

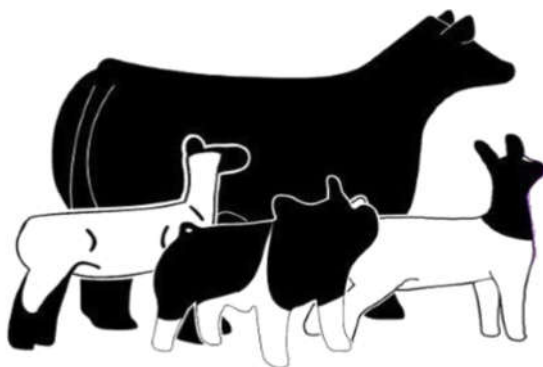


UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
EXTENSION



Gordon County 4-H

*Livestock Manual for the
Experienced and Novice
Exhibitor*



Gordon County Extension/4-H **Contact Information**

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To veteran livestock exhibitors,

The staff of Gordon County 4-H looks forward to working with you again during the upcoming show season! You are truly incredible youth who work very hard both inside and outside the ring. The time you invest in your livestock project is well noted and evident as you possess the characteristics of responsibility, caring and good showmanship.

We will do our best to have any and all local, area and state show entry forms and rules available to you in a timely manner. Should you have questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

To potential livestock exhibitors,

Our staff would be delighted to have you on board! Participating in the livestock program is a wonderful opportunity to sharpen lifelong skills. If you have a love of animals, a strong work ethic, and determination, then the livestock program is for you. Call our office and make an appointment to speak with our livestock coordinator about participating.

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General Information

Plan and Prepare :

- If you have not already done so, complete a 4-H enrollment card and Code of Conduct form for the current 4-H year
- As soon as possible, determine the dates of the shows which you would like to attend. Shows usually repeat from year to year. The date of the first show you wish to enter is extremely important. This date will determine the age and size/weight of what your animal should be and therefore what time of year to purchase.
- Speak with a local veteran showman about supplies and equipment you will need to begin showing your animal. With show experience, you will gain knowledge on what to add to your show box.
- Most often, local and area livestock shows will follow state rules; refer to the most current [Georgia 8-H and FFA State Livestock Shows—Rules and Regulations](#) for state General Rules and Regulations and the State Department of Agricultural Health Requirements for your animal.

State Ear Tags:

The deadline to have your animal ear tagged with an official state tag is as follows:

- Market Lamb and Market Goat - August 1st
- Market Steer - October 1st
- Market Heifer and Breeding Heifer - November 1st
- Market Hog, Breeding Doe and Breeding Ewe - December 5th

Let Mr. Tim know the species you have and the number of tags you will be needing; he will order state tags for you. Fee for these tags are \$1.50/tag and must be paid when tags are collected.

State Show Registration:

Mr. Tim will contact you to confirm certain information and will register you for the appropriate state show. Deadline for on-line entry is the same as the tagging deadline.

Local, Area and Georgia National Fair Livestock Shows:

You are responsible for completing, attaching payment, and mailing entry forms to any local, area, and Georgia National Fair Livestock Shows you wish to attend. Mr. Tim will send forms and information on shows to you as he receives them.



General Information

(Continued)

The Gordon County 4-H livestock program teaches responsibility through raising and showing livestock. Youth will acquire new knowledge in the areas of animal science, business, time management and leadership.

Our livestock program is one of the strongest in the state! There are presently seven active show teams in our county: market lamb, breeding ewe, market goat, breeding doe, heifer, steer and swine.

Our office coordinates 10 local livestock shows annually:

AgGeorgia Farm Credit Jr. Swine Show
AgGeorgia Farm Credit Jr. Breeding Doe Show
AgGeorgia Farm Credit Jr. Heifer Show
AgGeorgia Farm Credit Jr. Breeding Ewe Show
Northwest Georgia Lamb Classic
Gordon County 4-H Market Goat Show
Northwest Georgia Regional Fair Shows:
Market Lamb
Market Goat
Market Hog
Breeding Heifer and Market Steer

We actively support show team members and have certain pieces of equipment (clippers, etc.) available for loan to exhibitors.

Our youth livestock coordinator will work with you to gather the necessary information and complete the on-line state registration. He can also assist you in obtaining and completing forms to enter Georgia National Fair livestock shows.



General Information

(Continued)

Health Requirements

First and foremost, health papers ARE required by the state for you to exhibit any animal within the state of Georgia. A standard to remember for all livestock is to contact a veterinarian no less than a month out from a show to make sure you have enough time to schedule the vet and any testing you may need. When you purchase your livestock, the seller should provide you with a current health paper before the animal is loaded on your trailer. Below is a guideline for getting health papers for your livestock to allow you to show around the state.

Lambs and Goats:

As soon as you purchase lambs and goats, you should contact your vet to get health papers. Following that, every 30 days you should get your Extension Agent to sign the health papers to keep them current. If they go over the 30 days, then you MUST contact your Vet and get them to write you a new set.

Cattle:

Cattle health papers last for 90 days within the state you live in and 30 days if you are traveling out of state for any reason. Follow this schedule to help you keep up to date on your health papers through the state show: In March, purchase your animal with a health paper already on it and contact your vet in June, September, and December to renew your health papers.

Hogs:

Hogs are similar to the cattle in that the health papers last for 90 days; the only difference is that swine are required to have a blood test performed. The blood test takes time so DO NOT put this off until right before the show, you have to allow time for the vet to send off the blood tests and get the results back before he will write your health papers. For example; if your hog was born in first week in March, ideally you would bring it home the second week in May. Your first show is in August so, you should contact your vet by mid-June to set up an appointment to get the blood tests taken and sent off so that your health papers should be back in the appropriate amount of time. You MUST remember that 3 months/90 days from when the health papers are written, you will need to start the process all over again.



General Information

(Continued)

Livestock Animal Equipment Available for Loan:

- Clippers (Lister Legend's)
- Clippers (Lister Legend's)
- Clippers (Andis Pulse ZR)
- Two Cattle Trim Chutes
- Cattle End Panels
- Air Express III Blower
- Hog Boards and Scales
- Trim Stand (Lamb and Goat)
- Hog, Lamb, and Goat trailer

Livestock Record Books:

Georgia 4-H offers the competitive activity, Livestock Project Record Book, which relates to your livestock project.

Record books are grouped as follows:

Pre-Club Market Record Book:

Grades 1-2 Division

Grades 3-4 Division

Junior and Senior Market Record Book:

Juniors are grades 5-8

Seniors are grades 9-12

Please read a more extensive list of the rules and regulations within the record book. The top five Junior and Senior Record Books will be recognized at the Georgia Junior Livestock Award Banquet. Additional awards may be awarded to selected placements once donor funds have been confirmed. Find additional information at this URL -

georgia4h.org/livestock

Click Livestock Record Book Competitions



General Information

(Continued)

The State Market Lamb and Market Goat Shows take place in October while the State Market Hog, Breeding Heifer, Market Steer, Breeding Doe and Breeding Ewe Shows are in February. Veteran exhibitors will often book their overnight accommodations a year in advance. Being state shows, the rooms fill up quickly and having a short drive from barn to hotel and back again is a big plus!

Hotel/Motel Information in Perry, Georgia

Best Western Bradbury Inn/Suites
205 Lect Drive
478-218-5200

Holiday Inn Express/Suites
1502 Sam Nunn Boulevard
478-224-3000

Comfort Inn/Suites
201 Lect Drive
478-987-8777

Howard Johnson Inn
100 Market Place Drive
478-987-1345

Econo Lodge
102 Valley Drive
520-433-4628

Microtel Inn/Suites
110 Fairview Drive
844-231-3694

Hampton Inn
102 Hampton Court
478-987-7681

Roadway Inn
1504 Sam Nunn Boulevard
478-987-1345





Local Breeders

There are several local livestock breeders. Contact Tim Street, Gordon County 4-H Youth Livestock Coordinator, at 706-629-8685 or 870-307-8578 for the most current names and contact information on market lambs/breeding ewes, market goats/breeding does, market hogs, breeding heifers, and market steer.

NOTE TO BREEDERS;

If you would like to be included on Mr. Tim's list mentioned above, contact Gordon County Extension/4-H at 706-629-8685.

NOTES

Somewhere in the Barn, there is a
little kid who wants to be
JUST LIKE YOU SOMEDAY;
you owe it to them to be the BEST you can be
both in and out of the show ring.



Livestock Shows

Shows Coordinated by Gordon County 4-H are in Boldface

Market Lamb/Breeding Ewe:

- West Georgia Lamb Classic - Carrollton, Georgia
- **Northwest Georgia Lamb Classic - Calhoun, Georgia**
- Gwinnett County Fair - Lawrenceville, Georgia
- **Northwest Georgia Regional Fair - Calhoun, Georgia**
- Georgia National Fair - Perry, Georgia
- **AgGeorgia Farm Credit Breeding Doe Show - Calhoun, Georgia**

Market Goat/Breeding Doe:

- **Gordon County 4-H Market Goat Show - Calhoun, Georgia**
- Gwinnett County Fair - Lawrenceville, Georgia
- **Northwest Georgia Regional Fair - Calhoun, Georgia**
- Georgia National Fair - Perry, Georgia
- **AgGeorgia Farm Credit Breeding Doe Show - Calhoun, Georgia**

Market Hog:

- **Northwest Georgia Regional Fair - Calhoun, Georgia**
- Georgia National Fair - Perry, Georgia
- **AgGeorgia Farm Credit Swine Show - Calhoun, Georgia**
- Georgia Farm Credit Association-Winter Pig Classic - Perry, Georgia

Breeding Heifer and Market Steer:

- **Northwest Georgia Regional Fair - Calhoun, Georgia**
- Georgia National Fair - Perry, Georgia
- Bartow Fall Classic - Cartersville, Georgia
- **AgGeorgia Farm Credit Heifer Show - Calhoun, Georgia**
- UGA Block & Bridle & Cattlemen's - Classic City Showdown Steer & Heifer Show - Athens, Georgia
- Carroll County Young Farmers Association Winter Classic Livestock Show - Carrollton, Georgia
- West Georgia Livestock Show - Carrollton, Georgia



Market Lamb/Breeding Ewe

Facilities:

Your lamb's facility should be predator proof. The feeding area must be rodent and animal proof and you should maintain a clean, healthy feeding environment. The shed or barn should have at least 20 square feet of space for each lamb. The outside pen can be any size that is convenient. The facility should be well drained and should open to the east or south. Barn temperature is critical. Structures should be well ventilated so lambs will remain cool and continue to grow during the summer. On the other hand, when club lambs are slick shorn for shows, barns should be altered during the winter to keep lambs as warm as possible. This alteration can be done by closing the front of the barn with a tarp or plastic sheet and by using heat lamps.

Selecting Your Market Lamb:

Typically, market lambs are purchased in April or May, and breeding ewes are purchased in October. Consider four basic areas when selecting your market lamb:

(1)Muscle (2) Structure (3) Balance/Eye appeal and (4) Frame

When you are selecting your lambs, it is important that you view from every angle. Starting up front, you want a wide, clean, elevated chest floor. When viewing from the side, pay attention to how the neck hitches correctly to the top of the shoulder; look at how level they are down their topline and out their dock. When looking from behind, make sure they are wide based and progressively widen from the top of their shoulder all the way out their hip.

Champion lambs are big outlined, elevated up front, and muscular from behind, when viewed from the side, they offer an attractive/balanced look.

When properly fed, the lamb should gain approximately 1/2 pound per day. Small-framed lambs mature and fatten earlier, thus they are shown at lighter weights. Large-framed lambs can be shown at heavier weights.

Remember your lambs should also be structurally correct. Select lambs that set their feet squarely at all four corners with feet pointed the same direction FORWARD! They should also be trim fronted, long hipped and free of wrinkles.



Market Lamb/Breeding Ewe

Nutritional Management: (continued)

There are three basic feeding phases for show lambs:

- starting
- growing
- finishing

The starting phase is when the lamb gets accustomed to eating from a trough. This phase allows for proper rumen (also known as the paunch) development; rumen serves as the primary site for fermentation of ingested feed.

The growing phase is a time of gradual increases in energy and feed. As your lamb grows, the amount and kind of feed will need to be changed. You will need to make changes slowly to prevent the lamb from going off feed.

The finishing phase will vary from lamb to lamb depending on condition when leaving the growing phase. Lambs that are almost ready to be marketed or shown will need less time than thin, under conditioned lambs.

Clean water is essential when raising lambs. The water trough should be cleaned and placed in the shade. If the lamb does not drink water, their daily weight gains will decrease. Plastic tubs cut in half work well as do buckets; however, buckets must be kept full.

Exercise and Showmanship Preparation:

A properly conditioned lamb should have 0.15-0.25 inch of fat over the rib and down the top. To get an idea of what this feels like, make a fist. Press on the back of your hand. This would be close to the pressure needed to feel the bone of a lamb with 0.15 inch of back fat. Lambs that are finished correctly need to be exercised or walked only a quarter to half of a mile per day. Lambs that are over-finished will need to be walked more. Start slow and increase to longer workouts. Always exercise your lamb in the coolest part of the day; do not let your lamb get over-heated.

Lambs are shown without halter, so begin working your lamb with a halter and then as you become more comfortable together, remove the halter.





Market Lamb/Breeding Ewe

Fitting for the Show:

Two to three days prior to each and every show, your lamb should be washed. Start with the lamb's legs to let it get accustomed to the water and work your way up. Don't let water get into your lambs ears as it could damage the ear.

Once the lamb is completely wet, apply a mild liquid soap by rubbing it on your hands and then onto the lamb. A currycomb or stiff brush may be helpful in loosening the dirt and manure. Be sure to rinse the lamb thoroughly to remove all soap. Dry your lamb with an animal blower or towels, add leave in conditioner to legs, brush out, then wrap with vet wrap to prevent any wool being picked from the legs. Blanket the lamb afterwards.

On the day of the show, repeat the washing process removing the excess moisture only and shear. The lamb should not need to be completely dry.

There are many types of electrical clippers available, but the clippers I prefer are the Lister Brand (Legend, Star, etc.). These clippers will provide the best option for a smooth/even clip on your lamb's wool. The blades you need for the appropriate length is the A2F/AC Fine made by Lister. This will leave 1.4mm of wool which is ideal for showing market lambs. These type of clippers are very good for the small exhibitor; it is extremely difficult to cut the lamb or the exhibitor.

There are two basic methods used most frequently in shearing lambs—slick shear and fitted. Slick method is shearing the entire body; legs above the knees and hocks. The fitted method combines slick shearing and wool fitting. The lamb is slick sheared from the hocks forward, leaving wool on the rump and leg. Wool is carded and hand trimmed to look meatier. This extra wool should blend in smoothly with the rest of the sheared body. You will find which is preferred in the rules of the show. The fitted method is typically used in breeding ewes. Slick shearing method is for when showing in market shows.



Market Lamb/Breeding Ewe

Breeding Ewe Selection:

When selecting your lamb as a breeding animal it is important to look at the criteria stated for market lambs (pg. 10). Only the order is slightly changed. Muscle is still very important but structure and look play an equal role as to the breeding purposes of the animal. You want them tall, long, level, and have good feet and legs under them as well as still being powerful in their muscular build.

Research Information from Gordon County 4-H'er, Gabrielle Ralston, on Health Protocol

In this protocol it has been suggested that it is necessary to vaccinate your animals for worms every 3 weeks or once a month to ensure that they do not get any unwanted internal parasites, which may cause death. Some of the most common internal parasites are pole worms and liver flukes. Liver flukes are one of the common ones in this area because the animals normally get them from grazing in wet and poorly drained area. It can cause abdominal pain and anemia (loss of blood). In recent studies by Oregon State University, they have proven that treating your whole herd with Cydectin is the most efficient and effective way to get rid of the parasites. Another parasite is the pole worm. Sheep get this parasite from grazing on a piece of grass that has the larvae on it. Once digested, they hatch in the stomach and start sucking the blood of the goat which causes anemia, diarrhea, and dehydration. One dewormer to use is Valbazen, which is what we use on our farm.





4-H'er Quotes

Amara White (12th grade)-

"My favorite part about showing livestock isn't about the buckles or banners. Its the opportunity to meet new people while creating life-long friends with other showmen and traveling to new places."

Bailey Williams (3rd grade)–

"I love when all your hard work pays off!"

Brooke Williams (3rd grade)–

"I really like when working on a project is rewarding and competing against friends!"

Luke Brown (4th grade)-

"Trying to win belt buckles!"

Lowry Duggin (4th grade)-

"Hands on work experience."



Market Lamb/Breeding Ewe

Management and Show Calendar

April

- get facility ready for lamb
- inventory supplies and make any needed purchases
- buy a show prospect
- isolate new lamb from any other lambs at your home
- record weight at arrival
- consult with veterinarian
- deworm, if not done prior to purchase
- check for internal and external parasites, treat as needed
- record any vaccinations and/or medications given
- begin halter breaking
- teach your lamb to lead with halter
- begin regular exercise routine

May

- trim hooves
- teach lamb to lead without halter, set up and brace
- vaccinate for types C and D enterotoxaemia
- trim hooves
- provide small amount of high quality long hay

June and July

- examine for anemia; deworm as needed

August

- tagging deadline for market lambs is August 1
- NW GA Lamb Classic
- trim hooves
- examine for anemia; deworm as needed

September

- NW GA Regional Fair
- examine for anemia; deworm as needed

October

- State Market Lamb Show
- examine for anemia; deworm as needed
- see April calendar for breeding ewes

November

- see May Calendar for breeding ewes
- examine for anemia; deworm as needed

December

- tagging deadline for breeding ewes is December 5
- AgGeorgia Farm Credit Show
- examine for anemia; deworm as needed

January

- trim hooves
- examine for anemia; deworm as needed

February

- examine for anemia; deworm as needed
- State Breeding Ewe Show





Word Search



Words

Brace

Cattle

Showhalter

Feed

Goat

Sheep

Hog

Lamb

Swine

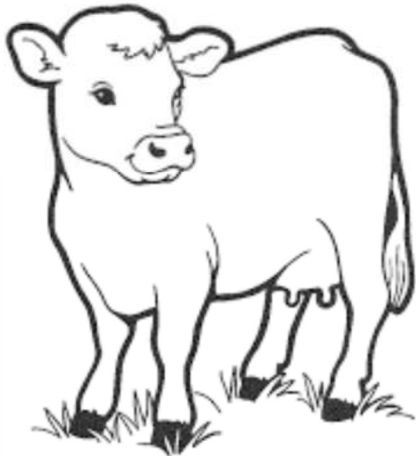
Ram

Show

Trailer



Color ME!!





Market Goat/Breeding Doe

Facilities:

A barn or shed where goats can retreat from cold, wet conditions is all that is necessary. Goats need both access to a shed and an area where they can get exercise. The shed area should have at least 15 square feet of space for each goat penned separately. The shed should be well drained so water does not accumulate under the barn. Sheds or barns should open to the east or south. Barn temperature is critical. Structures should be well ventilated so goats will remain cool and continue to grow during the summer months.

Fence height should be at least 4ft. tall to keep goats from jumping over and should be predator proof. If you are using net wire fences, use the 4X4 inch square wire to prevent the goats from putting their head through and getting stuck. The floor should be able to be kept clean so a dirt or small rock floor is preferred. Bedding is optional but not recommended because if they eat certain bedding material it could be fatal.

Selecting Your Market Goat:

When selecting your market goat, there are four basic areas to look at closely: (1) Muscle (2) Structure (3) Balance/Eye Appeal (4) Frame/Age.

The selection process is the same with market goats as it is with any other species; view the animals from every angle. When you are looking at a goat for market show purposes, you need to think from front to back. From the front, look for a wide, clean chest floor that is elevated from the ground. As you progress around the animal, you should look for balance/eye appeal at the side view. You want the neck to hitch up high to the top of the shoulder and you want the goat to be as level as possible from the shoulder to the hip. Moving on to the rear view, you want a wide top that progressively widens while maintaining a strong wide base at the ground.

The goat industry has not established a preferred market weight so your champion can ascend from any weight class; however, the weight range is usually from 50-90lbs. Age and frame are equally important. With the Georgia State Market Goat Show being held in October, you should look for a January/February birth range. This range would allow you to experience a comfort in feeding and increase the likelihood of making the preferred weight range by state show.



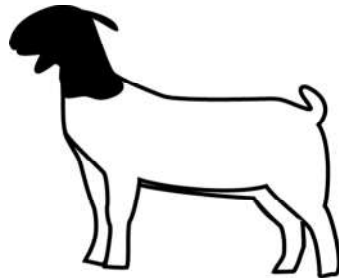
Market Goat/Breeding Doe

Selecting Your Breeding Doe:

When selecting your Breeding Doe, there are four basic areas look at that are the same as market just in a different order: (1) Structure (2) Balance/Eye Appeal (3) Muscle (4) Frame/Age.

The selection process is the same with market goats as it is with any other species; view the animals from every angle. When you are looking at a goat for market show purposes, you need to think from front to back. From the front, look for a wide, clean chest floor that is elevated from the ground. As you progress around the animal, you should look for balance/eye appeal at the side view. You want the neck to hitch up high to the top of the shoulder and you want the goat to be as level as possible from the shoulder to the hip and their movement needs to be flawless. Moving on to the rear view, you want a wide top that progressively widens while maintaining a strong wide base at the ground with all four feet pointing the same direction with the appropriate amount of set, or curve, to their rear leg. You also need to look for a doe that is big ribbed and capacious.

Similar to market goats, the breeding does are shown by weight but with less emphasis on the weight itself in the selection of a champion and reserve. In Georgia, does must weigh from 50-150lbs. anything over or under that weight will be disqualified. Registration papers are not required and goat must not have kidded prior to the show or else they will be disqualified.





Market Goat/Breeding Doe

Nutritional Management:

You feed market and breeding goats very similar in that feed, water, mineral, and hay are the four basic needs for each to succeed from a nutritional standpoint.

When it comes to feed, I strongly believe you get what you pay for. I suggest to all my 4-H'ers that they find a good quality and reputable show feed (that the goat will eat) and stick with it. My first go to feed is Show Rite Advancer and Advancer Plus. Other show feed brands include Godfrey's, Purina, and Umbarger, to name a few. All have good reputable feeds in their line ups and are backed with the customer in mind. I also tell kids to talk to the breeders from which you purchased the animal because nobody knows the animal better than the person from which you bought it.

I feel strongly that in the growing stages of your goat's life you need to have mineral available at all times in their pens. The mineral I suggest is Vigoratone Goat Pro Mineral. It has added protein to aid in the development of muscle plus the entire needed mineral to improve the goats' growth curve.

Your goat also needs a high quality hay available free choice; after all they are ruminant animals and need roughages to survive. The grass hay can vary between timothy and orchard. You can also feed legume and cereal grains in a more controlled scenario, hays such as alfalfa, clover, soybean, oat, or barley.

Water is the least expensive nutrient and most readily available part of the equation. Goats obtain water from their feed as well as from drinking. An adequate supply of fresh, clean water is critical during their entire life cycle to help aid in the prevention of parasites and help with hydration.

Water troughs/buckets should be small so they can be drained and cleaned on a daily basis. In the hot summer months, some goats tend to drink too much water and appear "full." Water should never be totally removed from the goat, but rationing water prior to the show will help remove the belly from the goat and increase one's chances in the show ring. Remember, do not dehydrate your goat; add electrolytes to a drench to prevent dehydration. The proper amount of fluids is vital to the feel and condition of your goat.



Market Goat/Breeding Doe

Exercise and Showmanship Preparation:

Exercising your goats will not only give them energy, but will be very beneficial to your success in the show ring. Goats are very active animals; and, if given enough room, will exercise themselves. Having objects in the pen such as ramps, sturdy structures, etc. for the goats to jump and play will provide an excellent opportunity to exercise while building muscle. Goats that have been exercised will handle with a more muscular top and leg. A key part of exercising is training your goat to brace. Bracing is where you stand in front of the goat and hold the neck at a 90 degree angle from there topline. By applying pressure to the chest of the goat, they will learn to push back and the result of pushing back is having a more muscular handle to the judge.

Fitting for the Show:

Here are steps to shearing your goat:

(1) Wash and dry your goat! Not only will the hair work better when clean but it also helps add life to your clipper blades.

(2) Work the hair especially on the legs **DAILY** so that when you are ready to fit the goat the hair is trained and has the added volume needed to achieve the ultimate look.

(3) After washed, dried, and worked, it's time to shear. For market goats you need to use Cover Cote blades to shear the animal from the hock and knee up. Cover Cote blades allow you to shear the goat without leaving lines where the blades have been. After the shearing part is done, you want to leave a smooth look the hock and knee from where the blades left large amounts of hair. I suggest using a pair of Andis clippers with a medium blending blade for beginners and Super Blocking or Xblock blades for advanced exhibitors.





Market Goat/Breeding Doe

Fitting for the Show: (continued)

(4) When clipping for breeding does, the process requires more attention to detail. You will need 5 different Clipper guard lengths ($\frac{1}{8}$ inch, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 1 inch, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch) to attach to a Andis Clipper/w Super Blocking or Xblock blades. Starting from the front of your doe, you take the $\frac{1}{8}$ guard and clean up the head, in front of their ears forward. Step two is to put on the $\frac{1}{4}$ inch guard and clip off from the point of the shoulder forward. Step three is taking your $\frac{3}{4}$ inch guard and clip the side of the shoulder and down top only from the hip forward and under the belly. Step four is to put on the 1 inch guards to clip the sides of the belly. Step five is to put on your $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch blades and clip the hip out only on the sides. The last step is to take the guards off and using the extremely sharp Super Blocking or XBlock blades and shape up right above the hock to show more muscle definition in their lower leg.

(5) With both market and breeding goats, clean up any unwanted hairs very carefully and you are ready to go to the show!

Steps for fitting your goats:

(1) Wash and dry the legs of your goat.

(2) Work the hair with a scrub brush in an upward motion, brushing the front half of the leg up and forward and brushing the back half of the leg up and backward.

(3) When fitting the legs it's very crucial to use the motto "spray a little comb a lot" and what that means is hold the adhesive 6 inches away from the leg when spraying and then you comb the leg until you have the hair in a satisfactory position. Then you repeat the step until you have fit the entire leg up to the hock both on the inside and out.

(4) Next step is you take your clippers and cut down any unwanted hairs to create an even, natural look. Refer to the image below for ending result.



Back Leg



Front Leg



Market Goat/Breeding Doe

Management and Show Calendar

April

- get facility ready for goat
- inventory supplies and make any needed purchases
- buy a show prospect
- isolate new goat from any other goats at your home
- record weight at arrival
- consult with veterinarian
- deworm, if not done prior to purchase
- check for internal and external parasites, treat as needed
- begin halter breaking
- teach your goat to lead with chain
- begin regular exercise routine
- record any vaccinations and/or medications given

May

- teach to properly set up and brace or drive
- vaccinate for types C and D enterotoxaemia
- trim hooves
- deworm

June and July

- deworm

August

- tagging deadline for market goats
- Gordon County 4-H Market Goat Show

September

- NW GA Regional Fair Show
- deworm

October

- State Market Goat Show
- deworm
- see April calendar for breeding does

November

- see May calendar for breeding does
- deworm

December

- tagging deadline for breeding ewes is December 5
- AgGeorgia Farm Credit Show
- deworm

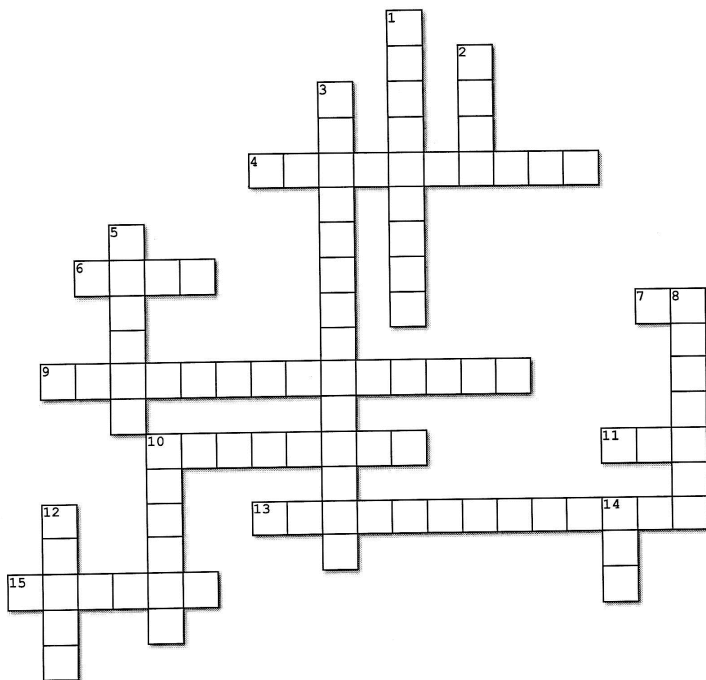
January

- trim hooves
- Deworm

February

- State Breeding Doe Show
- deworm



**Across**

4. What is used to set the feet on a calf?
6. What piece of equipment is for keeping animals cool in the summer?
7. What is the Organization whose motto is 'To Make The Best Better'?
9. What piece of equipment is used to clip and fit goats and sheep on?
10. What is used to drive a hog in the show ring?
11. What is a female goat called?
13. What is the object that an animal drinks out of at a show?
15. What is a castrated goat and sheep called?

Down

1. What is the object that an animal eats out of at a show?
2. What is a female hog called?
3. What piece of equipment is used when fitting cattle?
5. What is a castrated hog called?
8. What is the object that you put on cattle, sheep, and goats to lead them around?
10. What is a female cow that hasn't given birth?
12. What is a castrated bull called?
14. What is a female sheep called?



4-H'er Quotes

Ben Williams (6th grade)—

"I enjoy the Friendships, Experience, and Competition."

Rebekah McElrath (7th grade)—

"My favorite thing about showing is meeting new people and making friends that will last a lifetime."

Jazmine Ralston (9th grade)—

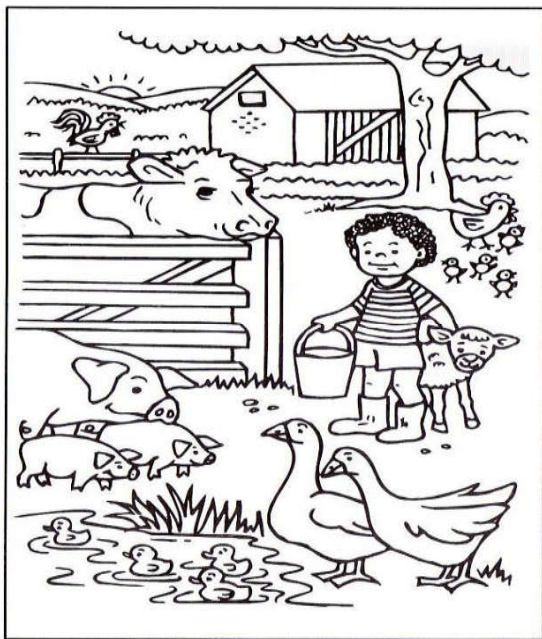
"I think that showing goats is a great way to introduce children into a friendly environment that will allow you to learn life skills such as responsibility, commitment, and many more."

Bailey Stafford (6th grade)—

"Learning new things."

Hunter Petty (7th grade)—

"What I enjoy about showing is getting to meet new people and talk about stuff that we have in common. I know that those friends I make will last forever. I enjoy having to work hard and coming out of the show ring successful!"



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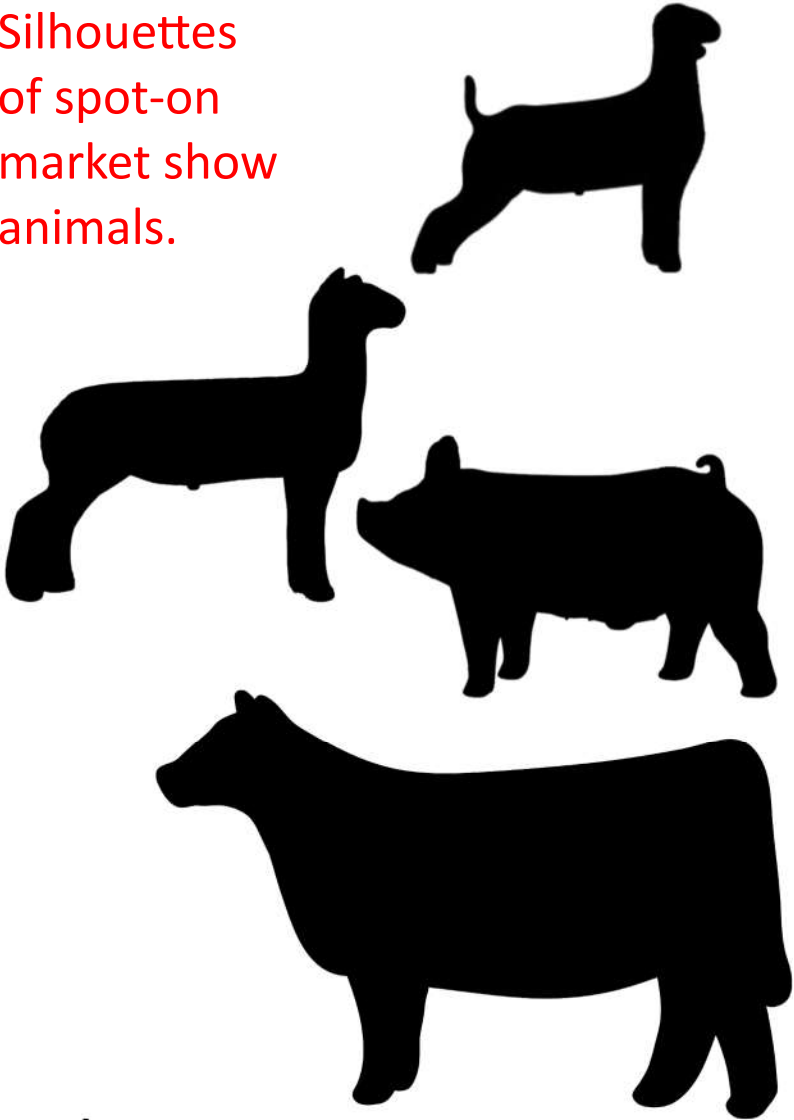
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Silhouettes
of spot-on
market show
animals.



***"When
you put a lot of hard work into one goal
and you achieve it, that's a really good
feeling." -Derek Jeter***



Market Hog

Submitted by Gracy Sexton

Gordon County 4-H Member and Market Hog Exhibitor

Selecting Your Show Pig:

You start from the ground up when looking for a show quality animal. First, you want to make sure they are sound which means they walk good and have good flexibility.

You also want good structured pigs, heavy-boned, round-ribbed and wide-based. A good age for bringing your piglet home is about 6 weeks of age and older.

You will need to know show dates and the minimum/maximum show weights so you will know what age pig to select. Most show pigs should be between 6-7 months old at show time. Pigs older than 7 months on show day begin to push or exceed the maximum weight unless a special feeding program is planned.

Vet Care - Health Papers:

A blood test must be performed by a licensed veterinarian at the owner's expense before you go to any show. The test and health papers are good for 90 days.

All swine projects will need a state ear tag which will be issued by your agent.

Home Care:

Summer - You need to keep pigs cool with fans and make sure they have access to water at all times. (Pigs love to play in water because they do not sweat so if you want to play with them in the water hose or small pool feel free because they will love it!) Clean their pens twice a week.

Winter - You need to keep your pigs good and warm. You may need to hang tarps around their pen to keep the wind off of them and hang heat lamps high enough so it does not burn them but will keep them warm. (Pigs burn very easily and will chew on anything they can reach). Clean their pens twice a week.



Market Hog

Submitted by Gracy Sexton

Gordon County 4-H Member and Market Hog Exhibitor
(Continued)

Training:

Training starts as soon as they arrive home with you just spending time with your pig and getting them used to you. At around 80 lbs., you want to start trying to walk your pig (using a pig whip, cane, pipe or pig training stick; this is your preference) lightly tap on the side to make them go and tap them on each side of their face to make them go side to side. This process may not go smoothly at first, but a lot of patience and hard work will pay off.

There Are Two Swine Show Seasons:

The first season is fall - we call this the fair season. For this show season you show registered breeding gilts which need to be born in February, March and/or April. For registered breeding gilts, there is no weight limit at the Georgia National Fair in Perry, Georgia which is the last show of the fall season in the 2nd week of October. Crossbred gilts have to be 220-325 lbs. by Georgia National Fair. Market hogs can be gilts or barrows; they must weigh 220-280 lbs. by Georgia National Fair. You can have up to four entries (one registered breeding gilt, one commercial breeding gilt, and two market hogs) at Georgia National Fair.

The second season is winter - for this season you show market hogs, barrows and gilts. These are usually born late July to early September with mid August born pigs being ideal. These hogs need to weigh between 220 and 280 lbs. by mid February for the state market hog show at the Georgia Junior Nationals in Perry, Georgia. There are maximum two entries at this show.

The Average Cost of Show Pigs/Feed:

The average cost of show pigs are about \$250 to \$500. The average cost of show pig feed is about \$15 to \$22 per bag. When the pigs start to grow and "Bloom" you need to try to feed six pounds per day (Three pounds in the morning and three in the afternoon) to achieve the average 2 pound weight gain per day, therefore allowing one 50 lb. bag of feed per pig per week. This being said, you can find pigs for less or more and you can put your pig on a self feeder but this method is where we have seen the best results.



Market Hog

Submitted by Gracy Sexton

Gordon County 4-H Member and Market Hog Exhibitor
(Continued)

When You Arrive at Show Barn:

- everyone is responsible for setting up their own pens
- use hang on waters and feeders
- most hang a fan or heat lamps in pens at shows, according to the season
- wash your pig and make sure they are clean
- you can make waterers out of pipe or buy them

Good Luck to all and hope y'all have fun!
I know we do! :)





Market Hog

Facilities:

Your animal will grow better and most likely be healthier if it's not stressed. Shade is extremely important, especially for white pigs that can easily sunburn.

As shown in the drawing below, all you need is a 12ft wide X 16ft long barn. This drawing is the actual floor plans for a pig barn in our county. This facility was affordable with materials purchased at a local hardware store.



A pig is different from other species in that they only need a pen about 8-20 feet long and 4-6 feet wide with part of the run being outside. They need shade in the summer to help keep cool, a place away from wind and elements in the winter, and the facility should be equipped with a heat lamps.

The flooring of a pen can be dirt, sand, wood, slatted/heavy duty mesh, or concrete. Dirt and sand are less expensive; however, it is almost impossible to completely remove microorganisms from such floors. Concrete is the most expensive flooring and the hardest on the feet and legs of a pig. However, it is the easiest to clean and disinfect. Slatted/heavy duty mesh floors or thick sturdy plywood are the floors that are preferred because they are easy to clean and disinfect and offer enough cushion to allow the pig to stay comfortable. As a caution, if you use slatted/heavy duty mesh or any kind of metal floors make sure that it is coated in a rust preventative paint.



Market Hog

Taken from Texas Extension Publication *4-H Swine Project Guide*
(Continued)

Nutritional Management:

Genetics, nutrition, environment and the health of your pig will determine the animal's growth rate.

Water is the most essential of all nutrients. Carbohydrates give the animal energy; however, over-feeding carbohydrates can cause an animal to gain too much weight too quickly.

Monitoring your pigs' growth curve is very important and this is done by weighing weekly. Begin by weighing once per week; weight should be taken on the same day of the each week. Record the date, description of animal, and weight.

After a few weeks, calculate the average daily gain using this formula:

$$\text{ADG} = \frac{\text{Finish weight} - \text{start weight}}{\text{Age (days)}}$$

Once you know the average daily gain and the date of the first show, you can begin to control feed intake. Pigs should be fed at least twice a day.

General rule of thumb is to start the pigs on an 18% show feed. The quality of the feed is extremely important and you should always use a well known show feed brand such as Show Tec, Linder, or Sunglo. Be sure to continue monitoring their weight and, depending on the animals' growth curve, switch to a 16% feed.

Talk with more experienced show families and find out what has worked for them and is readily available in the area.



Market Hog



THE EXPERT in anything
was once a
BEGINNER
~Helen Hayes



Market Hog

Management and Show Calendar

July-Market Hogs, Barrows and Gilts for State Show in February

- get facility ready for hog
- inventory supplies and make any needed purchases
- buy a show prospect (mid-August born pigs are ideal)
- isolate new hog from any other - at home
- record weight at arrival
- consult with veterinarian
- deworm, if not done prior to purchase
- check for internal and external parasites; treat as needed
- record any vaccinations and/or medications given
- start training hog using show cane/whip
- begin exercising hog daily during cool part of day

August - September

- NW GA Regional Fair
- weigh hog and record
- deworm
- trim hooves
- if desired, change to finisher feed

October

- Ga. National Show
- have veterinarian blood-test hog for pseudorabies
- weigh hog and calculate average daily gain
- deworm

November

- deworm
- make sure drinking water does not freeze

December

- state tagging deadline is December 5
- AgGeorgia Farm Credit Swine Show
- deworm
- make sure drinking water does not freeze

January

- deworm
- trim hooves

February-Registered Breeding Gilts for Ga. National in October

- State Market Hog Show
- same as July except ideal pig birth is in February - April
- make sure drinking water does not freeze

March

- deworm
- weigh hog and record

April - May

- deworm
- trim hooves
- have veterinarian blood-test hog for pseudorabies
- weigh hog and calculate average daily gain

June

- deworm



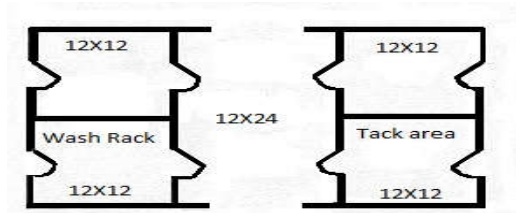
Breeding Heifer and Market Steer

Facilities:

Creating a facility for cattle is fairly simple. For example, let's say you have a pole barn that is 36ft. wide X 24ft. long. That will give you enough space for two 12ft. X 12ft. stalls, tack/feed space, wash rack, and a big tie/practice area. Along with these you will need at least a one acre turn out lot for the cattle to graze at night that doubles as a great exercise lot so the animal doesn't get tight in its structure.

Cleanliness of the barn is extremely important. You **MUST** clean stalls daily to help prevent disease and to aid in fly control. When cleaning your stalls, it's important to create a compost pile 100ft. from the barn to reduce the presence of flies. After cleaning it is wise to bed the floor of the barn with cedar shavings or cedar fiber shavings which also deters flies. Adequate draining is vital if your wash area is inside so that the barn doesn't flood.

Below is a diagram of a 36ft. wide X 24ft. long pole barn:



Selection:

When selecting show cattle many different attributes are to be looked at depending on the sex of the animal. (1) Age, (2) Structure, (3) Body, (4) and Muscle.

Steers are usually shown between 16 and 20 months at their last show. Heifers can be shown until they reach 24 months old.

In Georgia, steers need to be August till October born calves that are sound moving, muscular, and have good rib shape. It's also important to have good eye appeal (clean necked and straight toplines).



Breeding Heifer and Market Steer

Selection: (continued)

Heifers are a different animal in that the priorities change when selecting them. They need to be sound moving, big ribbed, and have really good eye appeal with added muscle being an advantage as opposed to a requirement. In Georgia, the age of the heifers could vary from August to February aged calves as long as they are under 24 months of age at the time of the show and are entered in the student's name before the November 1st deadline for the state show.

Nutritional Management:

Jason Duggin, UGA Beef Specialist

Free choice clean water, quality hay, and a 12-14% Crude protein feed ration is the basis for feeding and caring for your calf properly. You can formulate a custom ration or purchase from a reputable show feed company. Beef cattle should be fed a minimum of 2.0% of body weight in hay, forage and / or concentrate diet and can be fed up to 3.0% according to most labels. The transition period of newly arrived or weaned cattle is critical. Good quality grass hay will maintain gut health, reduce stress / sickness, and improve chances of future feed intake. Minimum crude fat in show rations is typically 2.0% and fiber is 15 to 19%. Rations can vary considerably, and so can cattle. The key is consistent consumption. Overfeeding concentrates can lead to sickness and reduced feed intake. Learn each animal and their eating habits. Heavy eaters that easily develop fat may eventually need reduced energy and increased fiber as they mature. Examples ways to increase bulk fiber are beet pulp or cottonseed hulls.

Daily Care :

After the initial halter breaking, you should tie up your steer/heifer for a few hours each day. Every day, the animal should be rinsed off to remove dirt and encourage healthy skin and hair coat. Then, brush or blow dry the animal's coat to condition and train the hair this will also stimulate the hair follicle and add to the growth of the hair.

After this daily routine is completed, you should walk the steer/heifer to develop familiarization and confidence between yourself and the calf.



Breeding Heifer and Market Steer

Daily Care: (continued)

The more you work with your calf, the more effectively it will respond to feed, training and showing while developing the healthy skin and hair coat that proper grooming encourages. Just remember shows are won at home not at the show! The more work you put in, the greater your reward will be!

Showmanship:

As with daily care, a showmanship win starts at home not at the show. The proper way to show a calf isn't written in stone, but instead, each person has a style that works for them. Part of finding your style means putting in your work at home.

The same goes for judges. Each judge has an image of the way they think you should show which will ultimately determine the outcome. As we've always said about judges "it's only one person's opinion."

As a judge myself, I like to see the exhibitor stand up straight, feet shoulder width apart, arm extended, and standing almost in front of the calf. This will show that you have total control and allowing you to maintain eye contact with the judge. Also, there is some debate on where to scratch the calf with the show stick. My preference is to scratch them on the brisket at a slow and steady pace; this keeps the animal calm in the ring.

With that being said, one of my pet peeves is using the show stick too much. I believe the show stick is there to be an aid when you absolutely have to use it in terms of moving the feet. Do not use unnecessarily. Lead the calf for at least an hour each day. Once the calf is accustomed to use of the stick, try setting it up without it. This work at home will truly pay off in the show ring.

Another popular debate is feet placement of the calf. Again, my preference is to keep the feet set in what is called a three quarter view. This is where the calf's back feet are staggered, meaning the back leg closest to the exhibitor is pulled slightly in front of the other back foot.

An old cattleman once told me to go out in the pasture and you will hardly ever find an animal standing with all four feet square. The staggered look is just more natural for the calf and the more natural, the better performance they will give in the ring.



4-H'er Quotes

Grace Johns (7th grade)—

"Meeting great friends that will last forever."

Hailey Stafford (4th grade)—

"Bonding with my pigs."

Bryson Smith (9th grade)—

"My favorite part about showing Cattle is just getting to meet new people and making new friends. You may compete in the ring but you can still be friends outside of the show pen."

Henry Duggin (2nd grade)—

"Learn about animals."

Matthew Manning (2nd grade)—

"I like going to the Fairs, being with my friends and winning!"

Jacob Brown (2nd grade)—

"Playing with new friends and Winning money!"



4-H'er Quotes

Kylie Hurd (6th grade)—

“Because it's more than the ribbons and banners. It teaches life lessons, shows me the benefits of hard work and allows me to create awesome memories with family and friends.”

Gavin Stafford (9th grade)—

“Meeting new people.”

Hannah McElrath (9th grade)—

“My favorite thing about showing is the environment. I love how friendly everyone is and I love the environment of show days!!”

Madison McMorris (9th grade)—

“I enjoy getting new pigs, working with them, and showing. I've made a lot of new friends along the way. Spending time with my show family has become a fun and an important part of my life.”



Breeding Heifer and Market Steer

Taken from the Publication *8-H Show Cattle Facilities*
by Sam Womble, County Extension Agent

Management and Show Calendar

April

- buy a show prospect
- place on starter ration
- administer health shots
- administer a parasiticide to control internal parasites

May

- halter break and begin training
- treat for external flies (stable, horn, face flies)

June

- begin training;
- move to grower diet
- treat for external flies (stable, horn, face flies)

July

- trim hooves
- treat for external flies (stable, horn, face flies)
- administer a parasiticide

August

- treat for external flies (stable, horn, face flies)

September

- NWGA Regional Fair
- treat for external flies (stable, horn, face flies)
- trim hooves (if needed)
- move to finisher ration

October

- state tagging deadline for steers is October 1
- Georgia National Fair
- administer a parasiticide

November

- state tagging deadline for heifers is November 1
- trim hooves

December

- AgGeorgia Farm Credit Heifer Show

January

- trim hooves (if needed)
- administer a parasiticide

February

- State Heifer and Steer Show



Check Your
Calendar



4-H'er Quotes

Brent McDaniel (10th grade)—

"Everything, I love being around cattle & love to talk about them, all I've known is Cattle my whole life. Showing has made me become more of a out-spoken person, I was very shy before."

Olivia Tierce (9th grade)—

"I love being able to raise my own show calves. It gives me a lot of pride in what I do and the ability to improve our genetics."

Breana Manning (8th grade)—

"Showing lambs and goats has provided me with many opportunities I would have otherwise never had. I've traveled all over the Southeast, showing and visiting breeders. I've met many wonderful individuals and families and even though we only see them at shows and sales, I still consider them friends nonetheless. I've learned responsibility and the hard work that goes into all the different aspects of showing. I have also learned to believe in myself and to support others because we are a team. Showing has provided me with several unique bonding experiences and memories most people don't get to share with their families."



Livestock Show Checklist

All Species

Readily Available

- | | |
|---|--|
| ___ notebook with copy of
entry form and show
rules/regulations | ___ health papers
___ registration papers |
|---|--|

Livestock - Grooming - Care

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ___ pen signs | ___ show box |
| ___ electric clippers | ___ towels |
| ___ hot air blower | ___ hand shears |
| ___ 3 or 6 way electrical outlet | ___ extension cords |
| ___ soap/shampoo | ___ water hose and nozzle |
| ___ spray bottle | ___ fan and fan stands |
| ___ feed | ___ hay |
| ___ water troughs or buckets | ___ feed troughs |
| ___ bedding | ___ broom and rake |

Personal

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| ___ clean not faded
or ripped jeans | ___ button-down or polo
shirts |
| ___ leather boots or shoes
for safety | ___ toothbrush and
toothpaste |
| ___ washing clothes and boots | ___ first aid kit |
| ___ camera | ___ flashlight and batteries |
| ___ lawn chairs | |



Livestock Show Checklist

Market Lamb

Livestock - Grooming - Care

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| ___ sheep blankets | ___ stand for trimming |
| ___ hoof trimmers | ___ currycomb |
| ___ scrub brush | ___ clippers |
| ___ sports drink mix | ___ drenching gun |
| ___ show halters | |

Market Goat

Livestock - Grooming - Care

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| ___ collar | ___ goat blankets or socks |
| ___ hoof trimmers | ___ stand for trimming |
| ___ scrub brush | ___ show halters |
| ___ drenching gun | ___ adhesive |

Market Hog

Livestock - Grooming - Care

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| ___ livestock cane or whip | ___ small hand brush |
| ___ sprinkle can | ___ heat lamp |

Breeding Heifer and/or Market Steer

Livestock - Grooming - Care

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| ___ combs and brushes | ___ rubbing alcohol |
| ___ fly spray | ___ adhesive |
| ___ clippers | ___ blower |
| ___ grooming chute | ___ show halters |



After the Show

Do's and Don'ts

All Species

Do not neglect your animal after your last class of a show. Once you have penned your animal, let it eat and drink before it settles down to rest. Only when your animal has been cared for should you go to watch the remainder of the show.

Listen to the judge's comments and watch more experienced showmen; this could be beneficial to you in the future.

Pay close attention to the top three exhibitors in each class. Pay Watch how they stand, how and when they move to ensure that their animal is between them and the judge at all times and how they set their animal up for the judge.

When the show is over, try to speak with the judge. Ask for any advice he/she may have for you and thank him/her.

Once you have packed up and loaded up, check in and around your pen. Make sure you didn't leave any equipment, supplies or trash. Also, check the wash rack area to make sure you didn't leave anything behind.

When you arrive home, unload your animals first and get them settled before you unload your vehicle.

Taking care of the animals before yourself is part of the process and will help ensure a successful show season.

Remember, if you have questions, call Mr. Tim Street on his cell at 870-307-8578 or at our office at 706-629-8685.





Record Your Placements for Points

Georgia Junior Livestock Foundation wishes to recognize youth exhibitors that have excelled in the show ring with their showmanship skills and participation.

Awards will be broken out into five different species to include Beef, Swine, Dairy, Goat and Sheep. Within each category, prizes will be awarded to the Top 5 in the Junior Division (8th grade and below) and Senior (9th grade through 12th grade) of the current school year. A minimum of 15 exhibitors must compete in each age category of each specie for awards to be provided. If the minimum number is not met, the two age divisions for each specie will be combined.

Showmanship points can be accumulated at any livestock show (local, state or national) from May 1, 2018 through April 30, 2019. The contest will be based on the exhibitors' highest points from eight (8) shows. An additional two (2) shows can be listed in case of a tie.

Exhibitors are responsible for keeping up with their own records and submitting them on the GJLF Showmanship Point Circuit point sheet by May 30, 2019. No point sheets will be accepted after this date. All point sheets must be complete, accurate and must include a signature by the applicant and parent/guardian.

Any application that is not complete will be disqualified. The GJLF will maintain a list of show results on their website at www.gajrlivestockfoundation.org for any show results provided to the Foundation.

Placings for all categories will be verified before awards are presented.

Exhibitors must complete a separate point sheet for each specie.

Awards for each specie and each age group will include 1st Place - \$250, 2nd Place - \$200, 3rd Place - \$150, 4th Place - \$125, and 5th Place - \$100.

The GJLF Showmanship Point Circuit awards will be presented during the fall. Exact times and location TBA.

Completed point sheets must be postmarked by May 30, 2019 and mailed to: Georgia Junior Livestock Foundation, c/o Christy Page · P. O. Box 119 · Commerce, Georgia 30529

Entry form can be found at <http://gajrlivestockfoundation.org/pointcircuit.htm>



Record Your Placements for Points

For market lamb, breeding heifer and market steer, you can submit market class points as well through the Georgia Club Lamb Producers and Georgia Club Calf Producers Association, respectively. It is required that you be a member of these associations to submit your tally sheet.

Market Lamb:

- <http://www.gaclublamb.com/juniorassociation.html#points>

Breeding Heifer and Market Steer:

- georgioclubcalves.org/pointssystem.asp
-

4-H is about more than the
ribbons and awards...

It's about the people, the **EXPERIENCES**,
the *life-long skills*, the **memories**,
and the Fairs.

It's about being a role model,
giving back, and

MAKING THE BEST BETTER



Related Web Sites

Gordon County 4-H -

- http://www.ugaextension.org/gordon_4-H_Youth_Development

Georgia 4-H Livestock Program -

- <http://www.georgia4h.org/livestock/>

Georgia 4-H and FFA State Livestock Shows

- <http://georgia4h.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/2018-2019-Rulebook.pdf>

Georgia National Fair -

- <https://www.georgianationalfair.com/>

Georgia Young Farmers Association -

- <http://gaaged.org/youngfarmers/>

Northwest Georgia Regional Fair -

- <https://www.northwestgeorgiaregionalfair.com/>



Related Web Sites

Georgia Club Lamb Association (GCLA) -

- <http://www.gaclublamb.com/juniorassociation.html>

Georgia Junior Swine Boosters -

- <http://gisb.org/>

Georgia Club Calf Producers Association (GCCPA) -

- <http://georgioclubcalves.org/>

Georgia Junior Livestock Foundation -

- <http://gajrlivestockfoundation.org/>

The only
exhibitor you
should try to be
better than...
is the exhibitor
you were
yesterday

www.showmanshippathalter.com



Acknowledgements

We respectfully give acknowledgement and thanks to the following for information printed in this publication:

Jason Duggin, UGA Animal & Dairy Science
Gordon County 4-H Livestock Show Team
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Kip and Trish Williams

Amy and Todd Edwards

Jason Johns

Lee Crump

Georgia 4-H

Oregon State University Extension

University of Georgia Extension

Texas Extension

We're not saying it's gonna be EASY;
we're telling you it's gonna be WORTH IT!!



You know you're a show kid if.....

you have ever combined pajamas and rubber boots to make a midnight animal check

you may or may not comb through your hair on show day; however, you will spend hours fixing your animal's

your neighborhood watch group focuses on looking for stray animals

you learned to drive by backing up to your livestock trailer

you have more "show" shirts than all your other clothes combined

everything you own is labeled with your name and county

you've mastered the ability to sleep on show stands, show boxes or just about any other show equipment

your annual family vacation is traveling to NAILE

your tee shirts have either 4-H or FFA printed somewhere on them

your room is a mess, but your barn is clean

you know better than to get attached to your animal, but you do it anyway

you've been to Perry a hundred times, but never seem to make it past the lake to the rides

you're more concerned about your animal's weight than your own

your earrings are either cattle, sheep, goats, or pigs

your animals eat, drink and sleep before you do





UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
EXTENSION



This manual was created by Tim Street Gordon County 4-H Program Assistant/Youth Livestock Coordinator, and edited by Allie Griner, Gordon County Extension Agent - 4-H and Joan Sutherland, Gordon County Extension Secretary. Any suggestions or comments should be addressed to uge1129@uga.edu.

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