

Idaho Livestock Exhibitors Reference Manual

Information on Disease Prevention and Identification, Show Requirements and Exhibitor Ethics



Idaho State Department of Agriculture
Idaho FFA Association
University of Idaho 4-H Youth Development



STATE OF IDAHO
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Boise, Idaho

Dear 4-H and FFA members, family and friends,

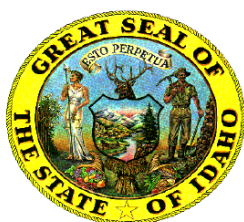
It's my pleasure to write the foreword to this important livestock exhibitor manual.

As a former 4-H member, I can say that my years in 4-H were fulfilling, instructional and informative. In fact, I've said many times that I so enjoyed being part of my 4-H club that I never wanted to leave!

Today, 4-H and FFA are the premier youth organizations in Idaho and the United States with an emphasis on teaching the importance of responsibility and the pursuit of excellence. Members of these organizations learn lifetime skills that better prepare them to be productive and successful contributors to agriculture as well as members of their communities.

This manual will be a valuable resource for you in livestock disease identification and prevention, exhibition rules and showmanship. It's a great source of information about the importance of your animals' good health and wellness for the benefit of your fellow exhibitors and for the members of the community who may come in contact with your animal. County fairs are incredibly important venues for bringing together agriculture and the general public. Through these exchanges, people who rarely have an opportunity to experience agriculture firsthand can gain a greater appreciation for the amount of work and level of dedication farm families have in continuing to supply our nation with food. Of course, exhibitors raising and showing healthy animals is the best way for others to see that livestock exhibition is about far more than bringing home a blue ribbon.

Best wishes for productive and happy animal projects, and thanks again for caring about the future of agriculture. It's in our 4-H clubs and FFA chapters!



As Always – Idaho, "Esto Perpetua"

A handwritten signature in black ink, which reads "C.L. 'Butch' Otter". The signature is written in a cursive style.

C.L. "Butch" Otter
Governor of Idaho

Table of Contents

	PAGE
FOREWORD	
Governor C.L. “Butch” Otter	3
DISEASE PREVENTION	
Always Use Common Sense	6
BIOSECURITY	
Be a Good Stall Neighbor	7
Preventative Measures for Infectious Horse Disease For Equine Facilities and Events	8
Participant Biosecurity Agreement	9
REQUIREMENTS FOR SHOW	
Veterinary Examination	10
The Importance of a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection	10
Identification Requirements	11
MEDICAL CONDITIONS UNACCEPTABLE FOR EXHIBITION	
All Species	14-16
Cattle - Beef and Dairy	17
Horses	18
Sheep and Goats	19
Swine	20
Poultry	21
Rabbits	22
Dogs/Cats	23
BODY CONDITION SCORING	24-25
QUALITY ASSURANCE	26-27
FOOD ANIMAL RESIDUE	
Residue Withdrawal Times	28-29

	PAGE
SHOWMANSHIP & ETHICS	
Basic Showmanship	30
General Showmanship Criteria	31
Code of Show Ring Ethics	32-33
CERTIFICATE OF VETERINARY INSPECTION	
Small Animal Health Certificate	34
Large Animal Health Certificate	35
Extended Validity Equine Certificate	36
CREDITS	37
INDEX	38-39



ALWAYS USE COMMON SENSE

Rodeos, County Fairs, State Fairs and other Stock Shows are a showcase for the livestock industry and agriculture. If a person exhibits an unhealthy or adulterated animal, the wrong message is sent to the public regarding animal exhibition and the livestock industry, which can have far reaching negative effects on the agricultural economy. Please use common sense and keep your animals at home if they are not healthy. Unhealthy animals need quiet and rest in order to heal properly, and the fair is anything but quiet or restful.

Your stall mates and prospective competitors will thank you for not endangering their animals. Wouldn't you hope that they would be as considerate if they were in your shoes?

Exhibitors - If your animal has a runny nose, diarrhea, cough, poor appetite, is sneezing, slobbering, or exhibits other signs of illness, please contact your veterinarian **BEFORE** you even come to the fair to avoid the risk of exposing other animals. These symptoms may be insignificant, but, they could be a small sign of a big problem.

If you have an animal that has aborted a fetus within 4-6 weeks prior to the fair, **DO NOT** bring the animal to the fairgrounds as this may be a sign of a more serious problem and could even be a public health concern.

If you suspect that your animal has a problem **BEFORE** the fair, take it to your veterinarian for a check up. It is your responsibility to make sure that your animal(s) are in good health and good shape.

If you suspect that your animal has a problem **DURING** the fair, call your veterinarian for an examination. If possible, after checking with fair officials, remove the animal from the barn to an area away from other animals until it has been checked.

Please be aware that the fair board or exhibition management may conduct drug tests on your animals if altering is suspected.

To avoid exposure from other animals while at home, keep your show animals separate from other livestock, if possible.

Veterinarians - If you are running the check-in at the fairgrounds upon entry:
It is **not** necessary to perform a full lameness examination. If a lame animal is admitted to the show, the judge will determine the significance of the problem.

If the Fair Board/Manager/Superintendent suspects an animal to have a potentially contagious disease, they MAY request that the animal leave the premises in fairness to other exhibitors.

BE A GOOD STALL NEIGHBOR

NEVER share brushes, combs, halters, buckets or feed bags. Keep all combs or brushes for each animal separate with their name on it, and;

DO NOT share with other animals, including your own. A disinfectant should be applied to tack and equipment between uses.

DO NOT share feed and water buckets at the fair.

NEVER harm another exhibitors animals. You wouldn't want someone to hurt your animals, so don't hurt someone else's.

GOLDEN RULE:

**TREAT OTHERS AS YOU WOULD
LIKE TO BE TREATED**

KEEPING CLEAN

A thorough hand washing is the first line of defense against the spread of disease. Wash your hands with soap in warm running water for at least 15 seconds, then rinse well and dry. If soap and water are not available, an alcohol-based sanitizing gel, lotion, or wipe is recommended.

Ideally, you should wash your hands:

After:

- Using the restroom;
- Handling animals; and
- Cleaning pens

Before:

- Eating;
- Touching your eyes, nose, or mouth; and
- Handling someone else's animals.



**HAND WASHING STATIONS SHOULD BE LOCATED
THROUGHOUT THE FAIRGROUNDS FOR YOUR USE!**

Preventive Measures for Infectious Horse Diseases for Equine Facilities and Events

(adapted from AAEP Recommended Biosecurity Guidelines)

Managers of horse shows or events, and managers of those premises or facilities where equine events are held, may reduce the risk of infectious disease transmission among animals by implementation of some or all of the following strategies:

1. Define requirements for entry of horses on to the premises or facility where event is held:
 - Require a certificate of veterinary inspection (CVI) with normal temperature noted within 24 hours of entry or require all temperatures taken on entry.
 - Require all horses be vaccinated for EHV, influenza, and other communicable equine infectious diseases of concern – best 30 days prior to exposure.
 - Require all persons participating in event to sign a Biosecurity Agreement – see example next page.
 - If a local or national equine disease outbreak is in progress, the participant shall disclose if their horse attended or was in any manner exposed to horses involved in the outbreak. *This includes horses that did not attend the event but have subsequently come into contact with horses returning from the event.*

2. Establish a protocol to monitor the health status of all horses entered in the event:
 - Temperatures taken and logged every 12 hours for horses staying overnight
 - Log submitted daily to show/event management.
 - Immediate reporting of horses with temperature of 102 F or higher, respiratory symptoms, neurological symptoms, diarrhea.

3. Rapid response by event manager for infectious disease control – need ability to isolate or remove horses in case of an EHV-1 suspect (or other communicable disease):
 - Management should pre-designate a shed-row, pen or barn on the premises away from the general housing/penning areas with minimal traffic to serve as a temporary isolation facility of sick (suspect) horses.
 - Require isolation /removal of horses with fever of 102°F or greater, cough, runny nose (not associated with exercise) or snotty nose, diarrhea.
 - Require suspect horses be removed from the premises within 4 hours of detection of fever.
 - Follow-up veterinarian exam & sampling for horses with fever/ respiratory/ neurologic signs.

Participant Biosecurity Agreement (example)

Include this agreement in event registration materials, stall application packet make available on event website. Provide to veterinarians/owners/trainers and require a signature on a sheet that is returned with entry form. Include any of the statements/guidelines from previous page.

“To protect the health of all horses entering _____ event/ premises, all persons owning, training, riding and entering the premises with horses must read, agree to, and sign this premises and horse biosecurity agreement and follow the sanitation protocols listed.”

Individual Horse & Barn Sanitation for Horse Handlers:

- Use individual feeding & watering buckets, grooming equipment and tack; equipment or tack should be washed with soap and hot water, disinfected, rinsed and dried before using on another horse – especially if equipment contacted the horse’s mouth (saliva) or nose (nasal discharge)
- Do not use communal waterers or water tanks
- Tie horses only to own trailer/stall or 10 ft. apart if in community area such as arena
- Wash/ disinfect walker hook-ups, wash rack, paddock after each horse
- Monitor all horses on-site using daily health logs to note appetite/ temps/ behavior
- Fever, nasal discharge not associated with recent exercise, cough, or neurological symptoms in horses will be reported to event/premises manager.
- Isolation/removal of horse AND follow-up exam by owner’s veterinarian for testing.

Additionally, horses returning from events should be kept separate from resident horses for 14 days and monitored for signs of illness. A veterinarian will examine and sample sick horses for reportable, communicable equine diseases.

(Name of Event or Facility) will agree to perform the following:

- Pressure-wash vacated stalls, rails, and common-use areas nightly

Many viruses left on surfaces (via saliva or nasal secretions) are easily killed with detergents or mild disinfectants. All organic material should be removed from the infected area with a soap or detergent prior to disinfection, as mucous, straw, dirt, manure, etc will render a disinfectant useless. Hot water and detergent applied via pressure washer will remove secretions and usually kill equine herpes virus. Always follow label directions when mixing and applying disinfectants, including the recommended “contact time” the compound should incur, prior to rinsing and removal. Any product used for cleaning or disinfection should be approved for use around livestock when applied as directed on the label.

X _____ (Owner/Trainer Signature) _____ (date)

Veterinary Examination

All exhibited animals should have a health inspection prior to checking into the fairgrounds. The exhibition management will specify a time frame. Examples of official Idaho health certificates accepted at county and state fairs are located at the back of this book. Please contact your veterinarian well in advance of your travel date to request a health certificate.

All dogs and cats, including those belonging to the general public, should have proof of Rabies vaccination with them while on the fairgrounds.

All dogs and cats, including those belonging to the general public, are required to be on a leash or in a kennel at all times.

The Importance of a Certificate of Veterinary Health Inspection (CVI)

The intent of a CVI is to give a veterinarian the opportunity to identify animals with infectious or contagious diseases and to prevent the spread of that disease to other animals and/or other locations.

CVIs are required at most major Idaho livestock exhibition events and fairgrounds.

Examples of official Idaho CVIs are located on pages 34-36 of this booklet.

Identification Requirements

Official ID means:

1. Silver USDA Tag
2. Orange Brucellosis Vaccination Tag
3. Radiofrequency Identification Tag (RFID)

For Cattle - All sexually intact female cattle must be individually identified with Official ID.



For Sheep and Goats - Idaho Sheep and Goat Health Board rules and federal laws require official Scrapie ID to be applied to all breeding stock at the time of sale, transfer of ownership or importation into Idaho. All exhibition sheep and goats must be officially identified. To order Scrapie tags, contact USDA/APHIS at (208) 378-5631 or (866) 873-2824.



Medical Conditions Unacceptable for Exhibition

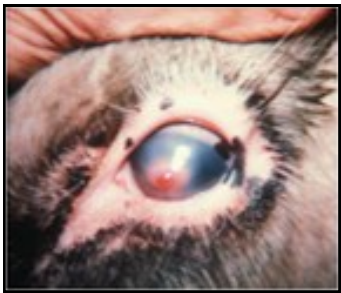
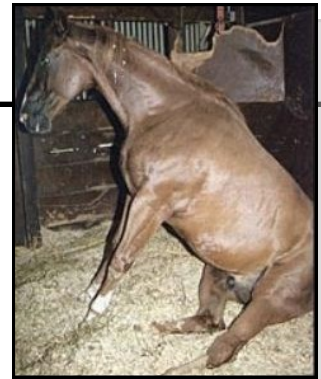
**Disclaimer: The Idaho Livestock Exhibitor's Reference Manual is intended only as a guide. The following list of medical conditions is simply a collection of common ailments and is not an all-inclusive glossary of livestock disease. If your animal is exhibiting any symptom of any disease or illness, or if you have any questions regarding your animal's health, please contact your veterinarian.*

All Species

NORMAL TEMPERATURES °F ± 1°
Cattle: Beef cow 101° Dairy Cow 101.8°
Cat 101.5° Dog 102° Goat/Sheep 102.3°
Pig 102.5° Rabbit 103.1°
Horse 99.5°

Since a fever is often the first indicator of disease, a febrile animal should NEVER be taken to a show or competition.

Neurologic disease symptoms include stumbling, staggering, blindness, falling down or inability to rise. Any animal with neurological symptoms should not be brought to the fair, and your veterinarian should be contacted immediately.



Pinkeye (Keratoconjunctivitis), is an infection that causes inflammation of the surface and surrounding tissues of the eye. It may affect animals of any age, but is more prevalent in young animals that have yet to develop immune resistance. The condition is most prevalent in the summer due to the presence of many vectors, such as flies. Treatment involves topical antibiotics and anti-inflammatories. If left untreated, permanent blindness will often occur.



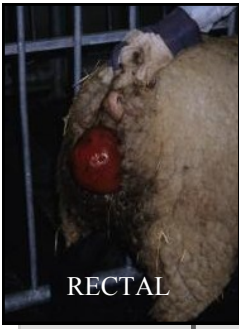
Diarrhea may be caused by disease, parasites, and stress. If an animal has diarrhea, please do not bring it to the fairgrounds. Call your veterinarian for an examination of the animal, and then give your animal plenty of time to rest.



Rabies is a virus that affects the central nervous system and is contagious to animals and people via the saliva from a bite of another infected animal. Rabies has been

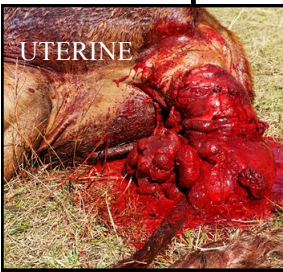
documented in all domestic pets and livestock. The source of infection is usually a bite from infected wildlife such as a bat, skunk or raccoon. Once the virus enters the body, it travels along the nerves to the brain. Behavioral symptoms include fearfulness, aggression, excessive drooling, seizures, depression, self mutilation or increased sensitivity to light. There is no treatment for rabies – the disease is 100% fatal. Approved rabies vaccines are available for cats, dogs, ferrets, horses, cattle and sheep.





A **Prolapse** occurs when a structure or organ falls out of place. In livestock, the most common prolapses that occur are **Rectal Prolapse**, **Uterine Prolapse** and **Vaginal Prolapse**.

A **Rectal Prolapse** is a protrusion of the rectal tissue through the anus that typically occurs from excessive straining due to diarrhea, short tail docks, excessive coughing, stress and feeding concentrated diets. In sheep, rectal prolapses occur more in ewe lambs than wethers and more in black-faced than white-faced sheep. Initially, a small round area protrudes when the animal lays down or coughs. Treatment involves simply returning the tissue to normal anatomic position without causing further damage. In extreme cases, the intestines can pass through the opening, which can be fatal.



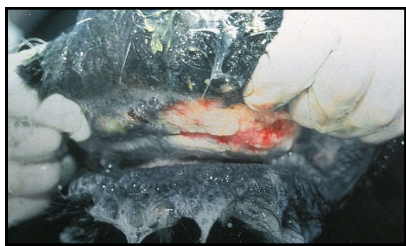
A **Uterine Prolapse** occurs when the uterus is turned inside-out and forced through the birth canal from excessive straining immediately following the birthing process. This is a life-threatening condition and your veterinarian should be called immediately for assistance. Peri-parturient hypocalcemia is typically the predisposing factor to uterine prolapse in most livestock.

A **Vaginal Prolapse** occurs most often in sheep, prior to giving birth, and usually resolves after the delivery, although the ewe should be removed from flock, as it is likely to happen again. The condition can also occur in non-pregnant cows and ewes. Plastic vaginal retention “paddles” are often placed within the vagina of the ewe until she lambs to keep her from prolapsing again.



Ringworm (Dermatophytosis) is a fungal infection of the skin and not, actually, a worm. It is very contagious to animals and humans, however, so all pet owners should be aware of the symptoms, transmission and treatment of ringworm. In livestock, ringworm appears as small, focal areas of hair loss that are often scabbed over. In humans, it appears as a reddened, circular bullseye on the skin.

In most cases, ringworm is self-limiting; and will self cure over time, but topical anti-fungal treatment may be necessary.



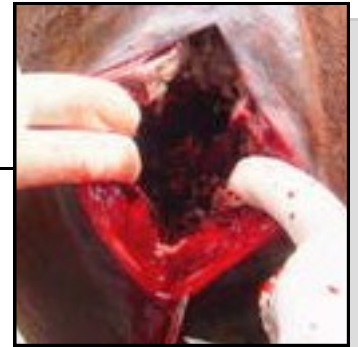
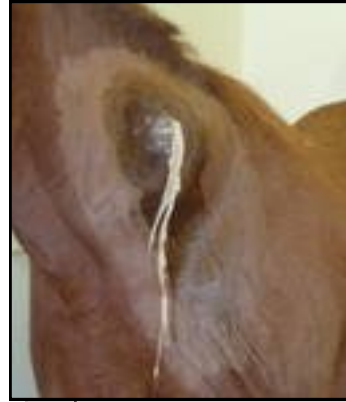
Vesicular Stomatitis (VS) is a viral disease that has been documented in all domestic livestock. Initial symptoms include excessive salivation and fever prior to developing the characteristic blister-like lesions in the mouth and dental pad, tongue, lips, nostrils, hooves, and teats. Once the vesicles swell and rupture, the open wounds are a source of significant pain causing most animals to refuse to eat or drink. The virus is spread through direct contact or often indirect contact via feed/water trough. VS is potentially contagious to humans if proper bio-safety precautions are not taken when handling infected animals. VS is very similar in its clinical appearance to Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD), so it is important to determine if, in fact, it is VS and not the more serious foreign animal disease, FMD.



All Species



Ticks are common parasites found in Idaho and carry numerous companion animal, livestock, and human diseases. They are efficient carriers of disease because they attach firmly when sucking blood, feed slowly and may go unnoticed for up to several days. If you find ticks on your animal, contact your veterinarian for treatment recommendations.



An **Abscess** is a localized infection that is a collection of pus surrounded by tissue inflammation that may occur virtually anywhere in the body. Abscesses occur when the immune system responds to infected tissue. Abscesses can range in size from a few millimeters to larger than a basketball. Causes include foreign bodies, puncture wounds, tissue bruising and secondary bacterial infection. Most abscesses are successfully treated by lancing, draining and disinfecting the wound. Antibiotics may also be necessary.



Lice are a skin parasite that causes animals to aggressively bite, scratch and rub. Animals with lice may cause damage to fences, yards or trees by using them as rubbing posts. The coats of animals with lice take on a rough scruffy appearance and, at times, areas of skin are rubbed raw. Fall and winter, when there is low light and cooler skin temperatures, are the most common times to observe lice infestations. Lice have been documented as having a negative impact on production and inducing weight loss in several species. Treatment with a topical pour-on product such as ivermectin or permethrin is usually successful.



Mange is caused by parasitic mites and characterized by skin lesions, itching, loss of hair and occurs in any species. The infestation usually begins in areas of minimal hair growth, such as the nose, around the eyes, and on the elbows; the lesions consist of follicular papules, areas of erythema, crusts of dried serum and blood, and excoriations from scratching to relieve the intense skin irritation.





Johne's Disease, pronounced "Yo-nees", disease is a chronic, contagious bacterial disease that affects the small intestine of ruminants such as cattle, sheep, goats, deer, antelope and bison. All ruminants are susceptible to Johne's disease. Johne's disease is caused by *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*, a hardy bacterium that embeds itself in the wall of the lower part of the small intestine known as the ileum. As an immune response, infected tissues attempt to regenerate healthy tissue which leads to visible thickening of the intestines. This prevents nutrient absorption, resulting in weight loss. Late in the infection, antibody production by the animal can be found in serum of animals and is an indicator that clinical signs of disease. Death from the infection will soon follow. Diarrhea and weight loss are the primary symptoms of Johne's disease. This is a severe case.

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A muco-purulent nasal or ocular discharge (**Snotty Nose**) is an indicator of an active and potentially contagious respiratory disease. Any animal exhibiting these symptoms should never be taken to a fair, auction or any other venue where livestock may commingle and should be isolated from other animals immediately.



Brucellosis (aka Bang's Disease) causes abortion in most domestic ruminants (predominantly cattle) and is endemic to the wild elk population inhabiting the Greater Yellowstone Area.

Brucellosis is highly contagious and infection occurs via direct contact with an aborted fetus or fetal membranes/fluids that are infected with the *Brucella* organism. There are often no obvious symptoms prior to abortion of the pregnancy. Idaho requires all female cattle/bison utilized for dairy, breeding or grazing to be officially vaccinated for brucellosis.



Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR)

is a viral disease caused by bovine herpes virus 1 (BHV-1) that can also cause a mild venereal infection in adult cattle or a brain infection in calves. IBR is a highly contagious disease of the upper respiratory tract and can lead to serious pneumonia. The clinical signs of the disease are nasal discharge, fever and conjunctivitis.



Warts are single or multiple rough nodules on the skin and mucous membranes caused by a papillomavirus. In young cattle, which are most susceptible, they are most numerous on the head, neck, and shoulders. In cows, they usually affect the udder and teats.



Horses

Equine Herpes (EHV) is a ubiquitous viral infection that results in either respiratory, neurologic or abortive disease in horses. EHV-1 & 4 are the most common strains affecting domestic horses of all ages. Respiratory disease is most common and severity of clinical signs vary with age and general health of the infected horse. EHV-1 can also cause abortion or “weak foal” syndrome in pregnant mares. A vaccine is available to aid in the prevention of the respiratory and abortive disease. Neurologic EHV-1 or **equine herpes myeloencephalopathy (EHM)**, is contagious to other horses via aerosolized particle and causes fever, incontinence, ataxia and inability to rise in very severe cases. There is no vaccine to prevent EHM in horses.

Aural Plaque is characterized by white, benign growths that are commonly found on the inner surface of a horse’s ear and may initially look like dandruff. When the crust of the plaque is removed, the underlying skin is pink. The plaque is thought to be caused by a virus, and possibly spread by black flies (buffalo gnats). Black flies are common around fast running water, which is necessary for larval development. Preventative measures include the use of insecticides or repellents and/or stabling during the day as black flies feed during the daytime.



Strangles (*Streptococcus equi*) is a highly contagious bacterial infection specific to horses. Symptoms include: purulent nasal discharge, fever, loss of appetite and swelling of the lymph nodes in the throat and jaw area that may cause difficulty breathing. If left untreated, it is possible for the horse to asphyxiate from the lymph node abscess restricting tracheal airflow, hence the name “strangles”. While strangles typically affects lymph nodes in the head and neck, lymph node abscessation may also occur elsewhere such as the perianal or groin areas which is known as “bastard strangles.” Strangles is most often observed in younger horses that lack the benefit of a mature immune system. A vaccine is available to aid in the prevention of strangles. The disease is not communicable to humans.



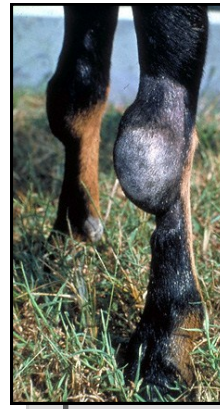
West Nile Virus (WNV) is a disease transmitted by mosquitos causing neurologic disease in horses. WNV symptoms may include fever, ataxia (stumbling or incoordination), partial paralysis, droopy lip, muscle twitching, fasciculation and tremors, difficulty or inability to rise, colic or death. Vaccination is the primary method of reducing the risk of infection to the horse but clinical disease is not fully prevented. The disease is not transmitted from horse to horse.



Equine Warts or **Equine Viral Papillomatosis** is an infectious virus that causes the growth of small nodules on the muzzle and lower part of the head of young horses from the age of six months to five years old. Warts are contagious, although some horses appear more susceptible than others. Treatment is usually unnecessary and, provided that the warts are not infected, the disease will be self-limiting and the warts should go away on their own, in time. If they are causing a significant problem, consult your vet.

Sheep and Goats

Caseous Lymphadenitis (CL) is a highly contagious bacterial disease that affects sheep and goats. CL is characterized by abscess formations in the skin, internal and external lymph nodes, and internal organs. CL infection typically first presents as an external abscess visible behind the ears, beneath the jaw or neck, on the shoulder, or in the rear flank region that contains pasty, thick, yellow-green pus with a foul odor.



Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis (CAE) is a viral infection that results in joint inflammation in adult animals and brain tissue inflammation in kids between 2 and 6 months of age. Most goats do not display any symptoms, but clinical presentations may include a hard udder or mastitis, chronic interstitial pneumonia, progressive weight loss and chronic lameness. The kids may show inappropriate placement of limbs while standing and walking. A gradual paresis and paralysis can occur. CAE virus infects goats primarily via ingestion of infected colostrum or infected milk.



Club Lamb Fungus is a highly contagious fungal infection of the skin of sheep. It is primarily a problem with show lambs that are frequently close sheared. Infection occurs when the fungus invades the skin and hair (wool) follicles. Fungal spores are transmitted by contaminated clippers, blankets, combs, bedding, bunks, and pens. Lesions can appear anywhere, however, most are found on the head, neck, and back. The infection is susceptible to anti-fungal agents. Club lamb fungus causes a nasty ringworm infection in people.

ever, most are found on the head, neck, and back. The infection is susceptible to anti-fungal agents. Club lamb fungus causes a nasty ringworm infection in people.

Scrapie is a fatal neurologic disease that produces subacute spongiform encephalopathy in adult sheep. Behavioral changes include increased excitability, nervousness or aggressiveness (particularly from sudden noises or movements) along with head and neck tremors and occasional convulsions. Symptoms include loss of limb coordination with a tendency to trot or hop like a rabbit. The wool is dry, separable, and brittle, resulting in a loss of haircoat over large areas. Other areas may be rubbed raw. Different breeds of sheep may not show the full range of clinical signs, and sheep may die without clinical signs.



A **Ked** is a brown, hairy fly that resembles the look of a tick. Keds infest the neck, breast, shoulders, flank and rump in the greatest numbers, and are visually detected by parting the wool. Sheep will bite, scratch and rub due to the irritation, thereby damaging

the wool and causes the fleece to become thin, ragged and dirty.

Bluetongue is also called Sore Muzzle and Pseudo Foot-and-Mouth. Bluetongue is an insect-borne viral disease of ruminants. Clinical disease occurs most often in sheep with a very high morbidity and mortality (up to 70%). Erosions and ulcerations on the mucous membranes, dyspnea, or lameness from muscle necrosis and inflammation of the coronary band is common. Some sheep may slough their hooves, and surviving animals can lose part or all of their wool.



Orf is the most common skin disease affecting sheep and goats. It is a highly contagious disease caused by a virus in the "pox" family. Orf is also

known as **sore mouth**, contagious ecthyma, pustular dermatitis or scabby mouth. Infected animals can be contagious to humans.



Swine

Diamond Skin Disease (Erysipelas) is caused by the bacteria *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*. Classic symptoms include skin discoloration/reddening with possible diamond-shaped red blotches that appear mainly on the abdomen along with severe illness, fever, lethargy, vomiting, and diarrhea. Severe symptoms include arthritis and exercise intolerance. Death is possible within days, particularly when stressed by transport, excessive handling, abortion or heart disease. The arthritic form of erysipelas is considered incurable. Erysipelas should be considered with any unexplained death or illness as other diseases share common symptoms. Always seek veterinary advice for an accurate diagnosis and to recommend control measures and treatment.

Erysipelas is contagious to humans. Appropriate precautions should be taken when handling animals that are suspected of Erysipelas.



Greasy Pig Disease, caused by the bacteria *Staphylococcus Hyicus*, is the most common occurring skin disease in pigs. The most significant feature of the dermatitis/epidermitis is that it is non-irritant, making the condition easy to differentiate from the other common skin disease – Sarcoptic Mange.



Pseudorabies (PRV) is a highly contagious virus that causes reproductive loss, respiratory and neurologic disease in pigs, but may also be transmitted naturally from pigs to cattle, horses, dogs and cats. These animals are dead-end hosts and do not spread disease. PRV is not contagious to humans.



Swine Pox is a viral disease that can survive outside the pig for long periods of time and is resistant to environmental changes. The disease is characterized by small circular red areas 10-20mm in diameter with a central vesicle, containing straw-colored fluid. The vesicle typically ruptures in 2-3 days, forming a black scab. Lesions are most commonly observed along the flanks, abdomen and occasionally the ears. There is no treatment, but the condition usually will resolve spontaneously in several weeks. The virus can be spread by lice and mange mites and may be confused with localized greasy pig disease, pustular dermatitis and the allergic form of mange.



Atrophic Rhinitis is inflammation of the tissues inside the nose and in its mild form is very common. Delicate turbinate bones in the nose become damaged and may shrink or become distorted (atrophy). This condition rarely causes clinical disease in the mature animal but if the breeding female has been infected early in life it could have facial distortions in adulthood.



Salmonellosis is a devastating bacterial disease that causes pasty-white diarrhea, lameness, labored breathing and rarely blindness primarily in chicks, but may occur in birds of any age. The bacteria can be spread through contamination of feed/water, incubators or bird-to-bird transmission, as well as transovarian or fecal - egg contamination. There may be no obvious symptom of infection in hens, but birds may experience a drop in egg production or rate of hatching. Since these symptoms are common to several other poultry diseases, diagnosis is contingent upon a cloacal swab and bacterial culture or ELISA. Some poultry exhibitions require a blood screening test prior to showing.



Bumblefoot (ulcerative pododermatitis) is a bacterial infection and inflammatory reaction on the feet of birds that occurs more in captive animals than those in the wild. Due to constant walking on hard, rough, or sharp surfaces, birds can develop small wounds on the bottom of their feet, leading to bumblefoot. Treatment requires wound drainage and local application of an antiseptic or antibiotic wound treatment and bandage. Most cases of bumblefoot involve one or more of the following bacteria: *Staphylococcus aureus*, *E.coli*, *Corynebacterium* spp., and *Pseudomonas* spp. Once the infection takes hold, the foot/foot pad becomes swollen and reddened and may be hot to the touch. **The above mentioned bacteria that cause Bumblefoot are extremely aggressive and are contagious to humans.** Handle these birds with latex rubber gloves and be sure to wash your hands and change clothes before handling healthy birds.



Avian Influenza Virus (sometimes referred to as **fowl plague**) usually refers to influenza "A" viruses found in birds. Migratory waterfowl and ducks are host birds that carry the viruses that cause avian influenza, but are often unaffected. Host birds can spread the infection to domesticated chickens, turkeys and geese, resulting in severe epidemics that sicken and kill large numbers of birds, often in a single day. Common symptoms of avian flu in birds are: ruffled feathers, reduced egg production, and respiratory distress. The risk is generally low to people because the viruses do not usually infect humans. However, confirmed cases of human infection have been reported since 1997.



Curled Toe Paralysis is when the toes are curled and the chick walks on the tops of his curled toes, rather than the sides of the toes as with crooked toes. It is painful for the chick so he will usually spend most of the time resting or walking around on his hocks. Often chicks will die at about 3 or 4 weeks old. Curled toes are caused by a deficiency in Riboflavin. If hens have not had the correct diet (layers pellets for example without access to other foods like greens) this can sometimes occur but can also happen if the chicks starter crumbs contain insufficient Riboflavin. In the latter case, the chicks usually get curled toes after a week or two. Curled toes, poor growth, weak and emaciation are seen in young birds. Leg muscles are atrophied and flabby. The skin is dry and harsh. Poor hatchability and egg production can occur in adults. Dead embryos have "clubbed" down feathers. Poult have severe dermatitis of the feet and shanks and incrustations on the corners of the mouth.

Rabbits



Snuffles (Pasteurellosis) is a common bacterial respiratory disease that is very contagious. Symptoms include nasal discharge ranging from watery to thick cream colored mucous. If left untreated, Snuffles can also cause eye and ear infections, pneumonia, swelling of the joints, and ultimately death.



The **Fur mite** is common in some rabbit colonies and spreads rapidly. Hair loss and sores first occur on the head, ears, and legs and then become generalized.



Ear Canker was at one time very prevalent, but is seen much less these days. It is caused by either the *Psorotes communis* or *Chorioptes cuniculi* mites that are ~1/50th inch long, and can be seen in scrapings from an affected ear. The mites attack the inside of the ear and cause inflammation and severe irritations, with yellow or brown scabs being produced. The rabbit scratches its ear and shakes its head constantly. The condition is highly contagious to other rabbits. The mites can live for 3-4 weeks when not on an animal. Clinical signs appear 2-3 weeks after the animal is first infected.

Pododermatitis is also referred to as "**bumblefoot**" and "**sore hocks**," and most commonly occurs in guinea pigs and rabbits. It usually affects the bottom of the hind feet and legs. In rabbits, the hind feet are more frequently affected. Excessive pressure on the foot may cause loss of hair and calluses and may also damage the skin causing open wounds and infection of the feet which may even spread to the bones. Condition most often occurs if a large rabbit is housed on a wire floor with no access to a solid floor or bedding over lathe wire. It is more common in hot, humid weather.



Wry neck is an immune disorder caused by an opportunistic protozoa (microsporidia) that resides primarily in the kidneys in many (if not all rabbits), and replicates during periods of immune compromise and migrates from the kidney through the blood stream to virtually any organ but most commonly will cause formation of brain cysts and chronic weepy eyes.





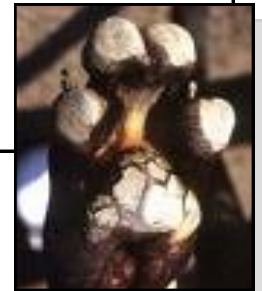
As the name suggests, **Ear mites** are a tiny spider like parasitic mite that infect the ears of cats and dogs. They usually live in the ear canals but can live on other parts of the dog or cat's body. Ear mites are the most common cause of ear infections seen by vets. They are more commonly found in cats than dogs but are a considerable cause of ear infection in dogs too.



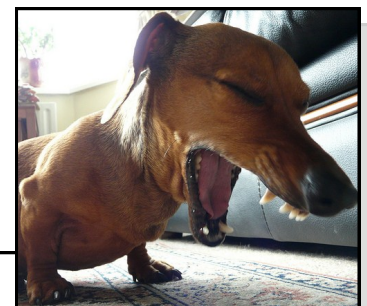
Canine distemper is a contagious, incurable and often fatal, multi-systemic viral disease that affects the respiratory, gastrointestinal, and central nervous systems. A vaccine is available to aid in the prevention of canine distemper.



Effective **Flea** control in pets begins by understanding how and where fleas live and that all dogs and cats are susceptible to flea infestation. While fleas are primarily an annoyance, they can carry other illnesses. Dealing with fleas requires both controlling flea populations in your pet's environment, and killing fleas on your pet. Your veterinarian has treatments that are not available over the counter.



Feline distemper (FeLV) is a contagious, incurable, often fatal, multi-systemic viral disease that primarily affects the gastrointestinal systems. Symptoms include vomiting, diarrhea, listlessness, and fever. Feline distemper is caused by the feline panleukopenia virus; a vaccine is available to aid in the prevention of FeLV.

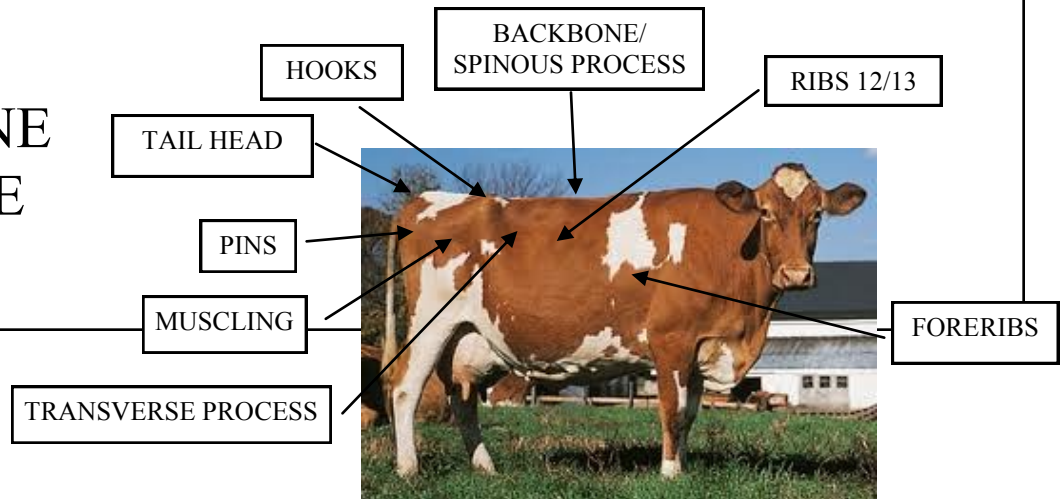


Kennel Cough is an upper respiratory infection in dogs that is caused by the bacteria, **Bordetella**. Symptoms include a persistent, dry, hacking cough that is sometimes followed by vomiting and is highly contagious to other dogs, but most will recover with no long-term side effects. A vaccine is available to aid in prevention and should be administered well in advance of introducing the animal to a new group of dogs.

Body Condition Scoring

Reduced animal performance is recognized in both over- and under-conditioned cattle. Body condition scoring (BCS) is an evaluation of the physical condition of an animal. Body condition is typically scored on a scale from 1 to 9 scale with a body condition 1 indicating an emaciated animal and 9 indicating an obese animal. The images and descriptions presented depict cattle in each of the 9 body condition scores. Although cattle are pictured, body scoring applies to all other species as well. Keep in mind that for other species, different scoring standards may be used, depending upon the breed.

VISIBLE BONE STRUCTURE



Condition Score 1 - Emaciated

Visible Bone structure - Shoulder, Ribs, Back, Hooks - Sharp to touch; Pins - Sharp to touch
Muscling - Very little
Fat Deposits - Very little

Condition Score 2 - Very Thin

Visible Bone structure - Spinous process easily seen - Sharp to touch
Muscling - Some in hindquarters
Fat Deposits - Very little

Condition Score 3 - Thin

Visible Bone structure - Foreribs remain noticeable; Backbone visible; Spinous process - Palpate with little pressure
Muscling - Muscling apparent
Fat Deposits - Beginning to cover loin, back, foreribs

Body Condition Scoring



Condition Score 4 - Borderline

Visible Bone structure – Foreribs not noticeable; 12th and 13th ribs noticeable; Transverse process - Felt with slight pressure
Muscling - Full but straight (not rounded)
Fat Deposits - Ribs beginning to be well covered



Condition Score 5 - Moderate

Visible Bone structure - 12th and 13th rib not visible; Transverse processes felt w/firm pressure
Muscling - Full
Fat Deposits - Area around tail head filled out but not mounded



Condition Score 6 – Good Condition

Visible Bone structure - No distinct structure; Transverse processes felt w/firm pressure
Muscling - Hindquarters plump and full
Fat Deposits - Sponginess over fore ribs; Sponginess around tail head



Condition Score 7 - Very Good

Visible Bone structure - No distinct structure; Tops of spinous process felt with very firm pressure
Muscling - Hindquarters plump and full
Fat Deposits - Abundant fat around tail head with some patchiness



Condition Score 8 - Fat

Visible Bone structure - No distinct structure to none
Muscling - Hindquarters plump and full
Fat Deposits - Thick and spongy; Animal appears smooth and blocky



Condition Score 9 - Obese

Visible Bone structure - None
Muscling - Hindquarters plump and full
Fat Deposits - Tail head buried in fat

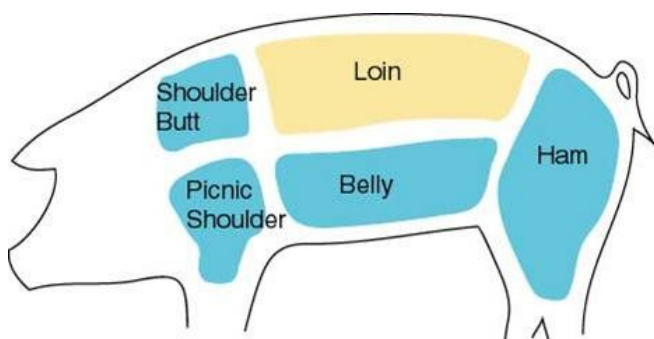
FOOD ANIMAL QUALITY ASSURANCE

Stress Reduction:

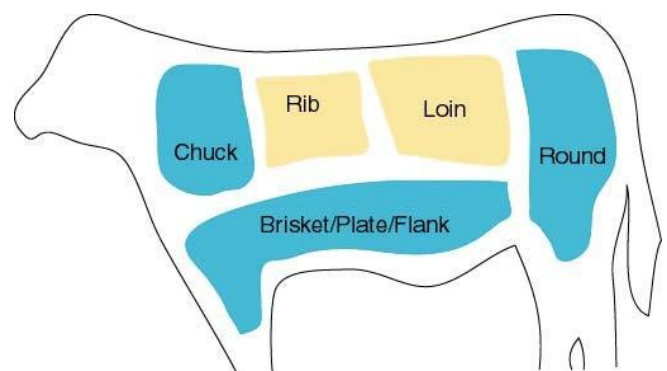
Excessive stress during handling lowers livestock productivity. Gentle, quiet handling reduces stress. Reducing stress is important because handling stresses lower weight gain, reduce reproductive performance and immune function (ability to fight disease). Live stock have long memories. If animals are handled roughly they will remember the rough handling experience and be more stressed when they are handled in the future. Livestock which are handled gently will be calmer and less stressed the next time they are handled. Good stockmanship will improve the bottom line. Animals that are fearful and excited will have lower weight gain, milk production and poorer meat quality. Quiet handling also helps prevent hog injuries and lameness.

Preventing Bruises

- A bruise results from a blood vessel hemorrhaging under the hide. The outside of the animal can appear normal even when there is a large injury under the hide. The most common cause of cattle bruises is a hard bump against a protruding object or horns. Objects with a sharp edge such as angle iron on gates or fences are most likely to cause bruising. Hog bruises are most often caused by kicking the ham or hitting them with canes or clubs.
- More than 50 percent of all bruises are caused by rough, careless handling. Don't rush livestock. Let them follow the leader and move at their own pace.
- Once an animal has been bruised, it can take 60-90 days for the bruise in the muscle tissue to heal.
- Bruises can affect the 1) **quality and value** of the carcass because bruises must be cut away and discarded; and 2) **animal performance** when the animal may not gain as quickly or efficiently.
- **In order to avoid bruising an animal that will not move, tap the animal with a sorting paddle and tap on the lower value parts of the carcass, not on the loin.**



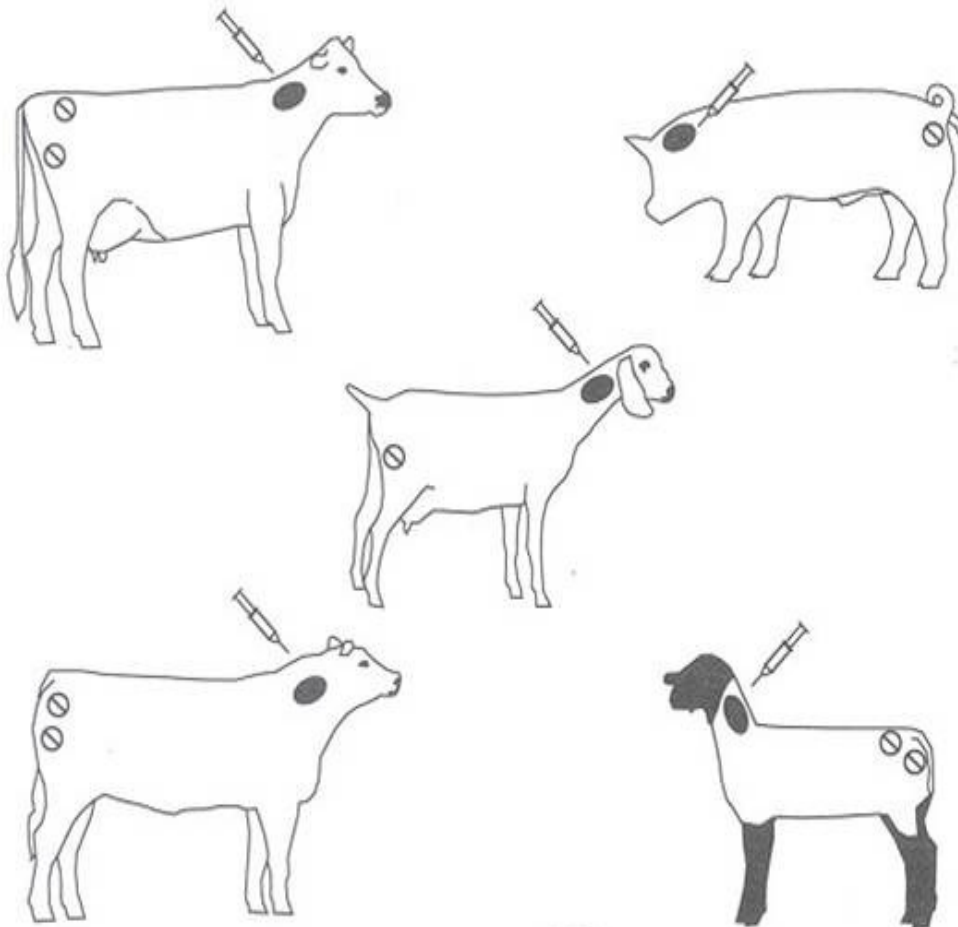
Higher Value Cut



Higher Value Cut

Injection Sites

- Products labeled for subcutaneous (SQ) administration should be administered SQ in the neck region (ahead of the shoulders).
- All products labeled for intra-muscular (IM) use shall be given in the neck region **ONLY** (no exceptions, regardless of age).
- All products cause tissue damage when injected IM. Therefore, all IM use should be avoided if possible.
- Products cleared for SQ, intravenous (IV), or oral administration are recommended.
- Products with low dosage rates are recommended and proper spacing should be followed.
- No more than 10cc of a product is administered per IM injection site in **BEEF**.
- No more than 5cc of a product is administered per IM injection site in **SHEEP**, **GOATS**, and **PIGS**.
- No more than 2cc of a product is administered per IM injection site in **RABBITS**.
- **If an injection is given incorrectly, an abscess may develop (See Abscess - page 16). This can affect the quality and value of the carcass because damaged tissue must be cut away and thrown out.**



 **YES, correct injection site.**  **NO, incorrect injection site.**

Food Animal Residue

Residue Withdrawal Time: This is the time it takes for any drug/medication given to an animal to be metabolized and cleared from the body. If the medication has not cleared, a drug residue may be present at the time of sale and slaughter which would then enter the food supply. Please be responsible and talk to your veterinarian when you are treating your animal for any problem and follow this rule. **IT IS YOUR OBLIGATION TO MAKE SURE THAT NO ANTIBIOTIC RESIDUE IS EVER FOUND IN YOUR ANIMAL. This is a federal requirement and a food safety concern.**

Prevention of Drugs in the Food Supply:

1. Plan ahead
2. Choose a well-conditioned, healthy animal
3. Implement a vaccination program that will protect your animal. Include a program to eliminate parasites.
4. Maintain a detailed log that identifies the dose and date of administration of every medication given to all animals.
5. Discuss all options with your veterinarian.

**All information regarding residue withdrawal times is accurate and consistent with the 2011 Food Animal Residue Avoidance & Deletion Program (FARAD). For more information regarding drug residues and withdrawal times, please refer to the following resources:*

Food Animal Residue Avoidance & Deletion Program (FARAD)

<http://www.farad.org/eldu/prohibit.html>

Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) Residue Testing

<http://www.fsis.usda.gov/Science/Chemistry/index.asp>

Commonly Used Food Animal Medications

Trade Name	Drug Ingredient	Route of Administration IV—Intravenous IM—Intramuscular SQ—Subcutaneous Oral	Species	Withdrawal Time Slaughter (SL) Milk (M)
Polyflex	Ampicillin Trihydrate	IM, SQ	Cattle	SL: 6 days M: 48 hours
Aureomycin 50	Chlortetracycline	Oral	Sheep, Non-lactating cattle	No meat withdrawal
Banamine	Flunixin Meglumine	IV Only	All Species	Cattle SL: 4 days M: 36 hours Swine SL: 12 days
Baytril 100	Enrofloxacin	SQ only	Cattle (not veal); Swine	Cattle SL: 28 days Swine SL: 5 days
Biosol Liquid	Neomycin Sulfate	Oral	Sheep; Goat; Cattle (not veal) Swine	Sheep SL: 2 days Goats & Swine SL: 3 days Cattle SL: 1 day
Cefa-Dri	Cephapirin Benzathine	Intramammary	Dry cows	Dry Cattle SL: 42 days M: 72 hrs after calving
Cefa-Lak/Today	Cephapirin Sodium	Intramammary	Lactating cattle	Cattle SL: 4 days M: 96 hours
Exceed	Ceftiofur Crystalline Free Acid	IM (cattle, swine) SQ (cattle)	Cattle, Swine	Cattle SL: 13 days Swine SL: 14 days
Excenel	Ceftiofur Hydrochloride	IM (cattle, swine) SQ (cattle)	Cattle (not veal) Swine	Swine SL: 4 days Cattle SL: 3 days M: None
Gentocin Oral Solution	Gentamicin Sulfate	Oral: drinking water additive or direct treatment to neonates	Swine	SL: 3 days (drinking water) 14 days (neonates)
Liquamycin LA-200	Oxytetracycline	IV (cattle) IM (cattle/swine) SQ (cattle)	Cattle (non-lactating) Swine	Cattle/Swine SL: 28 days
Micotil 300	Tilmicosin Phosphate	SQ	Cattle (non-lactating) Sheep	Cattle/Sheep SL: 28 days
Naxcel	Ceftiofur Hydrochloride	IM (all species) SQ (cattle)	Sheep, Goats, Cattle, Swine	Sheep/Goats SL: None Swine SL: 4 days Cattle SL: 4 days M: None
Nufloer Injectable Solution	Florfenicol	IM, SQ	Cattle (non-lactating)	Cattle SL: 28 days (IM) SL: 38 days (SQ)
Oxy-Tet 50	Oxytetracycline HCl	IV, IM	Cattle (non-lactating) Swine	Cattle SL: 18 days Swine SL: 26 days
Benza-Pen/Dual-Cillin/ Bicillin	Penicillin G Benzathine Penicillin G Procaine	SQ, IM	Cattle (Beef)	SL: 30 days
Pro-Pen G	Penicillin G Procaine	IM	Cattle Sheep Swine	Cattle SL: 14 days M: 48 hours Sheep SL: 9 days Swine SL: 7 days
Spectam Scour-Halt	Spectinomycin	Oral	Swine	SL: 21 days
Sulmet Oblets	Sulfamethazine	Oral	Cattle (non-lactating)	SL: 10 days
Tylan Injection 50 mg	Tylosin	IM	Beef Cattle Swine	Cattle SL: 21 days Swine SL: 14 days

Basic Showmanship

(adapted from the Iowa State University-Extension 4H Livestock Showmanship Manual)

Showmanship is the art of training, grooming, and showing livestock to make them more presentable in competitive exhibitions. Quality of showmanship is judged on the preparation of animals for show, their apparent training, and the appearance and behavior of the participating showmen. Animal confirmation is not evaluated except as it may affect the way an animal should be fitted and shown. Basic skills in both grooming and showing should not be confused with current fads and trends. A judge will make placements according to the degree of excellence displayed in carrying out these practices. At most county fairs, showmanship is evaluated by the live animal judge at either the beginning or end of the species show, whereas most regional and state fairs have a separate showmanship judge that evaluates exhibitors throughout the competition. Exhibitors should become familiar with the premium list for each show so all animals will be groomed and exhibited in a manner consistent with the show rules. Some of the basic showmanship rules/skills include, but are not limited to:

- Get to know an experienced 4-H or FFA member who is familiar with how to properly groom a show animal. Each breed has different standards, so learn what is expected of your animal.
- Animals should be thoroughly washed such that the hair/skin/wool is free of debris and dirt.
- Your animal should be trained to walk naturally and comfortably around the ring with you. This takes a lot of practice. In competition, your animal should always be between you and the judge in the ring to avoid blocking the judge's view of the animal.
- Make eye contact and look for visual cues from the judge, but don't forget to always pay attention to your animal. A good showman always keeps their animal in the best position and posture for the judge to appreciate its' attributes.
- Understand your animal's confirmation strengths and weaknesses and be prepared to discuss this with the judge if asked. An experienced showman knows their animal's faults and tries to correct them in the ring.
- Don't forget to show the judge that you want to be in the ring. Showing livestock is supposed to be fun - so smile! Always be respectful of the judge's decision, even if your animal doesn't place the way you want. Be sure to thank and shake the hand of the judge at the end of the competition to let them know you appreciate the time and effort they have given to be at your show.



General Showmanship Criteria

ANIMAL APPEARANCE

CLEANLINESS

- a. Hair, hide and tail clean and free of stains, dust and dandruff.
- b. Legs and hooves clean.
- c. Halter clean and properly adjusted.

GROOMING

- a. Hair handled in a manner best suited to the individual animal. Long hair may be curled or it may be pulled forward and blocked. Short, stiff hair may be shown smooth.
- b. Hooves trimmed and shaped so that the animal can stand straight; trimming done early enough so the animal's feet are not sore and so the animal has had time adjust. Hooves should be oiled. Addition of unnatural color or other compounds should be severely discounted.
- c. Horns (if present) curved, shaped, and polished.
- d. The switch may be left natural, fluffed, ratted, or formed at twist height.
- e. The addition of natural or synthetic hair should be discouraged as well as using compounds which rub off color shall be significantly discounted in a showmanship contest.

CLIPPING

- a. Major clipping done about one week before show.
- b. Head clipped on polled or dehorned market calf, never clipped on horned animal but may be trimmed and cleaned up. Head clipped from ears forward and over top of poll, if desired. Ears or eyelashes never clipped. Hair blended from clipped to unclipped part.
- c. Head of polled breeding heifer clipped unless breed standard dictates otherwise. Head of horned breeding heifer not clipped.
- d. Tail clipped from a point above the twist upward to the tailhead. Tailhead never clipped but long hairs trimmed and area from clipped to unclipped parts blended.

SHOWING OF ANIMAL

PARADING AND CHANGING POSITIONS

- a. Animal led from left side; lead strap held in the right hand from 1 to 2 feet from the head and at height of the poll. Extra length of lead strap balanced between both hands or carried in the form of several large folds in right hand. Extremely short lead straps may not require folds. Wrapping strap around hand should be severely discounted. Exhibitor never leads animal while walking backwards.
- b. Backward pressure applied with the lead strap and by pressing on the point of the shoulder to back animal out of line.
- c. Halter should be properly adjusted and show stick of suitable length.
- d. Animal also may be moved out of line by leading forward, then back through the line.
- e. Animal led in clockwise direction when necessary to parade it or move it to a different line.
- f. About 6 feet of space maintained between each exhibitor.

POSING IN RING

- a. When pulled into line, showman keeps animal in position at least 3 feet from animal to the left.
- b. Exhibitor faces animal, holding lead strap in left hand while showing.
- c. Animal stands alert with head up, back level, and legs placed squarely under the body.
- d. Show stick used to place animal's hind feet. Either show stick or exhibitor's foot used to place calf's front feet.
- e. Exhibitor keeps whereabouts of judge in mind and has animal in position when judge looks at him.
- f. It is acceptable to let animal relax and brush or comb it when judge is at other end of ring.

COOPERATION WITH JUDGE

- a. Awareness of position of judge maintained but not made obvious.
- b. Exhibitor does not obstruct view of judge.
- c. Animal maneuvered into improved position for benefit of judge's inspection before but not during inspection.
- d. Exhibitor steps aside if judge desires front view inspection.
- e. Exhibitor posing animals in a location to block judge's view of other animals should be severely discounted.

EXHIBITOR

APPEARANCE

- a. Exhibitor well groomed and clothes reasonably clean and neat.
- b. It is suggested that no headwear be worn in class. However, the final decision on headwear is left to the individual show.
- c. Dark blue jeans are preferred. Shorts are inappropriate. Extremes in colors and fit are inappropriate. Belts should be worn with trousers with carriers or loops.
- d. White shirt (or blouse) with the official 4-H chevron, a 4-H T-shirt or official shirt (or blouse) provided by show management are appropriate. However, the final decision on dress code is left to the individual show.
- e. Hard soled shoes or boots should be worn. Other footwear is inappropriate.

MERITS

- a. Brings calf into ring promptly.
- b. Quickly recognizes and corrects faults of animal.
- c. Works quickly but not abruptly.
- d. Alert and responsive to judge and ringmaster's requests.
- e. Not distracted by people, activities, and objects outside ring.
- f. Focused on presenting the animal, not himself/herself.
- g. Does not leave ring until released by ring official.
- h. Displays a courteous and sportsmanlike attitude at all times.
- i. Delivers prompt, accurate answers to questions related to their animal (e.g. age, breed, pregnancy status, performance, carcass value, nutrition).

Showmanship & Ethics

IAFE (INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS)

CODE OF SHOW RING ETHICS

Exhibitors of animals at livestock shows shall at all times deport themselves with honesty and good sportsmanship. Their conduct in this competitive environment shall always reflect the highest standards of honor and dignity to promote the advancement of agricultural education. This code applies to junior as well as open class exhibitors who compete in structured classes of competition. This code applies to all livestock offered in any event at a livestock show. In addition to the "IAFE Code of Show Ring Ethics," fairs and livestock shows may have rules and regulations which they impose on the local, county, state, provincial and national levels.

All youth leaders working with junior exhibitors are under an affirmative responsibility to do more than avoid improper conduct or questionable acts. Their moral values must be so certain and positive that those younger and more pliable will be influenced by their fine example. Owners, exhibitors, fitters, trainers and absolutely responsible person's who violate the code of ethics will forfeit premiums, awards and auction proceeds and shall be prohibited from future exhibition in accordance with the rules adopted by the respective fairs and livestock shows. Exhibitors who violate this code of ethics demean the integrity of all livestock exhibitors and should be prohibited from competition at all livestock shows in the United States and Canada.

The following is a list of guidelines for all exhibitors and all livestock in competitive events:

- 1) All exhibitors must present, upon request of fair and livestock show officials, proof of ownership, length of ownership, and age of all animals entered. Misrepresentation of ownership, age, or any facts relating thereto is prohibited.
- 2) Owners, exhibitors, fitters, trainers, or absolutely responsible persons shall provide animal health certificates from licensed veterinarians upon request by fair or livestock show officials.
- 3) Junior exhibitors are expected to care for and groom their animals while at fairs or livestock shows.
- 4) Animals shall be presented to show events where they will enter the food chain free of drug residues. The act of entering an animal in a livestock show is the giving of, consent by the owner, exhibitor, fitter, trainer and/or absolutely responsible person for show management to obtain any specimens of urine, saliva, blood, or other substances from the animal to be used in testing. Animals not entered in an event which culminates with the animal entering the food chain shall not be administered drugs other than in accordance with applicable federal, state and provincial statutes, regulations and rules. Livestock shall not be exhibited if the drugs administered in accordance with federal, state and provincial statutes, regulations and rules affect the animal's performance or appearance at the event.

If the laboratory report on the analysis of saliva, urine, blood, or other sample taken from livestock indicates the presence of forbidden drugs or medication, this shall be prima facie evidence such substance has been administered to the animal either internally or externally. It is presumed that the sample of urine, saliva, blood, or other substance tested by the laboratory, to which it is sent, is the one taken from the animal in question, its integrity is preserved and all procedures of said collection and preservation, transfer to the laboratory and analysis of the sample are correct and accurate and the report received from the laboratory pertains to the sample taken from the animal in question and correctly reflects the condition of the animal at the time the sample was taken, with the burden on the owner, exhibitor, fitter, trainer, or absolutely responsible person to prove otherwise.

At any time after an animal arrives on the fair or livestock show premises, all treatments involving the use of drugs and/or medications for the sole purpose of protecting the health of the animal shall be administered by a licensed veterinarian.

Showmanship & Ethics

IAFE (INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS)

CODE OF SHOW RING ETHICS, continued

- 5) Any surgical procedure or injection of any foreign substance or drug or the external application of any substance (irritant, counterirritant, or similar substance) which could affect the animals performance or alter its natural contour, confirmation, or appearance, except external applications of substances to the hoofs or horns of animals which affect appearance only and except for surgical procedures performed by a duly licensed veterinarian for the sole purpose of protecting the health of the animal, is prohibited.
- 6) The use of showing and/or handling practices or devices such as striking animals to cause swelling, using electrical contrivance, or other similar practices are not acceptable and are prohibited.
- 7) Direct criticism or interference with the judge, fair or livestock show management, other exhibitors, breed representatives, or show officials before, during, or after the competitive event is prohibited. In the furtherance of their official duty, all judges, fair and livestock show management, or other show officials shall be treated with courtesy, cooperation and respect and no person shall direct abusive or threatening conduct toward them.
- 8) No owner, exhibitor, fitter, trainer, or absolutely responsible person shall conspire with another person or persons to intentionally violate this code of ethics or knowingly contribute or cooperate with another person or persons either by affirmative action or inaction to violate this code of ethics.
Violation of this rule shall subject such individual to disciplinary action.
- 9) The application of this code of ethics provides for absolute responsibility for an animal's condition by an owner, exhibitor, fitter, trainer, or participant whether or not he or she was actually instrumental in or had actual knowledge of the treatment of the animal in contravention of this code of ethics.
- 10) The act of entering an animal is the giving of consent by the owner, exhibitor, fitter, trainer, or absolutely responsible person to have disciplinary action taken by the fair or livestock show for violation of this Code of Show Ring Ethics and any other rules of competition of the fair or livestock show without recourse against the fair or livestock show. The act of entering an animal is the giving of consent that any proceedings or disciplinary action taken by the fair or livestock show may be published with the name of the violator or violators in any publication of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions, including Fairs and Expos and any special notices to members.
- 11) The act of entering of an animal in a fair or livestock show is the giving of verification by the owner, exhibitor, fitter, trainer, or absolutely responsible person that he or she has read the IAFE Code of Show Ring Ethics and understands the consequences of and penalties provided for actions prohibited by the code. It is further a consent that any action which contravenes these rules and is also in violation of federal, state, or provincial statutes, regulations, or rules may be released to appropriate law enforcement authorities with jurisdiction over such infractions.



Certificate of Veterinary Inspection

Small Animal Health Certificate (CVI)— For use with Dogs, Cats, Birds, Rabbits, Reptiles/Amphibians, Pocket Pets (Hamsters, Guinea Pigs, Ferrets, Gerbils, etc.),

IT Form 2A

No. SA _____

IDAHO
Department of Agriculture
Division of Animal Industries
**CERTIFICATE OF VETERINARY INSPECTION
SMALL ANIMALS ONLY**

Owner _____ Consignee _____

Address _____ Address _____

City _____ City _____

County _____ State or Country _____

Species: <input type="checkbox"/> Canine <input type="checkbox"/> Feline <input type="checkbox"/> Avian <input type="checkbox"/> Other				Rabies Vaccination		Other & Date
Description	Breed	Age	Sex	Micro-Chip	Type & Lot	

Remarks:

I certify as an accredited veterinarian that the above-described animals have been inspected by me and that they are not showing signs of infectious contagious and/or communicable disease (except where noted). The vaccination and results of tests are as indicated on the certificate. To the best of my knowledge the animals listed on the certificate meet the state of destination and federal interstate requirements. No further warranty is made or implied.

Clinic _____ Print Name _____ Lic # _____

Address _____ Signed _____ Date _____

Accredited Veterinarian

White - Copy to accompany shipment Canary & Pink - Copies to State Office Goldenrod - Copy to remain in book

Certificate of Veterinary Inspection

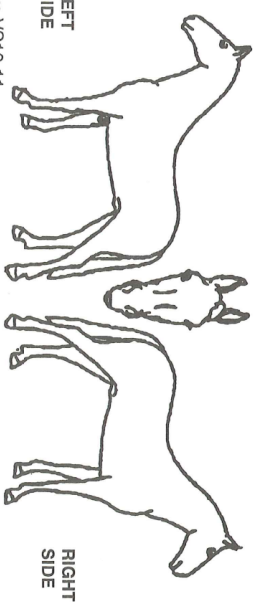
Large Animal Health Certificate (CVI)— For use with all livestock including Cattle, Horses, Goats, Sheep, Swine and Poultry

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF ANIMAL HEALTH, BOISE, IDAHO		CERTIFICATE OF VETERINARY INSPECTION				82.
Name and Address of Consignor		Name and Address of Consignee		Brand Inspection No.		PERMIT NO.
Origin Address (If Different From Above)		Destination Address (If Different From Above)		Carrier Name and Address		
Species <input type="checkbox"/> Cattle <input type="checkbox"/> Horses <input type="checkbox"/> Sheep <input type="checkbox"/> Swine	Number of Animals Shipped	ORIGIN OF SHIPMENT County _____ Market _____	Area Status <input type="checkbox"/> TB Free <input type="checkbox"/> TB Mod. Accred. <input type="checkbox"/> Brucellosis Free <input type="checkbox"/> Brucellosis A	Brucellosis B <input type="checkbox"/> Brucellosis C <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Herd or Flock Status <input type="checkbox"/> Accredited Herd <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Herd <input type="checkbox"/> Validated Herd <input type="checkbox"/> Other	QUAL HERD TEST DATES 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ For _____ Date and Product _____
INDIVIDUAL ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION AND TEST DATA						
OFFICIAL PERMANENT INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION						
1	AGE	B R E E D	SEX	TUBERCULIN TEST (INTRADERMAL) Date _____ I _____ N _____ O _____ S _____	BRUCELLOSIS Date _____ Lab (Name and Address) _____ CARD PLATE RIV CF	OTHER TESTS Test For _____ Lab and Date _____ RESULTS _____
2						
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<p>VETERINARY CERTIFICATION I certify, as an accredited veterinarian, that the above-described animals have been inspected by me and that they are not showing signs of any contagious disease which would render them unfit for interstate shipment. To the best of my knowledge, the animals listed on this certificate meet the state of destination and federal interstate requirements. No further warranty is made of implied.</p> <p>Signature _____ Date _____ Print Name _____ License # _____ Address _____ Phone _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">OWNER/AGENT STATEMENT (Where applicable) The animals in this shipment are those certified to and listed on this certificate. State Verification _____ Date _____ Owner/Agent _____ Address _____</p>						

Certificate of Veterinary Inspection

Extended Validity Equine Certificate (CVI) - For use exclusively with horses travelling to multiple locations over an extended period of time. Valid for up to 6 months only in the states of ID, CA, MT, NV, OR and WA.

<p>IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF ANIMAL HEALTH, BOISE, IDAHO</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EXTENDED VALIDITY EQUINE CERTIFICATE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT A BRAND INSPECTION OR OWNERSHIP CERTIFICATE. PHOTOCOPIES NOT VALID.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOT VALID AFTER _____ (DATE)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VALID FOR MULTIPLE TRIPS OF INDIVIDUAL HORSE IDENTIFIED BELOW BETWEEN CALIFORNIA, IDAHO, MONTANA, NEVADA, OREGON & WASHINGTON. WHEN VALID PERMIT NUMBERS ARE RECORDED BELOW</p> <p style="text-align: center;">These permits are valid for a period of six (6) months from the date the blood was drawn for the EIA test as recorded below or from date of examination if an EIA test is not required. Individual trips cannot exceed 90 days BEFORE GIVING TO CLIENT. CALL FOR IMPORT PERMITS(S)</p> <p>State Import Permit # <input type="checkbox"/> CA NO PERMIT REQUIRED <input type="checkbox"/> ID NO PERMIT REQUIRED <input type="checkbox"/> MT _____ <input type="checkbox"/> NV NO PERMIT REQUIRED <input type="checkbox"/> OR _____ <input type="checkbox"/> WA _____ CA 916-654-1447 ID 208-332-8540 MT 406-444-2976 NV 775-688-1180 OR 503-986-4679 WA 360-902-1878</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">NAME, ID, TATTOO, BRAND, ETC</th> <th style="width: 10%;">AGE</th> <th style="width: 10%;">BREED</th> <th style="width: 10%;">SEX</th> <th style="width: 10%;">COLOR</th> <th style="width: 30%;">PERMANENT OR ANNUAL BRAND INSPECTION CERTIFICATE NO.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">Date Issued _____</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>EIA TEST INFORMATION: This form may be used as official EIA test chart.</p> <p>Date Drawn _____ Name of Test _____ Date Rec'd at Lab _____ Antigen Used _____ Date Rec'd _____ Accession # _____ Lab Name _____ Lab Location _____ Test Result _____ By _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I hereby certify that this is a correct record of blood sample taken by me. <input type="checkbox"/> I hereby certify that this is the correct information for this horse from Coggins test form VS10-11.</p>	NAME, ID, TATTOO, BRAND, ETC	AGE	BREED	SEX	COLOR	PERMANENT OR ANNUAL BRAND INSPECTION CERTIFICATE NO.	Date Issued _____						<p style="text-align: center;">Certificate Number: -EQ-</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VETERINARIAN INFORMATION <i>Please type or print</i></p> <p>Signature of Accredited Veterinarian _____ DATE _____</p> <p>The horse identified above has been examined by me and found to be free from evidence of infectious or communicable disease.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">VETERINARIAN INFORMATION <i>Please type or print</i></p> <p>Signature of Accredited Veterinarian _____ DATE _____</p> <p>Examining Veterinarian _____ Clinic Name _____ Clinic Address _____ City, State, Zip _____ Date Examined _____ Clinic Phone _____</p>
NAME, ID, TATTOO, BRAND, ETC	AGE	BREED	SEX	COLOR	PERMANENT OR ANNUAL BRAND INSPECTION CERTIFICATE NO.								
Date Issued _____													



LEFT SIDE RIGHT SIDE

NAME _____ Mailing Address _____
 City, State, Zip _____
 Phone _____
 Horse stabled at: _____

Signature of Accredited Veterinarian _____ DATE _____
 Signature of Accredited Veterinarian _____ DATE _____

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Other Information:

Healthy Exhibition Animals: What to Watch For. Published by the Wyoming Livestock Board. Cheyenne, WY. <http://wlsb.state.wy.us>

AAEP Biosecurity Guidelines to minimize the spread of infectious equine diseases:
http://www.aaep.org/pdfs/control_guidelines/Biosecurity_instructions%201.pdf

IAFE Code of Show Ring Ethics. Published by the International Association of Fairs and Expositions. Springfield, MO. <http://www.fairsandexpos.com>.

Merck Veterinary Manual. <http://www.merckvetmanual.com>.

National Institute of Animal Agriculture. <http://www.animalagriculture.org/Education/Pamphlets/Livestock%20Handling%20Guide.pdf>.

Guide For Livestock Showmanship Contest. Iowa State University 4-H Extension Office. Ames, IA. <http://www.extension.iastate.edu/4h>

Index

A	Page	E	Page
Abscess	16,27	Ear Canker	22
All Species	14-16	Ear Mites	23
Antibiotic Residue	28-29	Equine	8-9, 14,18, 35-36
Atrophic Rhinitis	20	Equine Herpes Myeloencephalopathy (EHM)	18
Aural Plaque	18	Equine Herpes Virus (EHV)	18
Avian Influenza	21	Equine Viral Papillomatosis	18
B		Equine Warts	18
Biosecurity	7,8	Erysipelas	20
Biosecurity Contract	9	Ethics	32-33
Bluetongue	19	Extended Validity Equine Certificate	36
Body Condition Scoring (BCS)	24	F	
Body Condition Score 1	24	Feline Distemper	23
Body Condition Score 2	24	Feline Leukemia Virus (FeLV)	23
Body Condition Score 3	24	Fleas	23
Body Condition Score 4	25	Food Animal Residue Avoidance & Deletion Program (FARAD)	28
Body Condition Score 5	25	Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS)	28
Body Condition Score 6	25	Fowl Plaque	21
Body Condition Score 7	25	Fur Mite	22
Body Condition Score 8	25	G, H	
Body Condition Score 9	25	Goats	11,14,19, 27,9,35
Bordetella	23	Greasy Pig Disease	20
Brucellosis	11, 17	I	
Bruising	26	Idaho Sheep and Goat Health Board	11
Bumblefoot	21,22	Idaho State Department of Agriculture	1,34-36,37,40
C		Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR)	17
Canine Distemper	23	Injection Sites	27
Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis (CAE)	19	International Association of Fairs and Expositions (IAFE)	37
Caseous Lymphadenitis (CL)	19	J	
Cats	14,23,34	Johne's Disease	17
Cattle	11,14,17,24, 26,27,29,35	K	
Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI)	10,34-36	Ked	19
Cleanliness	7	Kennel Cough	23
Club Lamb Fungus	19	Kinder, Cindy	37
Curled Toe Paralysis	21	Kolstad, Dana	37
D		L	
Diamond Skin Disease	20	Leibslle, Scott	37
Diarrhea	14	Lice	16
Disease Prevention	6,8	Logan, Jim	37
Dogs	14,23,34		

M	Page	S	Page
Mange	16	Sanford, Kerry	37
Menasco, Lacey	37	Salmonellosis	21
Merck Veterinary Manual	37	Scrapie	11,19
Milek, Betsy		Sheep	11,14,19, 27,29,35
Miller, Ben	37	Showmanship	30-31
N		Simunich, Marilyn	37
Nash, Scott	37	Snotty Nose	17
National Institute of Animal Agriculture	37	Snuffles	22
Neurologic Disease	11,14,18	Sore Mouth	19
O		Stark, Carrie	37
Orf	19	Strangles	18
Otter, Gov. C.L. "Butch"	3	Swine	14,20,26- 27,29,35
P		Swine Pox	20
Pasteurellosis	22	T	
Pinkeye	14	Table of Contents	4,5
Pododermatitis	21,22	Temperatures (Normal)	14
Poultry	21,35	Tewalt, Chanel	37
Prolapse	15	Ticks	16
Pseudorabies	20	U	
Q		USDA	11
Quality Assurance	26-27	Uterine Prolapse	15
R		V	
Rabbits	14,22,27,34	Vaginal Prolapse	15
Rabies	14	Vesicular Stomatitis	15
Radiofrequency Identification Tag (RFID)	11	W,X,Y,Z	
Rectal Prolapse	15	Warts	17
Residue Withdrawal Times	28	West Nile Virus	18
Ringworm	15	Wry Neck	22

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