</li> <li>- Udder Texture- soft, pliable, elastic</li> <li>- Fore Udder is firm, smoothly attached, balanced quarters</li> <li>- Rear Udder- attached high, wide and strong, slightly rounded; uniform width from top to floor, balanced quarters</li> <li>- Teats are medium size, uniform, hang plumb</li> <li>- Mammary Veins are long, tortuous, branching</li> </ul>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>FEET AND LEGS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Feet- short, well-rounded, deep heels</li> <li>- Legs- strong, flexible pasterns, straight square fore legs</li> <li>- hind legs straight, wide, refined hocks</li> <li>- flat, refined, strong bone with well defined tendons</li> </ul>	<b>28</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>DAIRY STRENGTH</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Head- broad muzzle, large nostrils, strong jaw, broad forehead</li> <li>- Shoulder Blades- set smoothly against chest and withers</li> <li>- Chest- wide floor, ample width between legs</li> <li>- Heart Girth- large and deep, full elbows and well sprung rib</li> <li>- Crops- well filled</li> <li>- Back- strong and straight with vertebrate well defined</li> <li>- Loin- broad and slightly arched, attached high and wide</li> <li>- Mid-Section- long and wide ribs highly and widely sprung</li> <li>- Neck- long and lean, blending smoothly into shoulder</li> <li>- Withers- well defined and wedge-shaped, "sharp"</li> <li>- Ribs- wide apart, wide rib bones, flat and long</li> <li>- Flanks- deep and refined</li> <li>- Thighs- curving to flat, wide apart with ample udder room</li> <li>- Skin- loose and pliable, fine hair</li> <li>- Udder- soft, pliable, free from excess tissue or edema</li> <li>- Bone- flat, strong, clean cut</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>RUMP</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hips- wide, slightly higher than pins</li> <li>- Pins- wide apart and free from patchiness</li> <li>- Thurls- high and wide apart, considering stage of lactation</li> <li>- Tail-head and Tail - refined and level with backline with long and slender tail</li> </ul>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>



# PARTS OF A GOAT



ear \_\_\_\_\_  
 forehead \_\_\_\_\_  
 eye \_\_\_\_\_  
 bridge of nose \_\_\_\_\_  
 nostrils \_\_\_\_\_  
 muzzle \_\_\_\_\_  
 jaw \_\_\_\_\_  
 throat \_\_\_\_\_  
 dewlap \_\_\_\_\_  
 poll \_\_\_\_\_  
 neck \_\_\_\_\_  
 point of shoulder \_\_\_\_\_  
 heart girth \_\_\_\_\_  
 brisket \_\_\_\_\_  
 point of elbow \_\_\_\_\_  
 chest floor \_\_\_\_\_  
 fore arm \_\_\_\_\_  
 knee \_\_\_\_\_  
 cannon bone \_\_\_\_\_  
 toe \_\_\_\_\_  
 sole \_\_\_\_\_

shoulder blade \_\_\_\_\_  
 withers \_\_\_\_\_  
 crop \_\_\_\_\_  
 back \_\_\_\_\_  
 chine \_\_\_\_\_  
 loin \_\_\_\_\_  
 barrel \_\_\_\_\_  
 rump \_\_\_\_\_  
 hip \_\_\_\_\_  
 thurl \_\_\_\_\_  
 tail head \_\_\_\_\_  
 tail \_\_\_\_\_  
 pin bone \_\_\_\_\_  
 escutcheon \_\_\_\_\_  
 rear udder attachment \_\_\_\_\_  
 thigh \_\_\_\_\_  
 stifle \_\_\_\_\_  
 rear udder \_\_\_\_\_  
 medial suspensory ligament \_\_\_\_\_  
 tendon \_\_\_\_\_  
 hock \_\_\_\_\_  
 ribs \_\_\_\_\_  
 flank \_\_\_\_\_  
 milk vein \_\_\_\_\_  
 fore udder attachment \_\_\_\_\_  
 fore udder \_\_\_\_\_  
 teat \_\_\_\_\_  
 orifice \_\_\_\_\_  
 udder floor \_\_\_\_\_

dew claw \_\_\_\_\_  
 pastern \_\_\_\_\_  
 heel \_\_\_\_\_



## DAIRY GOAT - DOES

### PERFECT SCORE

#### MAMMARY SYSTEM

42

- Udder-symmetrical, wide, deep, moderate length and slight quartering
- Median Suspensory Ligament- strong with definite cleavage
- Udder Texture- soft, pliable, elastic
- Fore Udder- firm, smoothly attached, balanced quarters
- Rear Udder- attached high, wide and strong, slightly rounded; uniform width from
- top to floor, balanced quarters
- Teats- medium size, uniform, hang plumb
- Mammary Veins- long, tortuous, branching

#### FEET AND LEGS

28

- Feet- short, well-rounded, deep heels
- Legs- strong, flexible pasterns, straight square fore legs
- hind legs straight, wide, refined hocks
- flat, refined, strong bone with well-defined tendons

#### DAIRY STRENGTH

20

- Head- broad muzzle, large nostrils, strong jaw, broad forehead
- Shoulder Blades- set smoothly against chest and withers
- Chest- wide floor, ample width between legs
- Heart Girth- large and deep, full elbows and well sprung rib
- Crops- well filled
- Back- strong and straight with vertebrate well defined
- Loin- broad and slightly arched, attached high and wide
- Mid-Section- long and wide ribs highly and widely sprung
- Neck- long and lean, blending smoothly into shoulder
- Withers- well defined and wedge-shaped, "sharp"
- Ribs- wide apart, wide rib bones, flat and long
- Flanks- deep and refined
- Thighs- curving to flat, wide apart with ample udder room
- Skin- loose and pliable, fine hair
- Udder- soft, pliable, free from excess tissue or edema
- Bone- flat, strong, clean cut

#### RUMP

10

- Hips- wide, slightly higher than pins
- Pins- wide apart and free from patchiness
- Thurls- high and wide apart, considering stage of lactation
- Tail-head and Tail - refined and level with backline with long and slender tail

**DAIRY GOAT - BUCKS****PERFECT SCORE****GENERAL APPEARANCE****54****Style (includes shoulders)****Breed Character and Head****Topline****Rump****Feet and Legs****BODY CAPACITY****23**

- wide, deep barrel and heart girth
- wide in head, full in crops
- wide through back and loin
- wide chest floor between front legs
- full at elbow

**DAIRY CHARACTER****23**

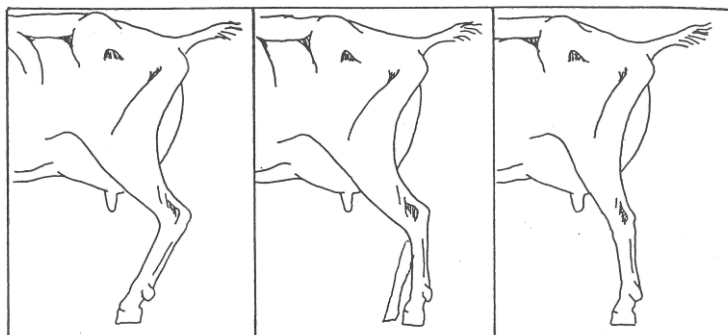
- long, lean neck blending into shoulders
- well-defined withers
- flat, long, well-sprung ribs
- fine-textured, loose, supple skin; fine hair
- lean and angular lines

## JUDGE'S EYE

The ideal slope of rump should resemble the middle diagram. The goat on the left has an extremely steep slope of rump, while the goat on the right has a level rump; both undesirable characteristics.



The set of the rear legs should resemble the middle diagram. The goat on the left has extremely sickled legs, while the goat on the right has extremely posty rear legs; both undesirable sets of legs.

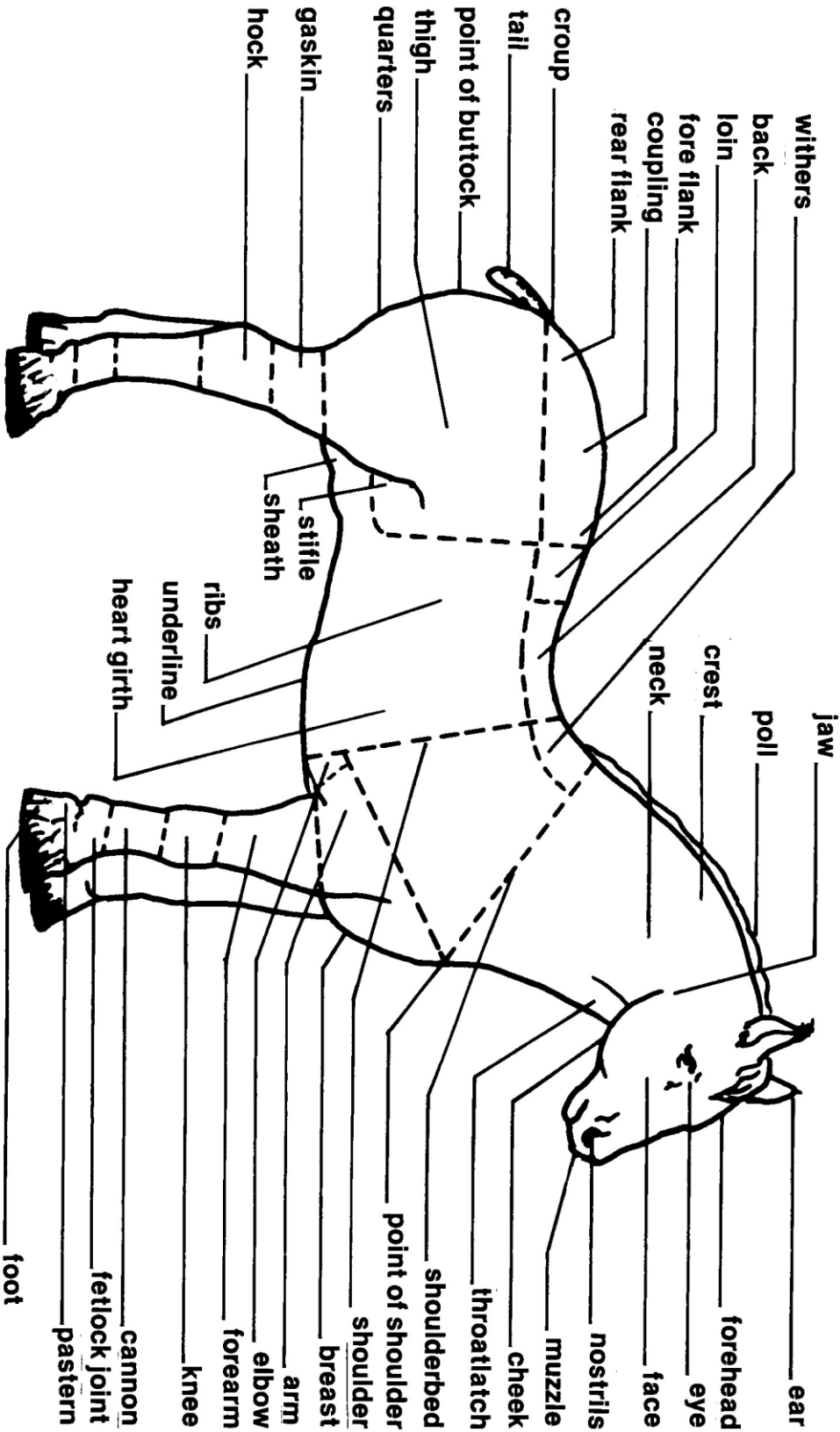


*Buck Scorecard courtesy of the Canadian Goat Society (CGS). Doe scorecard courtesy of Holstein Canada. Diagrams copyright 2000 Angela Beltane for*

## MARKET KIDS

	<b>PERFECT SCORE</b>
<b>GENERAL APPEARANCE</b>	<b>30</b>
Quality and Condition (15)	
- well muscled, with smooth firm flesh	
- clean, strong bone	
- smooth, glossy hair and loose, supple skin	
Size and Development (15)	
- size appropriate to age; high growth preferred	
<b>FORE QUARTERS</b>	<b>25</b>
Shoulders (10)	
- well muscled with smooth, firm flesh	
- withers barely defined	
Brisket (7)	
- broad, deep and muscular	
Forelegs (8)	
- heavily muscled, round, clean bone	
- strong, straight legs with strong, flexible pasterns	
<b>HIND QUARTERS</b>	<b>25</b>
Rump (10)	
- long and broad with smooth, firm flesh	
Twist and Thighs (10)	
- low, side, well fleshed twist	
- deep, wide, firm and muscular thighs	
Hind legs (5)	
- clean and strong bone	
<b>BODY</b>	<b>15</b>
Capacity (2)	
- ample room for digestive system	
Heart girth (2)	
- large girth with wide chest floor	
- fullness at point of elbow	
Barrel (4)	
- deep and broad; well supported	
Loin (7)	
- broad and strong with full, deep flanks	
<b>HEAD AND NECK</b>	<b>5</b>
Head (2)	
- clear, bright eyes; large, open nostrils	
Neck (3)	
- medium length, strong and thick	
- blending smoothly into shoulder and brisket	

# PARTS OF THE DRAFT HORSE



withers \_\_\_\_\_  
 back \_\_\_\_\_  
 loin \_\_\_\_\_  
 fore flank \_\_\_\_\_  
 coupling \_\_\_\_\_  
 rear flank \_\_\_\_\_  
 croup \_\_\_\_\_  
 tail \_\_\_\_\_  
 point of buttock \_\_\_\_\_  
 thigh \_\_\_\_\_  
 quarters \_\_\_\_\_  
 gaskin \_\_\_\_\_  
 hock \_\_\_\_\_  
 jaw \_\_\_\_\_  
 poll \_\_\_\_\_  
 crest \_\_\_\_\_  
 neck \_\_\_\_\_  
 stifle \_\_\_\_\_  
 sheath \_\_\_\_\_  
 ribs \_\_\_\_\_  
 underline \_\_\_\_\_  
 heart girth \_\_\_\_\_  
 ear \_\_\_\_\_  
 forehead \_\_\_\_\_  
 eye \_\_\_\_\_  
 face \_\_\_\_\_  
 nostrils \_\_\_\_\_  
 muzzle \_\_\_\_\_  
 cheek \_\_\_\_\_  
 throatlatch \_\_\_\_\_  
 shouldered \_\_\_\_\_  
 point of shoulder \_\_\_\_\_  
 shoulder \_\_\_\_\_  
 breast \_\_\_\_\_  
 arm \_\_\_\_\_  
 elbow \_\_\_\_\_  
 forearm \_\_\_\_\_  
 knee \_\_\_\_\_  
 cannon \_\_\_\_\_  
 fetlock joint \_\_\_\_\_  
 pastern \_\_\_\_\_  
 foot \_\_\_\_\_

## DRAFT HORSES

The draft horse is a large, solid animal. It is often used for hauling heavy loads at a slow gait. Power, not speed, is desired. The modern day draft horse is being used more frequently for showing and parade. The modern ideal should be tall and stylish with a solid body. It should display good action and a strong overall appearance.

### PERFECT SCORE

#### GENERAL APPEARANCE

**25**

- height and weight suitable to age and breed
- broad, deep, solid, balanced and upstanding
- clean, flat bone with well-defined joints and tendons
- strong head, alert ears, silky hair
- energetic, good disposition

#### ACTION

**25**

- walk: straight, long, springy, balanced stride
- trot: straight, long, free, regular stride with lots of lift in both hind and fore legs

#### HINDQUARTERS

**15**

- wide, smooth, level, muscular hips
- long, wide, muscular croup
- tail set high and carried well
- deep, thick, muscular quarters and thighs
- legs straight; hocks close when viewed from rear

#### FOREHAND

**15**

- sloping, muscular shoulders; sharp withers
- wide, muscular forearms placed under the horse
- wide, straight fetlocks
- large, round, straight set feet
- correct leg position

#### HEAD AND NECK

**10**

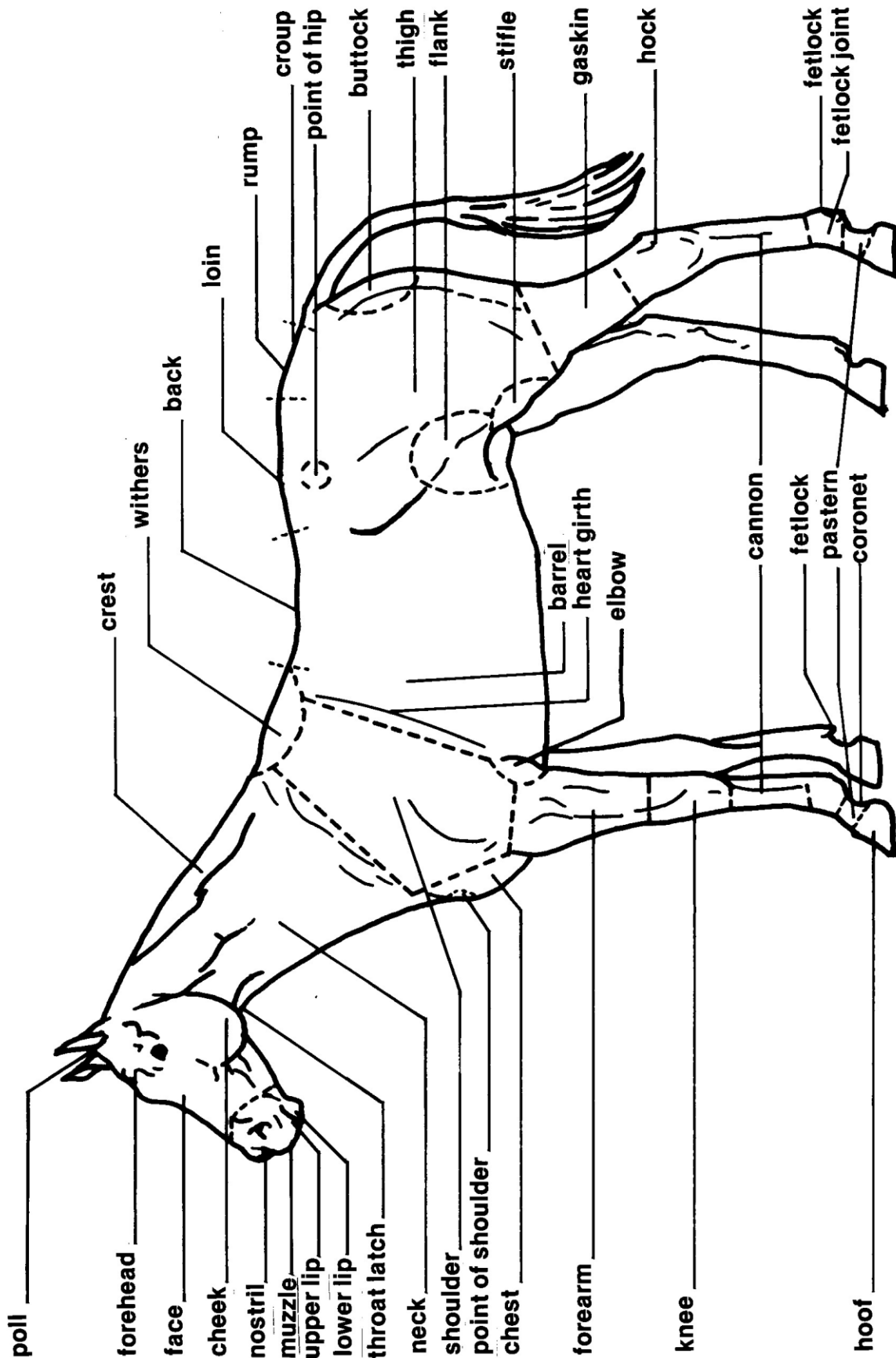
- long neck and strong head
- broad, full forehead; clean throatlatch
- large, prominent, bright, clear eyes
- broad muzzle with large nostrils

#### BODY

**10**

- deep, wide chest with large girth
- long, well-sprung ribs
- short, broad back and loin, both heavily muscled

# PARTS OF THE LIGHT HORSE



## LIGHT HORSES

### PERFECT SCORE

#### ACTION

**25**

- travels straight with minimal swing to feet
- shows a light, springy step
- reaches out well
- carries head so eyes are level with withers

#### RUMP

**20**

- thick, deep and well-muscled
- hind legs muscled both inside and outside
- hocks wide, deep and clean
- hoof well-shaped and of proper size for horse
- legs set squarely under body

#### FOREHAND

**20**

- clean, flat-boned, medium to short legs
- well proportioned head
- broad forehead with width between eyes
- medium to long, slightly arched neck
- long, smooth, well-muscled shoulder
- well defined withers in line with hips
- deep heart girth
- wide set forelegs blending well into shoulder
- clean knee joint; large forearm muscle

#### GENERAL APPEARANCE

**15**

- bulging, visible muscles
- long, smooth, well-attached muscles

#### MID-SECTION

**10**

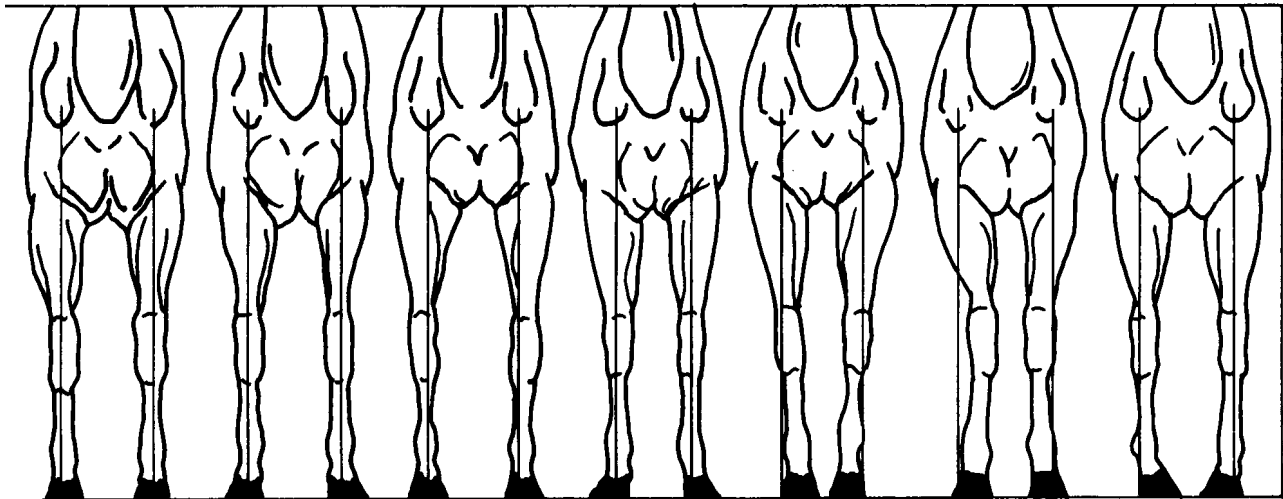
- all parts blend together well
- strong loin and topline
- well turned and muscled croup

#### TYPE

**10**

- evidence of functional ability
- medium size and weight (15-17 hands, 500-600 kg)
- long, sloping shoulder, long croup
- fairly short back and coupling
- well muscled fore and rear quarters
- deep chest with well sprung ribs





Ideal Position

Toes Out

Bow Legged

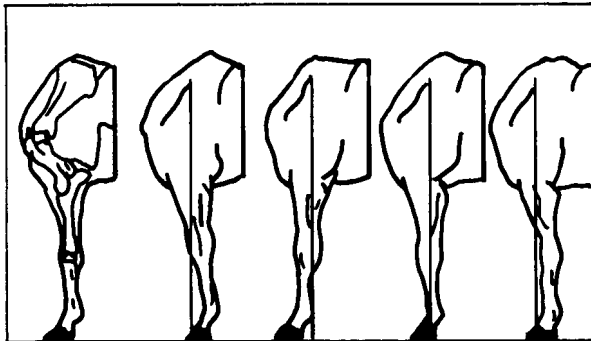
Narrow Chested Toes Out

Base Narrow Stands Close

Knock Kneed

Pigeon Toed

Vertical line from point of shoulder should fall in center of knee, cannon, pastern and foot.



Ideal Position

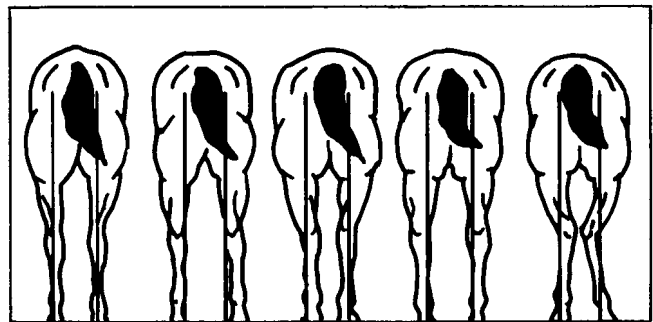
Camped Under

Camped Out

Knee Sprung

Calf Kneed

Vertical line from shoulder should fall through elbow and center of foot



Ideal Position

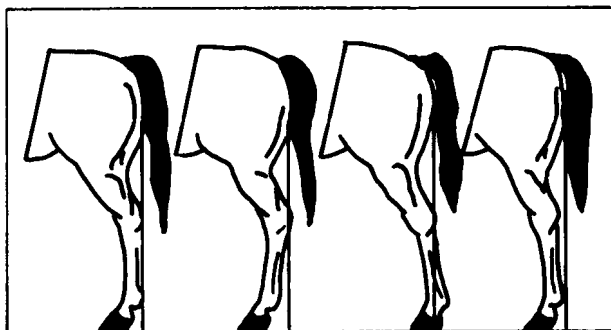
Stands Wide

Stands Close

Bow Legged

Cow Hocked

Vertical line from point of buttock should fall in center of back cannon, pastern and foot.



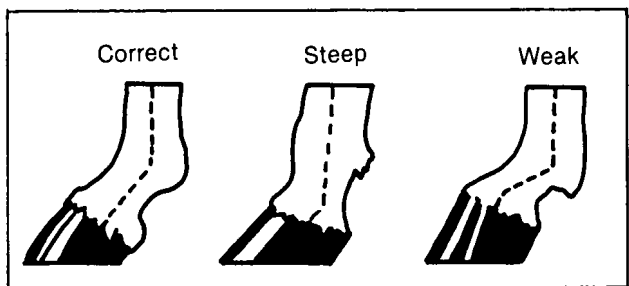
Ideal Position

Stands Under

Camped Out

Leg too straight

Vertical line from point of buttock should touch the rear edge of cannon from hock to fetlock.

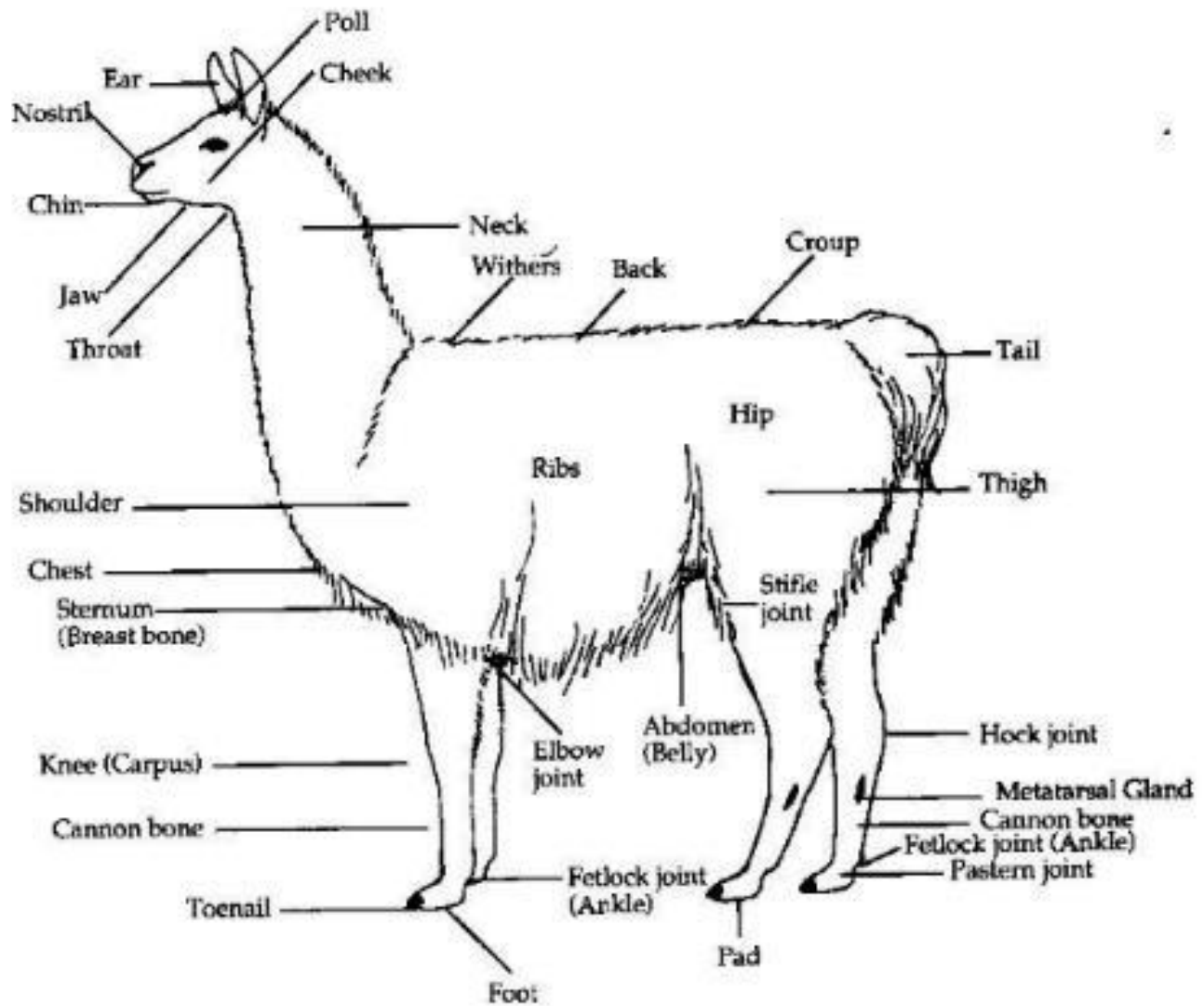


Correct

Steep

Weak

# PARTS OF THE LLAMA



## LLAMAS

Although no exact scorecard exists for judging llama halter classes, the following points describe the desired conformation of an ideal llama.

### GENERAL APPEARANCE

- overall balance and style
- muscling
- condition
- tail head setting
- size, scale (average height is 40-45" at shoulder)
- breed and sex character
- well sprung rib

### HEAD AND NECK

- clear, bright eyes
- teeth meet properly
- ears shaped according to breed
- medium to long length neck

### FEET AND LEGS

- proper set to leg
- sturdy thick bone
- clean thighs and legs
- strong, flexible pasterns
- straight bones and front legs
- legs nearly straight when viewed from rear

### WOOL

- good quality fibre
- colour and type according to breed

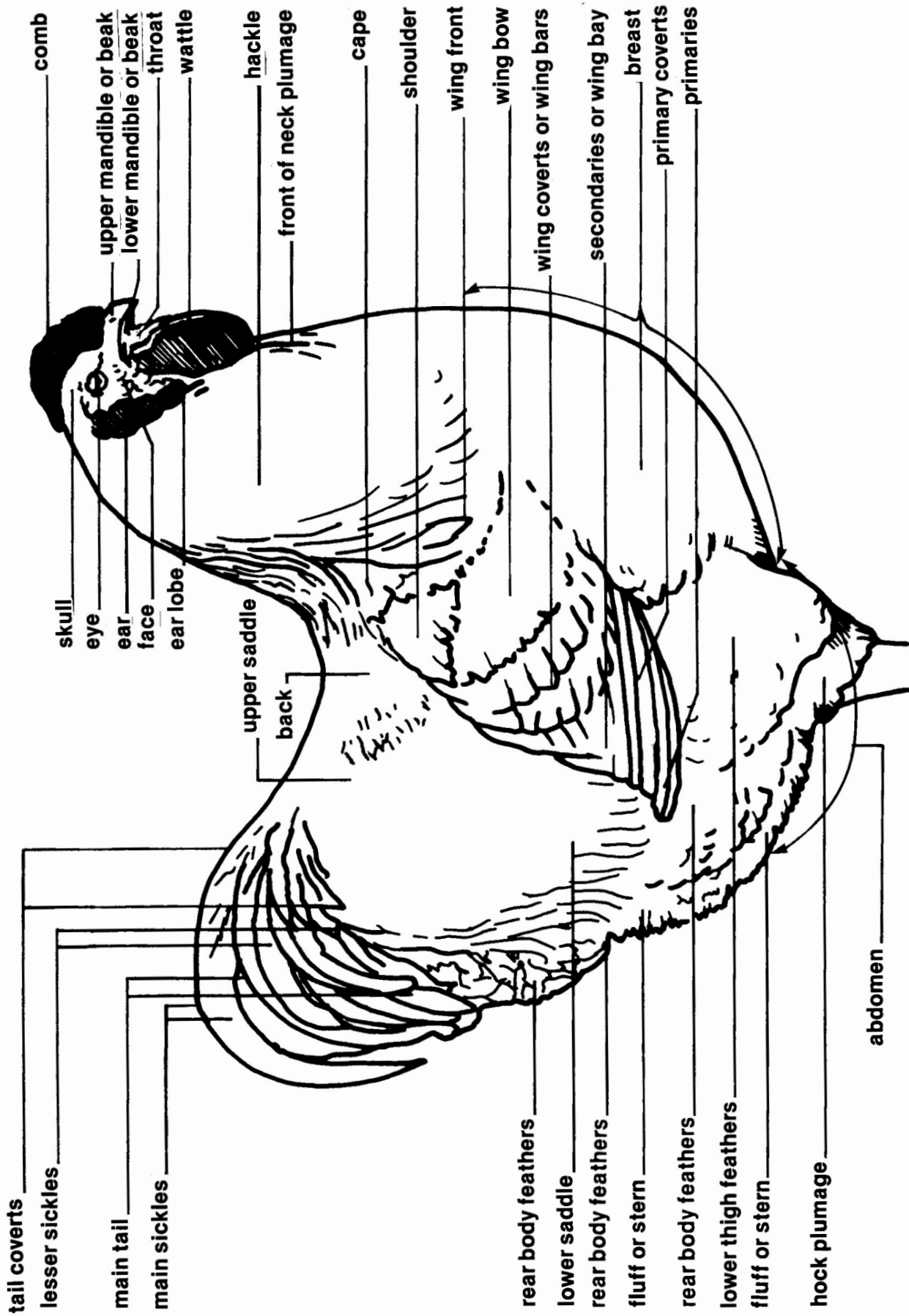
### MOVEMENT

- smooth gait
- correct movement in front and rear legs
- no excessive head or tail movement
- feet move in a straight line
- correct length of stride
- straight topline

### DISPOSITION

- a hereditary trait
- important in training llamas
- especially important for pack llamas

# PARTS OF A CHICKEN



comb \_\_\_\_\_  
 upper mandible or beak \_\_\_\_\_  
 lower mandible or beak \_\_\_\_\_  
 throat \_\_\_\_\_  
 wattle \_\_\_\_\_  
 skull \_\_\_\_\_  
 eye \_\_\_\_\_  
 ear \_\_\_\_\_  
 face \_\_\_\_\_  
 ear lobe \_\_\_\_\_  
 upper saddle \_\_\_\_\_  
 back \_\_\_\_\_  
 hackle \_\_\_\_\_  
 front of neck plumage \_\_\_\_\_  
 cape \_\_\_\_\_  
 shoulder \_\_\_\_\_  
 wing front \_\_\_\_\_  
 wing bow \_\_\_\_\_  
 wing coverts or wing bars \_\_\_\_\_  
 secondaries or wing bay \_\_\_\_\_  
 breast \_\_\_\_\_  
 primary coverts \_\_\_\_\_  
 primaries \_\_\_\_\_  
 tail coverts \_\_\_\_\_  
 lesser sickles \_\_\_\_\_  
 main tail \_\_\_\_\_  
 main sickles \_\_\_\_\_  
 rear body feathers \_\_\_\_\_  
 lower saddle \_\_\_\_\_  
 rear body feathers \_\_\_\_\_  
 fluff or stern \_\_\_\_\_  
 rear body feathers \_\_\_\_\_  
 lower thigh feathers \_\_\_\_\_  
 fluff or stern \_\_\_\_\_  
 hock plumage \_\_\_\_\_  
 abdomen \_\_\_\_\_

## POULTRY – LIVE

	PERFECT SCORE
<b>BREED TYPE</b>	<b>40</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- size and weight appropriate to breed (meat birds will be heavier)</li><li>- ideal shape and type for breed</li></ul>	
<b>BODY</b>	<b>30</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- broad back from shoulders to hips</li><li>- large abdomen for digestive function</li><li>- large heart girth indicates good heart and lung function</li><li>- large breast area indicates meatiness</li><li>- check egg layer for eggs</li></ul>	
<b>CONDITION</b>	<b>10</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- bright red comb, clear eyes</li><li>- strong head</li><li>- no evidence of disease</li><li>- no bleaching of colour at beak or shanks</li></ul>	
<b>LEGS AND TOES</b>	<b>10</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- free from scales</li><li>- no deformities</li></ul>	
<b>COLOUR</b>	<b>10</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- correct colour for breed</li><li>- no brass colouring on white fowl</li><li>- no grey specks on white fowl</li></ul>	

**POULTRY – DRESSED****PERFECT SCORE****CONFORMATION****35**

- structure of bird determines distribution and amount of meat
- most of the meat is found at the breast, thigh and drumstick
- breastbone, back, legs and wings: skin should be intact with no broken bones

**FLESHING****30**

- drumsticks, thighs and breast carry the bulk of the meat
- definite correlation between covering of flesh over the back and the amount of flesh on the rest of the carcass
- females carry more flesh
- legs and drumsticks should not be too thin
- breasts should not be concave (caving in)

**COLOUR****20**

- no bruises
- no evidence of freezing defect (i.e. freezer burn or product seepage, indicated by pink or red ice)

**SKIN****15**

- ready-to-cook poultry must be free from pinfeathers to be considered high quality
- breast quality should be especially clean (i.e. free of pinfeathers)
- no tears in skin

## EGGS

### PERFECT SCORE

#### SHELL

**60**

- Shape: perfectly elliptical with no bumps or ridges (10)
- Shell quality: smooth, fine textured, thick shell wall. No opaque spotty patches when held to candling light. (10)
- Cleanliness: no visible dirt, spots, stains (15)
- No cracks (15)
- Egg size in sample: even, all same grade size, no eggs of foreign sizes. (10)

#### YOLK

**20**

- round, yellow-orange, well centered, stands up well
- no blood spots or meat chunks visible on opening or candling of eggs

#### ALBUMEN (egg white)

**10**

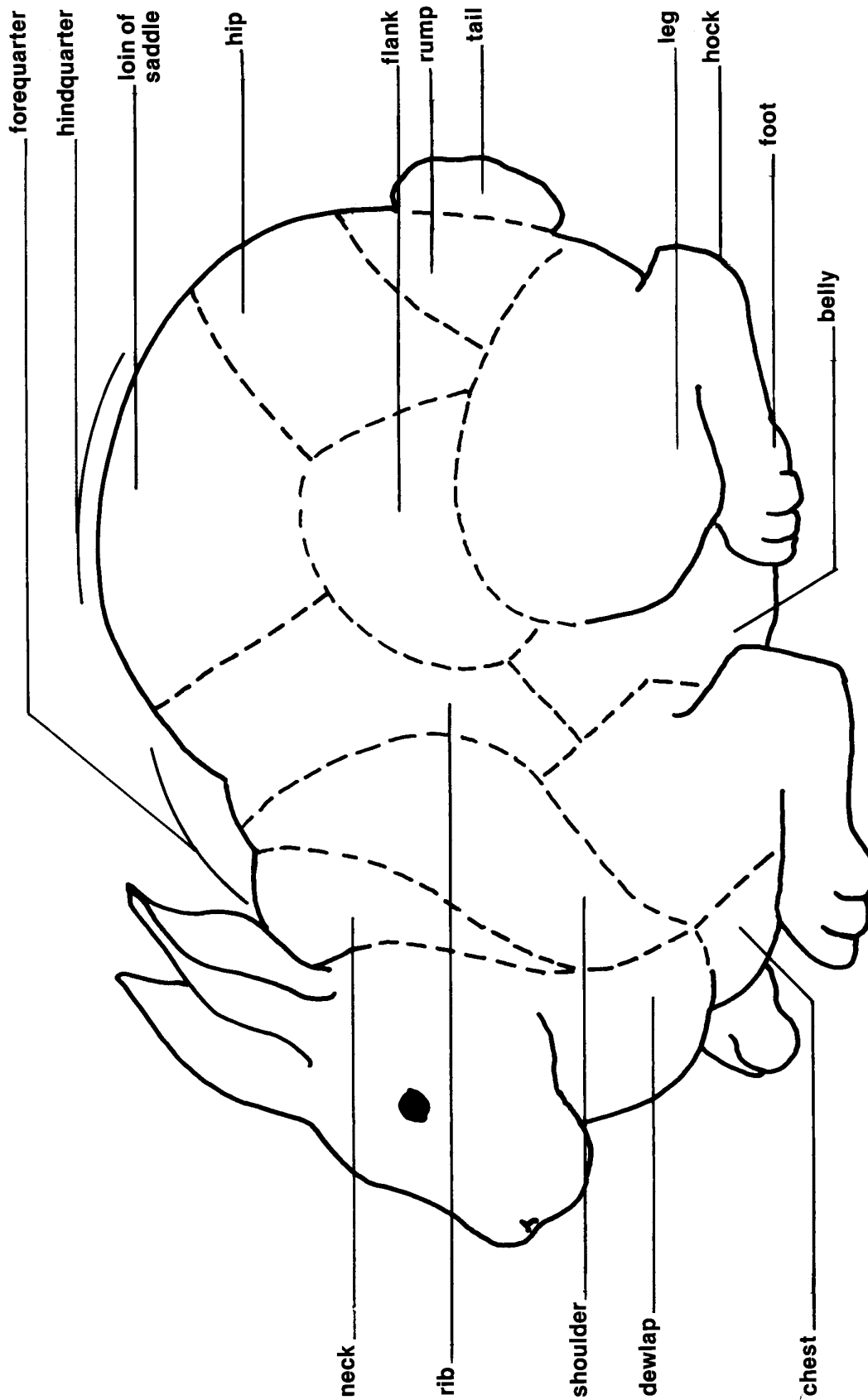
- should be reasonably firm and should not run over when egg is opened.

#### AIR CELL

**10**

- Freshness: air cell should not be more than 3 cm deep

# PARTS OF A RABBIT





## RABBITS - BREEDING

When judging rabbits, it is very important to run the hand over the animal to feel the bone structure, muscling and finish.

Breeding classes are judged for their breed characteristics – those traits that will be passed on to their offspring.

### PERFECT SCORE

#### BODY CAPACITY

35

- strong, broad chest
- wide, deep loin; smooth, well filled rump
- good depth to body

#### HEAD, FEET, LEGS

30

- broad head, round muzzle
- straight ears, carried according to breed
- bright, clear eyes; nose free from mucus
- small, strong feet with full pads of hair
- no signs of blindness

#### GENERAL CONDITION AND APPEARANCE

20

- no broken toes or nails; no ear mites
- no broken or missing teeth
- correct fur for breed
- strong, straight front and rear legs
- straight, well furred tail

#### CONDITION

15

- hard, solid flesh
- difficult to pick up by shoulder skin
- fur in good condition

## RABBITS – MARKET

In a market class, the main concern is whether the animal is ready for market, As with breeding stock, rabbits are judged by running the hand over the animal to determine bone structure and muscle. Does should have medium to long bodies. Bucks should be shorter in length and blockier.

### PERFECT SCORE

#### HINDQUARTERS

**45**

- hard, solid flesh
- wide, deep loin
- smooth, well filled and well fleshed rump

#### BODY CAPACITY

**25**

- broad chest; deep body
- rib and hip bones close together
- well fleshed rib cage and rump

#### HEAD, FEET, LEGS

**20**

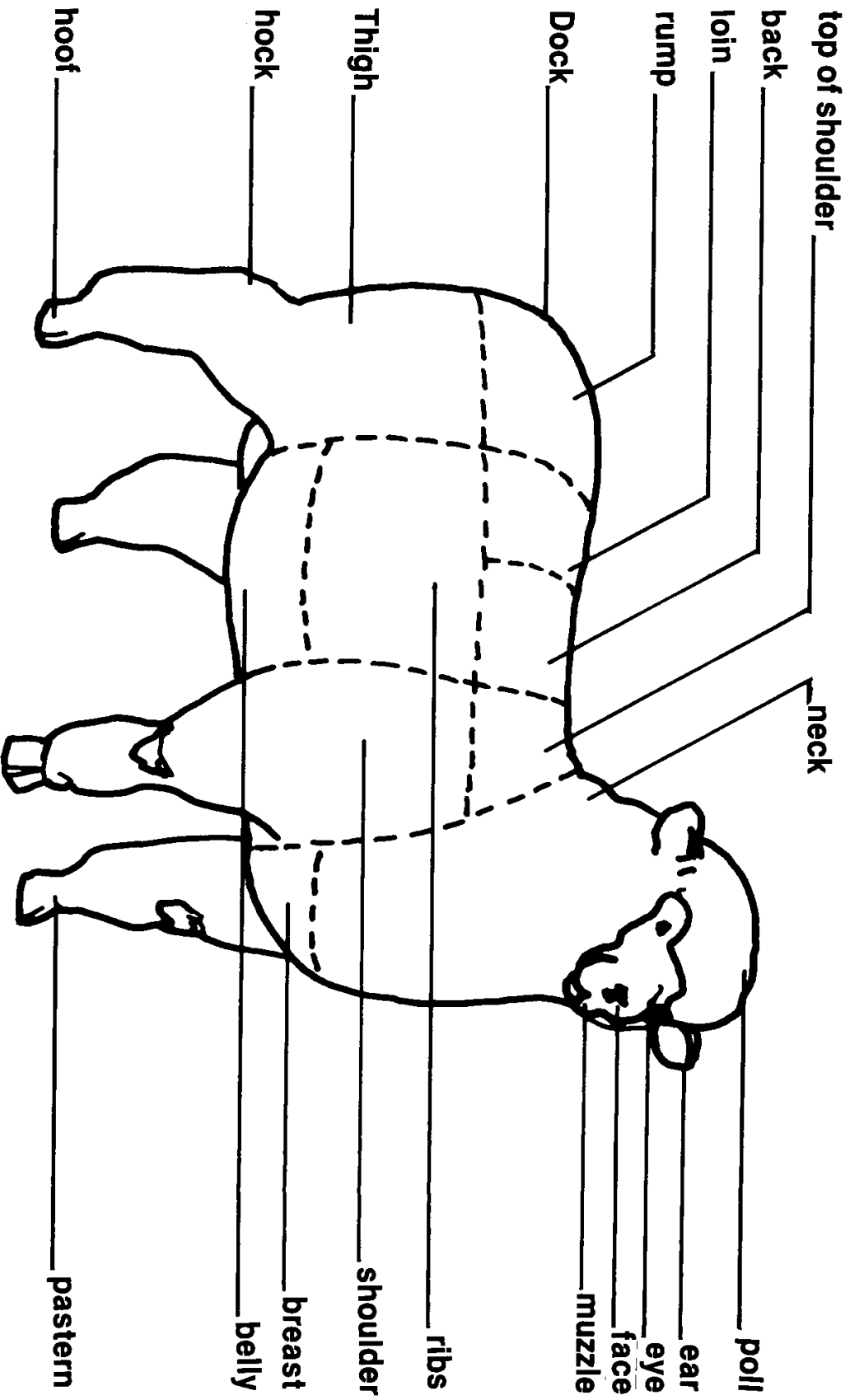
- broad head, round muzzle
- straight ears, carried according to breed
- bright, clear eyes; nose free of mucus
- small, strong feet with full pads of hair
- no signs of blindness

#### TEETH, NAILS, TAIL

**10**

- no broken teeth or toenails
- tail should be straight up from rump

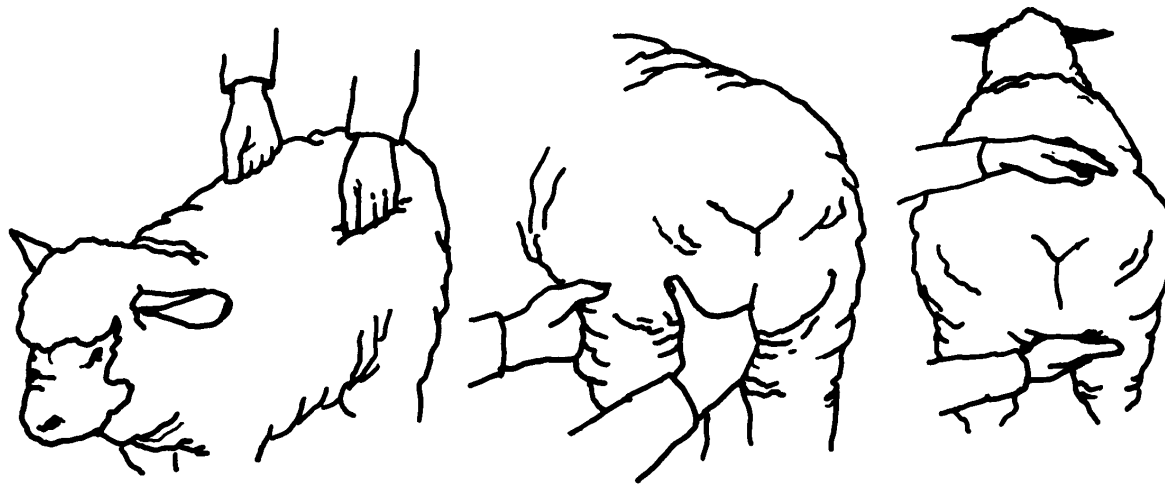
# PARTS OF A SHEEP



## SHEEP – BREEDING

	PERFECT SCORE	
	WOOL BREEDS	MEAT BREEDS
<p><b>BODY CONFORMATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- skeletal structure</li> <li>- muscling, not over-conditioned</li> <li>- size and scale should conform to breed</li> <li>- sound mouth</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>
<p><b>FEET, LEGS AND BONE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- strong, straight legs with heavy bone</li> <li>- legs square under body</li> <li>- sound feet and legs</li> <li>- strong, flexible pasterns</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<p><b>FLEECE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- finest quality wool is found at shoulder</li> <li>- colour should conform to breed standard</li> <li>- consider length, wave and density</li> <li>- fleece should be uniform in fineness</li> <li>- clean and shiny</li> <li>- bright fleece and pink skin indicates health</li> </ul>	<b>40</b>	<b>15</b>
<p><b>GENERAL APPEARANCE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- overall appearance should be pleasing</li> <li>- desirable balance and blending of parts</li> <li>- breed characteristics should be displayed</li> <li>- rams should be rugged with strong bone</li> <li>- ewes should be more refined</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>

*Scorecard courtesy of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association*

**JUDGE'S EYE****DETERMINING CONDITION AND MUSCLING:**

**Checking width  
of loin**

**Checking size  
of leg**

**Checking depth  
of twist**

**ADVANCED JUDGING IDEAS:**

Records are often used when judging a breeding class. These production records can include information such as age, birth weight, number of lambings, number of lambs per lambing and actual weight. When using production records, you should consider both the conformation and production aspects to come up with your final placing.

**SHEEP – MARKET LAMBS****PERFECT SCORE****CONFORMATION****40**

- ideal market lamb
- weighs 45-65 kg
- straight, smooth topline
- well-muscled leg
- long body, wide loin, overall balance

**MUSCLING****20**

- meaty lamb with proper finish
- thickness through centre of leg
- bulging stifle, thick over top

**QUALITY AND CARCASS YIELD****20**

- heavily muscled lamb with a trim middle yields highest percentage of meat cuts
- 70% of cuts are from leg and loin
- select correctly finished, heavily muscled lambs with good conformation, balance and quality

**FINISH****10**

- lambs must be handled to determine finish
- ribs and edges of backbone can be felt in properly finished lambs
- firm, uniform covering of 1/4" fat over 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> ribs

**FLEECE****10**

- fleece is important for salvage value
- finest quality wool is at shoulder
- no black fibres in white fleece
- uniform in fineness or grade
- long fibres are desirable

## FLEECE

### CLASSES

#### Category

#### Breed

Fine and Medium

Rambouillet, Corriedale, Columbia

Medium Strong

Strong Corriedale, Columbia, Fine Border Leicester, Romney

Strong

Lincoln, Leicester, Cotswold, Romney

Down Breeds

Suffolk, Hampshire, Dorset, Tunis, Oxford, Cheviot, Shropshire, Southdown

Novelty

Jacob, Scottish Blackface, Romanov

### PERFECT SCORE

#### UNIFORMITY

**35**

- strength
- crimp in overall fleece

#### PRESENTATION

**25**

- overall presentation, tying, skirting of sample (fleece tied with a ribbon)
- free from branding and second cuts (shearer missed some fleece and had to recut)
- free from paints and stains

#### STAPLE LENGTH

**20**

- staple is length of fleece in sample
- appropriate to breed
- minimum 2.5": about one year's growth

#### LUSTRE

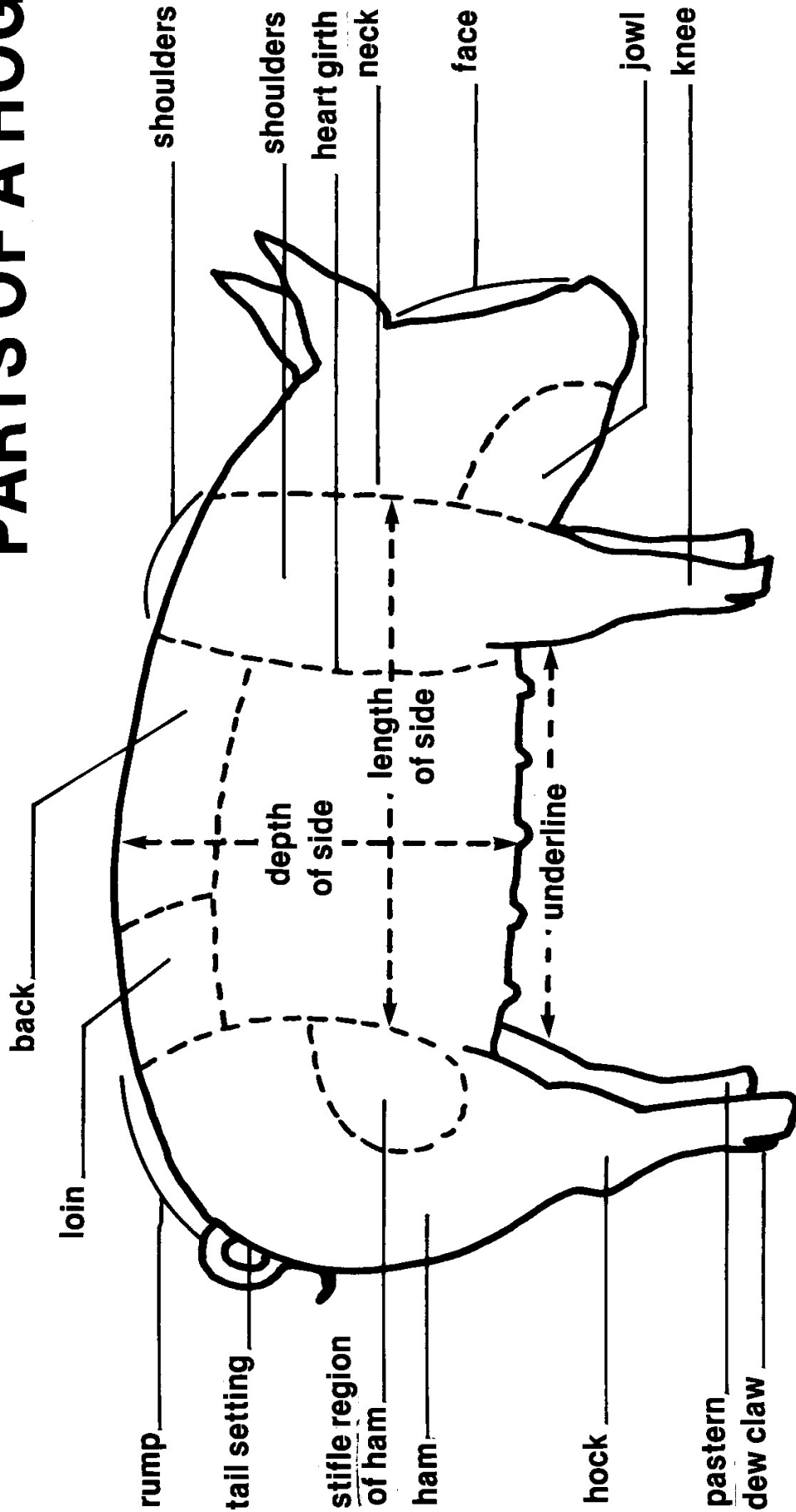
**20**

- brightness, colour and handle

#### DISQUALIFICATION FACTORS:

- wet, moldy, matted, black fibres, moths, tender, excessive vegetable matter or burrs

# PARTS OF A HOG





## BREEDING SWINE

The object of judging breeding swine is to choose the best replacement stock possible. Breeding swine should be well muscled, with a strong skeletal structure, and should display the desired traits for their breed.

### PERFECT SCORE

#### GENERAL BODY CONFORMATION

50

- long and well muscled, with deep sides
- free of flabbiness
- slightly arched topline
- deep and wide through the chest
- smooth, trim jowl

#### FEET AND LEGS

20

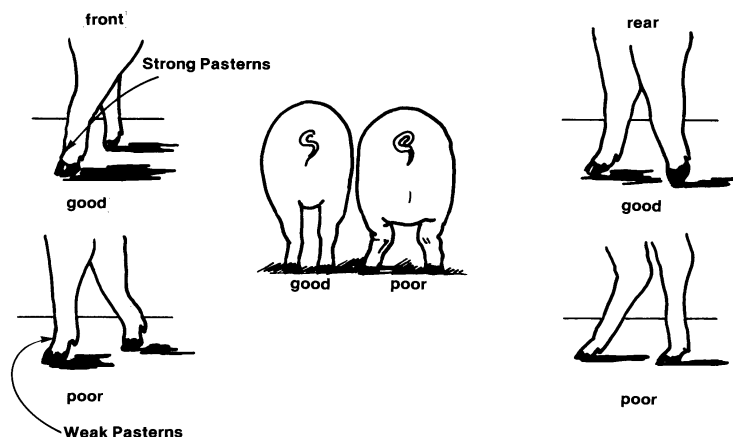
- straight legs with good bones
- strong but flexible pasterns
- free and sound movement
- legs square under body

#### UNDERLINE

30

- sows should have at least 6 pairs of evenly-spaced, well developed teats; at least 3 pairs ahead of the navel
- boars should also have 6 pairs of evenly-spaced teats; teat spacing and number is hereditary
- underline should also be trim and clean

### JUDGE'S EYE



**MARKET SWINE****PERFECT SCORE****GENERAL BODY CONFORMATION****50**

- long, deep body with limited arch of topline
- standing on sound legs
- wide chest
- deep, wide ham
- clean underline and flank

**HEAD, NECK AND SHOULDER****10**

- clear eyes with no discharge ( which could indicate disease)
- trim jowl and neck
- muscling evident when walking

**BACK AND LOIN****15**

- wide and long
- good muscling
- free from overfinish
- long and deep sides
- adequate spring of rib

**RUMP AND HAM****15**

- long, wide, muscular rump
- high tail setting
- moderate flare from loing
- clean, deep, well-muscled ham
- ham is firm and not flabby

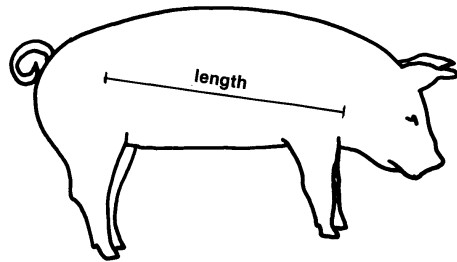
**FINISH****10**

- minimum amount of smooth finish
- no sign of overfinish or excess fat

## JUDGE'S EYE

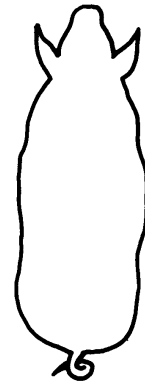
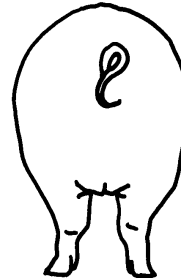
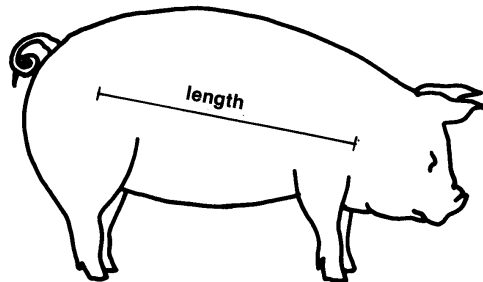
### EXCELLENT TYPE MARKET HOG:

Correctly finished,  
full in the ham, trim  
and smooth  
throughout.



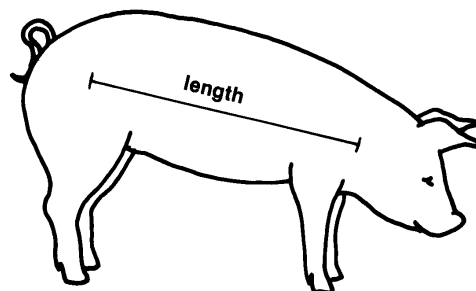
### POOR TYPE MARKET HOG:

Over-finished,  
excess fat, short,  
thick and wide in  
the body.



### POOR TYPE MARKET HOG:

Under-finished,  
narrow, shallow and  
cut up in the ham.



## MEAT CUTS

### PERFECT SCORE

#### FAT AND MARBLING

20

- some fat is required for flavour (about 1 cm)
- fat should be white and firm
- some marbling should be seen
- too much marbling means too much fat
- marbling evenly distributed

#### COLOUR

20

- muscle tissue should be bright red for beef, light greyish pink to pink for pork and light to dark pink for lamb

#### MEAT YIELD

20

- high proportion of lean meat to bone and fat
- consider cost per serving if given
- consider end use of product

#### TEXTURE

20

- surface of cut smooth and velvety
- minimum amount of connective tissue and large muscle fibres and bundles
- fine texture indicates tenderness

#### FIRMNESS

20

- lean meat firm to touch
- fat firm to touch

**CANINE****PERFECT SCORE****HEAD****24**

- Bite – should be able to tell the difference between level, scissors, overshoot and undershot

**BODY, FEET AND LEGS****24**

- Neck
- Shoulder Angulation
- Prosternum depth of chest
- Width of chest between front legs
- Topline
- Croup
- Rear angulation (stifle and hock)
- Check male for testicles

**MOVEMENT****22**

- Well knuckled feet
- Should recognize paddling
- Weaving and crossing over
- Moving too wide or too close
- Cowhocks, crabbing and side winding

**GENERAL PROPERTIES****30**

- Expression – overall appearance of dog's head with special consideration to the look in his eye (friendly, wary, etc.)

## FELINE

### HEAD

- Mature skull – doesn't show undesirable depressions or protuberances
- Eyes – clear and coordinated movement
- Breathing – effortless
- Mouth – closes properly
- Face and jaw – symmetrical and aligned

### SKELETAL FRAME

- Functions with symmetry and balance
- Vertebrae are aligned without fixation or deviation
- Spine – supple
- Joints – flexible
- Legs – Parallel and fully support weight and movement

### BODY SUBSTANCE

- Body shape is smoothly contoured from the gentle outward curve of the chest to the softer continuous line of the abdomen
- Muscular development of the shoulders, midsection and hindquarters reflects strength and compatibility with the body style

*Note: The guidelines above describe the important characteristics of the ideal feline. However, an official numerical scorecard is not available.*

*Source: Cat Fanciers Association, [www.cfainc.org](http://www.cfainc.org)*

### SCORECARDS – CULINARY ARTS



## JUDGING BAKED GOODS

Baked goods are displayed in competition to illustrate the high quality of the workmanship. They should set the standard of excellence for the product.

### **Here are some points to remember when judging baked goods:**

Since baked goods are made to be eaten, tasting is an important part of judging food. The flavour should be characteristic of the food and not overpowered by any one ingredient.

- ◆ Aroma, or how the food smells, ties in with flavour in the judging scorecard.
- ◆ In the event that tasting is not permitted when judging baked goods, the judge must rely heavily on aroma and texture.

Texture is the way a product feels or looks.

- ◆ It can be judged on qualities such as toughness, elasticity, flakiness, gumminess, stringiness, crispness and slicing quality.
- ◆ The texture will vary with the type of food, so pay attention to the type of class.

Judges should be certain that the food has been completely cooked or baked.

- ◆ Baked goods containing whole grains will have a smaller volume and coarser texture.
- ◆ Foods cooked in a microwave oven will not have the characteristic brown colour of items baked in a conventional oven.



## BAKED GOODS

*This scorecard is a general scorecard that applies to yeast bread and rolls, quick breads (tea biscuits, muffins, coffee cakes and fruit breads), cookies, fruit cakes, other cakes, squares and bars). For more details on these specific products or for scorecards for other food related items, please refer to the Ontario Association of Agricultural Societies Homecraft Judging Standards.*

### PERFECT SCORE

#### FLAVOUR AND AROMA

**50**

- appropriately sweet, salty, spicy, tart or bland, depending on product
- nice mix of flavours; no one flavour is too strong
- appropriate aroma for the baked good
- free from inappropriate odours

#### GENERAL APPEARANCE

**25**

- pleasing, appetizing appearance
- appealing colour
- proper size and shape

#### INTERNAL APPEARANCE

**25**

- appropriate texture for item
- even colour, appropriate to item
- free from streaks
- appetizing texture

## ADVANCED JUDGING IDEAS

For more experienced or senior members, there are other categories to be considered when judging baked goods:

### NUTRITION

- does the product provide adequate nutrition
- are ingredients high in fat? Is sugar and salt kept to a minimum?
- are whole grain ingredients used?
- has Canada's Food Guide been considered when preparing the food?

### CALORIE BREAKDOWN

- what is the calorie content of each sample?
- is the product nutrient-dense? (with a high number of nutrients in proportion to the calorie content)

### COST

- does the product provide good food value for the money spent?
- consider cost per serving

The following scorecard could be used when considering the above factors in judging baked goods:

GENERAL APPEARANCE	20
INTERNAL APPEARANCE	20
FLAVOUR AND AROMA	30
NUTRITION AND COST	30

## YEAST BREAD AND ROLLS

### PERFECT SCORE

#### FLAVOUR AND AROMA

50

- sweet and nutty
- aroma should be sweet, not yeasty

#### GENERAL APPEARANCE

25

- size and shape: well proportioned
- even, golden brown colour, top and bottom
- tender yet crisp crust
- crust about 3 mm thick
- rounded crust, free from cracks or bulges

#### INTERNAL APPEARANCE

25

- texture: soft, smooth, silky, springy crumb
  - small, evenly distributed cells
  - colour characteristic of type of bread/roll
  - uniform; no dark streaks
- 

#### TIPS FOR JUDGING BREAD AND ROLLS:

- White breads should be golden coloured on the outside and creamy white on the inside.
- Whole grain breads should have a brown crust, a good distribution of grain and a moist, elastic crumb.
- Sweet breads should have a golden brown exterior with a yellowish grain. The taste should be sweeter than regular bread.
- Rolls should be evenly shaped with rounded tops. They should have a brown or golden-brown crust. The texture is finer than bread, and more elastic.

SCORECARDS – CROPS



## JUDGING CROP SAMPLES

We grow crops for several purposes:

- as seed for next year's crop
- as feed for livestock
- to process as food

The suitability of crops for each type of usage depends upon several factors. By judging crop samples, you can learn to identify major differences in crop type and to recognize high quality products.

When judging seed samples, keep in mind what the seed is used for: to produce a vigorous, even stand of plants which will give a high yield of good quality crop. If seed is to grow properly, it must be *uniform, fully mature and free of damage from weather, insects, diseases or machinery*.

### **Maturity:**

- mature kernels are plump and of normal colour
- green or shriveled seed shows that the crop was not mature when harvested
- moisture content should allow for safe storage

### **Machinery damage:**

- shows up as cracked or broken kernels
- over-drying will turn grain from yellow to dark brown

### **Weather damage:**

- reduces the length of time needed for the germination of the seed
- sprouted kernels and bleached seed indicates damage

### **Insect damage:**

- can be identified by holes in the seed and by the presence of flour-like material in the sample.

### **Disease:**

- signs include moldy seeds, discoloured seeds and the presence of sooty looking spores (black spots) on the seed

### **Impurities:**

- reduce the amount of good seed in the sample and cause difficulties in seeding
- includes: seeds from other crops, straw, chaff, mud, weeds or other foreign materials

## COB CORN

	<b>PERFECT SCORE</b>
<p><b>MATURITY AND MOISTURE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- all kernels should be completely dented</li> <li>- kernels shouldn't move when cob twisted</li> <li>- kernels should be dry and tight together</li> </ul>	<b>30</b>
<p><b>FREEDOM FROM DAMAGE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no bleached or discoloured kernels</li> <li>- no rodent, insect or mechanical damage</li> <li>- free from disease (mold, sooty spores)</li> <li>- no sprouted kernels</li> </ul>	<b>30</b>
<p><b>UNIFORMITY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- all kernels are same size and shape</li> <li>- moisture content is uniform for all cobs</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>
<p><b>DEVELOPMENT OF THE EAR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ears should be filled with kernels to the tip</li> <li>- ears should not be above average length</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>

## SEED SAMPLE

	<b>PERFECT SCORE</b>
<p><b>FREEDOM FROM DAMAGE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no cracked, broken or dark brown kernels</li> <li>- weather damage reduces chance of germination</li> <li>- no discolouration, mold or sooty spores</li> <li>- no holes in seed or flour-like material</li> </ul>	<b>30</b>
<p><b>FREEDOM FROM IMPURITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no foreign seeds, straw, weeds, chaff, mud</li> </ul>	<b>30</b>
<p><b>SIZE AND TEST WEIGHT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- varies according to crop</li> <li>- low weight indicates damage or immaturity</li> </ul>	<b>15</b>
<p><b>UNIFORMITY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- uniform size, shape and colour</li> </ul>	<b>15</b>
<p><b>MATURITY AND PLUMPNESS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- mature kernels are plump with normal colour</li> <li>- no green or shriveled seeds; correct moisture content</li> </ul>	<b>10</b>

## HAY AND HAYLAGE

	<b>PERFECT SCORE</b>	
	<b>HAY</b>	<b>HAYLAGE</b>
<b>MATURITY</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- hay should be cut when legumes are in first flower and grasses are in boot stage (heads just emerging)</li> <li>- late cut hay is low in field value</li> <li>- early cut hay will produce low yields but be tasty</li> </ul>		
<b>COLOUR, ODOUR AND DISEASE</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- should retain a green colour</li> <li>- hay should have a fresh smell</li> <li>- haylage should have a sharp, sweet smell</li> <li>- musty, burnt or rotten smells indicate poor quality hay or haylage</li> <li>- discolouration is undesirable</li> </ul>		
<b>LEAF TO STEM RATIO</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- much of the feed value is in the leaves</li> <li>- good quality hay will retain most of its leaves</li> </ul>		
<b>MOISTURE AND CONDITION</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- moisture content should be 55-65%</li> <li>- you should not be able to squeeze out water</li> <li>- very wet samples may rot in silo</li> <li>- should be free from mold or slime</li> <li>- if too dry, haylage will lose nutrients and taste</li> </ul>		
<b>LEGUME-GRASS BALANCE</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- legumes are higher in protein than grasses of similar maturity</li> <li>- for hay: over 75% legumes is excellent</li> <li>- for haylage: over 50% legumes is best</li> </ul>		
<b>PURITY</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- foreign materials such as weeds or straw indicate a low feed value</li> </ul>		

## SHEAVES

### PERFECT SCORE

#### GENERAL APPEARANCE

**20**

Proportion (10)

- comparison of head and body

Stance (10)

- stands erect on self-supporting stand

#### QUALITY

**40**

Heads of Grain (25)

- size and uniformity of heads
- freedom from disease and stains
- bright colour

Straw (15)

- freedom from disease and stains
- bright colour

#### MANUFACTURE

**40**

Head (15)

- uniform and symmetrical in shape

Body (15)

- straw should be straight with no twists

Decoration (10)

- tight, evenly spaced ribbon
- colour complimentary to straw



## BEAN AND CORN FIELDS

	PERFECT SCORE	
	BEAN	CORN
<b>YIELD POTENTIAL</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- full seed pods or cobs</li> <li>- numerous pods per plant (bean)</li> <li>- numerous cobs per stalk (corn)</li> </ul>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>WEED CONTROL</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- good weed control evident</li> <li>- weeds should not restrict crop yield</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>FREEDOM FROM DAMAGE</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no evidence of insect damage</li> <li>- no discolourations</li> <li>- no blight or mold present</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>LODGING</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lodging is plants falling over at roots</li> <li>- less than 2% lodging in a field is ideal</li> </ul>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>MATURITY/DEVELOPMENT</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- all plants at same stage of maturity (bean)</li> <li>- ear tips are full to end with kernels (corn)</li> <li>- well dented kernels (corn)</li> </ul>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>HARVESTABILITY (bean)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- all pods at even height for easy handling</li> <li>- low pods impede efficient harvesting</li> </ul>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GENERAL APPEARANCE: UNIFORMITY</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- uniform field throughout</li> <li>- no bare spots in field</li> <li>- plants are uniform in maturity</li> </ul>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

## GRAIN FIELDS

	PERFECT SCORE	
	PURE	MIXED
<b>YIELD POTENTIAL</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- thick, full stand of plants</li> <li>- large heads, well filled</li> </ul>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>FREEDOM FROM DAMAGE</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no holes in heads or stalks from insects</li> <li>- no evidence of disease</li> <li>- no smut, rust, blight or mildew</li> <li>- no chewed leaves or stems</li> </ul>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>FREEDOM FROM FOREIGN MATERIALS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- little evidence of weeds in field</li> <li>- only desired grains present in field</li> </ul>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>GENERAL APPEARANCE: UNIFORMITY</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- uniform stand of plants</li> <li>- no bare spots in field</li> <li>- uniform in appearance</li> <li>- if mixed, all grains are of compatible height</li> </ul>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>LODGING</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no plants have fallen down at roots (this is called lodging)</li> <li>- less than 2% of field is lodged</li> </ul>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>

## CORN SILAGE

### PERFECT SCORE

#### STAGE OF MATURITY

30

- corn silage usually harvested when the grain is at 45% moisture
- kernels bright, full and well-dented
- immature corn will contain kernels that are soft, milky, flattened or undented
- immature corn will produce moisture when squeezed

#### GRAIN CONTENT

25

- grain content determines nutritional value
- as much grain as possible is desirable
- grain formation reduces moisture content of plant

#### COLOUR

20

- should retain natural yellow-green to bright olive-green colour
- discolouration indicates loss of feed value from heating or rotting

#### ODOUR

20

- clean, pleasant odour
- spoilage indicated by yeasty, musty or fruity odours
- strong burnt or putrid odour is a sign of severe spoilage

#### IMPURITIES

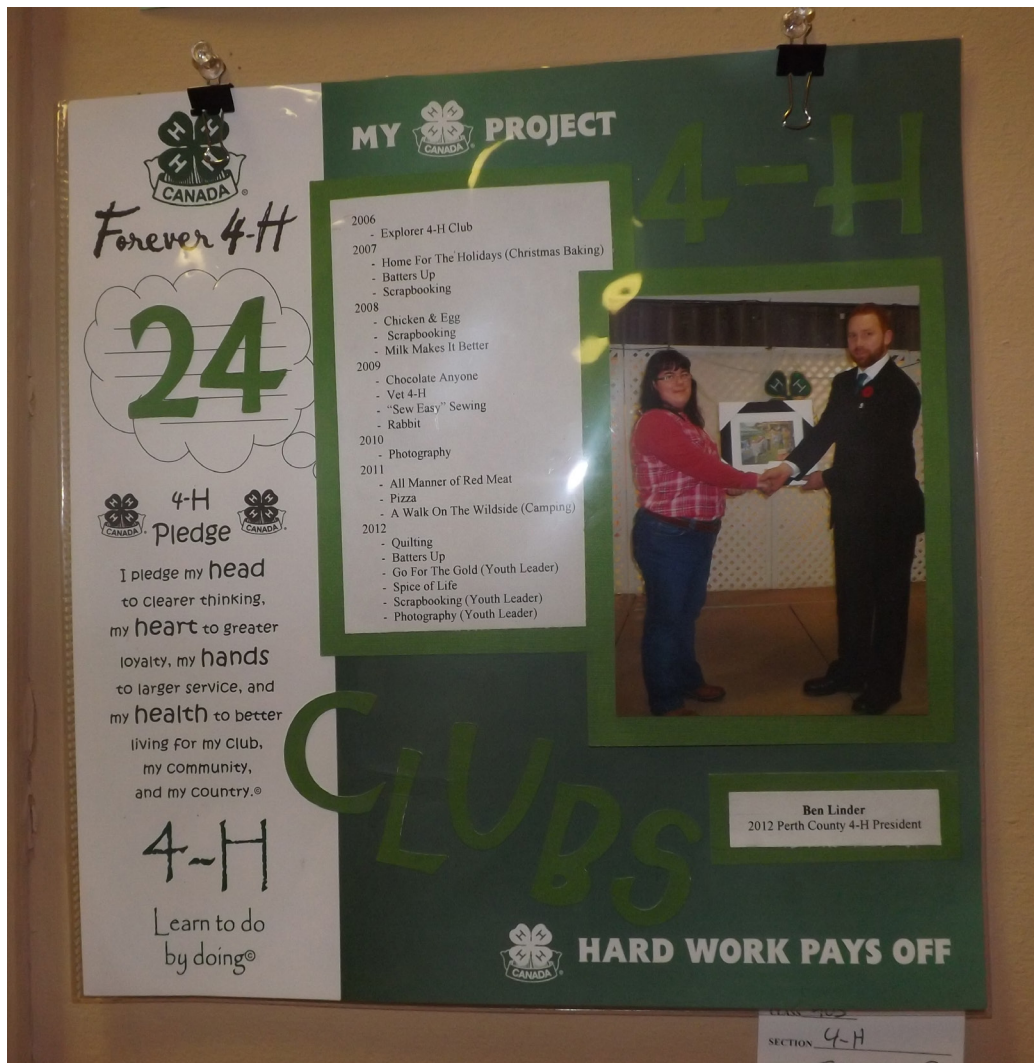
5

- weeds lower the feeding value of silage

**FIELD – STANDING HAY**

	<b>PERFECT SCORE</b>
<b>YIELD POTENTIAL</b>	<b>25</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- full, thick stand of plants</li><li>- high number of plants per hectare</li><li>- high legume count</li></ul>	
<b>FREEDOM FROM DAMAGE</b>	<b>20</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- no evidence of disease</li><li>- no discolouration, mold or rust</li><li>- no evidence of insect damage</li><li>- no chewed leaves or stems</li><li>- no plants fallen down (lodging)</li></ul>	
<b>WEED CONTROL</b>	<b>20</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- no weeds present in the field</li></ul>	
<b>STAGE OF MATURITY</b>	<b>20</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- legumes (e.g. alfalfa) in late bud stage</li><li>- grasses (e.g. timothy) in first boot stage</li></ul>	
<b>LEAFINESS OF LEGUME</b>	<b>15</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- thin, fine stem with many leaves is desirable</li></ul>	

## SCORECARDS – FINE ARTS



Scrapbook page created by Tracey Stark, Perth 4-H Association.  
Award being presented to Tracey by Ben Lindner, also of the Perth 4-H Association.

## SCRAPBOOKING

### PERFECT SCORE

#### GENERAL APPEARANCE

15

- Contains three required elements: theme, photo(s) and journaling
- Attracts attention (outstanding colour, design, etc.)
- The photo or photos are the main attraction on the page
- Neat and clean
- The theme sets the tone of the page and everything on the page should relate to the theme

#### CREATIVE DESIGN

15

- Shows creativity and individuality
- Journaling tells the story on the page
- Remember the 5 W's (who, what, where, when, why) and How?
- Appealing, complements colour and materials used
- Functional

#### COLOUR & MATERIALS

20

- Suits design
- Harmonious colour scheme, including background
- Use of colour co-ordination
- Complements chosen design
- Warrants value of materials used

#### WORKMANSHIP

30

- Shows knowledge and understanding of the materials and methods used
- Work finished appropriately (i.e. bound in book)
- Consider the quality of the photos
- Fabric mounted on grain if applicable
- Neatness of construction
- Stability
- Suitability of materials used
- Every page should be in a transparent sleeve or covered with transparent material of some kind

# PHOTOGRAPHY

## PERFECT SCORE

### IMPACT & STYLE

**25**

- Does it catch your attention
- Is it real and natural
- Insight and approach
- Use of imaginative thought
- Clarity/focus

### COMPOSITION

**50**

- Balance, placement of primary and secondary objects
  - o Is it centred properly?
  - o Is the background overpowering?
- Good rhythm of colour and design
- Creative use of colour
  - o For black and white photography, you should see absolute black, absolute white and a total gray spectrum in between
- Does it tell a story?

### PRESENTATION

**10**

- Does the size and colour of the mounting or matting (if requested) meet requirements of the fair or event?
- Is the mounting clean and neat with straight lines?
- Is the photograph printed properly?
- No dates on the front of the picture

### LIGHTING (colour, hue, and direction from which it is coming)

**30**

- Effective use of light as it relates to subject (i.e. used to separate the background from the image)
- Does it provide shape and texture?
- Does lighting create desired effect?

SCORECARDS – HORTICULTURE





## JUDGING HORTICULTURE

Flowers, fruits and vegetables are grown to produce new seed for next year's crops, for beauty and for food.

### Flowers

- ◆ should be of the same size, shape and maturity
- ◆ any mechanical damage will appear in the ragged cutting of stems
- ◆ insect damage will show up as small holes in leaves and flowers
- ◆ disease and spray blemishes appear as brown or grey areas on leaves and as unhealthy-looking plants

Bloom – an individual flower, one to a stem

Spray – portion of a plant with a number of flowers

Stem – plant structure carrying one or more buds or flowers

Spike – upright stem carrying several flowers

### Fruits and vegetables

- ◆ most often grown for use in the home or the food industry
- ◆ samples should be free from disease and insect or machine damage
- ◆ machine damage can leave a bruise or blemish in the sample. This can quickly lead to spoilage, so care should be taken when harvesting.
- ◆ fruit and vegetable specimens should be of the same size, shape and maturity. This is helpful both to the processing plant and when making home preserves.
- ◆ exhibits should not be handled by judges during judging

### Maple syrup

- ◆ graded according to Canada grades
- ◆ it is helpful to know the characteristics of the grade and colour class being judged

Density - sugar content 66.0% sugar is required, to be called maple syrup.

- 66.5% - 67% sugar is the best maple syrup

- density is measured on the Brix scale, related to sugar content.

Fermentation – bubbles and greyish mold on the surface

Colourimeter – measures intensity of colour in a specimen

### Honey

- ◆ judged according to its appearance as well as the appearance of its container
- ◆ should be clear: free from crystals, air bubbles, pollen and wax
- ◆ it should have a pleasing flavour, aroma, colour and density

## CUT FLOWERS

### PERFECT SCORE

#### CONDITION

30

- free of damage from machine, insect, disease or spray
- flowers and foliage have been well grown and groomed

#### FORM

25

- uniform specimens
- proper stage of maturity
- form characteristic of particular flower

#### COLOUR

20

- fresh, bright, even colour

#### STEM AND FOLIAGE

15

- stems in good proportion to blooms
- foliage fresh and clean

#### SIZE AND UNIFORMITY

10

- consistent with class
- well-grown
- illustrating potential of specific flower
- specimens uniform in size, form and colour

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The standard entry for fruits and vegetables varies in number. When judging a class, be sure that each entry displays the correct number of specimens.

### PERFECT SCORE

#### UNIFORMITY AND TRUENESS TO TYPE

**30**

- all exhibits are of the same shape and size
- all exhibits show the characteristics of their type
- each entry displays correct number of articles

#### CONDITION

**30**

- overall quality of the exhibit
- freshness, freedom from blemishes or bruises due to insect, disease, spray or mechanical damage

#### FORM AND COLOUR

**25**

- normal or ideal shape of species
- colour appropriate to class

#### SIZE

**15**

- appropriate to exhibits
- all specimens should be same size

## MAPLE SYRUP

Grading of maple syrup is compulsory in Ontario. When you place a class, the class will be specified as a certain grade and colour class, e.g. Canada no. 1 light. If a sample of a lower grade is included in a class, it should be penalized or disqualified. It is therefore important to know the characteristics of each grade.

### Canada no. 1

- top grade (table grade); free from fermentation
- uniform in colour, free from cloudiness
- extra light, light, or medium colour classes
- maple flavour; free from bad odours or tastes

### Canada no. 2

- recommended for cooking
- free from fermentation
- uniform colour and free from cloudiness
- amber colour; free from bad odours or tastes

### Canada no. 3

- characteristic maple flavour
- free from bad odour or taste other than caramel
- usually packed in drums and sold for processing

### PERFECT SCORE

#### DENSITY

**30**

- ideal range is 66.5% to 67.0% brix
- below 66.0% brix – disqualification

#### FLAVOUR

**30**

- characteristic maple flavour
- free from taste of smoke or other odours

#### COLOUR

**25**

- lightest colour is ideal
- colour should fit colour class name
- colour determined by colourimeter

#### CLARITY

**15**

- no sediment, sugar crystals or foreign material
- when a white piece of paper is placed behind the sample, print should be easily read and should appear magnified

## LIQUID HONEY

### PERFECT SCORE

#### APPEARANCE

45

- density (15)
- brightness (10)
- flavour and aroma (10)
- uniformity of honey (5)
- colour (5)

#### CLARITY

45

- free from crystals (15)
- free from pollen, wax, etc. (15)
- free from air bubble, either in suspension or as a froth (15)

#### CONTAINERS

10

- pleasant appearance, of equal size and shape (5)
- uniform level of fill (5)

SCORECARDS – SEWING & NEEDLECRAFT



## CLOTHING

### PERFECT SCORE

#### **WORKMANSHIP (from the outside)**

**50**

- clean, well pressed
- garment is cut on grain of fabric
- pattern runs in same direction on each piece
- all patterns are matched
- trims or fasteners are sewn on neatly and securely
- topstitching is straight, even and of correct length
- buttonholes, belts, pockets, collars or cuffs are well made
- zipper lies flat, is covered and is neatly stitched
- gathers, if any, are evenly distributed
- set-in sleeves are smooth, with no puckers
- garment hangs well, with no puckers or pulls
- hem area is smooth with no puckers or stitches showing

#### **WORKMANSHIP (from the inside)**

**25**

- interfacing and lining are of suitable type and weight
- lining and interfacing are attached correctly
- stitching is of even length and tension
- seam finish suits fabric and is neat
- dart stitching tapers gradually
- seams are trimmed and graded to reduce bulk
- facings are flat, smooth and do not roll to outside
- curved seams lie flat without puckering
- hem is of even width; secure and well attached

#### **DESIGN, COLOUR AND MATERIALS**

**25**

- choice of design, colour and materials shows creativity and individuality
- up to date style, suitable for intended use
- fabric, trims and notions are suited to intended use

### ADVANCED JUDGING IDEAS

Senior members could take other factors into consideration, such as:

#### **Cost of Construction:**

- cost of fabric, notions
- time involved
- wearability of garment

#### **Washing Instructions/Care:**

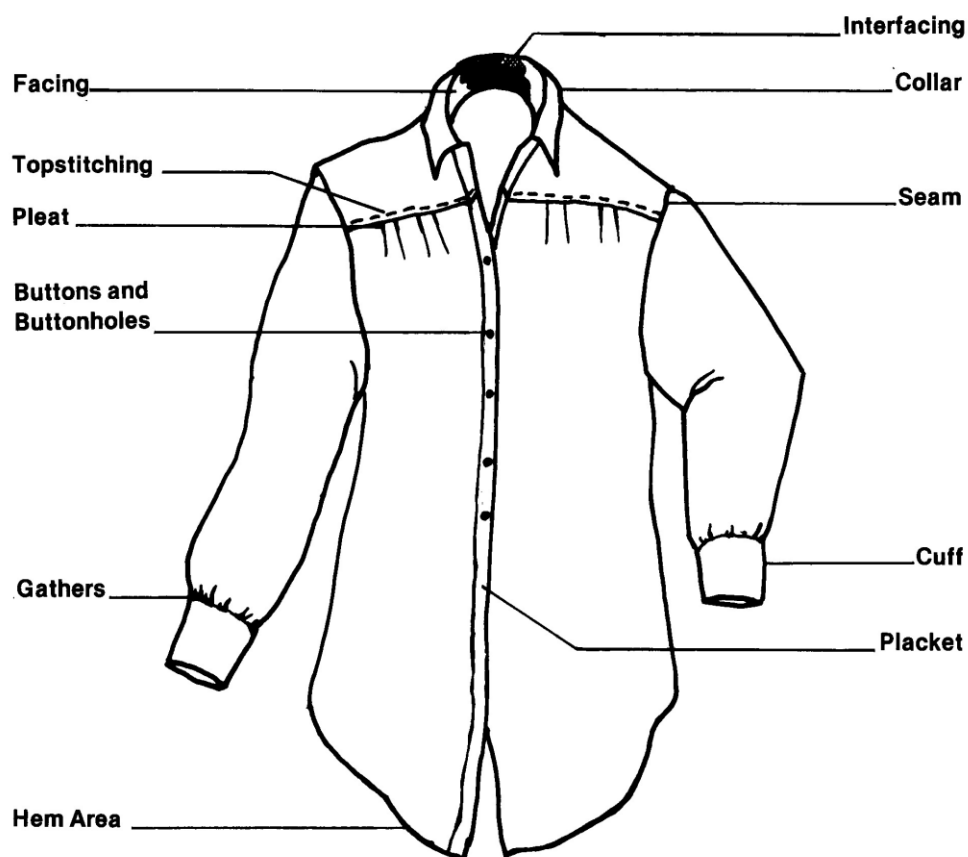
- easy to care for and easy to wear
- dry cleaning is costly
- hand washing and ironing can be time consuming

## JUDGING CLOTHING

Sewing techniques have continued to improve. This means that clothes can be sewn more quickly, with less work involved on the inside. The emphasis has changed from a beautiful inside to a beautiful outside and a functional inside. This does not mean that the inside should be sloppy or unfinished.

Some points to remember when judging clothing:

- ◆ be sure that the pattern suits the fabric and the intended wearer
- ◆ decorative trim and notions should also suit the fabric and pattern
- ◆ the style should be up to date and relatively easy to care for
- ◆ the workmanship should also be of a high standard





SCORECARDS – OTHER





