



Australian Alpaca
ASSOCIATION

Young Judge's Manual

*Notes and Guidelines for
Young Judges, Convenors and Over-
Judges*

Effective 1 Jan 2018

Australian Alpaca Association Ltd.

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INTRODUCTION

This document has been developed to support Young Judges, Convenors and Over-Judges in designing and organising a successful Young Judging Competition.

The information in this manual is mainly from the AAA Ltd. Showing Rules Manual and is for any young person from any background or school wishing to enter a Young Judges Competition.

Convenors and Over-Judges may obtain the relevant information with particular reference to their roles from the AAA Showing & Judging Resources section on the AAA Ltd web site. It is important that Young Judges, Convenors and Over-Judges, regularly familiarise themselves with the latest versions of these documents.

To the Young Judges:

Well done on taking a big step in this direction in our industry.

It has been a long-held tradition of the AAA Ltd Showing and Judging Committee that oversaw the Young Judges training and their competitions that the winner of the annual AAA Ltd National Show/Spectacular Young Judges Competition would have an automatic invitation into any upcoming Judge Training workshop. The newly formed AAA Ltd AYE Committee will uphold this tradition.

We hope this manual will assist you when both competing or completing a Young Judges Competition or Workshop.

We encourage you to download further helpful Young Judges Resource Material now available on the AAA Ltd website.

To the Convenors and Over-Judges:

We trust this will be a supportive document when organising your Young Judges Competitions.

Alpaca Youth Education Chair and Committee

Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	2
COMMITTEE CONTACTS.....	2
SECTION 1 – THE PROCESS.....	4
SECTION 2 – BREED STANDARD.....	6
SECTION 3 – YOUNG JUDGING TRAINING INFORMATION	12
SECTION 4 – CONVENORS.....	15
SECTION 5 – APPENDICES	18

SECTION 1 – THE PROCESS

YOUNG JUDGING COMPETITION – Information for Competitors.

Supplied within these notes is some information and hints to competitors wishing to embark on the Young Judging path as well as the general format and components to be judged within each Young Judging Competition.

Please note that for any Australian Alpaca Association endorsed Alpaca Show that offers a Young Judging competition, the participating age range is **15 TO 25 YEARS**. This is the age range that is used nationally at shows within Australia by all other livestock societies offering Young Judging Competitions.

AIM

In the selection of a class of animals (or fleeces) for a Young Judging Competition, the aim should be to get a group of four, placed from first to fourth. In most AAA Young Judging Competitions, alpacas are judged, and not fleeces; fleeces add a further degree of difficulty with score sheets and time constraints. At some Royal Shows and the AAA National Young Judging Competitions, if time permits, you will judge both animal and fleeces **BUT CHOOSE TO GIVE YOUR ORALS ON ONLY ONE**.

The framework for progression of AAA Young Judging Competitors who are interested in Young Judging competitions is as follows.

LEVEL 1 = Regional Shows	Open to any entrant between 15-25 years.
LEVEL 2 = Royal Shows (State)	Open to those who have placed first or second in a AAA Young Judging Competition at one or more Regional Shows.
LEVEL 3 = Australian Alpaca Spectacular	Winners from any State Royal Show are invited to Participate in the National AAA Young Judging Competition at the Australian Alpaca Spectacular IN THAT SAME CALENDAR YEAR .

PROCESS

AAA Young Judging Fleece Competitions

Four fleeces will be laid out and numbered 1 – 4, with individual score cards provided for each of you. You will have 5 minutes per fleece to assess the class – a total of 20 minutes for the assessment phase.

While it is useful for you to score the fleeces for your own information, all you need to do on finishing the assessment is provide the stewards with your placings for the fleece class from 1 to 4, but you may wish to use your score cards from which to draw information for your oral reasoning if you choose to speak about fleeces.

AAA Young Judging Halter Competitions (Huacaya and Suri)

Alpacas will parade into the ring as for a normal halter class and collectively you will assess the line-up in a space of 10 minutes. Time will start from when the alpacas are lined up ready for inspection.

You may write down notes/information during this time if you wish, and it is usual to provide you with writing paper and a clip board for this segment or alternatively ensure that you have brought your own. At the end of 10 minutes, you must write down your placings, and hand them in, clearly identified with your name and exhibitor number.

You will be given a few minutes for the first speaker to collect his/her thoughts and then the first contestant comes back to the ring and places in the order he/she judged the class and gives their reasons for doing so to the Over-Judge.

OUTCOME

Oral Reasoning

In your Oral Reasoning you will be allowed up to 3 minutes to line up the animals in order of merit and state reasons for the placings. If your reasoning exceeds 3 minutes, points may be deducted.

When you are called by the Steward to commence your Oral Reasoning, have everything you require within easy reach i.e. clipboard, pen, your placement of the fleeces/alpacas. Check your appearance.

When starting your Oral Reasoning delivery, take a deep breath, breathe slowly and commence speaking with a clear slow voice.

Look at the Over-Judge and the alpacas whilst you speak. Avoid too much body movement as this can be distracting.

Stand straight and as relaxed as you can be.

Remember to thank the appropriate people for this event at the beginning or conclusion of your speech.

Dress Standard:

You must be neatly attired, and male competitors must wear a tie. Points will be deducted for poor presentation. Shorts and thongs are not permitted. No phone or chewing gum.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For those wishing to attempt Young Judging, be it for the first time or with experience, some knowledge of alpaca anatomy, behaviour and alpaca industry terminology will greatly assist you in the delivery of your Oral Reasoning at the conclusion of the competition.

The accuracy of the observations you make during the assessment phase of the competition will assist you greatly in conveying to the Over-Judge your reasons for your placings. Nothing beats spending time with alpacas, watching and listening to the judges' comments at as many shows as you can possibly attend before you compete. Maybe even starting a list of descriptive terms and phrases gleaned from listening to Judges at alpaca shows could enhance your Oral Reasoning delivery on the day. Remember to practice using these terms at home whenever you can.

Enlisting help and guidance of an older and experienced breeder/judge in your area to help you with some finer points of animal appraisal may be of enormous benefit.

WORDS AND PHRASES TO AVOID:

- "Better" this is a weak word: it explains nothing
- Alpaca or individual – say what the alpaca is (young female, intermediate male)
- "Lacks" or "Lacking" – non-descriptive.
- Beware of words ending in "ing" - they tend to be weak.
- Avoid excessive use of "he" or "she" - be more specific.
- Try not to use phrases like – "for being" or "kind of".
- Do not use "it" - every alpaca has a gender.

SECTION 2 – BREED STANDARD

HUACAYA AND SURI CONFORMATION

Overview

The alpaca is a tall, graceful animal with a smoothly blended body and upright stance. It carries its head high. It is strong boned and vigorous. It has good conformation with all its parts in correct proportion and when true to type has the characteristics described in this standard.

Head

The head has a strong appearance and is not coarse. It is neatly formed, of medium length and with a square muzzle. The eyes are oval in shape, alert and set well apart. They protrude slightly from their sockets, giving the appearance of being large and round. They may be blue, brown or black. The nose has two well-defined nostrils. The upper lip is divided and mobile. The ears are of medium length, covered with short soft hair, erect and bayonet-shaped, pointing forward in the alert stance. Suri ears can be up to 2cms longer than huacaya ears. The jaws fit together well, with the lower incisors meeting the upper dental pad.

- FAULTS**
- > *Muffled face (fibre or hair impeding the animal's vision - particularly after first shearing)*
 - > *Wry face*
 - > *Head very narrow*
 - > *Face hard and open*
 - > *Roman nose*
 - > *Lower jaw undershot or overshot*

Neck

The neck is long and slender and continues directly from the line of the backbone, blending smoothly into the shoulder.

- FAULTS**
- > *Length of neck disproportionate to body size (too long or too short)*
 - > *Neck bent or U-neck*

Forequarters

The chest is broad and deep, well sprung in the fore-rib. The wither is relatively wide where the shoulders meet, well fleshed and set well into the shoulders forming a straight line with the back.

- FAULTS**
- > *Narrow chest*
 - > *Loose shoulder blades*
 - > *In or out at the elbows*
 - > *Prominent wither*

Body

The body is deep through the girth, with well-sprung ribs. The back is strong and the top-line is slightly convex. The loins are broad, strong and flat, with the back barrel large and deep.

- FAULTS**
- > *Roach back*
 - > *Sway back*
 - > *Over-long straight back*

Hindquarters

The rump is broad with a slightly convex top line. There is good space between the pin bones. The tail is straight, covered with quality fibre, set slightly lower than in other livestock and should cover the genitalia. The thighs are strong and well-muscled. The height of the pin-bones equals that of the shoulders.

- FAULTS**
- > *Narrow hindquarters*

- > *A bent or kinked tail that cannot be manually straightened or where there are no signs of a break/calcification*
- > *Steeply sloping rump*

Legs

The forelegs are strong and straight. The hind legs are straight and parallel when viewed from behind. The pasterns are firm and upright. The feet are neat and well-formed and bear two forward pointing toes each carrying a long strong toenail. The sole of the foot is covered with a callused membrane.

- FAULTS*
- > *Weak pasterns*
 - > *Obvious carpal*
 - > *Cow hocks*
 - > *Sickle hocks*

Udder

The udder should show good capacity, with four working teats.

- FAULTS*
- > *Less or more than four teats*
 - > *Inverted teat(s) (irrespective of number and position)*

Testicles

The scrotum is well attached, relatively small and carries two even sized testes.

- FAULTS*
- > *Testes of uneven size*
 - > *Testes too small (relative to age)*

Height and Weight

A mature animal measures from approximately 90cm at the wither and weighs from approximately 60kg upwards.

- FAULTS*
- > *Oversized - particularly if llama like characteristics present*

Movement

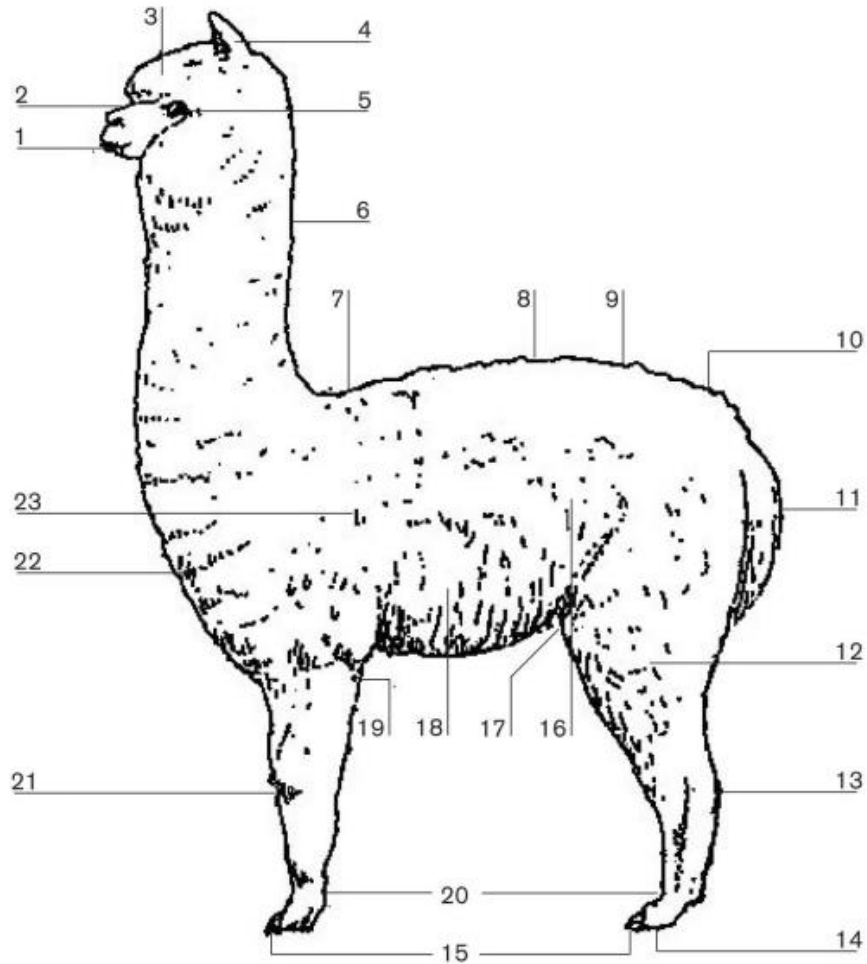
Alpacas should exhibit an even stride length with two distinct tracks, the hind feet following the front ones.

- FAULTS*
- > *Uneven stride length*
 - > *Paddling on the front feet*

Disqualifying Faults

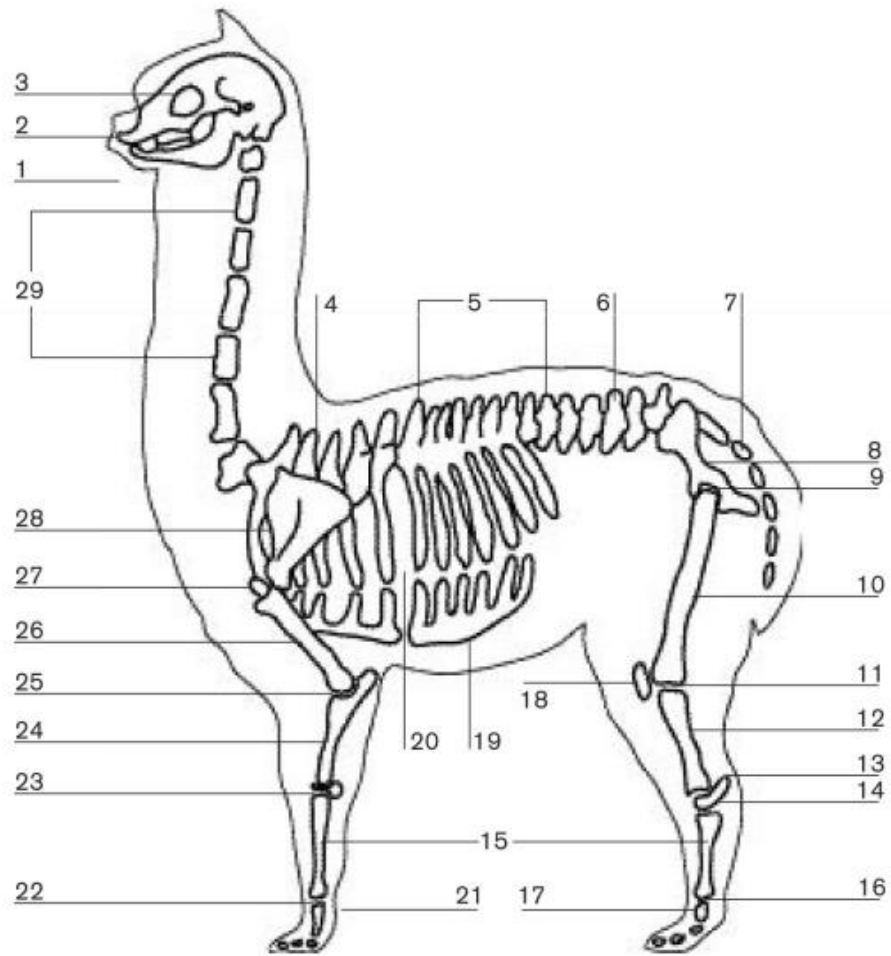
- Polydactylism (more than two toes on each foot)
- Syndactylism (fusion of the two toes of the same foot)
- Fused ears (short stubby ears or fused at the tips)
- Banana shaped ears
- Tail absent or abnormally short or bent
- Fewer than two testes
- Jaw not properly aligned
- Jaw excessively overshot
- Jaw excessively undershot

POINTS OF THE HUACAYA ALPACA



- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. Mouth | 11. Tail | 21. Knee |
| 2. Muzzle | 12. Thigh | 22. Apron/bib/chest |
| 3. Bonnet/bob | 13. Hock | 23. Shoulder |
| 4. Ears | 14. Pad | |
| 5. Eyes | 15. Toenail | |
| 6. Neck | 16. Flank | |
| 7. Withers | 17. Stifle | |
| 8. Back | 18. Ribs | |
| 9. Croup | 19. Elbow | |
| 10. Rump | 20. Pastern | |

BONE STRUCTURE OF THE ALPACA



- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Lower jaw (mandible) | 11. Stifle joint | 21. Front pastern |
| 2. Upper jaw (maxilla) | 12. Leg bone (tibia) | 22. Ankle joint (fetlock) |
| 3. Eye socket | 13. Point of the hock | 23. Knee joint (radius) |
| 4. Withers | 14. Hock joint | 24. Forearm (radius) |
| 5. Back (thoracic vertebrae) | 15. Cannon bone (metacarpus) | 25. Elbow joint |
| 6. Loin (lumbar vertebrae) | 16. Ankle joint (fetlock) | 26. Humerus |
| 7. Tail (coccygeal vertebrae) | 17. Hind pastern | 27. Shoulder joint |
| 8. Pelvis | 18. Knee cap (patella) | 28. Shoulder blade (scapula) |
| 9. Hip joint | 19. Breast bone (sternum) | 29. Neck vertebrae
(cervical vertebrae) |
| 10. Thigh bone (femur) | 20. Ribs | |

HUACAYA FLEECE

Introduction

A guide for both breeders and Judges that will evolve with time. Huacayas are distinguishable from suris in that they carry sheep like fleece, which stands at right angles to the body. The fleece should exhibit a strong wave or crimp across each fibre and have strong staple definition. The alpaca should be well covered with a rounded appearance. Coverage should extend down the legs and up to a bonnet on the head with a clean muzzle and ears.

The most important characteristics of huacaya fleece are:-

1. **Density** - this is perhaps the most important as it determines the commerciality of the fleece i.e. the quantity of saleable fleece to be sold. It also prevents dirt and moisture penetration.
2. **Fineness & Handle** - fineness sets the value of a fleece per unit weight. The finer the fleece the more per kilo it will make. Soft handle goes with fineness. The softer the handle the finer the micron.
3. **Character** - is closely related to density, as strong crimp definition and staple formation is necessary to achieve heavy fleece weights.
4. **Lack of Medullation** - fleece should not contain broad microned straight medullated fibres, especially throughout the main blanket. The aim being to eliminate it completely.
5. **Lustre** - this is the amount of light reflected from the fibre, which enhances its appearance when processed into a garment.

Other determining factors are:-

1. **Uniformity of micron** - processors require fleece with minimum variation in fibre diameter. This also helps to eliminate fleece tenderness (fleece breakage).
2. **Uniformity of colour** - an even colour is preferred by processors, but allowances need to be made for greys and fawns which can have colour variation.
3. **Uniformity of length** - the fleece should be of the same length for 12 months growth. The ultimate aim is to have the neck fibre match the main blanket in length, thus increasing the weight of the prime fleece.

Colour

Alpaca fleece comes in varying shades of colour from white to black. In between there are shades of fawn, brown, and grey as well as roan. Animals may be solid in colour or be any combination of the above.

- FAULTS**
- > *Open fleece with no density*
 - > *Chalkiness*
 - > *Harsh handle*
 - > *Short staple length*
 - > *Medullated fibre*
 - > *Lack of overall coverage*
 - > *Tenderness*

SURI FLEECE

Introduction

The suri carries a silky, soft-handling fleece that moves freely, yet hugs the body giving the animal a flat-sided appearance. The fleece hangs from a centre part - neck through to tail - with well-defined locks forming close to the skin and twisting uniformly to the ends. The overall effect is similar to the drape of a curtain of silk tassels.

The primary characteristics which distinguish a suri are its lock structure, high lustre, silky handle and long staple length. The ideal suri exhibits little medullation, resulting in uniformity throughout the fleece.

The most important characteristics of suri fleece in order of importance are:-

1. **Lustre and Lock Structure** (these two qualities define suri fibre) - Lustre is the sheen or pearliness in the fleece. The lock structure may be twisted, curled or pencilled. They should be well defined (referred to as architecture), narrow, independent, uniform and form close to the skin. The most highly desirable architecture has a firm uniform twisted lock. The locks should be consistent across the body commencing from the forelock and continuing through to the hocks. When the fleece is opened, the inside locks should be uniformly well defined and hang in similarly well-formed layers.
2. **Fineness and Handle** - A fine microned fleece has a soft handle. The handle of the suri should also have a silky, slippery feel and be evident throughout the body, ideally including the ears, forelock, muzzle, apron, belly, neck and legs.
3. **Density** - The hallmark of the ideal suri fleece is its compactness. This is synonymous with high fleece weights. A more rounded appearance can indicate volume (fluffiness) rather than density. Density is evident by gauging the solidity of lock (or thickness in terms of density, not broadness of lock), the number of locks over a relative area as well as the weight of the fleece.
4. **Lack of Medullation** - Ideally there should be little or no evidence of medullated fibres in the fleece.
5. **Lock Length** - The lock of a suri is relatively long and its fibre should grow one or two centimetres per year longer than a huacaya of similar age and micron.

Other determining factors are as for huacayas: - uniformity of micron, colour and length.

Colour

Suri fleece comes in varying shades of colour from white to black. In between there are shade of fawn, brown and grey including roan. Ideally the alpacas are solid in colour, but may be any combination of the above.

- FAULTS**
- > *Flat, open fleece with no lock definition (architecture)*
 - > *Medullation*
 - > *Chalkiness or lack of lustre*
 - > *Short staple length for age of fleece*
 - > *Coarse handle*
 - > *Lack of density*
 - > *Rounded appearance indicating fluffiness rather than density*
 - > *Crimp*

SECTION 3 – YOUNG JUDGING TRAINING INFORMATION

STEPS TO SUCCESSFUL ALPACA JUDGING.

Techniques for alpaca judging can be broken into 4 steps;

INFORMATION: You must develop a mental image of the ideal alpaca, type and sex, involved.

OBSERVATION: Successful alpaca judging requires a sharp eye and a keen mind. As an alpaca Judge you must learn to develop a greater perception for the alpacas being judged. Furthermore, these observations must be accurate and complete in every way.

COMPARISON: A successful alpaca Judge must make comparisons of each alpaca against each of the other alpacas in the class. Judges must be able to weigh the good and bad characteristics of each alpaca and make their decisions based upon their findings. The alpaca that will eventually be selected to win the class will be the one with “most of the best”.

DECISION: The final step, and perhaps the most difficult, involves ranking or placing the alpacas in the class. Many people have the necessary information and the ability to observe and compare but they lack the skill and courage required to make the final and correct decision. Judge’s decisions must be accurate and logical, and they must stand by them.

TIPS FOR ALPACA JUDGING.

- Do not waste valuable time. Begin judging as soon as the class is in the ring.
- See the alpacas exactly as they are, not as you would like to see them. Every class is different. Do not “read” anything into the class. Do not play hunches! Do not try to out-guess the Over-Judge. Place the alpacas exactly as you have been taught.
- Break each class down into sections: Top pair, easy bottom, close middle, etc.
- When the contest starts, do your own work. Depend entirely upon your own judgement. Pay attention to the class and do not ask anyone else. When the contest is over, discuss the classes with your instructor.
- Try to have a tentative placing before too much time has elapsed. Otherwise you may find yourself out of time with no decision made.
- When evaluating a class, your first impression is usually the most unbiased and most accurate if it is the result of careful analysis.
- For general observation of a class, maintain a minimum distance of 8 metres. This will allow you a full unobstructed view of the class. If other students move in close, ask your group leader to please

move everybody back.

- When finishing a placing on a class, make sure to mark your card. Double check to make sure the placing on your notes matches the one on the card you hand in.
- If there is a break in the contest do not let the time go to waste. Make use of this by looking over your notes from previous classes.
- Nearly all students go into a slump at some time during their judging careers. When this happens, do not get discouraged with yourself or upset with the instructor. Just keep your wits, maintain a positive attitude and work hard – you will pull out of it.

BENEFITS FOR GIVING REASONS.

There are 2 parts to the format when judging alpacas: Placing the alpacas and giving oral reasons on your placings. The second part can be the most difficult because you must convince the Over-Judge, who has already reached a decision, that your placing is logical whether he/she agrees or not. This can be difficult and stressful, so what do you get in return for learning how to present oral reasoning?

- You learn how to become organised; you get your thoughts in line with what you have on paper.
- You learn to recall clearly in your mind a situation that happened several hours ago or longer:
- You learn to express yourself in a convincing manner.
- You become able to clearly enunciate words.
- You learn to defend your decisions; this not only benefits you in judging, it is also an asset in everyday life.
- You learn to sell yourself and your ideas.

EVALUATING A SET OF REASONS.

There are several schools of thought concerning oral reasoning. The style you choose to express yourself is of lesser importance. The truly important factors involved in giving an effective set of oral reasons include:

- Accuracy of statements.
- Completeness of all-important points.
- Ability to bring out the important points between alpacas.
- Complete vocabulary of alpaca/livestock terminology.
- Term variation
- Correct grammar.
- A sincere, empathetic and precise presentation.
- An appropriate voice level, which depends on the size of the venue.

- Clear enunciation.
- Voice inflection.
- A logical order to your reasoning.
- Proper presence, e.g. eye contact, correct posture, no distracting mechanisms.
- Use of alpaca identification e.g. Young brown female.
- Do not overuse industry terms e.g. true to type, or complete package.
- Ability to communicate from a visual image of the alpaca.
- Start listing a variety of descriptive words that best describe alpacas. Listen and learn from attending the judging at alpaca shows.

PROPER ETIQUETTE OF ORAL REASONING.

Once you have developed a reasoning style, it is important to present your reasons properly to the Over-Judge. When you attempt your oral reasoning for a class, the way you present yourself may be almost as important as what you have to say. Therefore, proper etiquette is of utmost importance when delivering a set of reasons. Important things to keep in mind when you get ready to give a set of reasons include:

- Be prompt. When it is your turn to give a set of oral reasons, do not keep the Over -Judge waiting; if you find yourself being rushed, just ask the Over-Judge to extend your time. They may or may not grant this.
- Leave oral reasoning notes outside if you feel confident enough to proceed without them.
- Deliver your oral reasoning with an air of confidence, but not cockiness.
- Do not stand too close to the Over-Judge; 2-3 metres is about right depending on your size and your voice strength.
- Stand with your feet spread apart to about the width of your shoulders. Try keeping your hands behind your back. This sometimes stops unnecessary fidgeting.
- Stand erect. Avoid leaning over too far.
- Look the Over-Judge squarely in the eye, or at least give that impression. Above all do not let your eyes wander.
- Talk in a strong voice, slightly louder than your conversation voice, but do not shout.
- Speak with the utmost conviction and sincerity.
- Try not to let yourself speak too rapidly as the Over-Judge may not understand everything you say.
- Vary your delivery – make your points impressive and empathic.

SECTION 4 – CONVENORS

AAA Ltd YOUNG JUDGING PROGRAM

The purpose of the Young Judging program is to increase the awareness of young members as to the correct conformation of alpacas and correct showmanship techniques.

The Young Judging program is designed to give Youth, ages 15 to 25 years, opportunities to learn to evaluate alpaca conformation, fibre qualities and temperament in a show ring environment.

Young Judges will be required to give a set of Oral Reasons after judging a class of four alpacas. This presentation will encourage Young Judges to organize their thoughts and practice their speaking skills.

The oral, visual and Hormel components (see below) will be scored 50 points each for a possible total of 150 points.

GENERAL RULES

Please note that for any AAA endorsed Alpaca Show that offers a Young Judging competition, the participating age range is **15 to 25 years**. This is the age range that is used nationally at shows within Australia by all other livestock societies offering Young Judging Competitions.

HALTER CLASS:

- Halter Classes will take place in the show ring.
- A Halter class consisting of 4 alpacas will be judged.
- Alpacas will be unknown to Young Judges and of the same sex, age and breed type for the purpose of the competition.
- The Over-Judge will determine the sequence of entry for the Halter classes.
- No communication, talking, hand signals, or comparing will be allowed and any contestant observed communicating will be disqualified.
- The Young Judges should be free to move around the ring to observe the alpacas as long as they do not interfere with the class itself.
- The young Judges may request that any alpaca to be paraded at any time throughout the inspection period.
- The scores of the Over-Judge will determine the class placements and note the degree of difference for “cuts” for the Hormel scale. A perfect score reflecting the Over-Judges places for the placement of alpacas or fleeces will give the competing Young Judge a score of 50/50. Any deviation from this selected line up by the Over-Judge will incur a deduction from the perfect score of 50.

- The Oral Reasons should be conducted in the ring with other entrants taken to an area where they cannot hear the presentation of an individual participant.
- The Over-Judge will listen to Oral Reasons.

ORAL REASONS

- Each Young Judge will give a set of Oral Reasons on one halter class or fleece class.
- The Over-Judge will listen to the Oral Reasons given by each Young Judge.
- Reasons should be given in an isolated area of the ring, for privacy.
- Notes may be taken during the Halter class and studied prior to the Oral Reasoning presentation
Notes may be used to assist the delivery of Oral Reasoning but reasoning delivered without the assistance of notes will be advantageous to the competitor.
- The Oral Reasons presentation will be scored to a maximum of 50 points based on delivery and accuracy.

SHOW MANAGEMENT

REQUIREMENTS

- The Convenor will need to converse with the Over-Judge preceding the competition, regarding the selection of either/both animals/fleece for the competition.
- For a Halter Judging competition, 4 alpacas of similar size, age and colour is recommended.
- For a Fleece Judging competition 4 fleeces must have been selected and judged ready for the competition with fleece weights done in advance.
- All competition paper work for the number of competitors must be available.
- A designated area - a show ring - will be needed; additional space will also be required for the Oral Reasons.
- Ribbons 1st – 4th with Ribbon Steward.
- A working PA system.
- Secure area for competitors awaiting their Oral Reasoning presentation
- The addition of Young Judging to the show will add length to show planning.

PERSONNEL:

- The Convenor will be responsible for selecting four competent handlers for the Halter Section of this competition.
- The following additional personnel will be required to run a successful completion: Ring Steward x 2, Ribbon Steward, Score Tabulating Stewards, Chaperone.

JUDGES:

- The Judge at an AAA Show may be asked to be the Over-Judge for the Young Judging competition.
- The Over-Judge can select and place each class without consultation with anyone else.
- The Over-Judge may be the Judge from the Show Halter classes on the day of the show or a separate judge may be allocated.

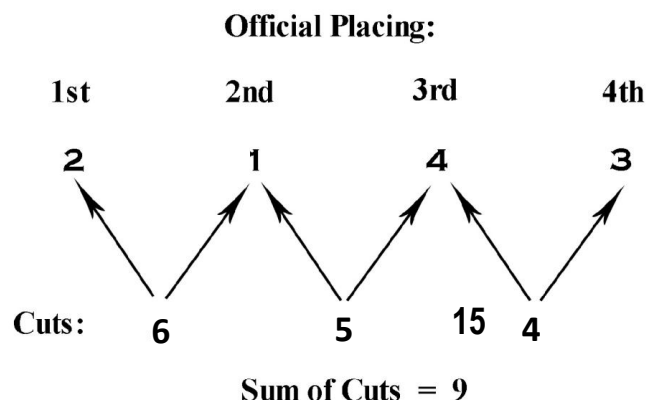
EXPLANATION OF SCORING

The Over-Judge places each class 1st through 4th place.

The Over-Judge will use the Hormel Judging System to establish, by number, the margin of difference (cuts) between each of the three pairs. These numbers represent the penalties (splits) for switching the top, middle, and bottom pair and, as such, form the basis of grading.

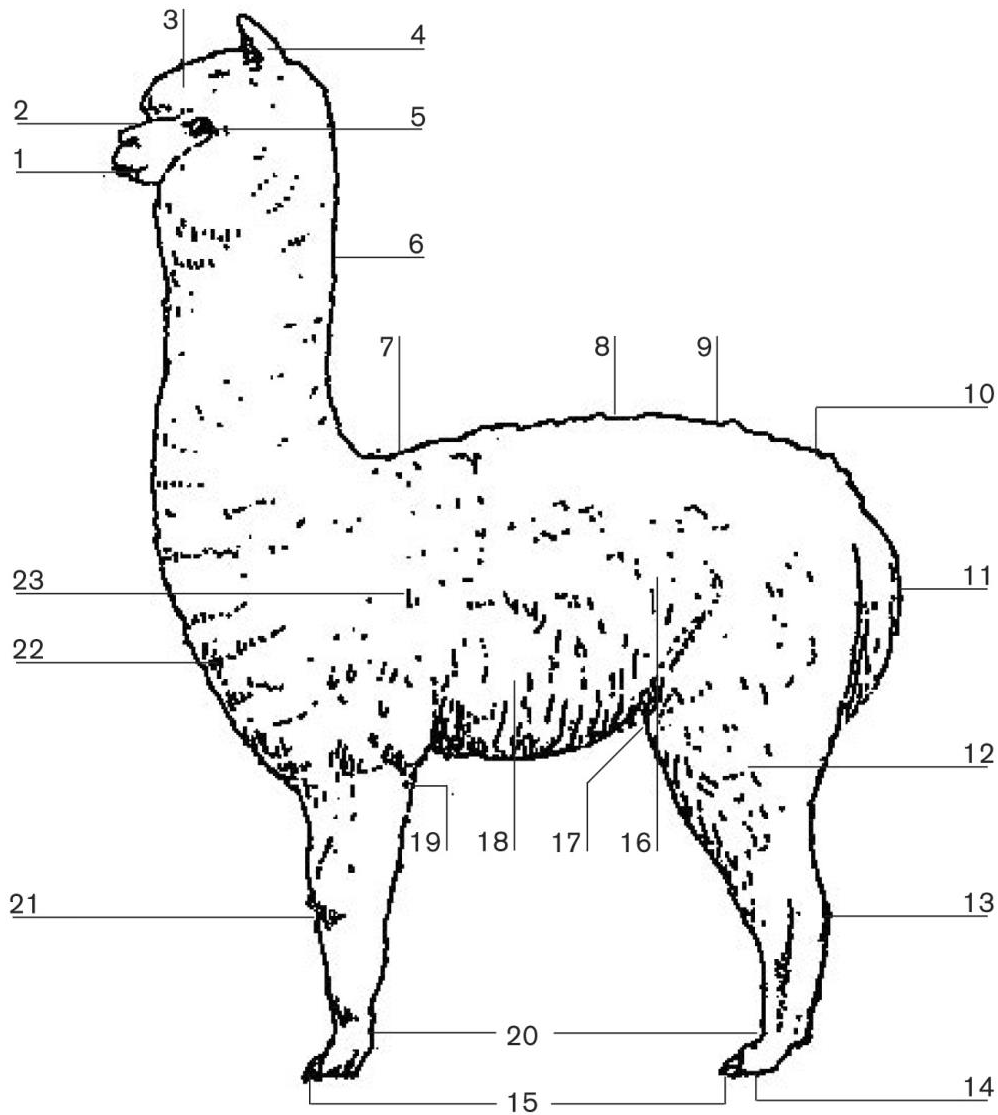
For instance, if the 1st and 2nd place animals are very close, then the penalty is 2-4 points. If there is a large difference between them, then the penalties can be 4-7 points. The penalties for the 2nd and 3rd place and the 3rd and 4th place animals are then calculated. The total of all three penalties 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.

Once the total of the penalties is determined, the Computing Slide (Hormel Scale) is used to calculate the final score. The bookkeepers will determine the scores based on the placing and penalties. The perfect score reflecting perfect placings, is one that is the same as the Over-Judge. Deductions from the perfect score of 50 will happen with any deviation from this score.



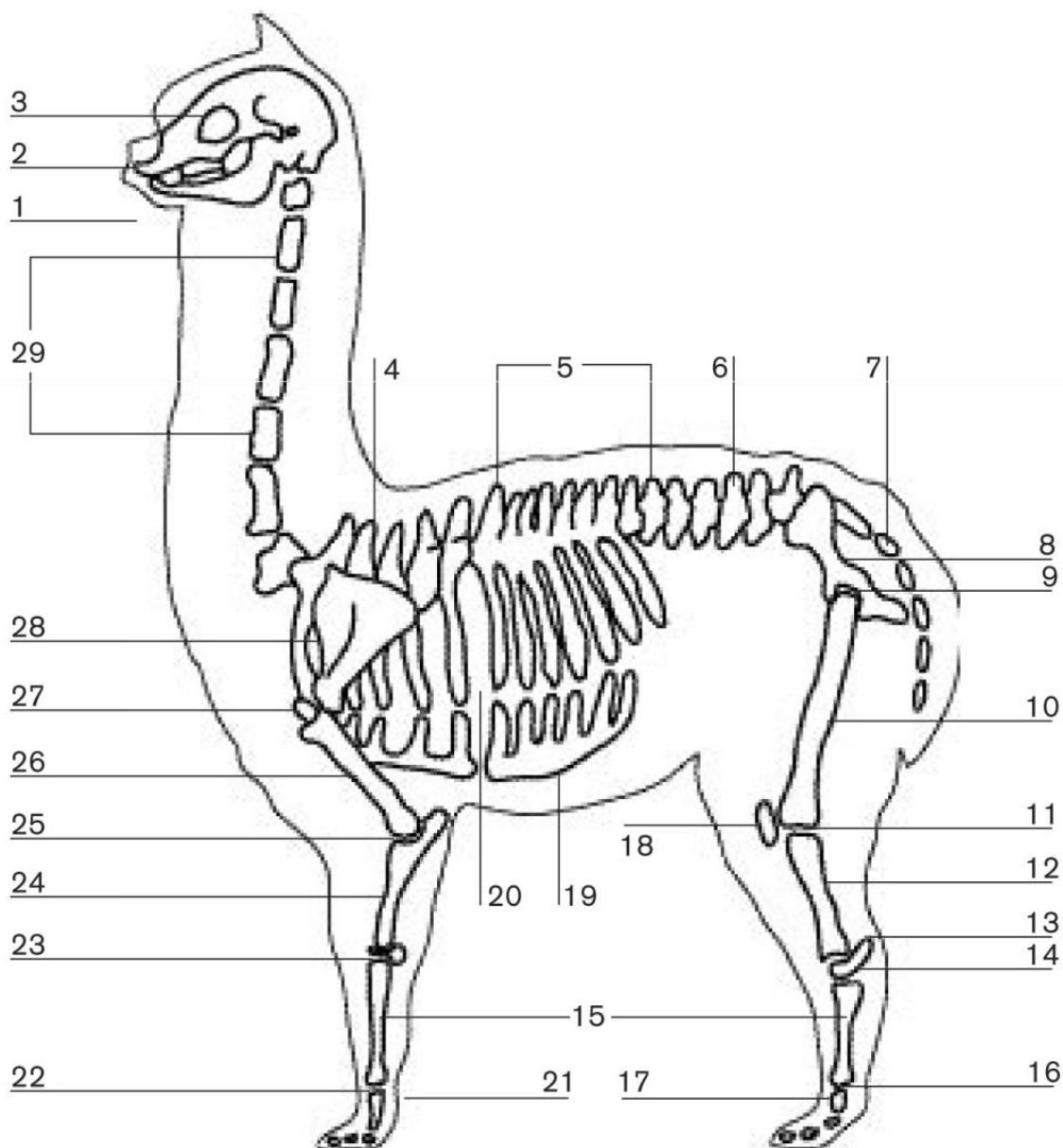
SECTION 5 – APPENDICES

POINTS OF THE HUACAYA ALPACA



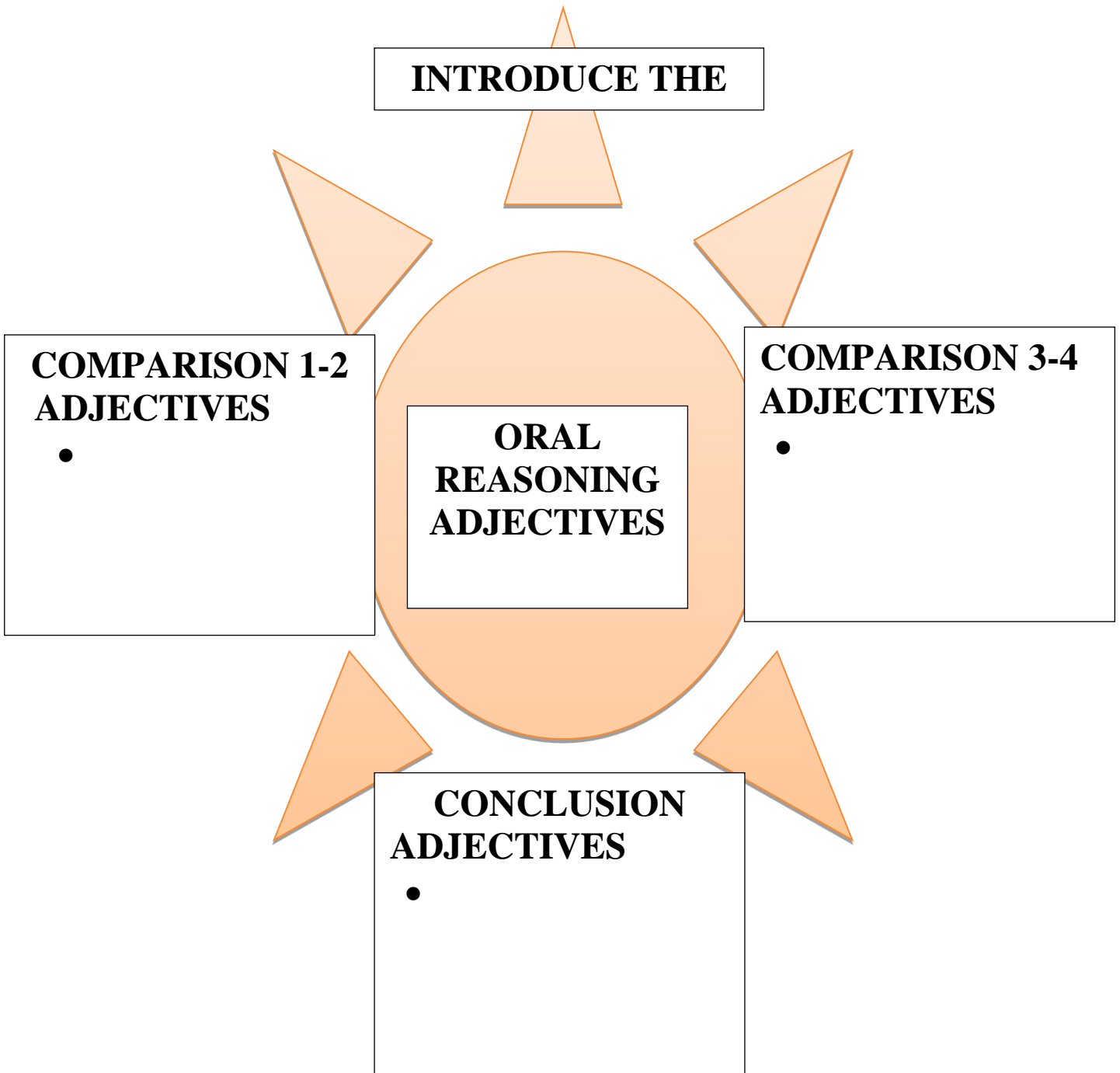
-
- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. Mouth | 11. Tail | 21. Knee |
| 2. Muzzle | 12. Thigh | 22. Apron/bib/chest |
| 3. Bonnet/bob | 13. Hock | 23. Shoulder |
| 4. Ears | 14. Pad | |
| 5. Eyes | 15. Toenail | |
| 6. Neck | 16. Flank | |
| 7. Withers | 17. Stifle | |
| 8. Back | 18. Ribs | |
| 9. Croup | 19. Elbow | |
| 10. Rump | 20. Pastern | |

BONE STRUCTURE OF THE ALPACA



- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Lower jaw (mandible) | 11. Stifle joint | 21. Front pastern |
| 2. Upper jaw (maxilla) | 12. Leg bone (tibia) | 22. Ankle joint (fetlock) |
| 3. Eye socket | 13. Point of the hock | 23. Knee joint (radius) |
| 4. Withers | 14. Hock joint | 24. Forearm (radius) |
| 5. Back (thoracic vertebrae) | 15. Cannon bone (metacarpus) | 25. Elbow joint |
| 6. Loin (lumbar vertebrae) | 16. Ankle joint (fetlock) | 26. Humerus |
| 7. Tail (coccygeal vertebrae) | 17. Hind pastern | 27. Shoulder joint |
| 8. Pelvis | 18. Knee cap (patella) | 28. Shoulder blade (scapula) |
| 9. Hip joint | 19. Breast bone (sternum) | 29. Neck vertebrae |
| 10. Thigh bone (femur) | 20. Ribs | (cervical vertebrae) |

List adjectives which would define each section of your Oral Reasoning.





REASON CARD FOR COMPETITORS NOTES

(not to be handed in)

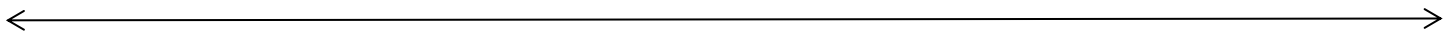
HUACAYA

SURI

FLEECE (Circle which

chosen)

PLACINGS:	1 ST	2 ND	3 RD	4 TH
1ST PLACE NO: Why you placed 1 st over 2 nd :				
2nd PLACE NO:		Faults: Why you placed 2 nd over 3 rd :		
3rd PLACE NO:		Faults: Why you placed 3 rd over 4 th :		
4th: PLACE NO:		Faults:		



cut /tear off at the above line & hand into the Judge or Steward

COMPETITORS PLACINGS

(Indicate your placings in the boxes below)

Competitors Name:

No:.....

--	--	--	--



YOUNG JUDGING OVER-JUDGE ASSESSMENT FORM

NAME: No:.....

JUDGING CRITERIA		JUDGING Max Points	SCORE
PLACING SCORE	(Calculated from Hormel Slide)	50	
ORAL	a) Accuracy Observation	15	
	b) Ability to Compare	15	
	c) Speaking Ability	10	
	d) Presentation & Technique	10	
SUB TOTAL		50	
VISUAL JUDGING	a) Assessing Conformation	10	
	b) Assessing Fleece	20	
	c) Competence & Ringcraft	15	
	d) Presentation & Dress	5	
SUB TOTAL		50	
GRAND TOTAL		150	

OVER - JUDGES NOTES:

Over-Judge Signature: Date:



Feed Back

Please complete this feedback to help keep the course appropriate to meeting your needs.

Table with 6 rows and 7 columns. Rows: Facilities, Animals, Written Materials, Overjudge, Understanding, Overall. Columns: Question, Sad face emoji, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Happy face emoji.

Reflection

Your comment is valued; please reflect on today's presentations.

Seven horizontal dotted lines for writing a reflection.

Thank You, your participation today was appreciated.



Australian Alpaca
ASSOCIATION

HUACAYA FLEECE JUDGING SCORE CARD

SHOW: _____

CLASS: _____ ENTRY NO: _____

STUD: _____

ALPACA NAME: _____

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION	MAX	POINTS
Fineness / Annualised Weight	Average fibre diameter from multiple sites (as related to annualized weight from matrix)	30	
Handle	Softness, independent of fineness	5	
Uniformity of micron: across entire fleece	Across entire fleece (lacks variation)	10	
Uniformity of micron: within staple	Within staple (lack of / low presence of guard hair)	10	
Uniformity of length	Consistent length throughout	5	
Uniformity of colour	Lack of colour contamination and variation within staple and across fleece	5	
Character and style	Crimp definition and alignment within staple and throughout fleece	10	
Density of staple	Staple Density & Definition; alignment and solidity throughout fleece	5	
Brightness	Ability to reflect light	10	
Impurities	Tenderness, coting, vegetable matter, dirt, seed, stain and tip damage.	5	
Effective skirting	Effective removal of coarse fibre and other contaminants from around fleece presented	5	
TOTAL		100	

Australian Alpaca Association Ltd - 1ST January 2017



Australian Alpaca
ASSOCIATION

SURI FLEECE JUDGING SCORE CARD

SHOW: _____

CLASS: _____ ENTRY NO: _____

STUD: _____

ALPACA NAME: _____

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	MAX	POINTS
Fineness / Annualised Weight	Average fibre diameter from multiple sites (as related to annualized weight from matrix)	30	
Handle	Softness, independent of fineness	5	
Uniformity of micron: across entire fleece	Across entire fleece (lacks variation)	10	
Uniformity of micron: within Lock	Within staple (lack of / low presence of guard hair)	10	
Uniformity of length	Consistent length throughout	5	
Uniformity of colour	Lack of colour contamination and variation within staple and across fleece	5	
Style/Density of Lock	Well-defined lock formation and style, displaying solidity of lock.	10	
Lustre	Ability to reflect light	15	
Impurities	Lack of tenderness and impurities such as cotting, vegetable matter, dirt, seed, stain and tip damage etc.	5	
Effective skirting	Effective removal of coarse fibre and other contaminants from around fleece presented	5	
TOTAL		100	

Australian Alpaca Association Ltd - 1ST January 2017

ALPACA FLEECE ~ MICRON / ANNUALISED WEIGHT MATRIX

POINTS	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Micron																														
<16	2.00	1.90	1.80	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50	0.45	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.10	<0.1
16-16.9	2.25	2.15	2.05	1.95	1.80	1.70	1.60	1.45	1.35	1.25	1.15	1.10	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.80	0.75	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.50	0.45	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.25	0.15	0.10	<0.1
17-17.9	2.55	2.40	2.30	2.15	2.05	1.90	1.80	1.65	1.55	1.40	1.25	1.20	1.15	1.10	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.55	0.50	0.45	0.40	0.30	0.25	0.20	0.15	<0.15
18-18.9	2.85	2.70	2.55	2.45	2.30	2.15	2.00	1.85	1.70	1.55	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.20	1.15	1.05	1.00	0.95	0.85	0.80	0.70	0.65	0.55	0.50	0.45	0.35	0.30	0.20	0.15	<0.15
19-19.9	3.15	3.00	2.85	2.70	2.55	2.35	2.20	2.05	1.90	1.75	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.35	1.25	1.20	1.10	1.05	0.95	0.85	0.80	0.70	0.65	0.55	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.25	0.15	<0.15
20-20.9	3.50	3.30	3.15	2.95	2.80	2.60	2.45	2.25	2.10	1.90	1.75	1.65	1.55	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.15	1.05	0.95	0.85	0.80	0.72	0.60	0.55	0.45	0.35	0.25	0.20	<0.2
21-21.9	3.85	3.65	3.45	3.25	3.10	2.90	2.70	2.50	2.30	2.10	1.95	1.85	1.75	1.65	1.55	1.45	1.35	1.25	1.15	1.05	0.95	0.85	0.75	0.65	0.60	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.20	<0.2
22-22.9	4.20	4.00	3.80	3.55	3.35	3.15	2.95	2.75	2.55	2.30	2.10	2.00	1.90	1.80	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.35	1.25	1.15	1.05	0.95	0.85	0.75	0.65	0.55	0.40	0.30	0.20	<0.2
23-23.9	4.50	4.30	4.05	3.90	3.65	3.40	3.20	3.00	2.75	2.55	2.30	2.20	2.05	1.95	1.85	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.25	1.15	1.05	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.45	0.35	0.25	<0.25
24-24.9	4.70	4.45	4.25	4.10	3.90	3.65	3.45	3.25	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.35	2.25	2.10	2.00	1.85	1.75	1.60	1.50	1.35	1.25	1.10	1.00	0.85	0.75	0.65	0.50	0.40	0.25	<0.25
25-25.9	4.80	4.55	4.35	4.20	4.05	3.80	3.60	3.40	3.20	2.90	2.65	2.50	2.40	2.25	2.10	2.00	1.85	1.70	1.60	1.45	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.95	0.80	0.70	0.55	0.45	0.30	<0.3
26+	4.90	4.65	4.45	4.30	4.15	3.90	3.75	3.55	3.30	3.00	2.75	2.60	2.45	2.35	2.20	2.05	1.90	1.80	1.65	1.50	1.40	1.25	1.10	1.00	0.85	0.75	0.65	0.50	0.30	<0.3
WEIGHT																														