



ILR-SD Youth Judging Manual

**To be used in
conjunction with ILR-SD
Guidelines**

Revised 9/30/14

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ILR-SD YOUTH JUDGING COMPETITION

Purpose: To provide the opportunity for ILR-SD youth members to experience the show ring from the Judge's perspective and encourage members to pursue judge's training. This may be held in conjunction with an ILR-SD sanctioned show or in conjunction with a different event, provided that an ILR-SD judge is used and is qualified to judge the classes in the competition.

1. Participants: The ILR-SD Youth Judging Competition is open to all ILR-SD youth members. Participants will use their ILR-SD Owner Code as their identifier on their placing cards. Show management has the discretion to limit the number of participants in the Youth Judging Competition. Participants should dress in attire similar to what is worn during a showmanship class. Since the participants are learning to be judges and will be in the arena with animals (even though they won't be handling animals), they still should wear closed toed shoes.

2. Fees: A \$5 fee per youth will be paid to the ILR-SD for participation in the Judging Competition.

3. Classes to be Judged: Show management will offer the following three divisions for the ILR-SD Judging Competition: Halter, Showmanship, and Free Style Obstacle. Show management should assign four people to be Competition Handlers of four individual animals. Animals used may be non-show animals or may be an animal participating in the show as long as the Competition Handler does not use their own animal.

4. Process: The Judge will be encouraged to give a very brief introduction and explanation of what is important when evaluating each division before judging begins. Participants will be provided an ILR-SD Judging Competition score sheet for each class judged. They will assemble in the show ring with the Judge and score the class on their own giving brief oral reasons for their halter placings (Seniors only). Intermediates would complete a written quiz on the ILR-SD Guidelines. Juniors would complete a practical quiz one-on-one with the judge using questions provided by the ILR-SD Youth Committee. Show management will evaluate the score sheets using the Hormel Scoring Template to determine the winner. Tiebreakers will be predetermined by the Judge and the show management. When all participants have turned in their score sheet, the Judge may give oral reasons for their placings and allow a very brief discussion. Either a computer program can be used to judge the score cards or a clerk can be used to tally the Hormel Scoring on the score cards.

DEFINITION OF A GOOD YOUTH JUDGE

The opportunity to participate in a Youth Judging competition is a privilege, not a right. The privilege to judge our wonderful animals should be done honestly, fairly and impartially toward each and every participant/animal exhibited in front of him/her. It is important that all youth potential judges conduct themselves in an ethical, unbiased manner being respectful of exhibitors, show management and other youth judges and the presiding judge. Keep in mind that as youth judges, you are a representative of the ILR-SD and are regarded as such. Other youth exhibitors will look up to you!

A youth judge should demonstrate good sportsmanship and courtesy whether participating in the youth judging competition or as an exhibitor.

At all times those participating in youth judging competitions should act in a professional manner. He/she should abide by all known laws and statutes. He/she should avoid abusive behavior, speech, or discrimination.



HALTER CLASS DIVISIONS

- 1) Suri
 - a) Fiber exhibits a distinct locked architecture with luster.
 - b) Fiber hangs straight down from the midline on the back.
 - c) Consists of locks that form close to the skin.
 - d) Fiber exhibits independent movement.
 - e) Fiber exhibits a cool, slick handle.
 - f) Fiber exhibits no crimp.
 - g) Fiber exhibits no loft.
 - h) Coverage may vary from light to heavy.
 - i) Ideally entries exhibit the majority of these criteria.

Suri Llama Examples



2) Silky

- a) Fiber exhibits a very soft or silky handle.
- b) Fiber may exhibit some wave or crinkle but not crimp.
- c) Fiber may exhibit some loft.
- d) Fiber may exhibit luster.
- e) Guard hair is nearly indiscernible.
- f) Coverage may vary from light to heavy.

Silky Llama Examples



3) Classic

- a) Abundant guard hair visible on the body and neck of the animal, with short and minimal “downy” undercoat.
- b) The presence of a guard hair “mane” on the back of the neck.
- c) A natural change in the fleece at the level of the elbow/stifle, with the fleece below this point being very short.
- d) Natural windows of short fleece – brisket, belly, flank.
- e) Minimal Fleece on legs/head with characteristics like guard hair, not the downy undercoat.

Classic Llama Examples



4) Light Wool

- a) Most will have double coat with moderate density but short length.
- b) Fleece coverage should rapidly decline below the elbow/stifle, and be very short below the knee/hock.
- c) Most animals will exhibit obvious guard hair that is longer than the undercoat.

Light Wool Llama Examples



5) Medium Wool

- a) Animals may be double coated with moderate density and length.
- b) Front legs may exhibit coverage extending down the leg with minimal coverage below the knee.
- c) Rear legs may exhibit coverage extending down the leg with minimal coverage below the hock.

Medium Wool Llama Examples



6) Moderate Heavy Wool

- a) Animals will exhibit even neck fleece that blends into body fleece of moderate density and length.
- b) Front legs will exhibit coverage down to the knees, potentially down to the toes with a decline in coverage below the knees.
- c) Rear legs will exhibit coverage down to the pastern on the back of the legs with minimal coverage on the front of the legs.

Moderate Heavy Wool Llama Examples



7) Extreme Heavy Wool

- a) Will exhibit abundant neck and body fleece.
- b) Front legs will exhibit coverage down to the toes maintaining heavy coverage below the knees.
- c) Rear legs will exhibit dense coverage down the back of the legs along with fiber on the front side of the legs.

Extreme Heavy Wool Llama Examples



HALTER CLASS DEFINITIONS

Axial alignment: As viewed from the top, a line drawn thru the withers down the center of the back to the tail head should divide the body into separate halves.

Balance: The common denominator of function, type and conformation.

Body balance: A line drawn from the point of the elbow through the center of the stifle should be parallel to the ground. Also, vertical lines drawn from the front of the stifle to the front of the hip and the point of the elbow should be perpendicular to the ground and divide the body into equal thirds. The head and neck act as a balance arm for the body and should be proportional to the length of back.

Body type: An inherited characteristic of an animal or breed that best fits it for a specific function.

Conformation: The form or outline of an animal to include the relationship of form to function. Conformation is the key to an animal's method of progression. Proportions of the body conformation as compared to the limb conformation may determine whether or not there will be any interference of the limbs during progression.

Conformation of the limbs: The animal should be observed from a distance as well as up close, and at rest and in motion. The limbs should be proportional to the height, depth and length of the body. The gait can be evaluated by studying the feet as they leave the ground, during flight and as they land. As viewed from the front and the rear, a vertical line from the point of the shoulder and from point of the hip should bisect the limbs.

Front legs: as viewed from the side, a vertical line dropped from the center of the elbow should bisect the limb and the back of the heel.

Rear legs: as viewed from the side, a line from the point of the hip should line up with the back of the hock, run down the back of the cannon bone and land just behind the heel of the foot.

Movement: The way a llama moves often helps a judge learn more information about the animal's conformational faults and strengths. You do need to remember that llamas do not always move freely on their own. Sometimes they need to be observed behind another animal to fairly evaluate them. An ideal animal will walk in a normal gait keeping both back legs following directly behind the leg in front.

Conformation of Top Line

- Top line should be level as viewed from wither to hips and parallel to the ground.
- The rump should have a slight slope with the base of the tail (tail set) near the front of the hip bone.
- Animals should exhibit normal external reproductive organ development.

Fore Limb Conformation Faults

- Base Narrow (feet too close)
- Base Wide (feet too wide)
- Toed In (dishing)
- Toed Out (splay footed)
- Backward deviation of the knees (calf knees)
- Forward deviation of the knees (Buck knees)
- Inward deviation of the knees (winging)
- Outward deviation of the knees (dishing)
- Lack of shoulder angulation (post legged)
- Camped under in front – limb below the elbow is too far behind perpendicular line
- Camped out in front – limb below the elbow is too far in front of perpendicular line
- Abnormal fetlock/pastern angulation – too vertical or too much slope



Abnormal fetlock/pastern angulation

Rear Limb Conformation Faults

- Base Narrow (rope walking)
- Base Wide (feet too wide)
- Toed In (pigeon toed)
- Inward deviation of the hock (cow hocked)
- Excess angulation of the hock (sickle hocked)
- Excessively straight leg (post legged)
- Camped under behind (leg too far forward of vertical line)
- Camped out behind (leg too far behind vertical line)
- Abnormal fetlock/pastern angulation – too vertical or too much slope



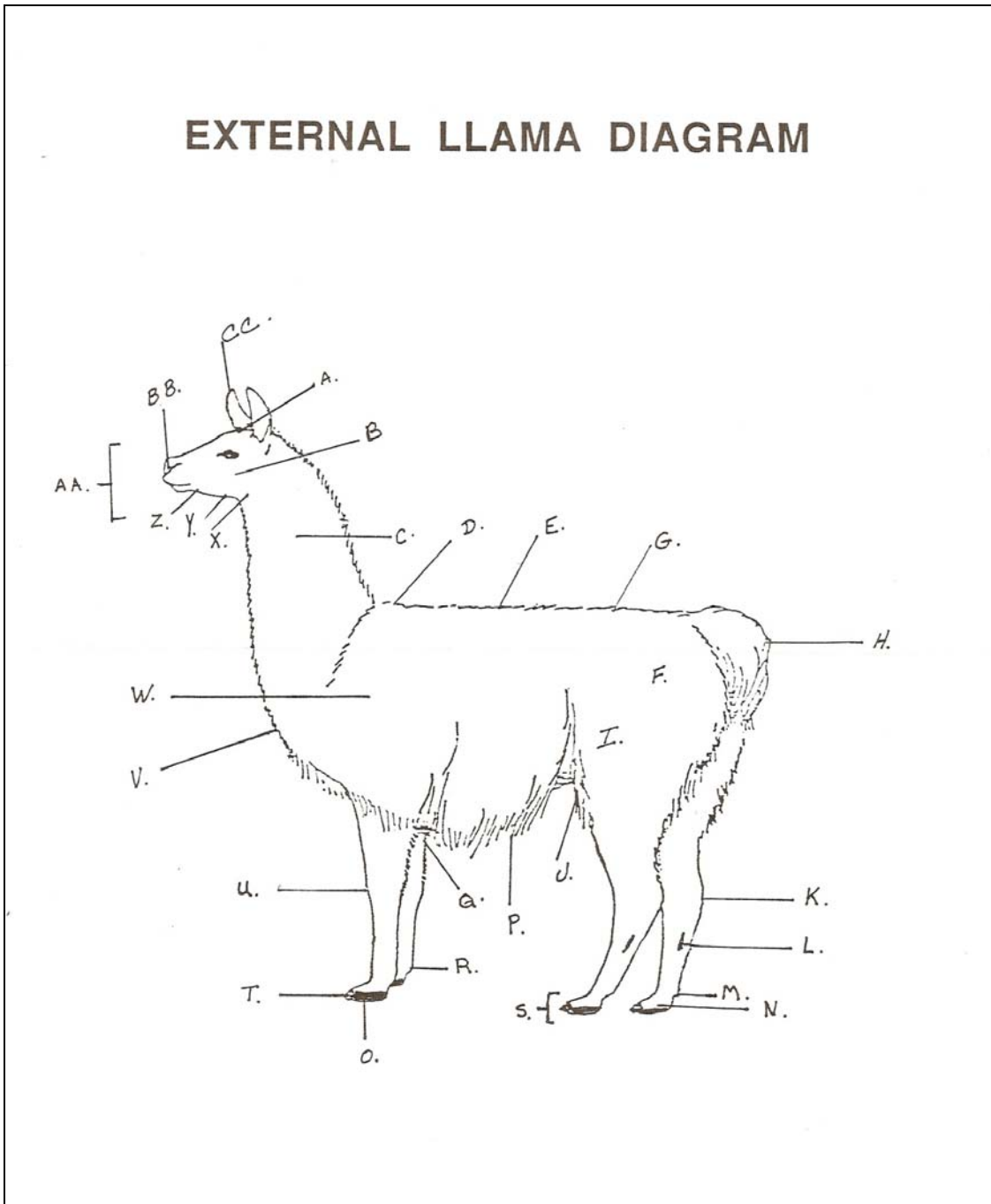
Excessively straight leg (post legged)



Excess angulation of the hock (sickle hocked)



EXTERNAL LLAMA DIAGRAM

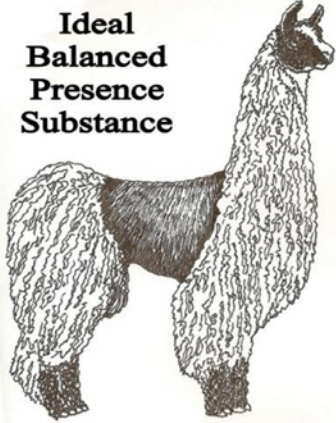


- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| A. Poll | F. Hip | M. Fetlock | T. Toenail |
| AA. Muzzle | G. Loin | N. Pastern | U. Knee |
| B. Cheek | H. Tail | O. Pad | (Carpus) |
| BB. Nostril | I. Thigh | P. Abdomen | V. Brisket |
| C. Neck | J. Stifle | (Belly) | W. Shoulder |
| CC. Ear | K. Hock | Q. Elbow | X. Throatlatch |
| D. Withers | L. Chestnut | R. Fetlock | Y. Jaw |
| E. Back | (Scent Gland) | S. Foot | Z. Chin |

Llama Conformation Diagram #1

Tami Lash 1/2013

**Ideal
Balanced
Presence
Substance**



Short backed



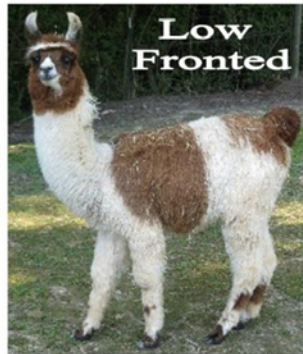
Long backed



Short necked

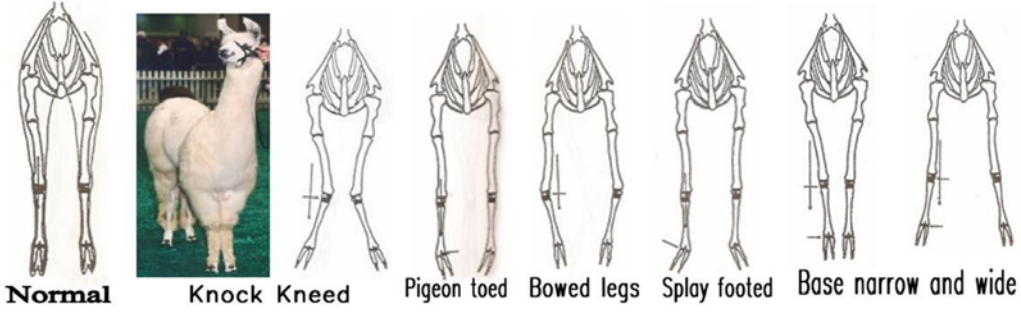


Short legs

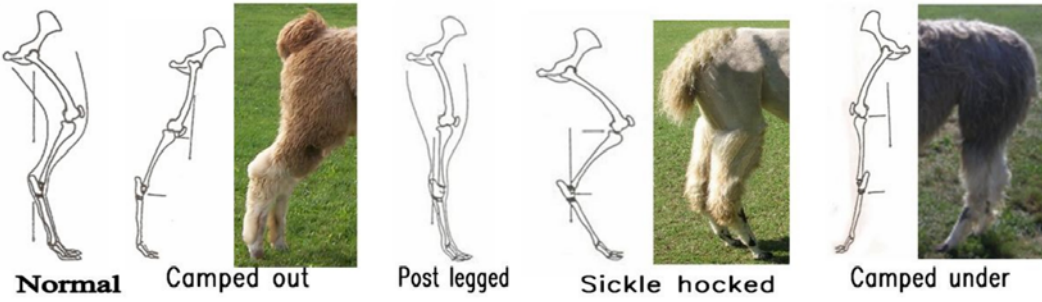


Llama Conformation Diagram #2 Tami Lash 1/2013

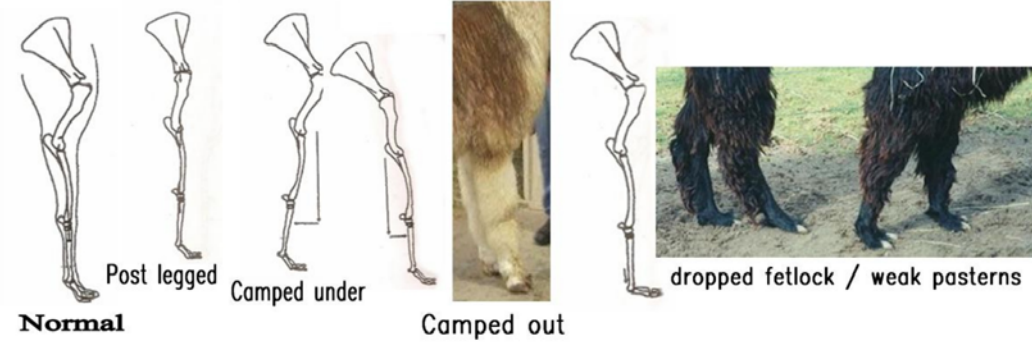
Front



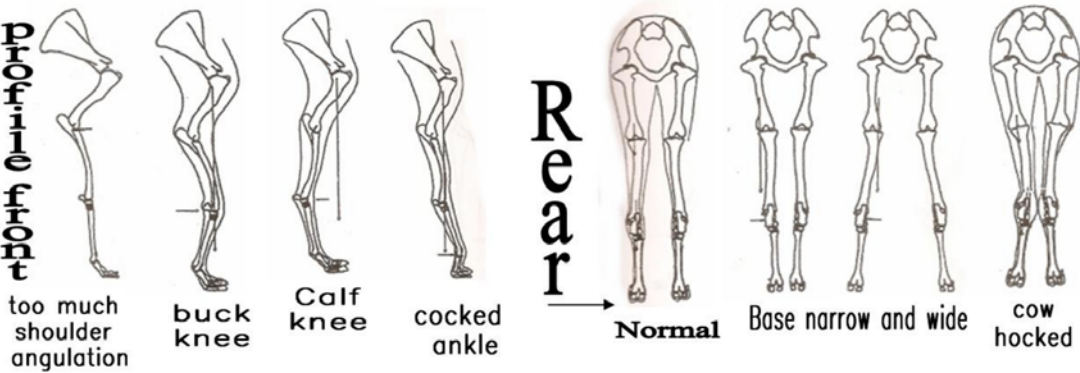
Side



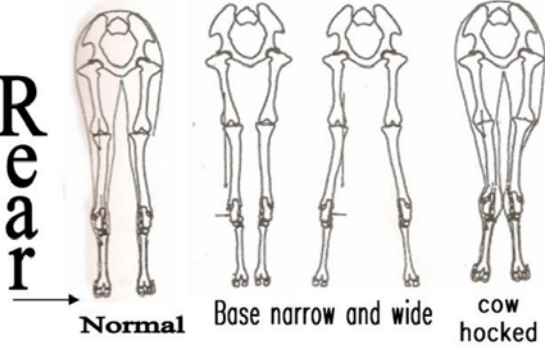
Arch of hoof



Profile of hoof



Rear



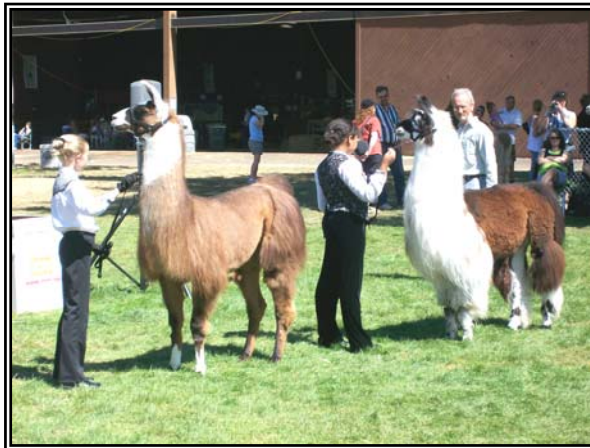
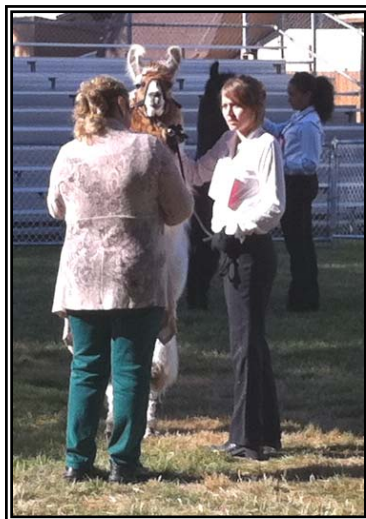
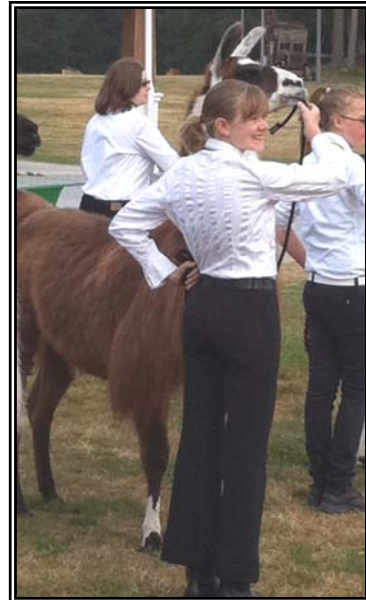
SHOWMANSHIP CLASSES

Showmanship is judged on the exhibitor's ability to show their animal. This also includes how well the exhibitor presents their animal to the judge along with the rapport between handler and animal, which includes the animal's response to the exhibitor's commands.

The handler will be judged on neatness and proper attire. The animal will be judged on if the halter fits properly, if the toenails are trimmed, and if the animal is clean and groomed. The handler should remember that while in the show ring, they should continue to show the animal to the best of their ability. Always be natural, as over showing and undue fussing will be so noted by judge.

When showing in showmanship, a handler should move the animal at a brisk walk with head up for evaluation without dragging or pulling the animal. The handler maybe asked to line up side by side or in profile. The handler should remember to have consideration for the exhibitors and animals, and act with a sportsmanlike conduct. When being judged, the handler should keep an unobstructed view between the judge and handler by moving around the animal. Quadrants are acceptable at judge's discretion (see next page). The handler may be asked to complete necessary tasks in order to give the judge the best possible view for the evaluation of the animal. The handler may also be asked to do other tasks to see how well handler and animal work together, such as haunch turns and backing.

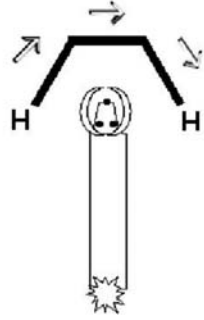
During the judging of showmanship, the judge may find it necessary to conduct tiebreaker maneuvers. These maneuvers may include switching places in line, jog or trot animal away from judge or switch handlers (not recommended for junior youth).



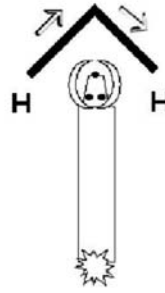
SHOWMANSHIP MOVEMENTS

Tami Lash
3/2012

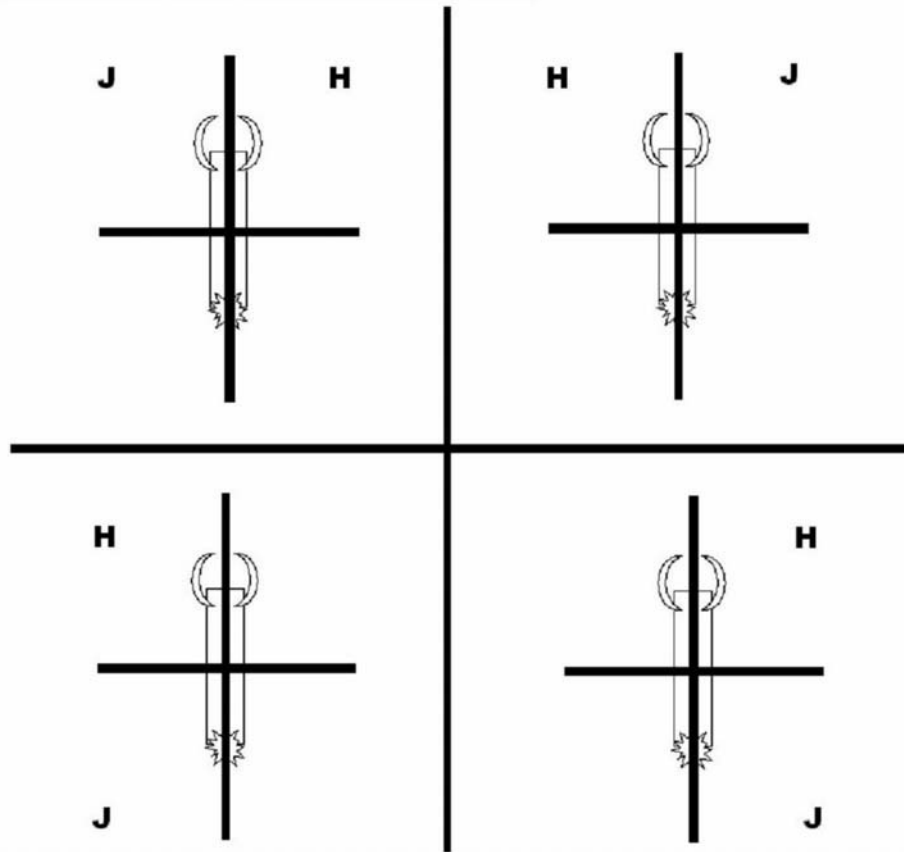
Move
#1



Move
#2



SHOWMANSHIP QUADRANTS J = JUDGE H = HANDLER



PERFORMANCE CLASSES

1) Performance Scoring Overview

- a) The important points for scoring performance is with a system that can:
 - (1) Provide a meaningful measure to level of achievement and performance.
 - (2) Reduces the potential for subjectivity and ambiguity.
 - (3) Provides for consistency regardless of judge, location or number of llamas in the class or trial and between levels of difficulty of the trials.
- b) The premise of scoring llama course/trials is to evaluate the relationship developed between handler and llama by assessing handler skill, llama manageability, trust and willingness to negotiate prescribed maneuvers, obstacles and requests from the human handler. The premise of this system of scoring is to provide a consistent measure of performance and to minimize subjective interpretation of performance.
- c) An ideal performance involves animal and handler negotiating tasks in a coordinated effortless manner with no perceptible cues from the handler. At this time verbal cues will not be considered faults. Lead rope and all other physical cues will be considered faults and graded on level of force.
- d) In these course/trials animals are being asked various expressions of moving or standing. Movement involves following or walking with a handler and directed movement where specific maneuvers may be required. Most animal faults involve level of resistance and evasion.
- e) It is the recommendation of the ILR-SD Performance Committee to allow the final scores of all course/trials to be posted after the Performance classes have been held. This is to be in agreement with both the Show Management, and the officiating Judge. At show management's discretion, the method of posting can be:
 - (1) Score sheets handed out to exhibitors.
 - (2) Score sheets laid out or posted for all to view.
 - (3) A master list of all the scores.



2) Performance Scoring Definitions and Guidelines

- a) Each task begins with a possible 10 points; points are deducted as faults occur per task.
- b) The llama with the highest score wins the class.
- c) There are two categories of faults- Handler Faults and Llama faults which consist of minor and major faults.
- d) Faults are assigned points and graded by the level of resistance or avoidance by the llama and effort required by handler to correct resistance and/or negotiate tasks. Safety fault points are rated on degree of potential danger to human and llama.
- e) Fault points will be deducted from the total possible score of 10 for each task when they occur within each task.
- f) Handler and llama should walk together freely, with llama on a loose lead. This includes all approaches and entries to tasks, leaving tasks and travel in between.
- g) A cue is defined as a signal by the handler to communicate an intention to the llama. Cues delivered by gestures or by voice will be allowed. Lead rope cues requiring the lead to go taut will be considered a fault. (Clicker and food rewards are not allowed on course)
- h) Point levels can be utilized for placement or for advancement between levels of performance.
- i) Judges will select which tasks will be used as tiebreakers within each course trial.
- j) Safety is a main concern. All contact surfaces must be treated to prevent slipping.
 - (1) The judge has the final decision on course safety, and equipment.
 - (2) The judge will walk the courses with the exhibitors, (no animals).
- k) Animals that appear to be a safety concern to the handlers or themselves can be removed at Show Management and Judge's discretion.
- l) Harshness in communication will be considered a fault.



3) Performance Scoring System

a) Whenever there is a range of point deduction, the severity of the fault determines the point deduction

b) Handler Faults

- (1) Excessive slowness of the handler can result in point deduction.
- (2) In the event slowness and stall-ups occur between tasks, points can be deducted.
- (3) Short lead- 1 point
- (4) Lead rope cues and contact cues, including a tightness of the rope- 1 point
 - (i) A lead rope cue involves a tightening of the lead followed by an instantaneous very gentle pressure applied through the lead to the llama's halter.
 - (ii) Anything beyond a gentle pressure will be considered a tug.
- (5) Dangling end of lead rope below human knee- 1 point off per task
- (6) Tugging and pulling on lead rope- 2-3 points (this turns into a refusal if animal does not cooperate)
- (7) Touching the animal to encourage, or to move animal- 2 points
- (8) Improper tying of a quick release knot- 2-5 points
 - (a) Minor Fault 1-2 point deduction
 - (i) Correct knot used, rope too long from halter to knot allowing unnecessary movement and possible harm.
 - (ii) A loose improper knot, that still unties correctly
 - (b) Major Fault 3-5 point deduction
 - (i) Improper knot that does not untie
 - (ii) Improper knot that unties from the animal resisting, rather than untying from the end of the lead.
- (9) Moving obstacles or Stepping outside of confined area - 1 point
- (10) Dangling straps, below animal knees, in pack class- 1 point (one for each task unless handler notices and fixes it)
- (11) Pack class-improper attachment and/or cinching of saddle- 3 points.
- (12) If Pack slips 3-5 points, If pack falls off -7 points
- (13) Handler incompletes - failure to rub down animal after pack removal, not closing a gate on a task, etc., and forgetting a portion of the task, these will be scored as handler incompletes.
 - (i) All incompletes are not scored with either a 1 or a 0.
 - (ii). Points should be deducted from 1-9 according to the percentage of the task not completed.

- (14) Off course- When tasks are unintentionally skipped or taken out of order.
- (i) In the event of an off course a circle with a line drawn through it determines a task was missed. This team cannot place over a team that fully completed a course trial, regardless of their score.
 - (ii) In Novice or Open classes, in the event Novice classes are not offered, Handler has the option to not attempt a task if safety or training concerns warrant, but will encounter a zero for their score.
 - (iii) The exhibitor must indicate to the judge that they will not negotiate this task and not just ignore it. This would not be considered an off course.
- (15) Short lead resulting in hand on snap- 3 points
- (i) Considered a major fault as this can result in accidentally letting the llama loose
 - (ii) This is not to be confused with a short lead in general.
- (16) Handler walking backwards over an obstacle during a task- 3 points
- (17) In the event tasks are performed in the wrong direction as detailed by the walk through, these incur a major fault. A 3-5 point deductions should be given.
- (18) Handler wrapping the lead rope around their hand- 3-5 points per task
- (19) The proper way when turning is, in turns of $\frac{1}{4}$ or less, you can bring your animal with you, in turns that result in more than $\frac{1}{4}$, the proper way is to turn into your animal. Unless specified differently in turns on a performance course, the above come into play, and if turns are not done properly can result in point deduction.
- c) Llama/Alpaca faults
- (1) Excessive slowness can result in point deduction.
 - (2) In the event slowness and stall-ups occur between tasks, points can be deducted.
 - (3) Inattentive animal- 1 point (when animal takes focus off task and handler and this results in a tug or tight lead)
 - (4) Touching task- 1 point (back through log, bush in a weave, tick on a jump, etc.)
 - (5) Evasive side stepping whether walking or negotiating an obstacle that results in tension on the lead and disturbs the flow of travel -1-3 points. (Animal should be moving in a straight line unless asked to do otherwise.)
 - (6) Stepping out of tasks where no physical danger is present-2 points per foot
 - (7) Stopping or balking- 2 points if responds to cue and continues.
 - (i) If not, animal will encounter the same 2 point deduction for each additional stop or balk.
 - (ii) If however animal plants all fours and says “NO”!, it is a Refusal, and is not to be confused with a stop or balk that when once cued, results in forward movement.

- (8) A Refusal is when the animal stops and plants all four feet and says “NO”!
- (i) This is to be scored with a large R for the score, and will not get any points for that task.
 - (i) If a second attempt is allowed, the animal may approach this task again, but must do so with a 5 point deduction, and begins this task with 5 points the second time instead of 10.
- (9) Irritated Animal- 1-3 points per each irritation
- (i) Obvious ears back only, and irritation switching of tail- 1 point
 - (ii) Ears and head back and threatening to spit- 2 points
 - (iii) Each time animal moves away from handler attempt- 2 points
 - (iv) Actual spitting and threatening with a kick- 3 point
- (10) Animal resists cue, and does not respond when asked - 3 points
- (11) Rushing- 2-5 points
- (i) Rushing ahead to enter or exit an obstacle.
 - (ii) Excessive, dangerous rushing will result in a higher deduction.
- (12) Knocking parts of a task over-3-5 points
- (13) Stepping off of ramps, bridges, etc.-3-5 points
- (i) Animal will score an incomplete for this task unless they get back on the task in the same area.
 - (ii) Animal cannot restart the task if one attempt is allowed.
- (14) Failure to complete a task, such as avoiding the exit steps, not completing a back through, and animal turns out before the end. In any event, the animals four legs do not exit at the exit point. These will be scored as incompletes.
- (i) Example: In Change of Pace - animal does not change pace.
 - (ii) Incompletes are NOT scored with either a 1 or a 0, but rather points can be deducted according to the percentage NOT completed, ie: a -1 through a -9 in the score sheet according to the percentage of the task not completed.
- (15) Animal does not negotiate the task as defined in the walk through, i.e., jumps over step-overs, steps over jumps, etc. Major fault 3-5 point deduction.



ORAL REASONS, GUIDELINES QUIZ, PRACTICAL QUIZ

Senior Youth will present Oral Reasons for the halter class.

Reasons are your opportunity to explain why you made your choice. They are not scored by whether or not you agree with the contest judge. They are scored based on your ability to make an organized, reasoned argument for your decision.

To give oral reasons you should:

1. Introduce the class and placing order.
2. Next state why you placed at the top animals by stating why ____ was placed over _____.
3. You can discuss pairs. Reasons should discuss the class as three sets of pairs, rather than four individual choices.
4. You can grant a positive quality to the lower placing choice in the pair.
5. Try to keep all reasons very positive.
6. Have a good finish – this is a good time to thank exhibitors for coming or to give the overall impression of the class.

Instead of presenting oral reasons, intermediate youth will complete one of five guidelines quizzes provided by the ILR-SD to the show management. Quizzes will be completed under the supervision of show personnel.

Junior youth will individually demonstrate and/or verbally answer five questions each worth 10 points (for a total of 50 points) from a list provided by the ILR-SD to the show management for the practical quiz.



SUGGESTED LISTS OF FORMS & SUPPLIES NEEDED FOR ILR-SD YOUTH JUDGING

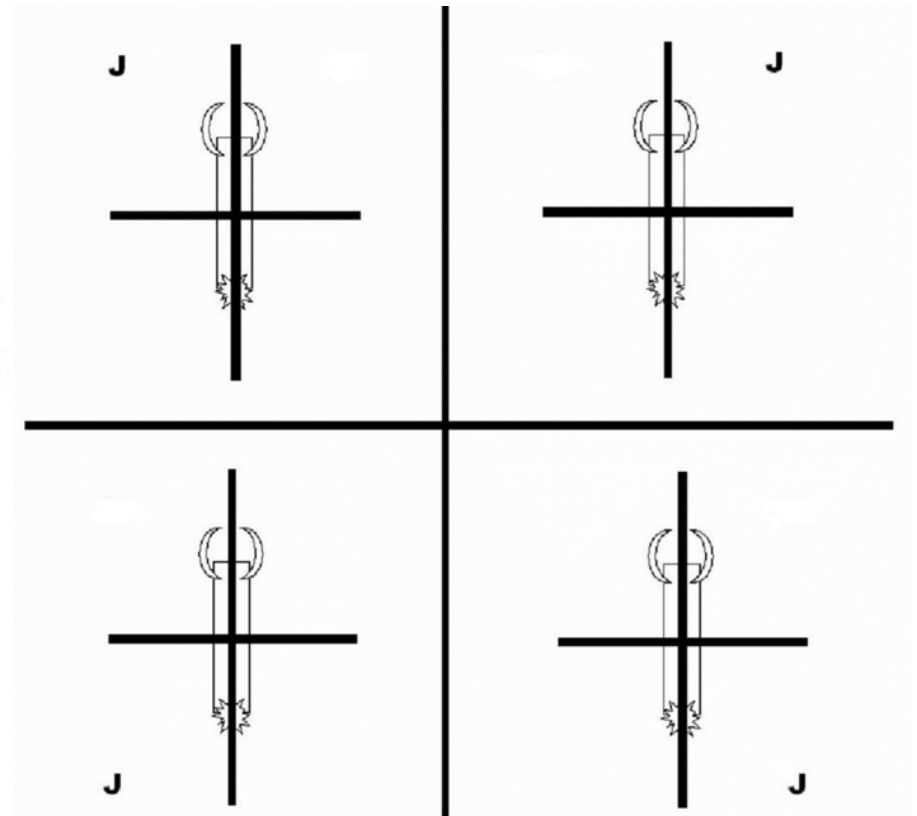
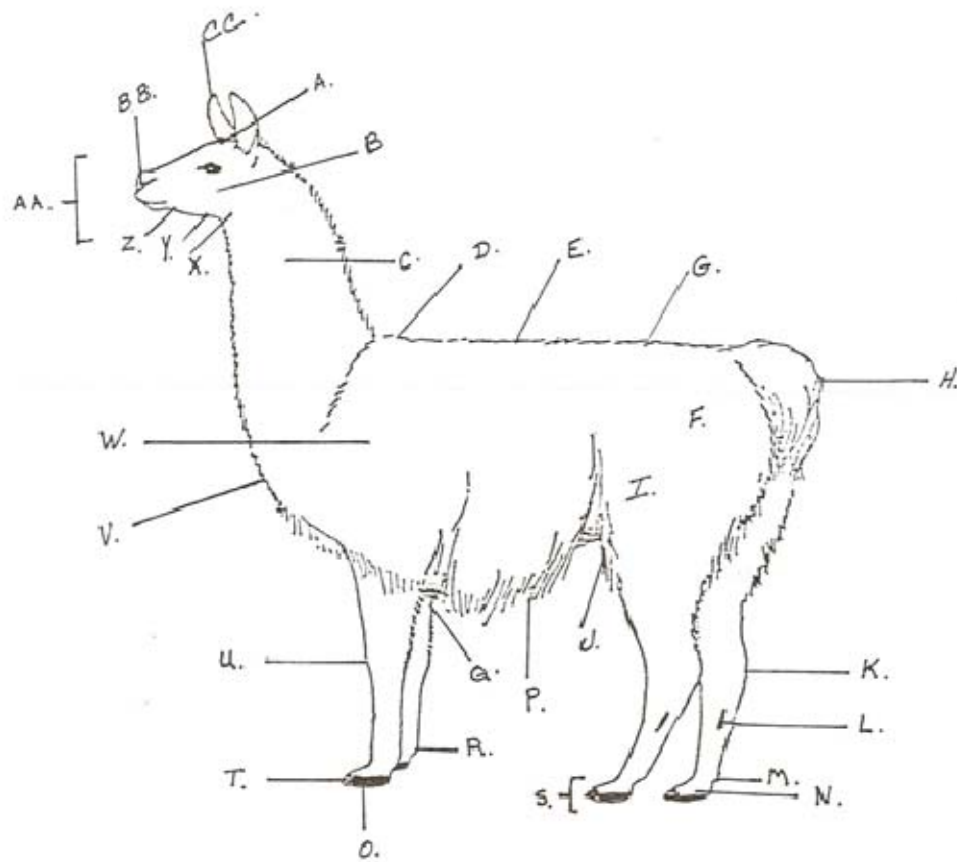
1. Participants for Youth Judging Classes are encouraged to have clipboards and pencils. Having said this, it is helpful to have extra pencils on hand for the youth who have forgotten.
2. The show will need to provide exhibitor numbers (1, 2, 3 & 4) for the handlers to wear in the Youth Judging Classes. These numbers must be used in order for the Youth Judging Placing Cards to work properly.
3. Specify in the show program if you want the participants in the Youth Judging Class to be “dressed as Judges”.
4. A Hormel Scale should be borrowed or purchased. It can be purchased from <http://shop.ffa.org/hormel-computing-slide-p38052.aspx>. The Hormel Scale is needed to make final placings. Access to the Hormel Scale is available on-line at <https://www.worldaccessnet.com/~normans/hormel.html>.
5. Forms to have on hand:
 - a. ILR-SD Youth Judging Program: Print a copy of the ILR-SD Guidelines and the ILR-SD Youth Judging Manual. This has an explanation of what the class is about and how to conduct the class.
 - b. ILR-SD Performance Score Cards: These are the score cards that the youth will use to score the 4 handlers in the Free Style Obstacle Class section of the Youth Judging Class. There are two score cards per sheet. Each youth will need four performance score cards.
 - c. ILR-SD Placing Card: This is the final Placing Card that the youth will use to mark their final placings in each of the classes they judge – Showmanship, Free Style Obstacle, and Halter. There are three score cards per sheet. Each youth will need one full sheet cut into thirds printed off for their placings. Youth will figure their final placings for each of the three classes and then circle the correct order placings of the handlers, which have numbers 1 through 4. The 24 possible placings are noted on the Youth Judging Placing Card – the youth select the one that matches their placing for that class.
 - d. ILR-SD Youth Judging Score Card for Official Judge: The Official Judge will use this card to give points to each Senior class participant as they give oral reasons for the Halter Class. There are three score cards per sheet. You will need to have one score card for each Senior participating in the Youth Judging Class.
 - e. ILR-SD Intermediate Youth Judging Written Quiz: The participants in the Intermediate division of the Youth Judging Class will complete a ten question multiple choice quiz on the ILR-SD guidelines provided by the ILR-SD to the show management. All of the questions for these quizzes

are provided at the end of this Youth Judging Manual for participants to study from. These quizzes will be completed under the supervision of show personnel and will replace oral reasons for their placings in the Halter Class. Show personnel should make one copy of the quiz for each of the Intermediate participants from the ILR-SD office. This score will replace oral reasons for their placings in the Halter Class. Scores are then placed on the Youth Judging Summary Score Sheet.

- f. ILR-SD Junior Youth Judging Practical Quiz: The participants in the Junior Youth division of the Youth Judging Class will individually demonstrate one-on-one with the judge and/or verbally answer five questions each worth 10 points (for a total of 50 points) from a list provided by the ILR-SD to the show management for the practical quiz. This score will replace oral reasons for their placings in the Halter Class. Scores are then placed on the Youth Judging Summary Score Sheet.
- g. ILR-SD Youth Judging Summary Score Sheet: This is the form for the clerk to use for totaling all the scores for Halter, Free Style Obstacle, Showmanship, and Oral Reasons/Quiz to determine the final placings for the Youth Judging Class. The first tiebreaker will be the halter score. The second tiebreaker will be the free style obstacle score. The third tiebreaker will be the showmanship score. And the last tiebreaker will be the oral reasons/quiz score. A total of three of these forms will need to be printed off – one for each age division – Junior, Intermediate, and Senior.
- h. ILR-SD Official Judge’s Placing Card: This form is used for the Official Judge to record their placings and “cuts” for the Showmanship, Free Style Obstacle, and Halter Class. The judge will need only one copy of this form. There are also instructions for using the Hormel Scoring System on this form.



Diagrams for Junior Youth Practical Quiz





ILR-SD YOUTH JUDGING SUMMARY SCORE SHEET

Junior ____ Intermediate ____ Senior ____

Exhibitor's Number	Exhibitor's Name	Halter ^a	Free Style Obstacle ^b	Showmanship ^c	Oral Reasons or Quiz ^{d*}	Total

^a1st tiebreaker, ^b2nd tiebreaker, ^c3rd tiebreaker, ^d4th tiebreaker.
^{*}Juniors will take a practical quiz. Intermediates will take a written test. Only Seniors will give oral reasons to the Judge.



**ILR-SD Youth Judging
Halter Oral Reasons Score Card**

Exhibitor # _____

Class #	_____
Accuracy (possible 25)	_____
Presentation (possible 25)	_____
TOTAL (possible 50)	_____



**ILR-SD Youth Judging
Halter Oral Reasons Score Card**

Exhibitor # _____

Class #	_____
Accuracy (possible 25)	_____
Presentation (possible 25)	_____
TOTAL (possible 50)	_____



**ILR-SD Youth Judging
Halter Oral Reasons Score Card**

Exhibitor # _____

Class #	_____
Accuracy (possible 25)	_____
Presentation (possible 25)	_____
TOTAL (possible 50)	_____



**ILR-SD OFFICIAL JUDGE'S PLACING CARDS
FOR YOUTH JUDGING**

For use with Hormel Scoring System

OFFICIAL JUDGE'S PLACING: Halter Class

_____ _____ _____ _____
 First Second Third Fourth

CUTS:

_____ _____ _____
 Cut between Cut between Cut between
 1st & 2nd 2nd & 3rd 3rd & 4th

Comments _____

Judge's signature _____

OFFICIAL JUDGE'S PLACING: Free Style Obstacle Class

_____ _____ _____ _____
 First Second Third Fourth

CUTS:

_____ _____ _____
 Cut between Cut between Cut between
 1st & 2nd 2nd & 3rd 3rd & 4th

Comments _____

Judge's signature _____

HORMEL SCORING SYSTEM INSTRUCTIONS

This system is designed to score judging classes on a basis of 50 points per class. In judging a class, the youth place four animals or items. This scoring system penalizes a contestant the amount of the margin between the two animals or items involved in each decision.

The Official Judge should determine the official placing and establish by number the margin of difference between each of the three pairs. These numbers represent the penalties for switching the Top (T), Middle (M), and Bottom (B) pairs and as such form the basis of grading.

The total of all three penalties cannot exceed 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.

2-5-3. Consider an example of a class 3-1-4-2 by the Official Judge. The 2-5-3 represents the Judge's cuts; 2 for switching the top pair, 5 and 3 for switching the middle and bottom pairs, respectively. The cuts of 2 and 3 indicate that the top and bottom pairs were fairly close pairs while the 5 indicates the middle pair had enough differences to make it a fairly easy placing.

Establishing "cuts" is most difficult for a judge. Using the Hormel System, 1 and 2 are usually used for a close pair, "1" for extremely close, "2" if there is good reason to mix the pair. Cuts of 4-8 are used for easy placings. Cuts of 5, 5, and 5 would indicate a very easy class from top to bottom while 2-2 or 2-1-2 cuts would indicate an extremely close class with reasons for putting the bottom place on top.

If you have a computer with access to the internet, the following page automatically calculates livestock score by the Hormel Scoring System at <https://www.worldaccessnet.com/~normans/hormel.html>.

OFFICIAL JUDGE'S PLACING: Showmanship Class

_____ _____ _____ _____
 First Second Third Fourth

CUTS:

_____ _____ _____
 Cut between Cut between Cut between
 1st & 2nd 2nd & 3rd 3rd & 4th

Comments _____

Judge's signature _____



**ILR-SD Youth Judging Placing Card
Halter**

Exhibitor # _____ Jr. Int. Sr.

Placings	Circle Placing
1 * 2 * 3 * 4	1
1 * 2 * 4 * 3	2
1 * 3 * 2 * 4	3
1 * 3 * 4 * 2	4
1 * 4 * 2 * 3	5
1 * 4 * 3 * 2	6
<hr/>	
2 * 1 * 3 * 4	7
2 * 1 * 4 * 3	8
2 * 3 * 1 * 4	9
2 * 3 * 4 * 1	10
2 * 4 * 1 * 3	11
2 * 4 * 3 * 1	12
<hr/>	
3 * 1 * 2 * 4	13
3 * 1 * 4 * 2	14
3 * 2 * 1 * 4	15
3 * 2 * 4 * 1	16
3 * 4 * 1 * 2	17
3 * 4 * 2 * 1	18
<hr/>	
4 * 1 * 2 * 3	19
4 * 1 * 3 * 2	20
4 * 2 * 1 * 3	21
4 * 2 * 3 * 1	22
4 * 3 * 1 * 2	23
4 * 3 * 2 * 1	24

Total Score _____



**ILR-SD Youth Judging Placing Card
Free Style Obstacle**

Exhibitor # _____ Jr. Int. Sr.

Placings	Circle Placing
1 * 2 * 3 * 4	1
1 * 2 * 4 * 3	2
1 * 3 * 2 * 4	3
1 * 3 * 4 * 2	4
1 * 4 * 2 * 3	5
1 * 4 * 3 * 2	6
<hr/>	
2 * 1 * 3 * 4	7
2 * 1 * 4 * 3	8
2 * 3 * 1 * 4	9
2 * 3 * 4 * 1	10
2 * 4 * 1 * 3	11
2 * 4 * 3 * 1	12
<hr/>	
3 * 1 * 2 * 4	13
3 * 1 * 4 * 2	14
3 * 2 * 1 * 4	15
3 * 2 * 4 * 1	16
3 * 4 * 1 * 2	17
3 * 4 * 2 * 1	18
<hr/>	
4 * 1 * 2 * 3	19
4 * 1 * 3 * 2	20
4 * 2 * 1 * 3	21
4 * 2 * 3 * 1	22
4 * 3 * 1 * 2	23
4 * 3 * 2 * 1	24

Total Score _____



**ILR-SD Youth Judging Placing Card
Showmanship**

Exhibitor # _____ Jr. Int. Sr.

Placings	Circle Placing
1 * 2 * 3 * 4	1
1 * 2 * 4 * 3	2
1 * 3 * 2 * 4	3
1 * 3 * 4 * 2	4
1 * 4 * 2 * 3	5
1 * 4 * 3 * 2	6
<hr/>	
2 * 1 * 3 * 4	7
2 * 1 * 4 * 3	8
2 * 3 * 1 * 4	9
2 * 3 * 4 * 1	10
2 * 4 * 1 * 3	11
2 * 4 * 3 * 1	12
<hr/>	
3 * 1 * 2 * 4	13
3 * 1 * 4 * 2	14
3 * 2 * 1 * 4	15
3 * 2 * 4 * 1	16
3 * 4 * 1 * 2	17
3 * 4 * 2 * 1	18
<hr/>	
4 * 1 * 2 * 3	19
4 * 1 * 3 * 2	20
4 * 2 * 1 * 3	21
4 * 2 * 3 * 1	22
4 * 3 * 1 * 2	23
4 * 3 * 2 * 1	24

Total Score _____

ILR-SD Youth Judging Intermediate Quiz Questions

1. Which of the following are not an ILR-SD Committee?
 - A. Complaint Committee
 - B. Finance Committee
 - C. Youth Committee
 - D. Judges Committee

2. Handler may choose not to negotiate an obstacle themselves unless otherwise specified by course designer.
 - A. True
 - B. False

3. Self-load into a trailer is a recommended task for Novice/Jr Youth Public Relations Class
 - A. True
 - B. False

4. ILR-SD Performance Committee forbids show superintendents from handing out score sheets to exhibitors.
 - A. True
 - B. False

5. The age division in which the youth will show will be determined by their age on January 1 of that year with what age exception?
 - A. 18
 - B. 16
 - C. 12
 - D. 7

6. What does the term off course mean?
 - A. Walked out of the obstacle course
 - B. Not understanding the course
 - C. Animal refused to do an obstacle
 - D. Did the obstacles out of order or forgot an obstacle

7. The Junior Youth group should not be combined with Intermediate or Senior Youth at any time.
 - A. True
 - B. False

8. Which is not specifically suggested attire for showing?
- A. Modest , professional, and safe
 - B. Black pants, white shirt
 - C. Jeans
 - D. Full shoes/boots
9. Guard hair is the primary feature of a Classic Coat Llama?
- A. True
 - B. False
10. Voice and/or hand commands are not to be used in performance handling.
- A. True
 - B. False
11. Interested parties may request Permanent Certification Status as a judge after completing apprenticeship, judging at least three (3) shows and reaching what birthday?
- A. 18
 - B. 21
 - C. 25
12. Show Management has the discretion to limit multiple youth showing same animal.
- A. True
 - B. False
13. Performance courses should differ by eight (8) tasks in difficulty or change in task between age divisions.
- A. True
 - B. False
14. Judging of all approved Halter divisions will be based on which of the following?
- A. 90% conformation, 10% fleece
 - B. 75% conformation, 25% fleece
 - C. 100% conformation
 - D. 50% conformation, 50% fleece
15. A Parent/Guardian or Youth Group Leader signature on “Permission To Show” statement should be completed for all youth entries.
- A. True
 - B. False

16. To put on a pack begin at either side.
- A. True
 - B. False
17. Fleece should be washed after shearing before you exhibit.
- A. True
 - B. False
18. Animals may not show in more than one halter class?
- A. True
 - B. False
19. In which halter class would you show a llama with no loft and locks close to the skin.
- A. Suri
 - B. Silky
 - C. Classic
 - D. Heavy
20. All entries for a Fleece Product must be at least 50 % lama?
- A. True
 - B. False
21. An exhibitor can wear open toed shoes in the show ring.
- A. True
 - B. False
22. An exhibitor must be a member of the ILR-SD to show at an ILR-SD approved show.
- A. True
 - B. False
23. Density of blanket is the thickness of the fleece as a whole?
- A. True
 - B. False
24. In a Public Relations Course, which is NOT an approved Intermediate Youth, Novice, or Junior Youth task?
- A. Pick up front foot
 - B. Wrap tail with vet wrap
 - C. Step through hula hoop
 - D. Self-load in trailer

25. The show superintendent has the final say for all courses.
- A. True
 - B. False
26. In Public Relations class, it is mandatory to pick up a foot as one of the tasks.
- A. True
 - B. False
27. Youth classes may be held as a standalone show with no open or adult classes.
- A. True
 - B. False
28. All Fleece Products entries must have a minimum of 25% lama fiber.
- A. True
 - B. False
29. Which of the following is NOT an approved halter class?
- A. Suri
 - B. Silky
 - C. Classic
 - D. Extreme heavy
 - E. Shorn
30. Which is not an age divisions for ILR-SD Youth Divisions?
- A. 5-7 years - sub-Junior youth
 - B. 7-11 years - Junior Youth
 - C. 12-15 years - Intermediate Youth
 - D. 16-18 years - Senior Youth
31. A Fleece Judge must complete an annual ILR-SD Guidelines Test?
- A. True
 - B. False
32. Ground Driving and Over the Hill are approved performance classes.
- A. True
 - B. False
33. Crawl Under is one obstacle recommended for Junior Performance.
- A. True
 - B. False

34. Safety is not the main concern in performance classes.
- A. True
 - B. False
35. Guidelines give many examples of number of points to deduct in different performance situations.
- A. True
 - B. False
36. A driving whip or stick is required equipment for driving class.
- A. True
 - B. False
37. How many points does an animal need to move to Advanced in performance?
- A. 50
 - B. 25
 - C. 35
 - D. 100
38. All packs must have a minimum of one cinch for Trial/Pack Division
- A. True
 - B. False
39. Animal does not advance to the next age group until January 1 following their birthday to keep them in the same class all show season.
- A. True
 - B. False
40. Miniature Llamas are to be judged using the same criteria as that of standard llamas.
- A. True
 - B. False
41. Kushing is not allowed as a method of pannier/pack removal.
- A. True
 - B. False
42. Fleece judge must be able to spin in order to judge the Two Ounce Fleece Sample Class.
- A. True
 - B. False

43. The use of bits is encouraged in driving class.
- A. True
 - B. False
44. Height requirement for jumps will be reduced 6" for mini llamas
- A. True
 - B. False
45. What is the maximum number of animals a youth can show in any single class in the youth division?
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
46. In a Freestyle obstacle course, which is NOT an approved Junior Youth task?
- A. Ramps
 - B. Duck under
 - C. Pick up back foot
 - D. Haunch turn
47. Luster is the gloss or shine of the fleece as it reflects light?
- A. True
 - B. False
48. Two Ounce Fleece Sample may have Guard Hair pulled before exhibit
- A. True
 - B. False
49. In a Costume class, which of the items below is not taken into account in placings?
- A. Creativity and theme between handler and animal.
 - B. Amount of coverage and free hanging accessories.
 - C. Animals' willingness to accept coverage and move freely in a quiet manner.
 - D. Color of costume on handler and animal.
50. Dangling a lead rope is considered a handler fault in a performance class.
- A. True
 - B. False

51. What is the maximum number of animals that a youth may show in the youth division at any one show?
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
52. Which is not a requirement to hold an ILR-SD Show?
- A. Use an ILR-SD approved judge
 - B. Pay \$50 per event fee
 - C. Pay \$3 per lama/per show fee if using Show Manager
 - D. Offer specific classes as stated in guidelines
53. Site rules take precedence over ILR-SD guidelines for performance.
- A. True
 - B. False
54. A suggested task for Freestyle Obstacle class for Junior Youth is to back a maximum of 4 steps
- A. True
 - B. False
55. Two Ounce Fleece Sample is used to identify fleeces which are most ideally suited for Felting.
- A. True
 - B. False
56. Best In Show is a non-point class
- A. True
 - B. False
57. Changes to ILR-SD guidelines become effective
- A. Immediately after vote
 - B. November 1 after approved
 - C. Before next show after approval
 - D. January 1 of the following calendar year.
58. Separate practice courses are allowed if Show Management desires.
- A. True
 - B. False

59. A minimum of number of two (2) entries per class are needed to accumulate points for year-end ILR Youth Awards
- A. True
 - B. False
60. Fill of the pack is very important in the show ring. Packs should be filled full.
- A. True
 - B. False
61. Show Management with the Judge's agreement may choose to combine a fleece division due to low numbers?
- A. True
 - B. False
62. Which is not a description of guidelines of a Youth Showmanship Class?
- A. Backing
 - B. Haunch turns
 - C. Jumping
 - D. Side by side line up
63. Sub-Junior Youth is an Optional class for exhibitors under the age of
- A. 10 years
 - B. 9 years
 - C. 8 years
 - D. 7 years
64. You can show a gelding in both Working Non-Breeder and Fleece Non-Breeder halter classes if both are offered at the same show.
- A. True
 - B. False
65. How many possible points for each task in performance classes.
- A. 5
 - B. 8
 - C. 10
 - D. 2
66. Judges select which tasks will be used as tiebreakers.
- A. True
 - B. False

67. Of the following class types, which is NOT an ILR-SD approved Youth Point Class:

- A. Showmanship
- B. Halter
- C. Freestyle obstacle
- D. Public relations/Companion
- E. Trail/Pack

68. Adults must add 40 lbs to packs for full grown llamas.

- A. True
- B. False

69. Which of the following is NOT an age division for halter classes:

- A. Juveniles 5- <12 months
- B. Yearling - 12 - <24 months
- C. Teenagers - 12 - < 19 months
- D. Two year old - 24 - <36 months
- E. Mature - 36 months and older

70. Fleece product classes are made up of the following:

- A. Knitted items
- B. Crochet items
- C. Felted items
- D. Handspun yarn
- E. Woven items
- F. All of the above

71. Some fleece types will not have guard hair?

- A. True
- B. False

72. Suri Fleece has the following Characteristics:

- A. Individual, distinct Locks
- B. High luster
- C. High density/weight
- D. No Crimp or crinkle
- E. All of the above

73. There separate performance classes for Miniature llamas at ILR-SD shows?

- A. True
- B. False

74. ILR-SD Governing Board is made up of how many members?
- A. 7
 - B. 5
 - C. 11
 - D. 8
75. You can earn extra points by showing in optional specialty classes offered by show management.
- A. True
 - B. False
76. Which is the incorrect number of tasks for Novice and Junior Youth in a performance class?
- A. 7
 - B. 8
 - C. 9
 - D. 10
77. Fleece weight is a minimum of how many ounces for the shorn fleece.
- A. 2 oz
 - B. 4 oz
 - C. 6 oz
 - D. 8 oz
78. In which halter class would you show a llama with the presence of a guard hair “mane” on the back of the neck?
- A. Silky
 - B. Costume
 - C. Classic
 - D. Medium
79. Which is not an age divisions for ILR-SD Youth Divisions?
- A. 5-7 years - sub-Junior youth
 - B. 7-11 years - Junior Youth
 - C. 12-15 years - Intermediate Youth
 - D. 16-18 years - Senior Youth
80. Are all youth participating in driving classes required to wear a helmet?
- A. True
 - B. False