



Queensland Ag Shows

YOUNG JUDGES AND PARADERS COMPETITION

GUIDELINES FOR OVERJUDGES AND STEWARDS LOCAL, SUB CHAMBER & STATE JUDGING

Note: *The use of the word “Exhibit” refers to Livestock, wool, grain or farm produce where applicable*

GENERAL RULES AND GUIDELINES

1. These guidelines refer to the following Queensland Chamber of Agriculture (QCAS) Competitions:
 - a. Stud Cattle Young Judge
 - b. Stud Cattle Young Parader
 - c. Prime Cattle Young Judge
 - d. Dairy Cattle Young Judge
 - e. Dairy Cattle Young Parader
 - f. Grain Young Judge
 - g. Meat Breeds Sheep Young Judge
 - h. Merino Sheep Young Judge
 - i. Merino Fleece Young Judge

Overjudges/Stewards should read the Young Judges and Paraders Rules in Conjunction with these guidelines.

ENTRY FORMS

2. All Competitors must complete an *Entry Form* prior to Judging. Entry forms are available at www.queenslandshows.com.au or from Agricultural Society / Sub Chamber Secretaries. Should further forms be required please contact the QCAS Office.
3. Stewards should ensure age requirements and declarations are correct prior to commencing judging.
4. On completion of Judging the **WINNERS** and **RUNNER UPS** *Entry Forms* are to be completed and forwarded to Sub Chamber Secretary/Coordinator or QCAS Office as appropriate.

BRIEFING

5. Chief Steward / Organiser should provide a briefing with the Overjudge and all Stewards prior to commencement of judging to ensure clear guidelines are understood by all officials.
6. *Young Judges and Paraders Competition Rules* are to be followed at all times. Any anomalies should be brought to the attention of the QCAS Young Judges & Paraders Coordinator as soon as possible.

SELECTION OF EXHIBITS

7. Prior to the competition the Overjudge will select the exhibits to be judged – if required this can be done a day or two before the competition. In the case of animal exhibits, on the day of the competition the Overjudge will decide on the correct placing of the animals in each ring and note on a *Judging Card*.
8. In the selection of a class of exhibits for judging competitions, the aim should be to get a group of four upon whose placing experienced judges, after careful inspection and consideration, would be likely to agree.
9. A suitable group might be made up of a fairly clear leader, a fairly obvious ‘tail’, and two others that present a more difficult choice. They will be judged against the standard of what is considered a good exhibit type, rather than one that pays strict attention to specific points. In the case of animal exhibits it is better if animals of similar age are selected for the competition.

JUDGING /COMPETITOR NOTE CARDS

10. *Judging Cards and Competitor Note Cards* are available at www.queenslandshows.com.au or from the QCAS Office.
11. Competitors Judging Cards are to:
 - a. remain in the custody of the Steward at all times.
 - b. may be viewed by competitors on request but cannot be retained by competitors.
 - c. be retained by the Agricultural Society for 12 months from the date of completion.
12. On completion of State Finals the QCAS Office will forward all final score sheets to competitors for reference. *(Please note that it may take several weeks for these sheets to be posted.)*
- 13.

JUDGING

14. A competitor is in as good a position as is the Overjudge to observe both the good and bad points of the exhibits. The competitor may draw different conclusions because the competitor does not give those good and bad points the same importance as does the Overjudge. This difference of opinion will be reflected in the competitor's low score for placing, and the competitor should not be further penalised in the oral test if observations have been accurate and the Overjudge considers the reasoning to be logical.
15. In the case of animal exhibits, each competitor in the oral class is allowed 3 minutes to line up the animals in order of merit and to state reasoning for the placings. If the competitor finishes in less than this time, but has said all that was needed to support their case, they should not be penalised. On the other hand, if the competitor exceeds 3 minutes, marks should be deducted from the 15 allowed for 'speaking' etc.
16. At the conclusion of the competition the Overjudge is asked to give reasons for the placing of exhibits. If possible with the exhibits present. Overjudge's comments on the various oral and ring craft styles of the competitors may also be made.
17. As far as possible to maintain spectator and competitor interest in the competition, it is important that it is confined to a time limit. Overjudge's asked to confine their comments to the times suggested in the 'Competition Procedure' for all judging competitions.
18. The Overjudge or adjudicator will have inspected the exhibits and have a good idea how they will be placed before judging commences, however, in the case of animal exhibits, it is recommended that the Overjudge have another look at them as they are being paraded, so that he/she views them under the same conditions as the contestants.

DRESS STANDARDS

19. Competitors must be neatly and suitably attired, and male competitors must wear a tie. Points will be deducted for poor presentation.
20. Handlers for Livestock competitions should also be suitably attired to the standard of an agricultural show judging ring.
21. Shorts and thongs are not permitted.

JUDGING COMPETITIONS USING THE HORMEL SLIDE / COMPUTERISED JUDGING SCORING SYSTEM

22. Contestants can obtain a maximum of 50 points per class and are scored down according to variations in their placings compare to the Overjudge's placings.

SPLITS/CUTS

23. After completing placing decisions, the Overjudge will then proceed to put a cut or split between 1st and 2nd placing, 2nd and 3rd placing and 3rd and 4th placing.

24. The total of the cuts added together must not be under 3 and not more than 15. If they total 15, the middle number cannot be larger than 5. If they total 14, the middle number cannot be larger than 8.
25. If the Overjudge decides the first two exhibits are very close, he/she will put a cut of 1 or 2 between them but if the Overjudge feels there is a larger difference, a much larger cut will be placed between them. The same applies between 2nd and 3rd and 3rd and 4th placing.
26. From the contestant's point of view, it simply means that if the contestant has two exhibits that have been placed opposite to the Overjudge and there is a small cut between them, very few points will be lost, but if the cut is greater, the contestant will lose more points. The fewer the faults between the animals the smaller the cut and vice versa.

ORAL REPORT

27. An oral report is then conducted by selected contestants. The purpose of this oral report is for selected contestants to explain to the Overjudge and public spectators why they placed the exhibits in the order they have selected.
28. In competitions where contestant numbers are larger than approximately ten (10), it is usual to select those contestants with the higher total points after judging the three classes to do the oral. This applies particularly in cattle classes as the animals get very tired being moved constantly, especially after the class judging. The spectators need to be considered – if the competition is too long, they become disinterested in the event.
29. It is usual for the oral to be judged on one class only. This class can be selected by the Overjudge or the Contestants – it is optional to suit the circumstances and varies with the type of competition.

SCORES

30. Stewards are responsible for the collation of all scores and these scores are not to be revealed to the Overjudge or any other persons until the results are finalised.

COMPUTISED JUDGING SCORING SYSTEM

31. The Hormel Slide is being replaced with the "Computerised Judging Scoring System". This system is based on an Excel Spreadsheet and is available on the QCAS Website or by contacting the QCAS Office.
32. All instructions for the use of the "Computer Judging System" are included within the programme.

HANDY HINTS ON THE HORMEL SLIDE

The Hormel Slide is an American Invention that is held copyright by George A Hormel & Co. and was invented in 1975.

4 exhibits must be used.

Make sure that they are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 not A, B, C, D (A, B, C, D can be converted but with large numbers of contestants, this takes a lot of time and leaves room for error).

The Overjudge places the exhibits. The Overjudge will then proceed to put a cut or split between placings, 1st & 2nd placing, 2nd & 3rd placing, 3rd & 4th placing.

Example:

Placings:	3	1	2	4
Cut between animals:	4	1	5	
Total cut adds up to:		10		

How to set the Hormel slide

- Take all cards from slide.
- Find the White Card that has the number 10 at the top and place this card on top of the remaining cards.
- Now on the clear plastic card with the red numbers, find the numbers 3 1 2 4 on the top.
- Place this card on top of the white card being used and put all other plastic cards at the back.
- Gently put all cards back into slide – this keeps them tight.
- Now push plastic card along until the numbers 3 1 2 4 appear at the top on the left side of the viewing space in the centre of slide.
- Move white cards along until the numbers 4 1 5 appear at the bottom of the viewing area.
- After making sure that the placings and cut are lined up correctly (it is suggested to place a clip on the slide to ensure that cards do not move), correct scores now appear directly opposite all twenty four possible placings as the contestants have placed them.
- Ensure the Overjudge or another Steward check to make sure it is correct.