

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES COUNCIL OF NSW

RAS/ASC BEEF CATTLE PARADERS COMPETITION
RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Competitors must be 13 years and under 19 years of age on 1st May in the year of the State Final at the Royal Easter Show.
2. Competitors qualify via ASC Group Finals to be conducted during the previous 12 months.
3. To be eligible to compete for Group Finals, competitors can compete in **only** one Group Final but it is **not** necessary to reside within the boundaries of the Group conducting the Final.
4. Each Group Final will be allowed to select from 3 to 10 Finalists, depending on the number of entrants in the Group Final, to represent that Group at the State Final held at the following Royal Easter Show.

The scale will be:

1 to 10 entries	3 to compete in State Final at Sydney Royal
11 to 20 entries	6 to compete in State Final at Sydney Royal
21 to 30 entries	9 to compete in State Final at Sydney Royal
over 30 entries	10 to compete in State Final at Sydney Royal

5. Individual ASC Groups will determine where Group Finals will be held.
6. Group Secretaries must inform the ASC of the name, address, telephone number and age of **all** Finalists and a list of all who competed in the Group Final as soon as possible so as to check on competitors competing in more than one Final.
7. Winners should be requested to do a report on any study tour they take as a result of winning a competition to justify the sponsorship money.
8. Rules/Regulations to be sent out to State Finalists.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES COUNCIL OF NSW
RAS/ASC BEEF CATTLE PARADERS COMPETITION

The arrangements for the conduct of Beef Cattle Paraders Competition are as follows:

A. PROCEDURE

1. One class of paraders is to be judged.
2. Each parader must be identified with an armband or card numbered.
3. Paraders may lead a Steer or Heifer under 20 months. (one animal per entrant).
4. Paraders must be neatly attired and males expected to wear a tie. Points will be deducted for poor presentation. Shorts and thongs are not permitted.
5. Paraders must wear a white coat with no **names** or **Logo** on them.
6. Paraders will supply their own white coat and cane.
7. Paraders must be willing to swap animals if required.

B. PARADING OF ANIMALS

Paraders will parade their animals in a clockwise manner as is normal in a Beef Cattle Ring at the discretion of the Judge.

C. JUDGING

This competition is designed to determine the parader who has prepared, presents and parades an animal before a judge most effectively.

D. COMPETITION TIMING

From the point of view of the competitors, the animals and the spectators, it is important that the whole competition be completed in 1 hour.

In order to maintain the impetus of the competition, immediately the Judge has completed his placing and made his final comments, the competition results should be announced and the awards and presentations made.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES COUNCIL OF NSW

RAS/ASC BEEF CATTLE PARADERS COMPETITION

CLASS F001

School Paraders Competition with School Steer or Heifer under 20 months prepared and presented by the school. Limit of one entry per school. The entry form must be in to the RAS of NSW by the due date and signed by the Head Master of the school. Students entering this class are ineligible to compete in Class F002.

CLASS F002

The RAS/ASC Paraders Competition 13 years and under 19 years. (D.O.B. taken as 1st May in the year of the State Final).

Competitors qualify via ASC Group Finals to be conducted during the previous 12 months.

Competitors may lead a Steer or Heifer under 20 months.

NOTES ON CLASS F002:

Competitors can compete in only one Group Final but it is not necessary to reside within the boundaries of the Group conducting the Final.

Finalists to progress to Class F002 at the Royal Easter Show would be chosen on the number of competitors in the Group Final

The scale will be:

1 to 10 entries

11 to 20 entries

21 to 30 entries

over 30 entries

3 to compete in State Final at Sydney Royal

6 to compete in State Final at Sydney Royal

9 to compete in State Final at Sydney Royal

10 to compete in State Final at Sydney Royal

Individual ASC Groups will determine where Group Finals will be held.

All results of Group Finals are to be forwarded (including a full list of competitors) to the ASC as soon as possible so as to check on students entering more than one final.

CLASS F003

Open Paraders Competition 19 years and under 25 years. (D.O.B. taken as 1st May in the year of the State Final.) Competitors must lead a bull any age. Competitors to enter by due date at the RAS Cattle Administration Office.

CHAMPIONSHIP

Champion Parader will be awarded to first place winners in Classes F001, F002 and F003. Grand Champion Parader will be awarded for overall Champion.

N.B. The Grand champion Parader will compete in the National Parader Final to be held at the following National Competition. The Grand Champion Parader must be at least 15 years old to compete in the National Final.

ALL Competitors in all Parader Competitions must wear a white dust coat.

NOTES FOR GUIDANCE

SCHOOLS' COMPETITIONS AND BEEF EXHIBITORS

Prepared by Bruce W Urquhart, Livestock Consultant

This competition is designed to determine the parader who prepares, presents and parades an animal before a judge most effectively.

It can be divided into 3 main areas:

1. Preparation
2. Presentation
3. Parading

1) PREPARATION: (the work done prior to the show)

- (a) Condition of Animal
- Health – bloom, alertness and fitness, free of disease, blemish etc.
 - Feeding – READINESS FOR SHOW. Muscle:Fat Ratio
 - Cleanliness – hair, hide, hooves and horns if present.
- (b) Training of Animal
- TRACTABILITY, properly broken-in, acceptance of noise, people. etc.
 - Manner in which the animal leads, parades, stands etc.
 - Training of hair
 - Acceptance of aids, e.g. cane, nose-leads, lead chain.

2) PRESENTATION:

- (a) Parader – Clean & correctly dressed
- Sensible stock clothes
 - Dust Coat
 - Boots (not thongs, joggers, soft or high-healed shoes)
 - Canes
 - Hat (if applicable)
- (b) Animal
- Washing and grooming
 - Clipping or Trimming
 - Hoof Care
 - Dressing of hair coat
 - Equipment - suitability, cleanliness, tidiness.
(loose straps in keepers etc)

3) PARADING (in the judging ring)

- LEADING
- Use of leads, nose grips, cane
 - elevation of head
 - pace
 - compatibility with animal
- STANDING
- square stance or to best advantage
 - keeping contented
 - keeping animal alert and watchful of judge
 - turning head and elevation
 - manipulation of legs
 - position relative to judge

SHOWMANSHIP - ANTICIPATION - SPORTSMANSHIP

When competitors enter the ring they should be stopped and asked to stand their animals for inspection. This preliminary inspection should determine that:

- a) The animal has been properly conditioned and trained for judging. That it is healthy with an attractive bloom and has been washed, dressed and fitted with suitable equipment.
- b) The parader likewise should be clean, tidy and in sensible stockperson type clothes with adequate footwear (not soft shoes, joggers etc.)

In open competition competitors not up to standard of animal or handler presentation would be eliminated in this preliminary inspection.

The handlers are then asked to parade in a clockwise direction. The judge is watching the manner in which the beast is led – head carriage, natural but alert, walking freely and naturally in unison with the parader. The use of leads – they should be led on the halter NEVER on the nose. The nose lead is a control measure to curb fractious animals – to check an unruly or excitable animal or to sharpen the attention if an animal becomes lethargic.

The parader should adjust his walk to that of the animal and by keeping his right leg in step with the animals near foreleg he will not get his foot under the animal's hoof. The leader's position should be between the animal's head and shoulder and clear of the line parallel to the animal's near (left hand) side. This is to allow clear and uninterrupted vision to the judge when he is standing in front. The animal is normally led with the right hand with excess lead rope and cane held in the left hand. Rope should always be tidily coiled. If the occasion demands it the animal can be led with the left hand and the cane used over the back of the animal or held against the ribs or rump to keep the animal moving forward in a straight line. Much practice is needed to change leads and ropes from one hand to the other without dropping the cane, losing control of the beast, or allowing the ropes to become tangled. Dairy paraders frequently walk backwards around the ring to increase the ease of watching the beast and the judge at the same time. (The writer believes from a safety angle this leaves the parader at some risk as he cannot see what is behind him and could stumble or fall).

It is the paraders responsibility to endeavour to display the animal in such a manner that the judge gains a clear view of the animal at all times, and that the animal is seen to advantage. The parader should know the weaknesses of the animal and not place the animal in a situation where these are going to be emphasised and made obvious. To achieve this, he must be continually aware of the judge's movements, the position and gait of the animal he is parading, and the movement and direction of the other animals in the ring. He should anticipate when he is going to be asked to move his animal, to stop, or change position.

Whenever the judge is approaching an animal the parader must already have alerted his animal, keeping full control, yet at the same time endeavouring to be clear of the line of vision between the judge and all parts of the animal.

If directed to move an animal to a new position or to display the walk of the animal, the parader should keep the animal between himself and the judge – this is important when turning an animal to return towards the judge!

When requested to stand the animal in line with other animals, always ensure there is room between your animal and the next. As you approach the position lift your animal's head and at the same time apply a backward pressure on the lead rope. As the animal comes to the position the parader should gently push his head away to cause the animal to spread his front legs slightly, and by lifting the head he will settle firmly on his front feet. Once stopped, the parader should then use his cane to scratch the underline gently forward of the navel to content the animal before attempting to adjust the hind feet to a square stance.

It is important not to overstretch an animal that has any tendency to lower his backline or be weak in the back (especially long bodied animals). Likewise any animal with a tendency to roach or hump his back must be encouraged to stretch out. Correct use of the cane can also assist the posture of the animal.

The parader should always be facing the judge when standing in line, and if the judge moves from in front to the rear of the animal, the leads should be changed from the right to the left hand and the cane then held in the right hand. This procedure is reversed if the judge moves from behind to the front. Practice is needed to effect these changes naturally and smoothly without dropping or entangling the rope and at the same time maintaining complete control of the animal. The amount of training of both animal and parader will be reflected by the ease with which these actions are achieved.