

Show Lambs Judges Expectations

Jan Busboom, Asotin County Fair Lamb Judge 2017

Market Lambs

- The Champion Market lamb will probably be between the weights of 120 and 150. My emphasis will be on muscling, but lambs will also need to be correctly finished, structurally correct and have good overall eye appeal.
- Structural correctness refers primarily to feet and legs, but levelness of top and ability to walk out well will also be considered.
- Finish should be uniform and between 0.15 and 0.25 inch of back fat at the 12th rib.

Fitting and Showing

- Exhibitors should dress show ring appropriate and be wearing clothing that is neat and clean. All official clothing should be displayed as expected. Hats, chewing gum, and inappropriate footwear will be detrimental.
- You may stand or squat as long as you are able to keep control of your animal. BUT most top showers are now showing standing up and keeping the animal in a brace.
- Be sure to keep your sheep in-line with the other exhibitors following the first in line. Keeping your sheep strait and square in respect to the other animals is imperative.
- Always be sure to keep the animal between you and the judge and be sure to never step over your animal.
- In terms of animal preparation they should be closely shorn within 1 week of the show and washed and as clean as possible. Be sure to trim the feet if needed.
- When showing there will be a large emphasis on the foot placement and stance of the sheep. Be sure that they are set squarely with their head held up and facing forward.
- You should train your lamb to brace using your leg or another humane way. Try not to use the point of your knee and do not keep the lamb lifted off the ground.
- I will ask questions. Be sure to have a grasp on the basic knowledge of your animal and sheep in general.. This entails knowledge pertaining to the age, sex, diet, breed, anatomy, health, meat characteristics and general knowledge about the animal.
- You may also be asked to switch animals with another exhibitor during the finals.
- Most of all go out there and have fun! If you go out with a positive attitude it will make it better for you, your animal, and everyone else involved.

If there are any further questions I will address them before the show. Practice and prepare and I look forward to working with you at the show.

Thank you,

-Jan Busboom

Questions for Fitting and Showing Competitions: Sheep

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Junior 4-H Questions

1. What is the sex of your lamb?
2. What do you call the opposite sex?
3. What is the breed of your lamb?
4. Name another breed of sheep?
5. What vaccinations has your lamb received?
6. What wormer has your lamb received and how was it administered?
7. Name body parts of sheep
8. Name wholesale cuts of lamb.
9. What is average daily gain (ADG)?
10. What is the ADG of your lamb?
11. What has your lamb been eating?
12. How much do you feed it per day? (I try to get them to answer in pounds)
13. What percentage protein is in your feed?
14. What is a subcutaneous (s.c., SubQ) injection and where do you give it?
15. What is an intramuscular (IM) injection and where do you give it?
16. What is the meaning of withdrawal time for a drug?

In the Junior Finals, some Intermediate/Senior 4-H/FFA Questions may be used to break ties

Intermediate/Senior 4-H/FFA Questions

Any of the Junior 4-H Questions Plus:

1. What do you call an intact male sheep?
2. What are female sheep called?
3. Name 5 key nutrients.
4. What is a normal body temperature for sheep?
5. What is gestation length in sheep?
6. What is the estrous cycle length?
7. How many rams would you need to breed 100 ewes?
8. What is a meat (or ram) breed? Name two or more.
9. What is a wool (or ewe) breed? Name two more.
10. What is a dual-purpose breed? Name two or more.
11. What is a hair sheep breed? Name two
12. Why are sheep not fed animal protein by-products?
13. What is scrapie?
14. What is Codon 171?
15. What is T.S.E.?
16. What is B.S.E.?
17. What is entropion?
18. What is a normal birth weight for a lamb?
19. What would be an average life expectancy for a ewe?
20. How many stomachs does a sheep have?
21. Name the stomachs of a sheep?
22. What do you call an animal with four stomachs (or stomach compartments)?
23. Name two grains.
24. Can you safely feed beef feed to your lamb? Why or why not?
25. Can you safely feed swine feed to your lamb? Why or why not?
26. Name one vitamin and one mineral contained in your sheep feed.
27. What do you like or dislike about this lamb?
28. If you could improve your lamb what part or attribute would you change?
29. How did you prepare your lamb for the show?
30. What is the spider gene?
31. Do you know if your lamb is free of the spider gene?
32. What is the *callipyge* gene?
33. Do you know if your lamb has the *callipyge* gene?
34. Define Veterinary-Client-Patient Relationship
35. Name one (or more) sheep disease and tell me what you know about it?
36. What is a prolapse? Symptoms? How to treat? (There is more than one type)
37. What is coccidiosis? Symptoms? How to treat?
38. What is polioencephalomalacia? Symptoms? How to treat?
39. What is ovine ecthyma? Symptoms? How to treat?
40. What is mastitis? Symptoms? How to treat?
41. What is pneumonia? Symptoms? How to treat?
42. What is white muscle disease? Symptoms? How to treat?
43. What is grass tetany? Symptoms? How to treat?
44. What are the USDA Lamb Yield Grades?

45. What does USDA Lamb Yield Grade refer to?
46. What factor(s) is (are) used to determine USDA Yield Grade?
47. What is the USDA Yield Grade of your lamb (or that lamb)?
48. What are the USDA Lamb Quality Grades?
49. What does USDA Lamb Quality Grade refer to?
50. What factor(s) is (are) used to determine USDA Quality Grade?
51. What is the ideal market weight (or Yield Grade, fat thickness or ribeye area)?
52. What is Johne's Disease?
53. What is urinary calculi?
54. What is OPP?

Other Skillathon type questions:

Protein requirements of lambs of various ages

Identify retail cuts

Roast (Usually at least 2 inches thick) versus steak or slice (usually $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch thick)

Leg cuts, loin cuts, rib or rack cuts, shoulder cuts, shank, breast, neck, riblets

Identify various parasites such as round worms, tape worms, keds, ticks, lice, flies

Identify feedstuffs such as molasses (smell it), soybean meal, corn, wheat, oats, barley, peas, limestone (its ground up rock with no smell), meat and bone meal (smell it), grass hay versus alfalfa hay versus straw.

Identify sheep equipment

Wool judging

Hay judging