

Beef Exhibitor



Handbook

Name _____

Purpose

The purpose of this handbook is to assist you in successfully raising a market animal project. The information contained in the following pages will act as a guideline. It must be understood that this material is not the only information you will need to raise your animal, but it does cover the most common aspects of the project. Should any questions arise concerning your project, don't hesitate to contact your project advisor for help. If it is an emergency contact your local veterinarian!

Good luck on your endeavor of raising a market animal. With hard work and dedication, your project will be a success!

The Ultimate Goal

Grand Champion!

The goal of every junior exhibitor is Grand Champion. There can be nothing more exciting to a young exhibitor than to experience the feeling of accomplishment and pride when a Judge selects their animal as the overall Grand Champion of a show. It should be understood that the opportunity to experience that feeling of exaltation is not an accident. It is the culmination of many weeks of extremely hard work. The winning edge is something that is earned by hard work and dedication to a well-constructed plan. A plan that includes a quality animal selection, proper facilities, superior management, correct feeding and appropriate showmanship training. By incorporating the basic principles discussed in this booklet you can greatly enhance your chance to experience that winning feeling of a Grand Champion!

“Champions aren’t made in the ring, they are merely recognized there. If you want to see a champion, look at their daily routine.” Evander Holyfield

Table of Contents

What you should know before buying a project	1
Getting ready for your project	1
Purchasing you animal	1-2
Common steer breeds	2
Parts of a Steer	2
Selection of a show steer	3-4
What To Look For In A Show Steer	4-5
Proper Feet & Legs	5-6
Starting off right	6
Feeding you market animal	6-8
Suggested Guidelines For Steers On Feed	8
Caring for your market animal	8-9
Fair Time	9
Successfully Slick Shearing Show Steers	9-11
Showmanship	11-12
Showmanship questions	12-13

Supplies & Equipment	14
How much will this project cost?	15
Estimated income from the project	15
How do I sell my project?	15-17
Duties of a exhibitor	17
How To Show Your Steer At The Fair	17-19
Setting Yourself Up	21-22
Show Steer Diseases	24-25
Sample buyers letter	26
Retail Beef cuts	27
Record keeping	28
Exhibitors Contract	29-34

What You Should Know Before Buying A Steer Project.

1. A steer project can be very exciting and rewarding experience or a very frustrating and discouraging project depending on the amount of time and energy you put into the project.
2. The duration of a market steer project is anywhere from 7-10 months. It is important that as much attention be given to your project during the last months as is given during the first months.
3. Progress and change of a beef project is slow and sometimes tedious. Raising a market steer is not a hit and miss proposition, you must be consistent in how you raise your animal. Achieving maximum results requires maximum input from you. In other words, you get out of your project what you put into it.
4. It is critical that a person understand that the animal will be dependent on you for every aspect of its well being including feed, water, shelter, health, exercise, etc. You must be willing to provide for each of these areas on a daily basis for the duration of the project.
5. A steer project is an expensive SAE project the first year. However, many of the items can be used multiple times if the project is continued in future years.

Getting Ready For Your Steer Project.

1. If you are housing your animal at home, make sure your pen is properly prepared prior to receiving your project. The pen should meet the following requirements:
 - a. It should be large enough to allow your animal to exercise. (About 20' x 30' is adequate.)
 - b. Shade/Shelter from wind and rain must be provided in the pen
 - c. Make sure to have straw for bedding during cold spells.
 - d. Adequate feeding and watering facilities must be provided.
 - i. An automatic waterer can be placed on the end of a garden hose allowing fresh clean water.
 - e. The fencing should be free of loose wires, protruding nails, loose boards, etc. The floor should also be free boards, wire, nails, etc.
 - f. It should be sturdy enough to prevent the animal from getting out.
 - g. It should be clean of weeds, trees and grass.
2. You should purchase your feed 1-2 days prior to receiving your animal. Feed choices are personal. You should consult with your advisor and breeder about options for feeding. You should also pay close attention to feed seminar being put on by Purina or Associated Feeds or any other feed supply company. Oftentimes Co-Op and Coastal and the Extension Office will advertise these meetings.
3. If you are raising multiple animals, they should be able to be fed separately. Otherwise one animal will get all the food and another will get nothing.

Purchasing Your Animal.

1. There are different ways to purchase a steer project. No one way is right or wrong. You need to determine what is best for you in terms of your budget. The most common ways of buying animals are:
 - a. Purchase an animal on your own. Your advisor has a list of available breeders but you are welcome to contact others on your own. Please ask your advisor for this list.
 - b. Purchase your animal through a sale. Sometimes you find good deals at sales, but usually you end up paying a little more for your animal.
2. You need to determine how much you can afford to spend on the animal. The initial cost of a steer can be \$900 to \$2000 or more for a very high quality animal.
3. Make sure that your steer has been vaccinated for:
 - a. 7 or 8 Way Clostridial
 - b. 4-Way Respiratory

c. Shipping Fever

4. Whichever way you choose to purchase your animal, make sure that you consult with your project advisor prior to buying it. You should obtain a bill of sale from the seller to keep for your records. You also must present a COOL form (Available online as country of origin label form) to the breeder and have a signed Brand slip from breeder. You can purchase a brand slip from the Co-OP. Do not wait until the day you buy to purchase these slips. They are often out and not available for purchase.

Common Beef Breeds

Angus – Black coat, good marbling, average frame, medium muscle

Hereford – Red/orange and white coat, average frame, medium muscle

Limousin – Red or Black, lean carcass, average frame, thick muscle

Gelbvieh - Reddish orange, average frame, thick muscle

Shorthorn – Red, White or Roan, average frame, medium muscle

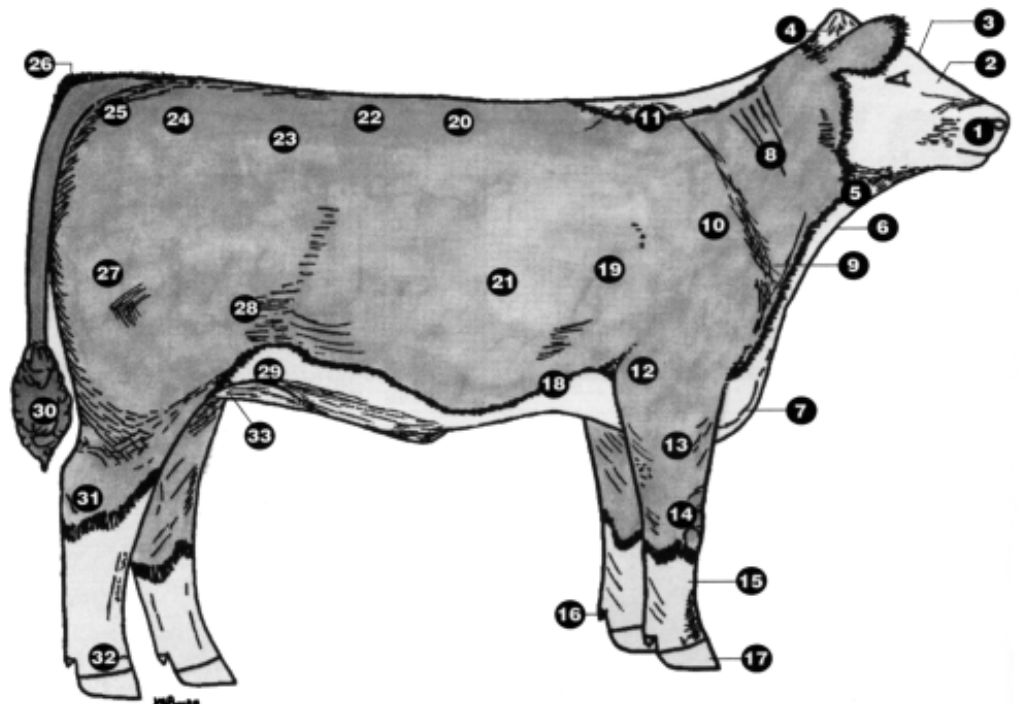
Red Angus – Red coat, average frame, medium muscle

Charolais – White coat, large frame, thick muscle

Maine Anjou – Red/Black & White coat, thick legs & hair, large frame, thick muscle

Parts Of A Steer

The judge will ask you parts of a steer. This will also help you in the proper selection of your market animal.



1 muzzle
2 face
3 forehead
4 poll
5 throat
6 dewlap
7 brisket
8 neck
9 point of shoulder
10 shoulder
11 top of shoulder
12 elbow
13 forearm
14 knee
15 cannon
16 dewclaw
17 hoof

18 lower fore rib, fore flank
19 fore rib
20 back or top
21 rib
22 loin
23 hook or hip
24 rump
25 pin bone
26 tail head
27 quarter
28 stifle
29 rear flank
30 switch
31 hock
32 pastern
33 cod

Selection Of A Show Steer



Left: A modern show steer. Note the heavy muscle in the rear quarter and overall trimness. They should not taper in on hindquarters especially in lower rump area.

A heavily muscled feeder steer above. Note how the muscle bulges in the rear quarter and carries into the lower leg.



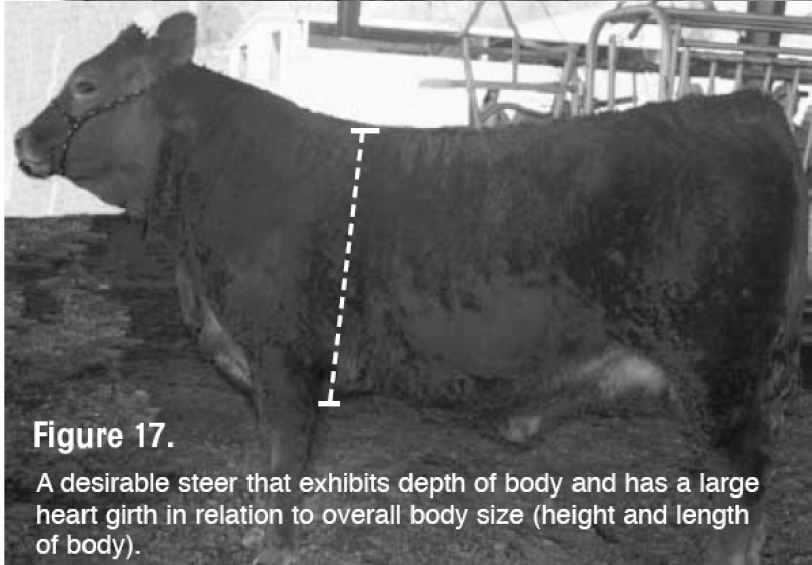
Figure 15.

A steer that exhibits width of loin.



Figure 17.

A desirable steer that exhibits depth of body and has a large heart girth in relation to overall body size (height and length of body).



Right: Moderately muscled feeder steer



Side view of a lightly muscled feeder steer.

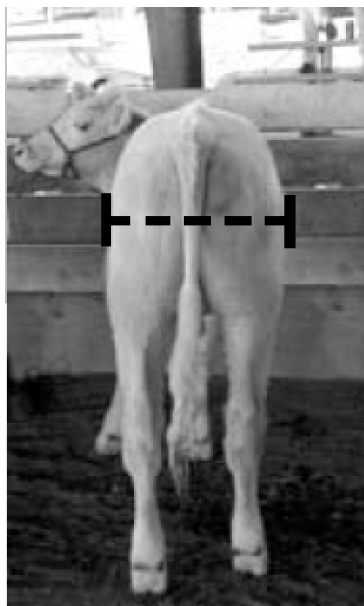
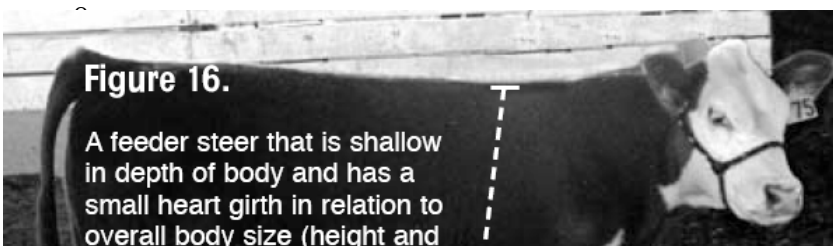
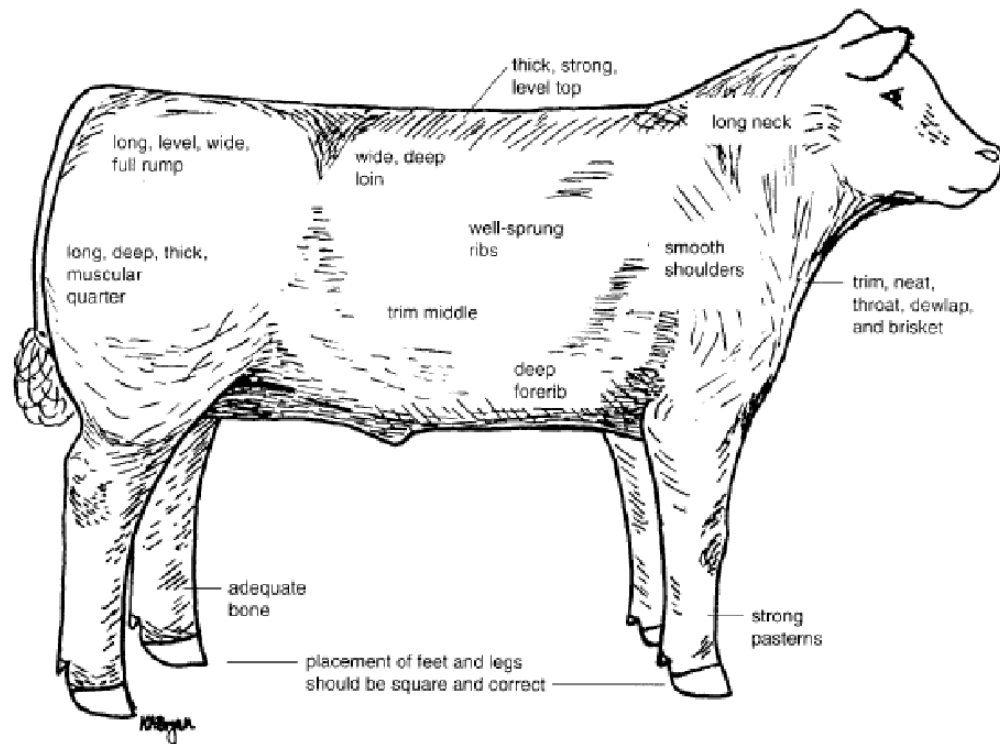


Figure 16.

A feeder steer that is shallow in depth of body and has a small heart girth in relation to overall body size (height and



An Ideal Show Steer



	NORMAL RANGE	AVERAGE	IDEAL
Live weight (lb)	900 - 1,400	1,150.0	1,220.0
Dressing percentage	55 - 67	62.0	62.0
Fat thickness (in)	.15 - 1.0	.50	.30
Ribeye area (sq in)	8 - 16	11.5	13.3
KPH fat percentage	1 - 6	3.5	2.0
Quality grade	Low Select - Avg. Prime	Low Choice	Avg. Choice

Adapted from *Live Animal Carcass Evaluation and Selection Manual*, 4th edition, 1993, Donald L. Boggs and Robert A. Merkel.

Proper Feet & Legs



Extremely straight
(posty)



Correct



Extremely curved
(sickled)



Figure 10: Front Leg Alignment



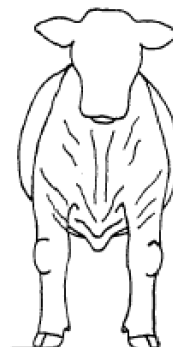
Bowlegged



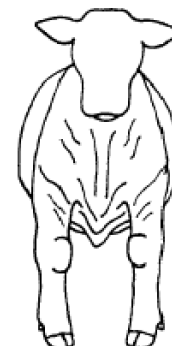
Knock-kneed



Correct



Splayfooted
(toed out)



Pigeon-toed
(toed in)

Figure



Correct



Over at the knee
(buck-kneed)



Back at the knee
(calf kneed)



Weak pasterns

3

Frame Score

A possible tool to assist you in selecting a calf is the use of hip height and projected slaughter weight. Using Table 1 as a guide, take a hip height measurement of your calf. This measurement is taken directly over the point of the hip with the calf standing on level ground. Be sure to take an accurate measurement. Knowing the age of the calf and the hip height in inches, it is easy to determine frame size and expected slaughter weight. For example, suppose your calf measured 48 inches at the hip and was 9 months of age. Table 1 shows your calf to have a frame score of 6 and would be expected to finish at a weight of 1251-1350.

Figure 1. Expected finished weights for different frame score:

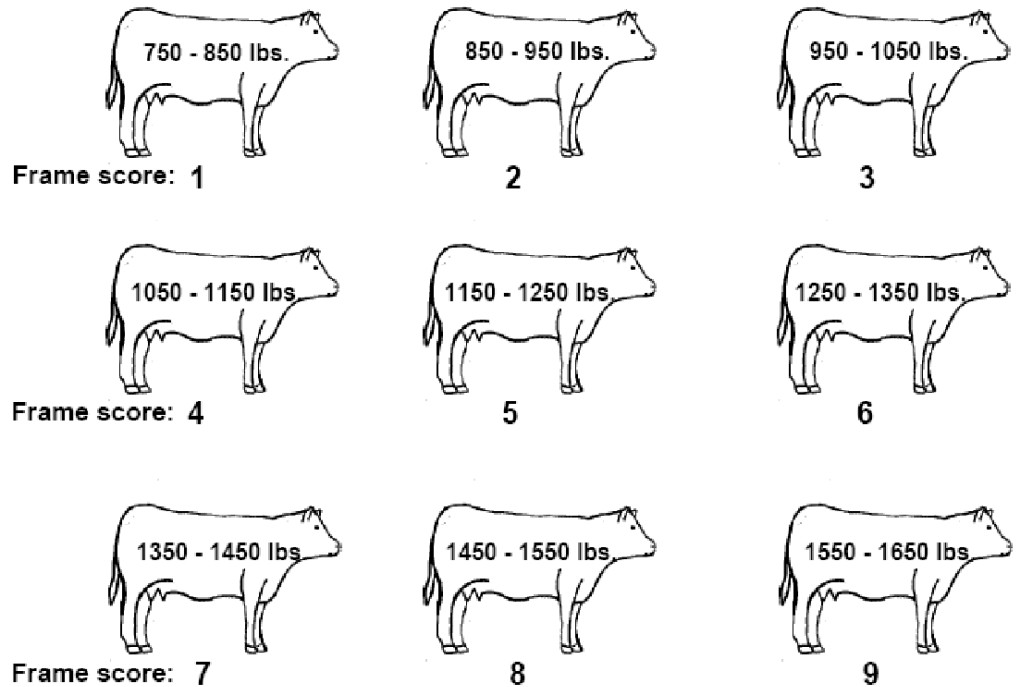


Table 1. Steer hip height (inches) for frame scores by age

Age in Months	Frame Score								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	33.5	35.5	37.5	39.5	41.6	43.6	45.6	47.7	49.7
6	34.8	36.8	38.8	40.8	42.9	44.9	46.9	48.9	51.0
7	36.0	38.0	40.0	42.1	44.1	46.1	48.1	50.1	52.2
8	37.2	39.2	41.2	43.2	45.2	47.2	49.3	51.3	53.3
9	38.2	40.2	42.3	44.3	46.3	48.3	50.3	52.3	54.3
10	39.2	41.2	43.3	45.3	47.3	49.3	51.3	53.3	55.3
11	40.2	42.2	44.2	46.2	48.2	50.2	52.2	54.2	56.2
12	41.0	43.0	45.0	47.0	49.0	51.0	53.0	55.0	57.0
13	41.8	43.8	45.8	47.8	49.8	51.8	53.8	55.8	57.7
14	42.5	44.5	46.5	48.5	50.4	52.1	54.4	56.4	58.4
15	43.1	45.1	47.1	49.1	51.1	53.0	55.0	57.0	59.0
16	43.6	45.6	47.6	49.6	51.6	53.6	55.6	57.5	59.5
17	44.1	46.1	48.1	50.1	52.0	54.0	56.0	58.0	60.0
18	44.5	46.5	48.5	50.5	52.4	54.4	56.4	58.4	60.3
19	44.9	46.8	48.8	50.8	52.7	54.7	56.7	58.7	60.6
20	45.1	47.1	49.1	51.0	53.0	55.0	56.9	58.9	60.9
21	45.3	47.3	49.2	51.2	53.2	55.1	57.1	59.1	61.0

Starting Off Right.

1. As soon as you get your animal, it is imperative that you observe your animal closely for any signs of illness. Generally, if steers are hauled a long distance, the chance of illness is greater than those hauled shorter distances. Signs to watch for include runny eyes and or nose, droopy head and inactivity. It will take a few days for the animal to acclimate itself to its surroundings.
2. Your animal may not want to eat the first day or so. This is normal. However, if it is not eating by the second day, you should contact your advisor. To minimize the chance of digestive problems start by feeding only free choice grass hay for the first two days. On the third day start providing a small amount of grain and cut back on the hay. (Refer to the section on feeding for more information.)
3. Training the animal as early as possible is important. The quicker the animal can be gentled down and work for you the better. It is much easier to halter break a smaller animal to lead than larger one. **DON'T WAIT!**

Feeding Your Market Steer Project.

1. Nutrition is the single most important aspect of raising a quality market animal. Consistency is the key word when feeding steers with regards to the type of feed, amount, and feeding schedule. A proper feeding program can make the difference between a high quality animal and a poor quality animal.
2. One of the most overlooked elements of a good feeding program is water. The water your animal drinks should be fresh, clean and cool at all times. Dirty or stagnant water can have an affect on the health of your animal. A beef animal will drink 7-12 gallons of water a day. The water trough should be cleaned on a regular basis, preferably daily. A good rule of thumb on water is if you wouldn't drink it, your animal probably wouldn't drink it either if given a choice. If using an automatic watering system, make sure the pipes are not in the direct sunlight, as this will warm the water.
3. Your advisor will offer advise to you on how to feed your animal. Feed recommendations are based on individual differences in weight, rate of gain and conformation. It is important to know exactly how much you are feeding and weights should be taken every few weeks so that accurate average daily gains can be calculated. This information will tell you whether you are on track to meet the desired projected weight for your animal.
4. There are two types of rations for market steer projects. These are grower rations and finisher rations and are defined below:

Grower: Grower rations are lower in energy (TDN) than finisher rations. These rations are designed to help young steers grow and develop at a proper level, rather than “pushing” the steers. These rations contain more roughage as compared to finisher rations.

Finisher: Finisher rations are higher in energy (TDN) than grower rations. These are rations used to finish the feeding period to help achieve optimum body composition at the end of the project. These rations contain more concentrates as compared to grower rations.

5. If you are raising your animal at home, or hand feeding, it very important to set feeding times in the morning and evening and then stick to them. There should be no more than a 15-minute variation in feeding times from day to day. Drastic changes in feeding times can have adverse affect on your animal in terms of appetite and health.
6. A weight scale should be used to accurately measure the amount of feed you are feeding. “Coffee Cans” do not work. You must know the actual weight fed. As a general rule a steer should receive 2-3% of its bodyweight a day. For example a 600lb steer should be fed 12-18lbs of feed per day.
7. Whenever a new feed or increase in feed is introduced, the change should be made gradually over a period of time. Never change or feed quantities without checking with your advisor. Start your steer on a grower ration of about 2lbs of feed per day split into two feedings. Increase it one pound per day until the

- desired amount is reached. The amount of hay fed should be cut back in proportion to the increase in grain.
8. Make sure that the animal is eating all the feed at each feeding. Feed that is not consumed by the next feeding should be removed and the amount fed should be reduced in proportion to the amount left over. Increase the amount any time the feed is completely consumed by the next feeding, but increases should be limited to one pound per day.
 9. If your animal goes off feed for more than one day, contact your advisor or veterinarian immediately. Generally lack of appetite is one of the first signs of illness. The sooner the illness is detected, the easier it is to treat. Any type of illness will cause a decrease in the daily gain and could affect the desired end weight.
 10. At approximately 800 pounds or 120-180 days before fair, you will need to start feeding a finisher ration. The finisher will help add condition (fat) to the steer. The change should be done gradually by substituting one pound of finisher for one pound of grower until full feed is accomplished.
 11. It may be necessary to add a feed supplement to the ration. The supplement will help in increasing growth, appetite, feed efficiency, health and stress resistance. Check with your advisor before adding a supplement to your feeding program.
 12. Feed your steer in a feeder, not on the ground. Hay should be given after the grain is cleaned up.

Suggested Guidelines For Bringing Steers On Feed

Live Weight	Pounds Grain/Day	Pounds Hay/Day	Total Pounds/Day
600	8	7	15
700	14	5	19
800	16	4	20
900	18	3	21
1000	20	2	22
1100	22	2	24
1200	24	2	26

Caring For Your Market Animal

1. At least once a day, look your animal over carefully to see if everything is all right. Check for the way it walks, for sores or cuts, for scours or for runny or snotty nose or fast breathing or sweats. If any of these occurs, consult your advisor immediately. If your advisor is unavailable consult your veterinarian.
2. Clean you pen at least once a day. Make sure the water is clean and feed is okay.
3. As soon as possible, start to walk your animal. This is for exercise and to practice showmanship. Do this once a day before feeding.
4. Observe your animal for any signs of sickness or weight loss. Listed below are four main disease symptoms you could encounter:

- a. Respiratory
- b. Scours
- c. Change in body condition
- d. Fever

Going off feed and changes in behavior precludes most disease symptoms. When in doubt take the steers temperature and notify your advisor if it is high. A steer's temperature should be 101F-102F degrees.

5. Do not administer any medications without consulting your advisor or a veterinarian first.

Hoof Trimming

Proper hoof trimming can help the animal move more freely. Someone with experience should do the trimming. Permanent injury or movement disorders can be caused by inexperience. A calf's hooves should be trimmed 30-60 days prior to a show, give the animal at least a month to heal. There is generally a hoof trimmer who comes around in June. The animal must be hauled to the trimmer and the cost is usually about \$50 per head for a hoof trim.

Halter Breaking & Leading Your Steer

1. There are many schools of thought on how to halter break cattle. Halter breaking can be grouped into two main categories: "Praise and reward" which reinforces positive actions or "Negative" which uses punishment to counter negative actions of the animal. The positive approach does not have the immediate impact of the other method, but over time has a longer lasting effect on the animal. The key is to work quietly and consistently with your animal.
2. Halter breaking should start as soon as possible while the animal is still small. The animal must understand that you are in charge. If an animal knows that it has the upper hand it will take more time to train it.
3. An adjustable rope halter made of ½" or 5/8" nylon with a long lead is best. It should be placed high on the face and close to the eyes to prevent slippage, give maximum control and minimize injury to the animal. Do not leave your halter on or it will cause sores from rubbing on the steers face.
4. If your animal is halter broke prior to buying it, you can start tying it up immediately. If it has not been halter broken, let the animal drag the lead rope for two or three days. The animal will learn to "give" to the pressure as it repeatedly steps on the rope.
5. On the third or fourth day you need to begin tying up the animal. Always use a show stick to snare the lead rope. Using the show stick will make it easier and safer to pick up the rope. Tie the animal to a stout post at eye level about 12 inches from the post. Tying the animal higher or lower can cause injury. Keep

- the animal tied for 15-20 minutes the first few times. As soon as the animal gives to the halter or wears out, turn it loose. Release the animal calmly and don't let it jerk the rope from your hands.
6. Begin touching the animal as soon as possible with a show stick. Rubbing the animal with the stick allows you to be further away and is less intimidating. Start touching the animal with your hands as soon as possible. Stand as close to it as you can. Be firm, but use slow deliberate movements. The animal can sense whether you are calm or scared.
 7. When teaching the animal to lead, a "pull, release and reward" method works best. Apply gentle pressure on the lead rope to get the animal to move. Accept only a few steps as progress at first and reward by releasing pressure on the halter and speak to the animal. Voice reward is important.
 8. Rinse the animal with water as soon as it is controllable. Rinsing seems to take the rest of the fight out of the animal and will prevent some later kicking problems.
 9. Following the initial halter breaking, always tie up the animal with its head up high to teach it to stand properly. If possible when working with your animal, turn a radio on loudly near your animal. The loud music will help your animal become accustomed to loud noises.
 10. Once the animal can be caught and led consistently, remove the halter after you are finished working with it. Until you are able to do this check the halter regularly to see that it is not cutting into your animal's nose. A cut can go undetected and easily become infected.
 11. Begin training your animal to stand properly by using a show stick as soon as possible. The legs should be placed squarely under the animal.
 12. It is important to work with your animal on a regular basis to train it and exercise it. Never hit your animal. Your animal will not learn how to lead and stand on its own, you must teach it.

Training & Care Of The Hair Coat

1. A good hair coat is critical to successful fitting, but unfortunately is over-looked or neglected until it is too late. A good hair coat that is properly trained and clipped will enhance the strong points and deemphasize the weak points of the animal when shown. A poor hair coat does not give you this flexibility. Since there is no such thing as the perfect animal, it is important to use every technique possible to make your animal look its best. Training and care of the hair coat should begin as soon as you acquire your project and continue on a regular basis until the animal is sold or no longer shown.
2. The process of training and care of the hair coat involves rinsing, conditioning and brushing. When using soap to wash your animal, use a mild soap and rinse it out well. A liquid soap such as Dawn, Ivory or Joy works effectively and is less expensive than livestock soaps. Wash with soap only when needed. Undue use of soap will create dry skin and hair.

3. Rinse your animal with water on a regular basis. Using a high-pressure nozzle will allow you to rinse the dirt out more efficiently and penetrate the hair so the skin is rinsed well. It is important to remove the dirt and not just wet the animal. Be sure to rinse the underline, legs and head.
4. After the animal has been rinsed, brush the hair dry. This process is time consuming, but is the only way to train the hair. Use a multi tooth plastic brush and apply enough pressure to brush to the skin. This practice will not only train the hair, but even out rough fat deposits. The body should be brushed forward at a 45-degree angle from the underline to the back. The legs should be brushed straight up from the hoof to the flank area. The rump should be brushed straight across from the center to the outside. It is not necessary to brush the head or underline. Cowlicks require more brushing than the rest of the hair and can be straightened out over a period of time by brushing.
5. Once the hair is dry, it is necessary to condition it, as repeated rinsing will cause the hair to dry out. Use Sullivan's "Revive" to add natural oils back into the skin. Brush in the conditioner to the skin using a rice root brush. Before using a rice root brush soak it in water for 20-30 minutes to soften it. Soaking will prevent the bristles from breaking. Once the conditioner has been brushed in, finish the hair with a scotch comb.

ILLUSTRATION A

Pre-show-season shearing

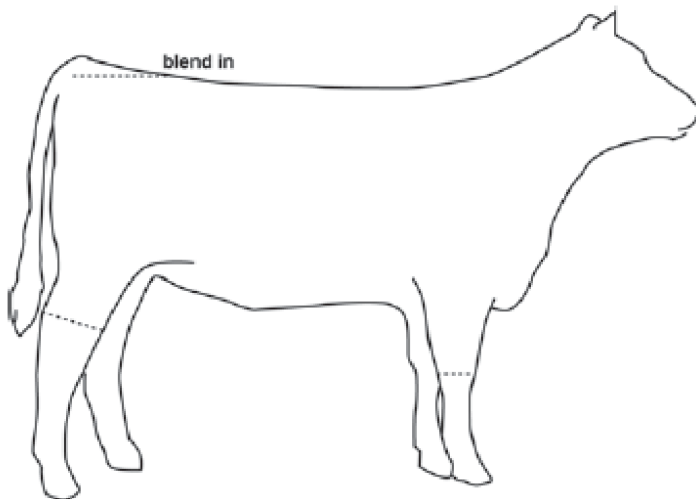
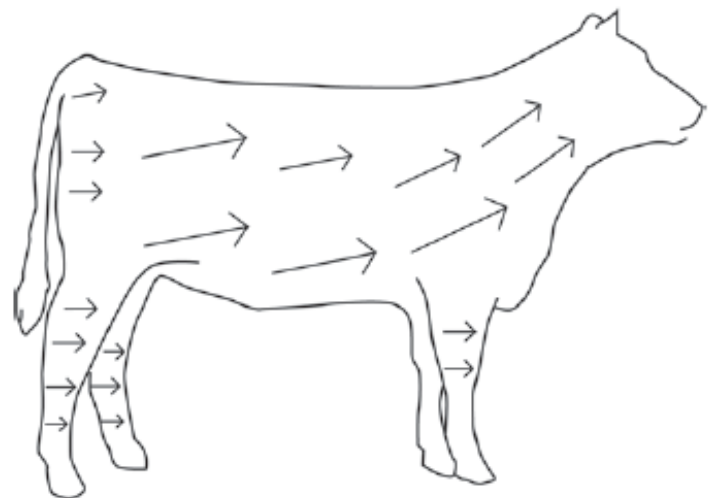


ILLUSTRATION B

Brushing and combing pattern



Many junior exhibitors who want their animals to look their best at the fair in July shear off their animals in March (90-120 days prior to show season). If using a pair of sheep head clippers (P7112 blades), shear up on the calf's body and down on the lower quarter and legs. If using regular flat head clippers (84AU blades), clip down on the entire animal. Leave some hair on

the poll, tail head and lower hind legs.

6. During the summer, the animal should be rinsed twice a day. Rinse once in the morning and again in the evening. The animal must be brushed in the morning, but can be turned out wet in the evening to promote hair growth. Rinsing twice a day in the hot months will keep the animal cooler and more comfortable and help maintain its appetite.
7. Set up a fan and misters if possible. Using the fan and misters during the day will greatly promote hair growth. This set up can be used for the duration of the project not just during the summer. They should be turned off in the evening.
8. Be alert for dry patches of skin, ringworm, lice, dull hair, etc. If you notice any of these conditions, contact your advisor.

Fair Time

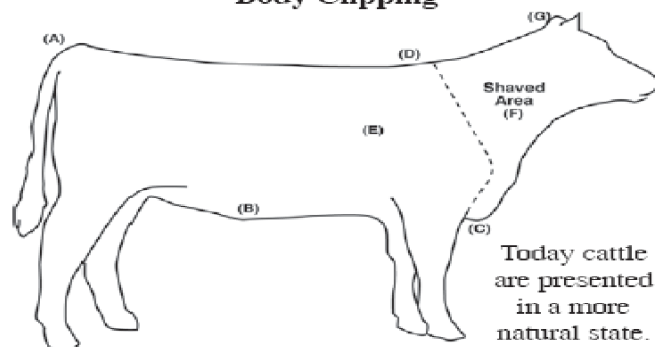
Just prior to Fair – Daily washing and rinsing after exercise with a moisturizing shampoo and a conditioner helps revitalize dry skin on the animal. A very close accurate weight of the animal should be maintained to finish up the project in time for fair.

During the Fair – Maintaining a clean display, well-groomed animals and an all for one & one for all mentality, will demonstrate to other FFA chapters that we mean business. Once again, this is the time to shine and show pride in our chapter. Other rules applying to barn duty, set up/clean up will be discussed at fair meetings. Students are expected to feed animals and clean their pens daily. You are required to have an educational display at the fair for your species.

Clipping Show Steers

ILLUSTRATION D

Body Clipping



Tail and tailhead (A) — The tailhead area is used to enhance the visual effect of a level hip. It can add body length and thickness by the way it is clipped. Today most fitters clip the hair above the grow bone tight (see also Illustration E).

Belly (B) — Using the sheep heads, trim the long hairs on the belly to give it a clean appearance.

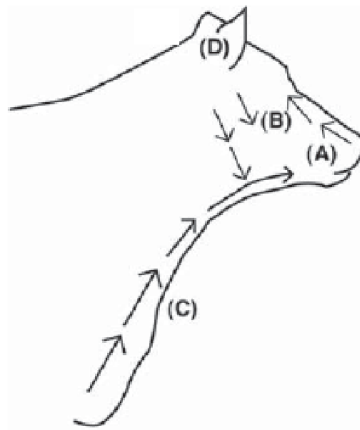
Brisket (C) — Shave the brisket up with flat head clippers when shearing the head. Try not to make a distinct line. Blend in with neck hair.

Point of shoulder (D) — Use this as a guide point when shaving the front end (three weeks prior to show). Hair should be trimmed very short in this area to reduce prominence. Under the shoulder point — This hair and some neck hair is left long and used to blend in a promi-

ILLUSTRATION C

Clipping the head

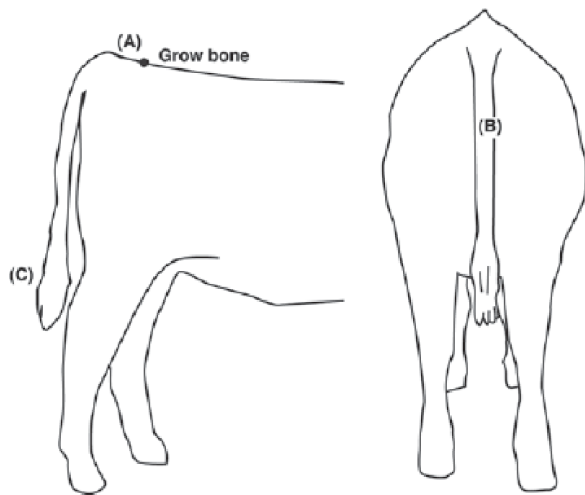
Always clip against the natural direction of the hair with the 84AU blades to achieve a close, smooth job. Approximately three weeks before the show, shear the neck, brisket and head. A few days before you leave for the show, reclip the animal's face. Try not to make lines too distinct; keep it neat and natural.



- A. Clip up on the nose and forehead.
- B. Clip down on the cheek to reduce lines. Blend carefully.
- C. Clip up on the brisket and blend carefully.
This promotes a longer extension of the neck.
- D. Hair is thinned on the ears.

ILLUSTRATION E

Clipping the tail and tailhead

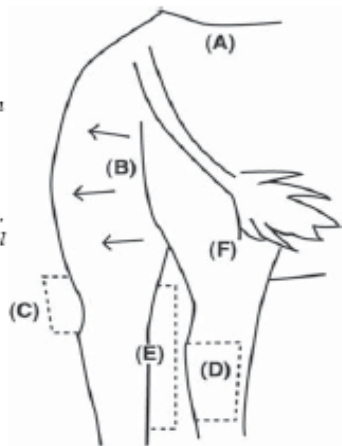


- A.** Extend the hair at the tailhead so it has the appearance of a corner, making the animal look longer hipped. The tailhead hair may be held up with glue and then trimmed to the desired shape.
- B.** The hair down the middle of the tail is clipped into a short "V." This gives the appearance of more width between the pins.
- C.** Today the tail is bobbed or trimmed for a natural look.

ILLUSTRATION G

Hindquarter clipping (rear view)

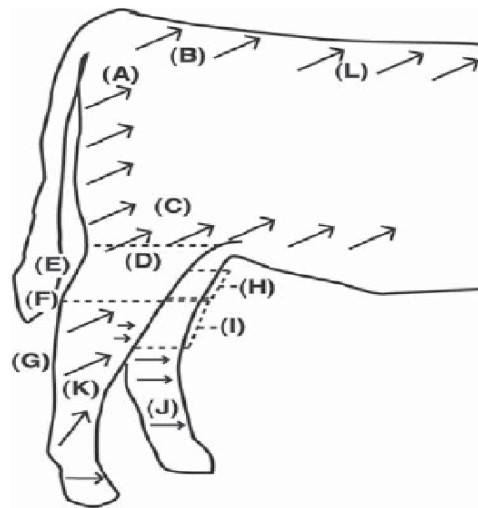
The rear view is perhaps the most important view when evaluating cattle. It shows muscularity, muscle design, cleanness, condition, height and structural correctness in the animal.



- A.** Hip hair is very important in order to give the animal a level hip.
- B.** The area close to the tail is trimmed very short in an outward motion, leaving the most hair on the hind quarter edge. This adds thickness and dimension.
- C.** The area from the hock to the lower stifle is blended in to add muscle shape.
- D.** The outside hock area is trimmed very short to add to the appearance of balance and extension.
- E.** The inside hock area and twist can be shaved or trimmed short to add height.
- F.** The twist area can be trimmed and shaped to give the appearance of more muscle.

ILLUSTRATION F

Hindquarter clipping (side view)



- A.** Hair should be brushed out and around the hind quarter to add dimension when viewing the animal from the rear.
- B.** Hair in this area is used to fill in the hip to give a level appearance from the hooks to pins.
- C.** Hair is pulled up and out and held in place to add the appearance of muscularity.
- D.** Hair is left longer to add width to the lower quarter.
- E.** Hair is left in this area above the hock to reduce hock prominence.
- F.** The ball of the hock is shaved to the skin in about a 3-inch-long area to reduce hock prominence.
- G.** Long hairs are trimmed after boning the leg (pulling the hair up and out) to give the appearance of a more structurally correct heavier boned leg.
- H.** Trim this area beginning right above the hock area to straighten the appearance of the leg.
- I.** Trim the long hair here to fill the hock joint area and to straighten the appearance of the leg.
- J.** Trim this area and around the entire leg to give a straight, symmetrical appearance.
- K.** The hair on the inside and the outside of the cannon bone is pulled slightly forward to help add hair length to the front of the leg.
- L.** The loin area on steers and heifers should be clipped flat on top and all of the hair left on the loin edge.

Showmanship

1. The main purpose of showmanship is to present your animal to the judge in a manner that will make your animal look it's best. Showing can emphasize strong points and de-emphasize weak point of the animal.
2. Success in showing begins at home. You and your animal cannot learn proper showing techniques at the last minute. It is important that you practice as often as possible. Showing can be a very rewarding experience if you take the time to learn how to show. When starting out, not only the animal must be trained, but the exhibitor must also be trained well.
3. Listed below are a few general characteristics of a good showman.

A good showman:

- a. Is confident in his/her abilities
 - b. Understands the importance and purpose of proper showing techniques
 - c. Is alert in the show ring
 - d. Knows where the judge is at all times
 - e. Is conscience of the appearance of his/ her animal at all times
 - f. Works the animal calmly and smoothly
 - g. Is prepared to answer questions about his project to the judge
 - h. Is not distracted by people or events outside the show ring
 - i. Starts showing from the time he/she enters the ring until he/she leaves the ring at the conclusion of the class
 - j. Is courteous to the other exhibitors in the ring
 - k. Displays good sportsmanship by congratulating the winners and accepting congratulations graciously.
 - l. Gives his/her best effort every time he/she is in the show ring
4. Listed below are a few general characteristics of a good steer showman.




A good steer showman:




- a. Is clean and well groomed
- b. Grooms his/her steers hair in the natural direction
- c. Clips his/her steer in a correct manner
- d. Cleans his/her steers ears
- e. Has control over his/her steer at all times
- f. Has a scotch comb in his/her pocket pointed towards themselves
- g. Applies polish to steers hooves
- h. Has his/her steers feet trimmed to stand well if needed
- i. Shows their steer with a slow walk
- j. Immediately stops his/her steer if requested by the judge




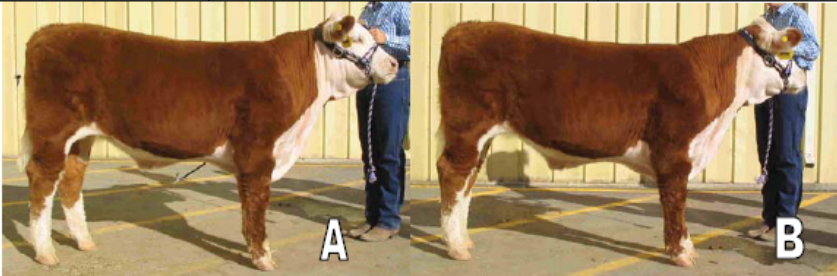
- k. Continues to show the steer and watch the judge after being placed.
- l. Exhibits the steer as close to its natural state as possible

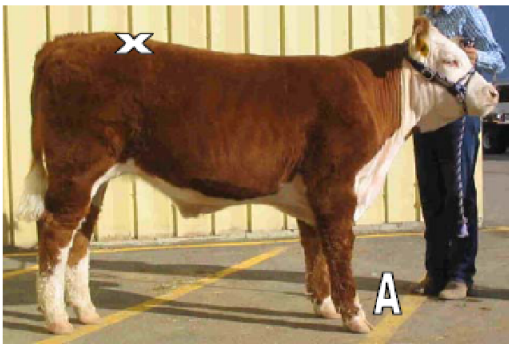
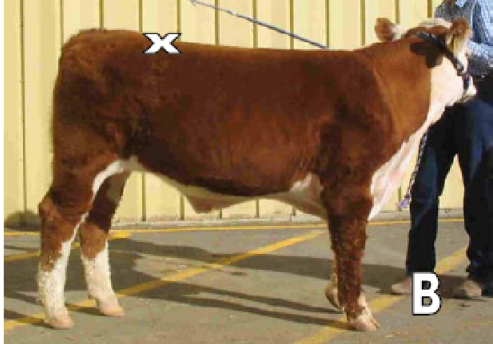
Setting Your Animals Feet

Your job as a showman is to present your animal to the best of its ability. Setting up the feet properly will allow your animal to look its best! The following series of pictures demonstrate the proper setting up of feet.

Front View of the Animal		
		
Too close The animal appears narrow through the chest floor.	Just right Enhances the animal's natural volume and capacity.	Too wide Appears unnatural and unbalanced
When setting up the front feet – use your own foot as a “brake” when asking the front foot to move forward or use your own foot to push the front foot back (less distracting than trying to maneuver the show stick). With enough practice your animal will almost set themselves up!		

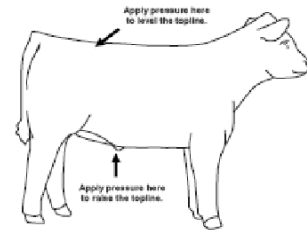
Rear View of the Animal		
		
Too close The animal appears narrow and the stance detracts from the natural muscling. Also, the feet are not quite square, which enhances the narrowness.	Just right Enhances the animal's natural muscling and base width.	Too wide Appears unnatural and unbalanced
When setting up the rear feet – use your show stick point to push the feet back, and the hook to pull the foot forward. With enough practice your animal will almost set themselves up!		

Side View of the Animal		
		
Too close The animal appears short sided and structurally incorrect.	Just right Enhances the animal's balance and eye appeal.	Stretched Appears unnatural and unbalanced, can cause the animal to appear weak down its top.
		
<p>When setting your animal up on a side view (or profile), you may either offset the hind legs slightly (A) or set the animal up square (B). If you offset the hind legs, make sure the side closest to the judge is slightly back and the side furthest from the judge is slightly forward. By offsetting the legs, some animals will appear more level down their top and out their hip.</p>		

Adjusting the topline ("loining")	
	
<p>Note the calf in photo A – he is round out his hip and slightly hunched. By applying pressure on the loin (denoted with "X"), the calf's loin will drop, providing the illusion of leveling out his hip (photo B).</p>	

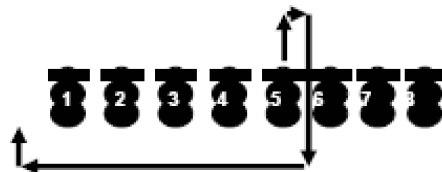
Additional Uses of the Show Stick:

- When walking your animal, the show stick should be in your left hand with the point down for safety and the lead in your right hand. When you pull into a line, smoothly switch the show stick to your right hand and the lead to your left hand. In the line up, your left hand should be closest to the animal's head.
- Calm the animal: many animals enjoy being "scratched" with the show stick. When you first pull your animal into line and switch the lead and show stick, calmly scratch your animal's belly or brisket (if the belly is sensitive) a couple of times prior to setting up the feet. This gives your animal a chance to relax in line before you start setting up feet.
- Adjust the topline ("loining"): if your calf is weak down its top, apply pressure (carefully, not to upset the animal) to the navel sheath. If your animal is slightly hunched over the top, apply pressure over the loin with the hook of the show stick to bring the top down.
- Control: if your animal is nervous and rushing around the arena, you can use the show stick to gently tap your calf on the nose to slow it down. If your calf is not moving forward and no one is around to help you, gently tap your animal on the rear with the show stick to encourage the animal to move forward.

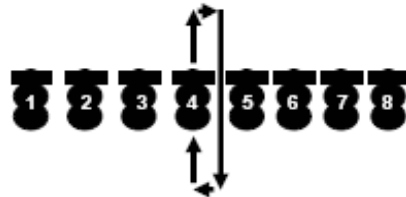


How To Show Your Steer At The Fair

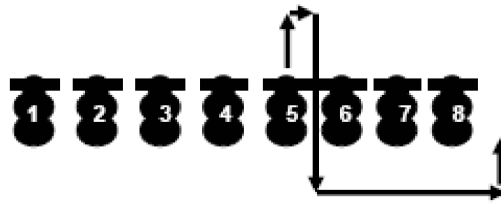
The following series of diagrams demonstrate the proper techniques to change positions in a line.



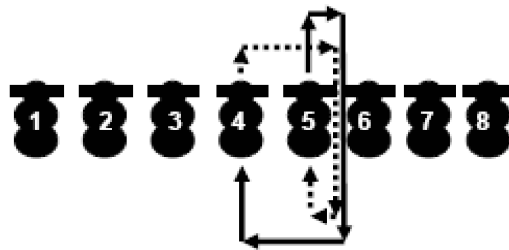
- To move your animal to the front of the line – lead out at least one animal body length, turn across the front of your animal, lead back through the line at least one animal body length and proceed to the front of the line.



- To realign your animal in a position – again lead your animal out at least one animal body length, turn across the front of your animal, lead past the line at least one body length, and return to line.



- To move your animal to the end of the line – lead out at least one animal body length, turn across the front of your animal, lead back through the line at least one animal body length and proceed to the end of the line.



- To switch positions – the lower placing animal (in this case #5) would lead out first (solid line), with the higher placing animal (#4) following. Allow at least one animal length between the animals at all times.
- Be aware! In the show ring, you need to be aware of your surroundings, not just your animal. Be aware of the exhibitors around you, the judge, and the ring steward. Many judges and ring stewards use hand signals to direct exhibitors around the arena, if you are not paying attention, you may miss the signal and miss the opportunity to place higher in the class!!!

Beef Showmanship Questions

Beginning level questions

How much does your steer weigh?

Most shows have a weigh-in prior to the show so be sure to remember how much your steer weighs.

When was your steer born or how old is your steer?

Obviously the answer to this question depends on each individual. Know ahead of time all of your steers important information. If you are asked this question and don't know the answer, just make one up that is close to when it should be. A judge has no way of knowing if it isn't true. Already have the date in your head so that when you are asked you can confidently give the judge the date.

What kind of feed do you use?

Surprisingly most exhibitors don't know the answer to this question because their parents buy their feed and kids feed the steers. If you don't know, ask your parents ahead of time. If you mix your own feed, be prepared to tell a little about it. Hint: If you are buying your feed the best thing to do is rip the tag off of the bag.

How much feed do you use?

Again, most exhibitors don't know the answer to this question because their parents tell their kids how much to feed the steer. If you don't know, ask your parents ahead of time. It always sounds better if you use units when describing the amount you feed. For example don't say "a coffee can" Or "a scoop". Instead, tell the weight of the feed.

What breed is your steer?

Obviously the answer to this question depends on each individual. Know ahead of time all of your lamb's important information.

What is your steer's name?

If your lamb doesn't have a name, make one up. Some judges don't like it when exhibitors don't name their steer.

Who was your steer's breeder?

Again, be prepared to tell the judge whom you bought your steer from. If you don't know ask your parents before hand.

What is the most important nutrient steers need?

Water

How many parts are there to a steer's stomach and name them?

4; rumen, reticulum, abomasums, omasum

Name some beef breeds?

Angus, Hereford, Limousin, Maine Anjou

Why did you pick this steer?

Answers may vary. Be prepared to tell the judge details as to why you picked your steer. Don't say something like "I thought he was cute." Say something more professional like "I chose this steer because it has a lot of depth through its rib."

Advanced level questions

What would you change about your steer?

Judges frequently ask this question. This is to see how well you know your lamb. Give your steer a good looking at before the show and be prepared to give lots of details on your answer.

What is the best feature of your steer?

Judges frequently ask this question. This is to see how well you know your steer. Give your steer a good looking at before the show and be prepared to give lots of details on your answer.

Where is the (name of body part) on your steer?

Exhibitors are accustomed to knowing certain parts of a steer on a diagram, but rarely practice on a live animal. Get with your parents or beef group and practices naming the parts of the steer on a live animal to better prepare you if you are asked where something is. When asked this question be sure to point and touch directly to the spot on your steer where the part is located. Never say and point “around here somewhere”.

What is the average amount of back fat on a steer?

.40

How much do you work your steer daily?

Explain to the judge how long you spend working your steer daily.

How is the yield grade determined?

Fat thickness, Rib Eye Area, Carcass weight, Kidney-pelvic & heart fat

What is the dressing percentage?

62%

What are the top 3 steers in this class and why?

Answers may vary. Be prepared to give details (reasons) as to why you chose the steers that you did. Also, make sure that if asked this type of question you state the placement of each steer and then your reasoning.

What is the most expensive cut on a steer?

The tenderloin.

Supplies & Equipment

The following is a list of supplies and equipment needed for your project. *(none will be provided by the chapter)*

1. Nylon or Rope Halter with lead
2. Brush
3. Leather Show Halter
4. Neck Rope
5. Show stick
6. Scotch Comb
7. Plastic Brush

8. Rice Root Brush
9. Water Bucket
10. Feed Bucket
11. Soap Bucket
12. Several rags
13. Grooming Scissors
14. 99% Alcohol
15. Water hose and nozzle (*will not be provided by the chapter*)
16. Show Products (*will not be provided by the chapter*)
 - a. Black Hoof Polish
 - b. Sullivan's *Revive*
 - c. Sullivan's *Primetime Adhesive*
 - d. Sullivan's *Zoom Bloom*
 - e. Sullivan's *Pink Oil*
 - f. Sullivan's *Show Mousse*
 - g. Sullivan's *Hocus Pocus*
17. Beef Clippers (*will not be provided by the chapter*)
18. Blocking chute (*will not be provided by the chapter*)
19. Show uniform (white shirt, white pants, FFA Jacket, Tie/Scarf) (*will not be provided by the chapter*)
20. Large tack box (you may share with a friend) (*will not be provided by the chapter*)

How Much Will The Project Cost?

Listed below are the common items and their approximate costs of a market animal.

Feeder Steer \$900 / \$1,200

Feed (Grain & Hay) \$1,000.00 - \$1,800.00 depending on size and build of steer. Larger framed steer needs more feed than a smaller framed one.

Entry Fee \$20.00

Vet. Supplies \$60.00 for just basic vet supplies. Accidents not included can run up to a couple hundred dollars

Insurance \$75.00

Showing & Fitting supplies \$171.00 - ~\$1500.00

Show Stick - ~\$20.00

Leather Halter - ~\$40.00

Rope Halter and Neck tie - \$15.00

Glues - \$18.00 per can (2 cans minimum per fair) (Not necessary but does better at show)

Paint / Show Shine / Shampoo - \$60.00 (Not necessary but does better at show)

Clippers - \$250 if bought, otherwise ~\$80 to rent (Not necessary but does better at show)

Clipper Heads – \$200 if bought, ~\$100 to rent (Not necessary but does

better at show)

Clipping shoot - \$450-\$1,000 if bought, Not available for rent (Not necessary but cuts down on accidents with cattle moving and stepping on or kicking someone.

Blower - \$150 - \$450 if bought, not available to rent. (Not necessary but does better at show with it)

Total: \$2,326 - \$3,326.00

Estimated Income From Your Project.

Sale of finished market steer 1300lb.

Average market steer price \$2.75 \$3575

Total Profit ~\$250

Note: Profit shown is based on average market price from the Douglas County Fair for 2018. If students are motivated and get additional financial backings through add-on's, there is potential for more profit.

How Do I Sell My Project?

1. One of the first questions most new exhibitors ask is “How much money can I make on my project?” This question is a valid one. Most students figure that if you spend a great deal of money on the project, the returns should also be great. Unfortunately, this statement is not always accurate. The animal will be sold at the fair through public auction with the animal being sold to the highest bidder. These buyers are under no obligation to support and buy these livestock projects. It is your job to find buyers for your animal. You must remember that you are selling a product and you must approach this part of your project as a salesman. The buyers will not come to you, you must go to them.
2. Before you approach a prospective buyer, you must first understand how the process works so that you can accurately answer any questions that may arise in your conversation with the buyer. You begin by calculating your break-even price. By dividing the estimated fair weight of the animal into the total cost, you will know how much per pound you need to break even. The next part of the process is to know what the buyer's options are with the animal once it has been sold. The following are three options buyers have:
 - The most common option used is the resale or buy back. The buyer simply pays the difference between the current market price and their bid. The fair then sells the animal to a commercial packer for the current market price. The buyer does not take possession of the animal.
 - In the second option the buyer takes possession of the animal or carcass. The custom processing option allows the buyer to choose where the animal will be processed. The animal is taken to this location by the fair and the buyer then picks up the cut and wrapped meat.

- The third option is live pick up. This option allows the buyer to take possession of the live animal from the fair.
3. You must also be able to explain to the buyer what benefits they receive from buying your project. A buyer basically receives two benefits – advertising at the auction and a tax deduction. The only amount of the purchase price that can be deducted is any amount paid over and above the current market price.
 4. Armed with this information you can begin your search for buyers. Anyone can buy an animal at the fair, but the most common buyers are local businesses. The two most common methods of finding buyers are through personal contact or by writing letters to prospective buyers. Personal contact is a much more preferred method because the buyer has the chance to meet the owner of the animal and ask any questions concerning the project or selling process. The letter writing method does not afford these opportunities. When meeting with a buyer, the student should approach the buyer in a business like manner, calling ahead and making an appointment with them, dressing in the official uniform, being prepared, etc.
 5. Above all, be persistent in your search for a buyer. You may be turned down a few times before finding someone willing to buy your animal. Don't give up. The financial success of your project depends on you finding a buyer. You may want to find more than one buyer in the event one of them does not show up at the auction.
 6. Another key element to successfully selling your animal is to approach buyers early. Don't wait until just before fair to start contacting people. You will not be the only person at the fair selling an animal. Begin several months prior to the fair. Many buyers buy from the first person that contacts them. Avoid the rush, start early.
 7. To find out more specific information concerning the auction process, approaching buyers, commonly asked questions, etc. contact your project advisor.
 8. Things you should include in your buyer letter:
 - Information about yourself
 - Information about your project and chapter
 - The fair dates
 - The sale dates, times & locations
 - Explain how to participate as a buyer
 - Inform them where they can get more information
 - Personally sign each letter
 - Add a picture of you and your animal
 - Proper grammar and spelling
 - A sample is included in this handbook!
 9. Thank you letters are required by the fair to pick up your check and insure support the next year. For more information read your fair book.

Duties Of Steer Exhibitors

1. Follow all instructions given to you by your advisor. Communication is the key to a successful project.
2. Clean your pen. Scrape up manure hourly and clean the entire pen out daily.
3. Makes sure you animal does not go without feed or water. Plan ahead!
4. Practice showing your animal on a regular basis. This will train your animal and give you confidence when you enter the show ring.
5. All exhibitors will be required to meet with their advisor periodically to discuss the progress of their animal, to weigh the animal and for informational meetings. All meetings with the advisor will be scheduled as much as possible around the student's schedule. The advisor may make unannounced visits to make sure that the animals are being properly cared for.
6. A "three strikes" system is in place for anyone not abiding by the rules and/or guidelines set forth in this handbook. You will receive a "strike" for each violation. After three "strikes" you will be unable to show your project under Roseburg FFA.
7. If you encounter any problems at all concerning you market animal or someone else's animal or facilities, please contact your advisor immediately!
8. A record book must be maintained and kept up to date at all times.

Show Steer Diseases

Foot Rot

Foot Rot is a disease caused by bacteria invading the soft tissue of the hoof. It causes tissue decay and smells very bad. Steers usually develop a limp and swelling above the hoof. Foot rot can be treated with antibiotics or a topical treatment as recommended by a veterinarian. Overgrown hooves also can cause steers to limp. Generally, one hoof trimming several weeks before the fair or roundup is sufficient to keep overgrown hooves from becoming a problem. To treat: Administer long-acting sulfa boluses (pills) and/or thoroughly cleanse the area and apply an antibacterial ointment or 5 percent copper sulfate under a bandage.

Internal parasites

Internal parasites are a continual problem. New steers should be drenched for internal parasites immediately. A second drenching should follow about 3 weeks later for best results. A product such as: Ivomec, Dectomax, Cydectin or Safeguard is recommended.

Pinkeye

A bacterial infection of the eyeball, usually caused by some irritation such as face flies. Cattle with pinkeye have watery eyes and have difficulty keeping their eyes open. Applying antibiotic powder directly to the affected eye can treat pinkeye. A vaccine for pinkeye is available. If left untreated, pinkeye can cause your steer to go blind. If you think your steer has pinkeye, let your parent or leader know. In addition to the health

problems listed above, steers can get many other diseases. They may be contagious and passed from steer to steer and from herd to herd. Therefore, to maintain “biosecurity” (a disease-free environment), you should do the following:

- Isolate new animals for at least 14 days after bringing them home.
- Place a footbath with disinfectant at the entrance to your barn, or wear disposable boots.
- Avoid wearing the same clothes from farm to farm.

Warts

Warts routinely affect cattle. Cattle can be vaccinated for the virus that causes warts if they are a serious problem. When warts appear, they can be easily removed with a sharp knife—or sometimes even pulled off with your hands. Recommended vaccines may work.

Ringworm

Ringworm can become a serious problem because it is contagious and can be transmitted from steer to steer, from steer to human, or from infected equipment to steer. A good prevention program is necessary. The following products have been used with varying results:

- Fulvicin® powder — as a bolus or used to top dress feed;
- Nolvasan® — 3 ounces per gallon of water sprayed on lambs, equipment and premises;
- Bleach — 10 percent solution sprayed on lambs, equipment and premises.

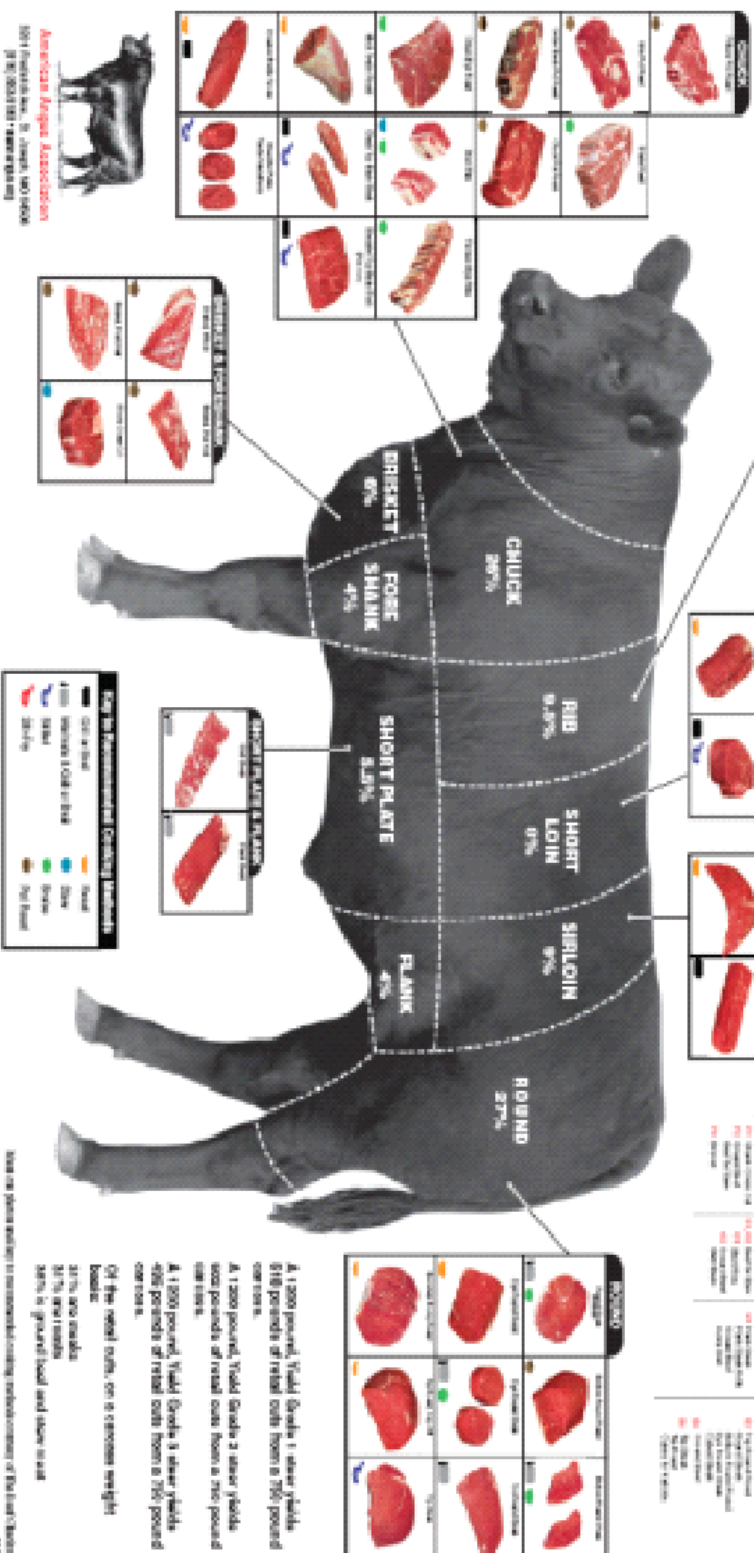
Acidosis

A digestive ailment often caused by cattle eating rations too high in grain; especially common when starting on feed. Mild acidosis is first observed as erratic intake of feed and possibly mild bloat, followed by scouring. Loose, watery feces covered with clear gas bubbles that glisten in the light indicate acidosis. Acidosis, sometimes referred to as “grain overload,” usually results from introducing grain too rapidly into the diet of animals coming from forage diets. The types of microbes that ferment forages are different from those that ferment grains. It normally requires 2 to 3 weeks to allow for the shift in microbial populations of the rumen and a safe transition from forage to grain diets. To prevent acidosis, start grain feeding slowly. Be consistent in the amount of feed fed; weigh each feeding. Make feeding changes gradually. Treatment involves an oral administration of antacid or buffering compounds such as sodium bicarbonate, together with *intravenous administration*/not *infusion* of electrolyte solutions.

Bloat

An abnormal condition in ruminants caused by an accumulation of gas; characterized by a distention of the rumen, usually seen on an animal’s upper left side. Signs of bloat are swelling high on the upper left side behind the ribs and in front of the hipbone. Cattle on full feed may show a big, full rounded middle on the left side, and even the right side to a lesser extent. A popping-out away from the general contour of the body, which looks like

a basketball high on the left side, is a definite sign of serious bloat. To treat minor bloat, keep calves on their feet and walking, uphill if possible with head up. *Drench* with mineral oil. A large stomach tube or 1/2-inch-diameter water hose can be passed through the *esophagus* (be careful not to enter the *trachea*). This helps with ordinary bloat but is of little value in foamy or “frothy bloat.”

[illegible]

Sample Buyer Letter Format

Your Name
Street address
City, State, Zip Code

Business Name
Street Address
City, State, Zip Code

Today's Date

Dear _____,

In the first paragraph talk about your self and what you have done in FFA and your chapter. Go on to tell them why you are writing the letter.

In the second paragraph talk about your project (species, breed, gender, what you have learned). Additionally include information about your self and how raising an animal is helping your reach your goals.

In the third paragraph tell them when the fair is and the auction information. Invite the buyer to the fair. Encourage the buyer to go to the auction. Also advise the buyer of the showmanship and market show dates and times. If they are unable to attend the auction advise them that someone else can bid for them. Additionally, if they do not want to purchase an entire animal they can purchase half with another party.

In the fourth paragraph, tell the buyer that you hope to see them at the fair and hope they will consider buying your animal.

Sincerely,

Double space for signature & sign in black ink

Type your name
Tomaes FFA

Record Keeping

Starting Out

Desired Weight at Fair _____ pounds

Starting Weight _____ pounds

Weight Gain Needed _____ pounds

Days to Fair _____ pounds

Desired Average Daily Gain
(Weight gain/days to fair) _____ pounds

Results

Finish Weight _____ pounds

Start Weight _____ pounds

Gain _____ pounds

Days on Feed _____ pounds

Average daily gain _____ pounds

Weight Record

Date	Weight	Gain	ADG	Fair Weight #

- Gain = current weight – previous weight
- ADG = gain/number of days since last weight

- **#Fair Weight = (ADG x days to fair) + current weight**

Roseburg High School Agriculture Department Exhibitor Contract

FFA members have the opportunity to raise animal projects to exhibit at the Douglas County Fair and Umpqua Valley Junior Classic. These projects require a student to take on a great deal of responsibility. In order for all students to learn and work together, the following requirements are expected of each exhibitor regardless of where the animal is housed or species being raised.

Participating in the fair is a school activity. All school and fair rules and policies apply. Failure to follow the rules will prevent you from participating in all further fair events (showing and selling of your project).

In the event that a student is not able to exhibit their animal(s) at the fair, the animal will remain the responsibility of the student (feeding, care of, maintenance, accommodations, etc) as well as, financially until the termination of the project.

1. **Grades:** In order to exhibit an animal as a member of the Tomales FFA chapter, a Grade Point Average of a 2.0 must be earned as shown on the Spring Semester Report Card and they must have a 2.0 GPA minimum and no F's in their enrolled

agriculture classes. If a student does not have a minimum GPA of a 2.0 he/she will not be able to show under Tomales FFA. Students must not have any "F" grades as per district policy.

2. **Entries**: Entries are the responsibility of the exhibitor.
3. **FFA Record books**: **Students must have an up to date record book before the advisor will sign any fair entry forms.** If a student is a second, third or fourth year member they are required to have their current book and all of their past books completed before the advisor will sign fair entry forms.
4. **Uniform**: Have a complete FFA show uniform (FFA jacket, FFA tie/scarf, white pants, white collared shirt, black or brown shoes and a black or brown belt).
***The uniform will be worn on market show & showmanship days and at the auction.**
5. **Preparation of animals**: Be sure that your animal is shorn, clipped, etc. PRIOR to haul in date. If an animal is sick, is prolapsing, has fungus, or any other problem that will not enable a student to show the animal (as set by the fair) then it is the student's responsibility to take care of the animal(s).
6. **Equipment**: Have all specified (as stated by advisor) tack and show supplies, soap, halters, show sticks, towels, feeders, water buckets, etc. ready.
7. **Feed and Bedding**: Order any needed grain and/or hay needed for the fair. Bedding is the responsibility of the student. Cattle/Sheep/Hogs / Horses: Shavings
8. **Meetings**: You must attend all exhibitor meetings called by the advisor and all morning exhibitor meetings at 8 am. These will occur prior to the start of the fair and during the fair. All animals must be fed and pens cleaned and ready for inspection by morning meeting.
9. **Transportation**: Transportation of animals is the responsibility of the students. Please be sure to make arrangements prior to the haul in date and tell the advisors your plans to ensure that all animals get to the fair. Be sure to have rides to the fair every day to care for your animals and meet the responsibility requirements set. If there is a problem contact the advisor.

During Fair

10. **Clothing**: Wear appropriate clothing during loading, exhibiting and loading out at the fair (long pants, short sleeve or long sleeve shirt, socks and closed toe, closed back shoes). School dress code must be followed.

11. **Feeding and Barn Duty:** You must be present at required feeding times. You must stay at our barn area during scheduled barn duty times. During barn duty you are to complete all required responsibilities. Keep personal areas as well as the chapter area clean and swept at all times.

Showmanship: Showmanship is an opportunity to demonstrate your knowledge of your project. All exhibitors will be required to participate in showmanship.

13. **Etiquette:** You are a representative of the FFA, your school, community and the agriculture industry. Be sure to be a positive representative. Be courteous and respectful to fair patrons, fellow exhibitors and guests at the fair. **Inappropriate behavior will not be tolerated.** For example: swearing, inappropriate dress, fighting, etc. All school rules apply at the fair. **In the event that school or fair rules are broken at the fair, you forfeit the privilege of selling your animal at the auction.**
14. **Chapter Group:** Chapter group is an opportunity to exhibit five animals in each species. The advisor will determine the animals that will be selected to be exhibited in the chapter group category. **ALL students must be present to aid in showing the group and to provide support.**
15. **Auction:** Prior to Auction Day every exhibitor is to write thank you letters with an envelope and stamp. See fair premium book for guidelines. **YOU WILL NOT RECEIVE A CHECK WITHOUT A THANK YOU LETTER.**
- a. **Auction Day:** Be at the fairgrounds by 5pm, in uniform and ready to meet some potential buyers.

b. No Animal Accessories: No glitter, paint, flowers, etc. on your animal.

16. **Buyers**: It is not the responsibility of the advisor to find a buyer for your animal, although I try to make contacts with you in mind. It is your responsibility to secure a buyer. You may send buyer letters to community supporters (must be approved by the advisor). You may also be asked by the advisor to talk with some potential buyers before the auction takes place while at the fair. Be willing and ready to discuss your project with some members of the agricultural community.

Post-Fair

17. **Thank You Letters**: See guidelines in the fair book. They must be turned into the fair office within 30 days of the completion of the fair.
18. **FFA Record Books**: Record Book days will be held during the summer time and during school days occasionally throughout the year. You are expected to keep your records up to date and current. Record Books are required to exhibit market animals at the fair. The sooner you get them done the better and less stress come application time!

Questions or concerns?

Contact Mrs. Chenoweth at the school

I, _____, have read and understand the rules and expectations as stated above. I understand that if these rules are broken or expectations are not met for any time during the duration of my project I will accept the consequences.

Student _____ Date _____

Parent _____ Date _____

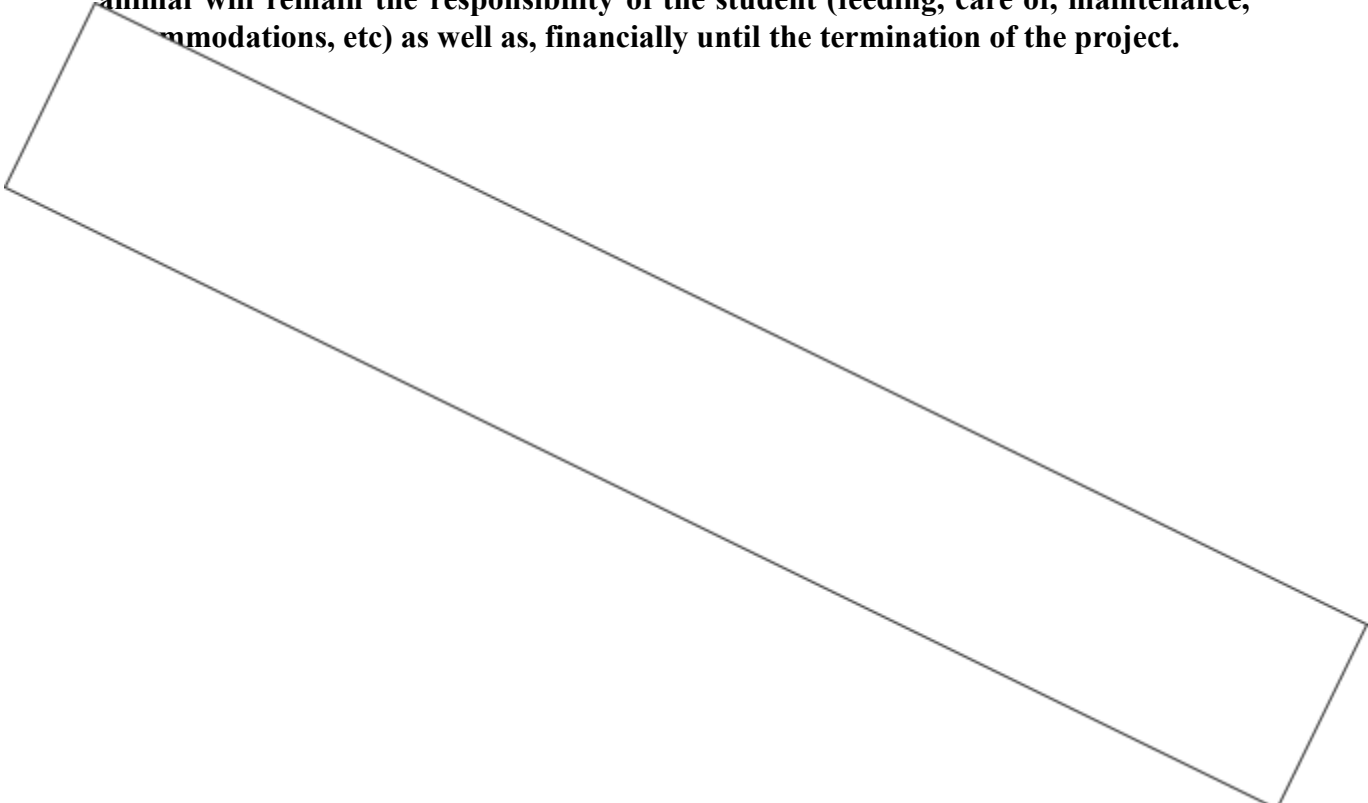
Advisor _____ Date _____

Roseburg High School Agriculture Department Exhibitor Contract

FFA members have the opportunity to raise animal projects to exhibit at the Douglas County Fair and Umpqua Valley Junior Classic. These projects require a student to take on a great deal of responsibility. In order for all students to learn and work together, the following requirements are expected of each exhibitor regardless of where the animal is housed or species being raised.

Participating in the fair is a school activity. All school and fair rules and policies apply. Failure to follow the rules will prevent you from participating in all further fair events (showing and selling of your project).

In the event that a student is not able to exhibit their animal(s) at the fair, the animal will remain the responsibility of the student (feeding, care of, maintenance, accommodations, etc) as well as, financially until the termination of the project.

- 
1. **Grades:** In order to exhibit an animal as a member of the Tomales FFA chapter, a Grade Point Average of a 2.0 must be earned as shown on the Spring Semester Report Card and they must have a 2.0 GPA minimum and no F's in their enrolled agriculture classes. If a student does not have a minimum GPA of a 2.0 he/she will not be able to show under Tomales FFA. Students must not have any "F" grades as per district policy.

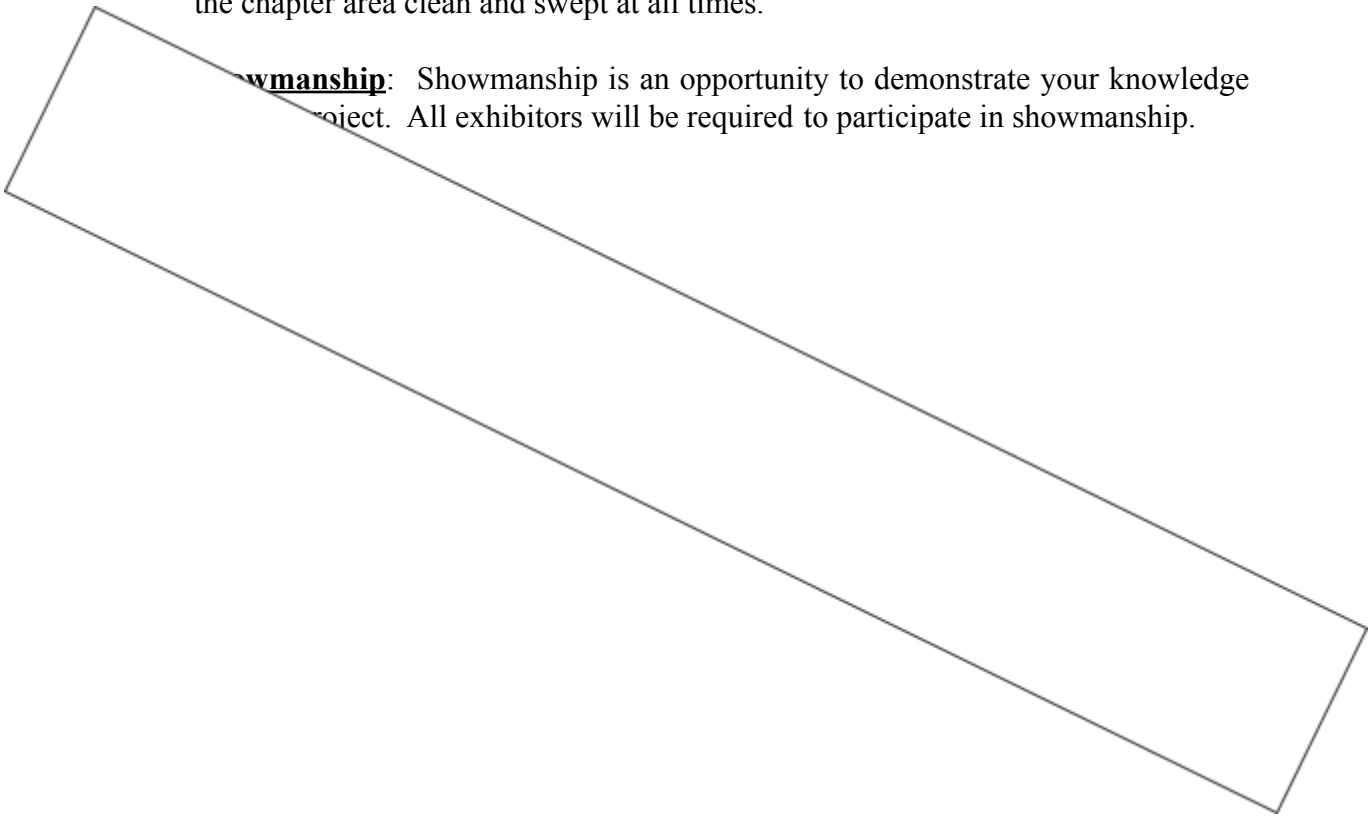
2. **Entries**: Entries are the responsibility of the exhibitor.
3. **FFA Record books**: **Students must have an up to date record book before the advisor will sign any fair entry forms.** If a student is a second, third or fourth year member they are required to have their current book and all of their past books completed before the advisor will sign fair entry forms.
4. **Uniform**: Have a complete FFA show uniform (FFA jacket, FFA tie/scarf, white pants, white collared shirt, black or brown shoes and a black or brown belt).
***The uniform will be worn on market show & showmanship days and at the auction.**
5. **Preparation of animals**: Be sure that your animal is shorn, clipped, etc. PRIOR to haul in date. If an animal is sick, is prolapsing, has fungus, or any other problem that will not enable a student to show the animal (as set by the fair) then it is the student's responsibility to take care of the animal(s).
6. **Equipment**: Have all specified (as stated by advisor) tack and show supplies, soap, halters, show sticks, towels, feeders, water buckets, etc. ready.
7. **Feed and Bedding**: Order any needed grain and/or hay needed for the fair. Bedding is the responsibility of the student. Cattle/Sheep/Hogs / Horses: Shavings
8. **Meetings**: You must attend all exhibitor meetings called by the advisor and all morning exhibitor meetings at 8 am. These will occur prior to the start of the fair and during the fair. All animals must be fed and pens cleaned and ready for inspection by morning meeting.
9. **Transportation**: Transportation of animals is the responsibility of the students. Please be sure to make arrangements prior to the haul in date and tell the advisors your plans to ensure that all animals get to the fair. Be sure to have rides to the fair every day to care for your animals and meet the responsibility requirements set. If there is a problem contact the advisor.

During Fair

10. **Clothing**: Wear appropriate clothing during loading, exhibiting and loading out at the fair (long pants, short sleeve or long sleeve shirt, socks and closed toe, closed back shoes). School dress code must be followed.
11. **Feeding and Barn Duty**: You must be present at required feeding times. You must stay at our barn area during scheduled barn duty times. During barn duty

you are to complete all required responsibilities. Keep personal areas as well as the chapter area clean and swept at all times.

Showmanship: Showmanship is an opportunity to demonstrate your knowledge of your project. All exhibitors will be required to participate in showmanship.

- 
13. **Etiquette**: You are a representative of the FFA, your school, community and the agriculture industry. Be sure to be a positive representative. Be courteous and respectful to fair patrons, fellow exhibitors and guests at the fair. **Inappropriate behavior will not be tolerated.** For example: swearing, inappropriate dress, fighting, etc. All school rules apply at the fair. **In the event that school or fair rules are broken at the fair, you forfeit the privilege of selling your animal at the auction.**
 14. **Chapter Group**: Chapter group is an opportunity to exhibit five animals in each species. The advisor will determine the animals that will be selected to be exhibited in the chapter group category. **ALL students must be present to aid in showing the group and to provide support.**
 15. **Auction**: Prior to Auction Day every exhibitor is to write thank you letters with an envelope and stamp. See fair premium book for guidelines. **YOU WILL NOT RECEIVE A CHECK WITHOUT A THANK YOU LETTER.**
 - a. **Auction Day**: Be at the fairgrounds by 5pm, in uniform and ready to meet some potential buyers.
 - b. **No Animal Accessories**: No glitter, paint, flowers, etc. on your animal.

16. **Buyers:** It is not the responsibility of the advisor to find a buyer for your animal, although I try to make contacts with you in mind. It is your responsibility to secure a buyer. You may send buyer letters to community supporters (must be approved by the advisor). You may also be asked by the advisor to talk with some potential buyers before the auction takes place while at the fair. Be willing and ready to discuss your project with some members of the agricultural community.

Post-Fair

17. **Thank You Letters:** See guidelines in the fair book. They must be turned into the fair office within 30 days of the completion of the fair.
18. **FFA Record Books:** Record Book days will be held during the summer time and during school days occasionally throughout the year. You are expected to keep your records up to date and current. Record Books are required to exhibit market animals at the fair. The sooner you get them done the better and less stress come application time!

Questions or concerns?

Contact Mrs. Chenoweth at the school

I, _____, have read and understand the rules and expectations as stated above. I understand that if these rules are broken or expectations are not met for any time during the duration of my project I will accept the consequences.

Student _____ Date _____

Parent _____ Date _____

Advisor _____ Date _____