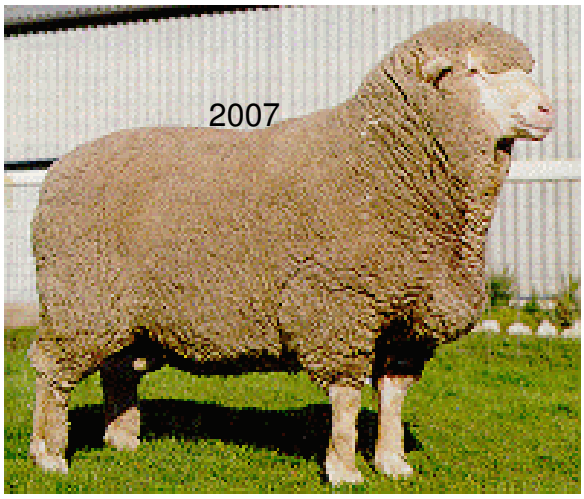
Nasionale Jeugskou/ National Youth Show

Wolskaap / Wool sheep

2007



INDEKS

1. **INLEIDING**

2. **ALGEMENE INLIGTING**

   Teling
   Voeding
   Kudde Gesondheid
   Interne en Eksterne Parasiete
   Siekte Voorkoming
   Produkte
   Wol
   Vleiseienskappe

3. **VOORBEREIDING VIR SKOUE**

   Hoewe
   Was
   Knip en wolvag

INDEX

1. **INTRODUCTION**

2. **GENERAL INFORMATION**

   Breeding
   Nutrition
   Herd Health
   Internal and External parasites
   Prevention of Disease
   Products
   Wool
   Characteristics of meat

3. **PREPARATION FOR SHOWS**

   Hooves
   Washing
   Clipping wool

1. INLEIDING

Met die beoordeling van die skaapskouman tydens jeugskoue word die kind (vertoner) beoordeel en nie die skaap nie.
Skaap word sonder ‘n halter geskou en enige ouderdom dier kan geskou word

2. ALGEMENE INLIGTING

2.1. Rasse

Die vyf bekendste wolrasse in RSA is die Merino, Dohne Merino, Letelle, SA Vleismerino en Landskaap

2.2. Verspreiding

Karoo, Wes – Kaap, Suid Kaap, Oos – Kaap, Kwazulu Natal, Mpumalanga, Vrystaat en Noord –Wes

2.3. Teling

Die meeste skaaprasse in Suid Afrika is nie seisoenale telers nie. Die beste resultate word egter met herfs parings verkry. Die keuse van paarseisoene word deur die beskikbaarheid van voeding met paring, lamtyd en speentyd bepaal. Die dragtigheidstyd van die skaap is vyf maande (21 weke)

Dit is belangrik dat die pas gebore lam, binne twee uur na geboorte, biesmelk inkry om sy immuniteit teen siektes op te bou. Indien dit nie gebeur nie word hy gou swak en vrek

Vrugbaarheid is die mees belangrike economiese eienskap by skape. ‘n Hoë vrugbaarheid sal hoër lam en speen persentasies verseker indien jou bestuur goed is. Tesame hiermee is dit belangrik dat die ooi goeie moedereienskappe sal hê en genoeg melk produseer om haar lam en veral meerlinge, tot goeie speenouderdomme groot te maak. Die persentasie lammers gebore alleen kan nie die wins van ‘n skaapboerdery bepaal nie, maar eerder die persentasie lammers gespeen

1. INTRODUCTION

During the Youth Show, the child is judged and not the sheep.
Sheep are shown without a halter, and sheep of any age may be shown

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1. Breeds

The 5 most common breeds of wool sheep in South Africa are, the Merino, the Dohne – Merino, Letelle, the SA Mutton Merino, and the Landsheep

2.2. Distribution

Karoo, Western Cape, Southern Cape, Eastern Cape, Kwazulu Natal, Mpumalanga, Free State and North West

2.3 Breeding

Most of the sheep breeds in South Africa are not seasonal breeders. The best results are achieved with Autumn parings. The choice of breeding times is determined by the availability of feed at mating, lambing and weaning. The gestation period of a sheep is five (5) months.

It is important that the lamb drinks colostrum within two hours of birth in order to build up immunity against disease. If this doesn’t happen
the lamb will weaken and get sick.

Fertility is the most important economic factor with sheep farming. A high fertility rate will ensure high lambing and weaning percentages if your management is good. Combined with this, is that the ewe should have good mothering skills and produce enough milk to feed her lamb or lambs unitl old enough to wean. The percentage of lambs born does not ensure the success of the farmer, but rather the percentage of lambs weaned.

Ooie lam normaalweg een of twee lammers. Die lampersentasie wissel tussen 80% - 130% tussen die onderskeie rasse. (Lampersentasie word bereken deur die hoeveelheid ooie gepaar x 100 gedeel deur hoeveelheid lammers gespeen)
Lamverliese moet beperk word, want dit bepaal die wins van ‘n boerdery. Lamverliese is a.g.v. ongediertes, koue, reën, swak moeders of swak voeding. Spesiale aandag moet in lamtyd aan hierdie aspekte gegee word. Ooie lam gewoonlik elke jaar, maar met goeie voeding kan ooie elke 8 maande lam. Met paring word 3-4 % ramme by ‘n trop ooie gesit vir 34-42 dae tydperk.

2.4. Voeding

Voeding van die skaap is baie belangrik waar dit ‘n bepalende factor is van onder andere die groei, lam, en speen persentasies. Só is goeie voeding ook belangrik met die voorbereiding van jou skaap vir skoue, maar moet gewaak word teen diere oorvet te maak. Nie net diskrimineer beoordelaars daarteen nie, maar benadeel dit die dier se teelvermoë daarna.
Drastiese verbetering of verswakking van voeding veroorsaak ‘n breek in die wol wat wolpryse nadelig beinvloed. Hoër voeding produseer ‘n groter massa wol, maar ook ‘n sterker wol terwyl swakker voeding ‘n verlaging van die wolmassa asook verlaging van veseldeursnee veroorsaak (fyner wol)

Voeding is die belangrikste bepalende factor vir ‘n suksesvolle wolskaap boerdery. Dragtige ooie en lammerooie moet op ‘n hoë voedingspeil gehou word om gesonde vinnig groeiende lammers groot te maak.
Die onderskeie rasse se hamels, uitskot ramme en uitskot ooilammers word vanaf 100-150 dae met ‘n lewendige gewig vanaf 25-45kg bemark aan voerkrale of direk aan slagpale.

Ewes usually have one or two lambs. The lambing percentage ranges between 80 – 130% amongst the different breeds. (this percentage is worked out by dividing the number of ewes mated by the number of lambs weaned multiplied by 100)
Loss of lambs must be limited because this affects the profit of the farm. Loss of lambs is usually due to predators, cold, rain, poor mothering or poor nutrition. Special attention should be given to these aspects during lambing. Ewes usually lamb every year, but with good management and nutrition, they can lamb every 8 months. At mating, 3-4% rams are placed with a flock of ewes for a period of 34 – 42 days.

2.4 Nutrition

Nutrition of the sheep is very important, where it is a determining factor of the growth, lambing and weaning percentages. Good nutrition is also important in the preparation of sheep for shows. It is also important to make sure the sheep is not overweight. Not only is it frowned upon by the judges, but it also undermines the breeding capacity of the sheep thereafter.

Drastic increase or decrease of the feed causes a fault in the wool which negatively influences the price of the wool. Increase in the feed causes an increase in the mass of the wool, as well as a stronger wool, while poor feeding results in a lesser mass of wool, as well as a reduction in fibre quality (finer wool)

Nutrition is also the single determining factor of a successful wool sheep business. Pregnant and lactating ewes should be kept on a highly nutritious feeding programme to ensure healthy and fast growing lambs. In the above mentioned breeds, castrated rams, cull rams and ewes are sold with a live weight of 25 - 45 kg’s at 100 – 150 days either to the feedlots or the abbatoir

2.5. KUDDE GESONDHEID

Die hoewe van die skaap groei veral in sagte weidings omstandighede, soos op lande, gou lank uit en moet gereeld kort gesny word. (Elke twee maande). Indien dit nie gedoen word nie ontstaan ontsmettings in die hoewe en kry die skaap vrotpootjie of sweerklou
Wolskape is geneig om deur brommeraanvalle geteister to word en moet die skaap gereeld dop gehou word om besmette diere so gou moontlik te identifiseer en te behandel
Ooie moet gereeld ondersoek word voor die volgende paring om die met defekte uiers, uit te skakel. Probleme wat hier voorkom is blou - uier en bottelspene
Die lam se stert word op drie dae na geboorte gesny en die wond met geneesolie behandel om infeksie te voorkom. Lammers word op gewigte van tussen 18 en 20 kg gespeen en ontwurm

Siektes waarvoor diere jaarliks voorkomend geënt word:

- Bloednier
- Pasteurella
- Bloutong
- Ensiotiese aborsie

Mineral en vitamien aanvullings ka nook deur middel van enting of dosering aan diere gegee word waar daar tekorte is

Die algemeenste inwendige parasiete by wolskape is rondewurms, haarwurms, bankrotwurms, lintwurms en neuswurm. Mismonsters word geneem om die eiertelling te neem om te bepaal of die diere gedoseer moet word. By haarwurm word die slymvlies van die skaap se oë gekyk of die dier besmet is. As die slymvlies bleek is, is die besmetting swaar. Parasiet besmetting wissel baie van omgewing tot omgewing. Aangeplante weiding en gebiede met hoër reënval sal meer parasiete voorkom as in droë streke.

2.5 HERD HEALTH.

The hooves of sheep grow long, especially in soft grazing conditions, and need to be trimmed. (every two months). If this is not done, the sheep can get infections of the feet, like footrot and foot abscesses
Wool sheep are inclined to get infested by Nasal Bot flies (brommers), and sheep need to be watched carefully to identify and treat those that are affected
Ewes need to be examined regularly before the next mating in order to identify those with defective udders. Problems that can be identified are Blue Udder, and bottle teats
The lambs tails are cut off at three days old, and the wound treated with disinfectant to prevent infection. Lambs are weaned and dewormed between 18 – 20 kgs

Diseases that need annual inoculation

- Pulpy Kidney
- Pasteurella
- Blue Tongue
- Enzootic Abortion.

Mineral and Vitamin can also be given in the form of injections in areas where there is a shortage.

The most common internal parasites in wool sheep are roundworms, hairworms, “bankrotwurms” (cooperia punctata), tapeworms and nasal bots. Manure samples are taken to establish an egg count and to decide if an animal needs to be dosed. With Hairworm, the mucous membranes of the eyes are checked to see if the animal is infected. If the mucous membrane is pale then the animal is heavily infested. Parasite infestations vary from area to area. Planted grazing and areas with high rainfall will prevent more parasites than dry areas.

Die algemeenste uitwendige parasiete is **bosluise, jeukmyt, brandsiek en brommer** aanvalle. Die uitwendige parasiete kan beheer word deur dompeldip, voetdip, opgietmiddels of inentings. Brandsiekte is aanmeldbaar en moet by die naaste veearts aangemeld word indien jy vermoed die dier het dit onderlede.

Blindheid kom ook onder wolskape voor wat veroorsaak word deur 'n vitamien A tekort of 'n virus.

Vrotpootjie kom voor in gebiede met hoë reënval.

Brusellose by ramme: diere word deur 'n veearts getoets

Bybal – onsteking by ramme en **blou - uier** by ooie: voor elke paarseisoen moet ooie en ramme klinies ondersoek word

The most common external parasites are **ticks, Itch mite, Sheep - scab and Nasal Bot flies.** The external parasites can be controlled with plunge dipping, foot dipping, pour – on mixtures, and inoculation. Sheep – scab is notifiable and had to be reported to the nearest veterinary surgeon, if you suspect that a sheep has it.

Blindness can be caused by a lack of Vitamin A or a virus.

Footrot occurs in areas with high rainfall.

Brucellosis in rams – animals need to be tested by a vet

Infection of the Epididymis in rams and **Blue Udder** in ewes

2.6. Produkte:

Wol

Wolskape word geskeer na gelang van die ras – met 'n wolgroeisel van 8-12 maande. Volwasse ooie lewer 'n vagmassa van 3-6 kg met 'n lengte van 65 – 110mm. Die prys van die wol word bepaal deur:

- **Fynheid (veseldikte)** – dit word deur 'n woltoetslaboratorium gedoen, en die deursnee word in mikron uitgedruk. 18 mikron is dikker as 22 mikron
- **Skoonopbrengs**
- **Lengte van wol**
- **Treksterkte** – fyner wol behaal normaalweg beter pryse as sterker wol

Kwaliteit van die wol speel 'n belangrike rol waar die hand en oog metode gebruik word om die wol te waardeer, bv, op skoue heg die beoordelaars baie waarde aan hierdie eienskap. Kwaliteit is:

- Sagtheid van hantering van die wol
- Afwesigheid van enige vreemde vesels soos hare of swart en bruin vesels
- Die duidelikheid van die kartel

2.6 Products

Wool

Wool sheep are sheared according to their breed standards, usually with a wool growth of 8 – 12 months. Adult ewes usually produce fleece weighing 3 – 6 kg with a length of 65 – 110 mm.

Price of wool is determined by:

- **Thickness of the fibre** – this determined by a wool testing
- laboratory, and is measured in microns. 18 microns is finer than 22 microns
- **A clean Yield**
- **Length of the wool**
- **Strength of fibres** – finer wool usually gets a better price than stronger wool

Quality of the wool plays an important role where the hand and eye method is used to value the wool, eg at shows, judges attach value to this characteristic.

Quality is:

- Softness in the handling of wool
- Absence of strange fibres, especially brown or black fibres
- Clarity of the fleece

Vertoners van wol en dubbeldoel skape moet die wolvag op die dier korrek kan oop maak. Hiervoor word beide hande gebruik en met die vingers en binnekant van die handpalms word die wol oop geblaai. So kan die verskillende eienskappe van die wol gesien en gevoel word. Die vag word op drie plekke oop gemaak nl. Voor, middle en agter.

Vleiseienskappe

Die prys van vleis word bepaal deur die:

- Ouderdom van die dier
- Vetverspreiding
- Bouvorm
- Die grootte (liggaamsmassa) van ‘n skaap word bepaal deur:
    - Die lengte van sy lyf
    - Diepte van lyf
    - Die breedte van lyf

Omdat vleis per kilogram verkoop word speel liggaamsmassa ‘n belangrike rol asook groeitempo van die skaap. Lamsvleis is sagter as skaapvleis en behaal dus beter pryse per kilogram. Die verbruiker wil nie vet vleis hê nie en dus is dit belangrik dat lammers bemark word voordat dit vir te veel vet afgegradeer word.

In die ring op skoue speel bespiering ‘n groot rol. Boudsvleis en rug kottelette is die duur vleis en geniet spesiale aandag van die beoordelaars. Wanneer die skaap in lengte van lyf vertoon word beoordeel die beoordelaar die grootte van die skaap. Met die vertoning van die agterkant van die skaap kyk hy in besonder na die graad van die bespiering aan die skaap se binneboud en buiteboud. ‘n Breë bors is ‘n goeie aanduiding van groot borskapasiteit wat gesonde longe kan huisves. Die dier se loopvermoë is belangrik waar dit dikwels in onherbergsame veldtoestande moet gedy. So moet die kootgewrigte ook sterk wees en moet die skaap nie deur trap nie. (Sien sketse)

Persons showing wool and dual purpose sheep, must be able to correctly open and show the layers of wool. Both hands are used, and with the fingers and inside of the palms, the wool is parted. In this way the fleece is parted in three places, in the front, the middle and the back of the sheep.

b) Characteristics of the meat (also dual purpose)

The price of meat is determined by:

- The age of the animal
- The distribution of fat on the carcass
- The conformation of the animal
- The size (body mass) of the sheep is decided by
    - The length of the body
    - The depth of the body
    - The breadth of the body

Because meat is sold per kilogram, the body mass of the sheep, as well as the rate of growth of the animal plays an important role. Lamb is more tender than mutton, and therefore gets a better price per kilogram. The consumer does not want a lot fat and therefore it is important to sell lambs before the meat is downgraded for having too much fat.

In the ring, the muscle of the animal plays an important role. The meat on the rump and chops are the expensive cuts and therefore enjoy special attention from the judge. When the length of body is being shown, the judges judge the size of the sheep. When showing the back end of the sheep, the judges look at the grade of musculature of the sheep’s outer and inner thighs

A broad chest is an indication an indication of adequate chest capacity which can house healthy lungs. The capacity of the animal for walking is important where they may have to graze in mountainous conditions. It s for this reason that the fetlock joints must be strong so that the sheep don’t walk on their heels and cause lameness.

Ouderdombepaling van diere

Na ± 14 maande wissel 'n lam en kry 2 permanente tande

2 jaar	-	4 permanente tande
3 jaar	-	6 permanente tande
4 jaar	-	8 permanente tande

Vernaamste prulfoute by wolskape

Kop:
Hol kop, kort of lang onderbek, muis – oor, ingroei ooglede
Lyf:
Hol rug en skof, hangkruis, platsydig
Bene:
Agter – koei hakke, sekelhakke, hang hakke
Voor – X – bene, hakke wat sak, small bors

Kleur en vreemde vessel
Bruin, swart hare of wol op lyf, bene of kop

Wol
Oorsterk wol, hare op broek, droë, growwe hantering, swak kwaliteit

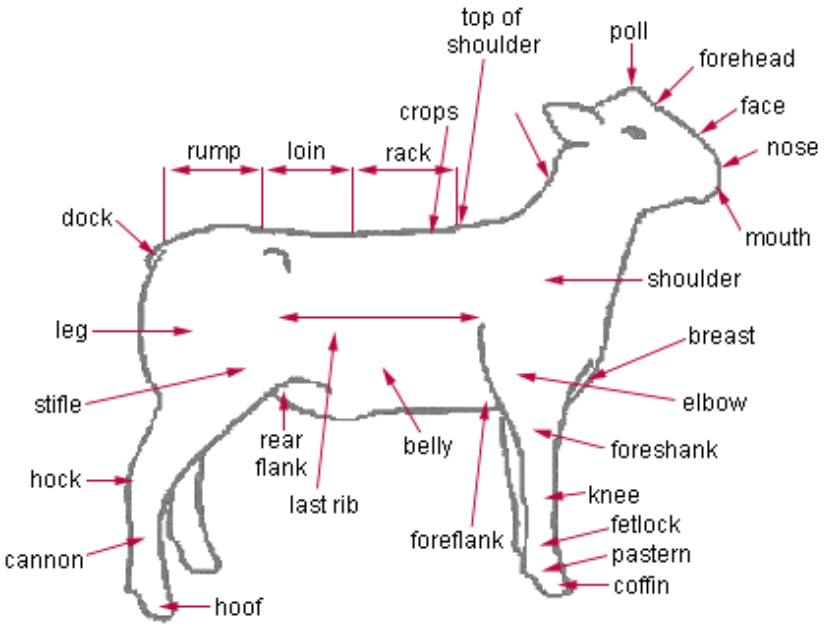
Determination of the age of the animal

After ± 14 months, lambs change their teeth and get 2 permanent teeth

2 years	-	4 permanent teeth
3 years	-	6 permanent teeth
4 years	-	8 permanent teeth

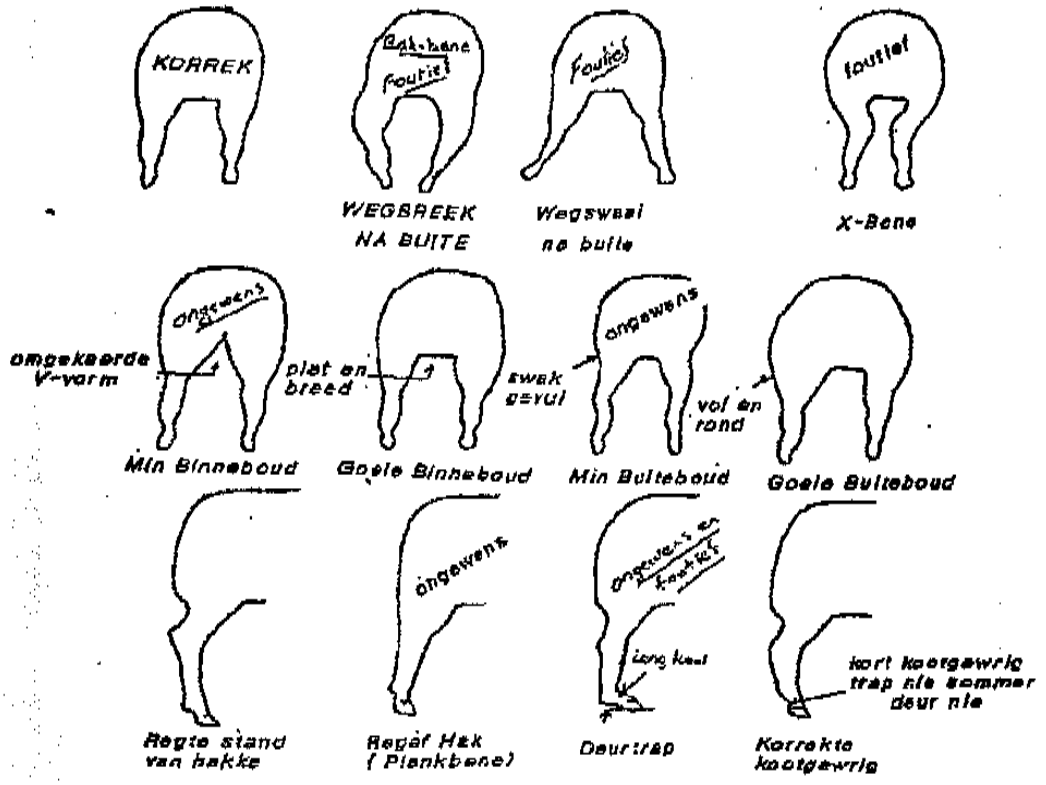
Common cull faults in wool sheep

Head: Hollow head, short lower jaw, long lower jaw, mouse ears, ingrown eyelids
Body: Hollow back and withers, sloping rump, slab sides
Legs: Back legs – Cow hocks, sickle hocks, hanging hocks
Front legs – X legs, Heels that sink, narrow chest
Colour and Strange fibres – Brown and black hair or wool on body, legs or head
Wool – coarse wool, poor quality

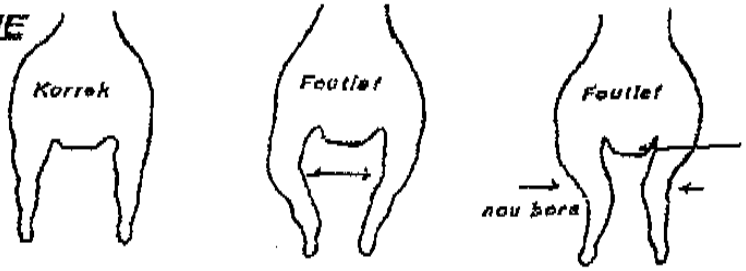


STAND VAN BENE

AGTERBENE



VOORBENE



3. VOORBEREIDING VIR SKOUE

Selekteer die skoudier ‘n geruime tyd voor die skou en ontwurm hom sodat genoegsame tyd gegun word om die dier mak te maak en ‘n band tussen jou en die dier te smee.

Maak seker met jou seleksie dat die dier geen gebreke of siektes (bv. Sweer) het nie waar sulke diere in ‘n skouring uitgeskakel word.
Die hoofdoel van skou is om goeie reklame te bewerkstellig met meerderwaardige diere en om die standard van jou diere teen die diere van ander telers te meet

Hoewe moet ‘n maand voor die skou reg geknip word (moenie te diep sny en die senuwee raak sny nie. Dit sal die dier kruppel laat loop)

WAS EN VOORBEREIDING:
Benodighede in trammel:

- Skaapskêr
- Hoef of snoeiskêr
- Halter of nylontou
- Klein lappie of waslap
- Borsel
- Klein skêr
- Roulynolie

a. Maak skaap stewig vas, redelik kort
b. Tap emmer vol water
c. Gebruik waslap – net klam en maak die skaap se bek, neus, onder die oë (oogholtes) skoon
d. Maak binne die ore skoon en die gesig skoon
e. Gebruik die klein skêrtjie om die lang hare om sy bek en binne die ore uit te knip
f. Knip nou die hare bokant die kloutjies mooi gelyk af
g. Neem emmer en borsel en maak die kloutjies skoon veral tussenin
h. Moenie die skaap se wol borsel of natmaak nie. Verwyder alle mis en strooi, veral onder die pens
i. Gebruik nou die snoeiskêr of hoefskêr om die kloutjies mooi gelyk te knip. Smeer roulynolie aan die kloutjies

3. PREPARATION FOR SHOWS

Select your show animal well enough in advance of the show so that the animal can be dewormed, tamed and for a bond to develop between the animal and the handler.

Ensure that the animal that you choose doesn’t have any conformation faults or diseases or infections which could get it eliminated from the show
The main purpose of the show is to market the breed and compare your animal with those of other breeders

Hooves should be trimmed a month before the show. Be careful not to cut too deep, as you could injure the nerve and cause the animal to walk with a limp

WASH AND PREPARATION:
Contents of the Washing kit:

- Shearing scissors
- Small scissors
- Wash cloth
- Small cloth
- Linseed oil
- Hoof trimmers
- Halter
- Brush

a. Tie up the sheep on a relatively short rope and fill the bucket with water
b. Fill a bucket with water
c. Use a damp face cloth and clean the sheep’s mouth, nose and eyes.
d. Clean inside the ears and the face
e. Use the small scissors to trim the long hair around the mouth and inside the ears
f. Trim the hair neatly around the hooves
g. Take the bucket and brush and clean the hooves, especially between the toes
h. Do not brush or wet the wool. Remove all dirt and straw, manure etc from under the belly
i. Use the hoof trimmers to neatly trim the hooves and smear them with Linseed Oil
j. Using the sheep shears, trim the face neatly. Only clip the fringe and the wool around the eyes
k. Trim the base of the horns and remove any dirt

j. Met die skaapskêr begin jy nou om die skaap se gesig netjies te knip. Knip die kuif net die punte van die wol af en die wol om die oë.
k. Knip die horingbasisse oop en verwyder vuiligheid
l. Gebruik nou die skaapskêr om die wol nou mooi gelyk oor die skaap se hele lyf te knip
m. Veral oor die skaap se skouers en kruis moet jy meer afknip sodat die skaap se rug mooi reguit vertoon.

Vertoonkuns – skouman

Die idée is om jou skaap só te vertoon dat dit op sy beste lyk net soos by 'n gewone skou. Die enigste verskil van 'n gewone skou en 'n jeug skou is dat jy nou beoordeel gaan word en nie die skaap nie. Die diere word min of meer vertoon soos deur die onderskeie Telersgenootskappe onderskryf word. Die volgende moet altyd onthou word wanneer jy die ring binnekom:

a. Konsentrasie – vergeet van almal buite die ring
b. Behou oogkontak met die beoordelaars
c. Moet nooit tussen die skaap en die beoordelaar beweeg nie
d. Netheid van jouself en die skaap. Jou klere moet netjies wees. Jou skaap mag nie strooi of ander vuilheid aan sy lyf hê nie.
e. Kom nou die ring binne aan die linkerkant van jou skaap en beweeg kloksgewys
f. Jou regterhand is agter die skaap se stert (pit) en linkerhand onder die kakebeen
g. Beweeg sonder om die hoeke te sny en gaan staan wanneer die ringbeampte jou so aandui
h. Wanneer jy gaan staan, maak die skaap se bene reg sodat die voorbene regaf staan en die agterbene effens na agter 'n entjie van mekaar af. Gebruik jou skoen om die agterbene reg te druk. Tel die skaap se voorlyf effens op en laat sak stadig. Die voorbene sal nou reg staan. Hou jou regterhand agter die

l. Use the sheep shears to trim the wool neatly all over the body
m. Pay attention to the shoulders and rump so that the sheep's back looks straight

Washing: only mutton sheep are washed. Under no circumstances are wool and dual purpose sheep washed

Showmanship

General:
The idea is that the competitor should show the animal at its best, as in any show. The only difference is that at the Youth Show, the handler is being judged and not the animal. The animals should be handled according to the Breeder's Association recommendations. The following should be remembered when you enter the ring:

a. Concentrate and forget everything outside the ring
b. Maintain eye contact with judge
c. Never move between the judge and the animal
d. Make sure you and your animal are clean, neat and tidy. Your clothes and boots should be clean, and your animal should not have any straw or dung on it
e. Enter the ring with your right hand behind the sheep's tail, and your left hand in front of the sheep's neck. Push with your right hand and guide the sheep with your left hand. Move in a clockwise direction around the ring, maintain eye contact and move to the place indicated by the ring steward
f. Your right hand is behind the sheep's tail and your left hand under the jaw
g. Move in such a way that you don't cut the corners, and stand where the ring steward indicates
h. When you stand, position the feet so that the front legs are straight and the back legs slightly to the back and slightly apart. Use your shoe to push the back legs into position. Pick up the front of the sheep.

skaap se kop, en linkerhand onder kakebeen

i. Staan nou langs die linkerblad met jou skoene effens weg van mekaar, nie teenaan die skaap nie.
j. Wanneer jy klaar is, kyk op. dit is ‘n teken dat jy nou gereed is en beoordeel kan word
k. Die beoordelaars gaan nou vra dat jy die skaap se voorkant, sykant en agterkant gewys word. In alle gevalle moet jy op jou plek bly en nie vorentoe, agtertoe of sywaarts beweeg nie
l. Reageer flink op die opdragte
m. Tel stadig by jouself tot by vyf. In hierdie tyd moet die skaap se voor- en agterbene reg staan. Gebruik jou een hand as hefboom om die skaap reg te druk. Die ander hand bly aan die skaap se nek en ruil hande om indien nodig
n. Die beoordelaar gaan nou vra dat jy jou dier moet vertoon. Los jou skaap en probeer om hom so na as moontlik aan die beoordelaar te kry sonder om jou hande te klap. Behou oogkontak en as die beoordelaar links of regs beweeg, beweeg verder om die skaap weg van die beoordelaar af. As die beoordelaar gaan staan en jou skaap staan ook, bly regop staan met hande langs jou sye.
o. Op die bevel, “vang maar” druk die skaap in die naaste hoek vas. Vang aan die linker agterbeen met jou regterhand bokant die skaap se haakskeen
p. Wanneer jou skaap met sy voorkant na jou staan, kan jy die skaap om sy nek vang
q. Beweeg nou weer links om en gaan staan op jou plek.
r. Maak jou skaap se bene reg en kyk op
s. Die beoordelaar gaan nou weer vra dat jy jou skaap in verskillende rigtings draai. Hy gaan verwag dat jy dit nou vinniger moet doen. Konsentreer hard want hier gaan jy uitgevang word.
t. Daar kan van jou verwag word om jou dier met ‘n ander deelnemer te ruil
u. Jy kan gevra word om jou skaap te laat sit. Buig die skaap se nek na regs. Gebruik jou regterhand en vat die skaap stewig vas in sy regterkantse lies. Lig and let it down slowly. The front legs will now be in the right position. Keep your right hand behind the sheep’s head and left hand under the jaw

i Stand next to the sheep’s left shoulder, with your feet slightly apart and not against the sheep
i. When you are finished look up. This is a sign that you are ready to be judged
j. The judge will now ask to see the front, back, left hand side, and right hand side of the sheep. In all cases, you must not move. You must move the sheep only.
k. React quickly to the instructions. Count slowly to 5, by this time you should have the legs positioned correctly. Use your right hand as a lever to move the sheep, not your knee. The other hand remains on the neck of the sheep. Swop hands if necessary
l. The judge will now ask you to show your sheep. Let your sheep go and try to get it to move as near as possible to the judge without clapping your hands. Maintain eye contact and if the judge moves left or right, move further around the sheep, away from the judge. If the judge stands still and so does the sheep. Stay standing straight with your hands next to your sides
m. At the command, “catch your sheep” (Vang maar), herd your sheep into the nearest corner. Catch it above the left heel with your right hand. If the sheep is facing you, you can catch it by the neck
n. Move clockwise to your place
o. Position the legs correctly and look up
p. The judge will now ask you to turn your sheep in different directions. He will expect you to do it quicker that before. Concentrate and stay in your place
q. You may be asked to swop sheep with somebody else
r. You could be asked to sit your sheep up. Bend the sheep’s neck to the right. Use your right hand and grab your sheep firmly in the right hand groin. Lift the sheep slightly and sit it up. NB Don’t use excessive force.
s. The judge will ask you to show your sheep’s wool. The judge will hold the sheep and you move to the left hind leg.

die skaap effens op en laat sit. **LW** Moenie hardhandig werk nie

v. Die beoordelaar gaan jou nou vra om die skaap se wol oop te maak. Hy gaan nou die skaap vashou terwyl jy na die skaap se linker agterbeen beweeg. Gaan staan met jou bene weerskante agter die linkerbeen en begin voor by die skaap se blad oopmaak. Gebruik jou duim en wysvinger van albei hande en trek die wol oop van bo tot onder. Gaan nou na die skaap se middelstuk en doen dieselfde af tot by die pens. Laaste gaan jy die skaap se boudwol oopmaak met dieselfde metode.

w. As die beoordelaars vir jou vra om die skaap se bek oop te maak, gebruik die linkerhand se duim en wysvinger, draai die skaap se kop na die beoordelaar en trek die bo- en onderlip weg van mekaar. Leer om die verskillende ouderdomme te ken deurdat jy na die gewisselde tande kyk.

t. Stand with your legs on each side of the left hind leg and begin in the front by opening the wool on the shoulder. Use the thumb and forefinger of both hands and pull open the wool from top to bottom. Go now to the middle of the sheep and repeat this from the top to the belly. Lastly open the wool on the rump in the same way

u. If the judge asks you to open the sheep's mouth, use your left hand thumb and forefinger, turn the head towards the judge and use the fingers to separate the lips and show the teeth. Learn to tell the ages from the teeth

.

Wolskaap – Groep

a. In ‘n groep is daar 3 deelnemers. Rangskik julle van groot na klein of andersom. Die persoon in die middel gee die tekens, verkieslik moet julle drie seuns of drie dogters wees.
b. By groep word daar gekyk na eenvormigheid en goeie samewerking
c. Klere en skoene moet presies eenders lyk. Haal die horlosies af, dogters moet eenderse haarrekkies hê. Belts moet dieselfde wees. Steek julle hemde by julle broeke in
d. Kom nou die ring binne aan die linkerkant van jou skaap met jou regterhand agter die skaap se stert (pit) en linkerhand onder die kakebeen
e. Beweeg kloksgewys as ‘n groep en hou die spasies tussenin dieselfde.
f. Behou oog kontak met die beoordelaars
g. Beweeg sonder om die hoeke te sny en gaan staan wanneer die ringbeampte jou so aandui
h. Wanneer julle gaan staan, maak die skaap se bene reg. wag vir mekaar totdat alles reg is. Staan by die skaap se linkerblad met jou skoene effens van mekaar, jou regterhand agter die skaap se kop, en linkerhand onder kakebeen
i. Die middelste persoon gee nou die teken (met ‘n klik van die tong) en almal kyk gelyk op
j. Die beoordelaars gaan nou vra dat die skaap se voorkant, sykant en agterkant gewys word. In alle gevalle moet jy op jou plek bly en nie vorentoe, agtertoe of sywaarts beweeg nie
k. Reageer flink op die opdragte, en hou heeltyd die spasies tussen julle dop asook die reling agter julle.
l. As julle die skape vertoon, probeer in dieselfde volgorde bly soos julle gestaan het. Druk die skape na die beoordelaars en behou oogkontak. As hy na links of regs beweeg, beweeg verder. Moenie tussen die beoordelaars en die skape kom nie.
m. Op die bevel, “vang maar” druk die skape in die naaste hoek vas. Vang gelyk jou eie skaap aan die linker agterbeen met die regterhand bokant die skaap se haakskeen

Wool Sheep Groups

a. There are three participants in each group. Arrange them in order of height. Shortest to tallest, or tallest to shortest. The person in the middle gives the signs. Groups of the same sex are preferable but mixed groups are allowed
b. With groups, co-operation and uniformity is very important
c. Clothes and shoes must be the same. Watches off, and girls must have the same hair elastics. Belts must be the same. Clothes must be neat
d. Enter the ring clockwise, with your right hand behind the sheep’s tail, and your left hand in front of the sheep’s neck. Push with your right hand and guide the sheep with your left hand. Move in a clockwise direction around the ring, maintain eye contact and keep the same spaces between your group members, while moving to the place indicated by the ring steward
e. Position the feet correctly, wait for the last person to be ready, give the sign (a click of the tongue) and look up
f. Your left hand is under the jaw of the sheep and your right hand behind the head. Don’t let your right arm lie on the sheep’s back
g. The judge will now ask to see the front, back and sides of the sheep. Here it is important to remember to maintain the spaces between you and be aware of the railing behind you
h. Carry out the instructions quickly. Position the legs correctly and look up. Try to carry out each movement within the count of 5, wait for all to be ready and look up. Try to maintain eye contact.
i. The judge will now ask you to show your sheep. Let the sheep go and remain in your order while you move the sheep towards the judge. Don’t clap your hands. If the judge moves right or left, move further around the sheep. Maintain eye contact.
j. If the judge stands still then stand still with your hands at the sides
k. At the command, “catch your sheep” (Vang maar), herd your sheep into the

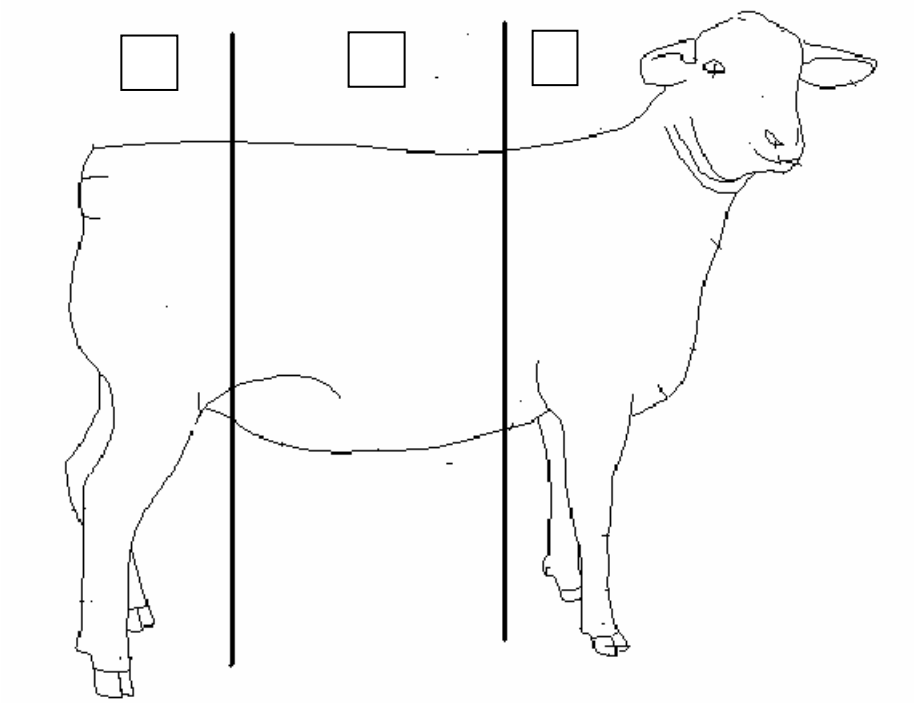
n. Wanneer julle besluit om om die nek te vang moet almal dit doen
o. Beweeg nou weer links om in die regte volgorde en gaan staan op julle plekke.
p. Maak julle skape se bene reg en kyk gelyk op
q. Die beoordelaar gaan nou weer vra dat julle die skape in verskillende rigtings draai. Hy gaan verwag dat julle dit nou vinniger moet doen. Konsentreer hard en hou die spasies dop.
r. Wanneer julle gevra word om julle skape te laat sit. Buig die skape se koppe gelyk na die regtersy, vat die skape se regterkantse lies stewig vas, lig die skaap effens op en sit hom neer. Kyk weer gelyk op
s. Julle kan nou gevra word om die skape se bekke oop te maak, gebruik die linkerhand se duim en wysvinger, draai die skape se koppe gelyk na die beoordelaar en trek die bo- en onderlip weg van mekaar.

l. At the command, “catch your sheep” (Vang maar), herd your sheep into the nearest corner. Catch it above the left heel with your right hand at the same time. If the sheep is facing you, you can catch it by the neck. If one catches it by the neck then all must do it.
m. Move clockwise in the correct order and return to your place.
n. Position the legs correctly and look up.
o. The judge will now ask you to turn your sheep in different directions. He will expect you to do it quicker that before. Concentrate and stay in your place
p. If the judge asks you to open the sheep’s mouth, use your left hand thumb and forefinger, turn the head towards the judge at the same time and use the fingers to separate the lips and show the teeth.
q. You could be asked to sit your sheep up. Bend the sheep’s neck to the right at the same time. Use your right hand and grab your sheep firmly in the right hand groin. Lift the sheep slightly and sit it up. Look up together.

Wolskaap Wasproses

n Voorstelling vir die evaluering van die wasproses

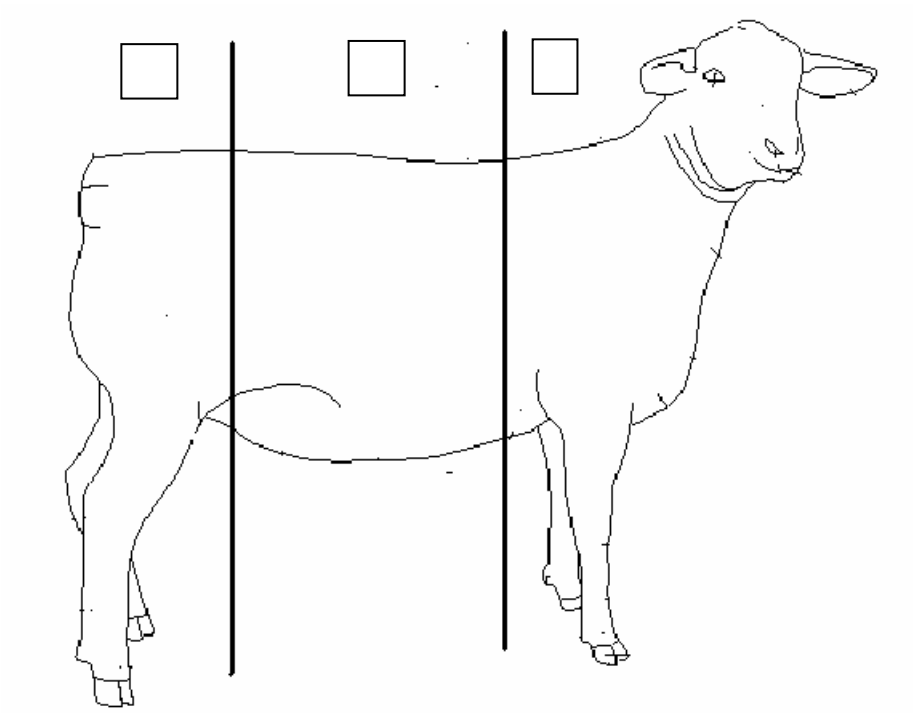
Defnitiewe riglyne is noodsaaklik by beoordeling - die beoordelaar moet bewyse op skrif beskikbaar he.



Wolskaap				
Was	**0**	**½**	**1**	**Totaal**
1 maak stewig vas				
2 tap emmer vol water				
3 maak bek en neusgate skoon met klam lap				
4 maak oogholtes skoon met klam lap				
5 maak binne die ore skoon met klam lap				
6 maak gesig skoon				
7 vee tande skoon met klam lap				
8 vee tande skoon met klam lap				
9 maak bene met nat borsel skoon				
10 borsel kloutjies veral tussenin goed				
11 vee skoon onder die stert				
12 wol het nat geword in proses/of nie				
13 voltooi alle dele: voor, middel, agter	**1**	**2**	**3**	
			TOTAAL	

Wool Sheep Washing

A suggestion for the evaluation of the Washing process
Definitive guidelines are necessary when judging.
The judge must have written proof of marking available

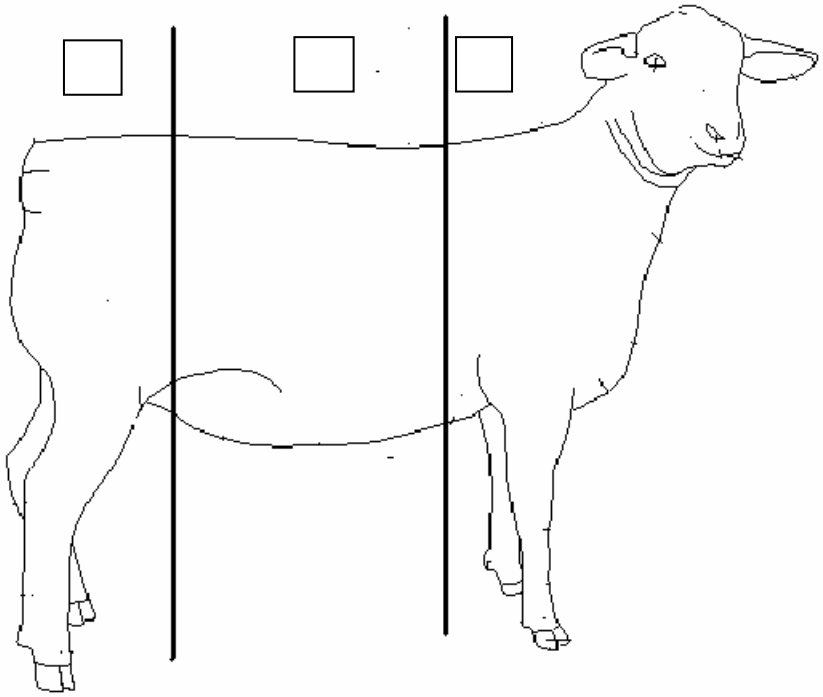


Wool Sheep				
Wash	**0**	**½**	**1**	**Total**
1 Tie animal up firmly				
2 Fill bucket with water				
3 Clean mouth and nostrils with a damp cloth				
4 Clean around eyes with a damp cloth				
5 Clean inside ears with a damp cloth				
6 Clean face				
7 Wipe teeth clean with a damp cloth				
8 Clean legs with a wet brush				
9 Brush hooves especially between toes				
10 Wipe clean underneath tail				
11 Wool wet or not?				
12 Complete all sections: front, middle and back	**1**	**2**	**3**	
			TOTAL	

Wolskaap Voorbereiding

n Voorstel vir die evaluering van die voorbereiding.

Defnitiewe riglyne is noodsaaklik by beoordeling - die beoordeaar moet bewyse op skrif beskikbaar hê.

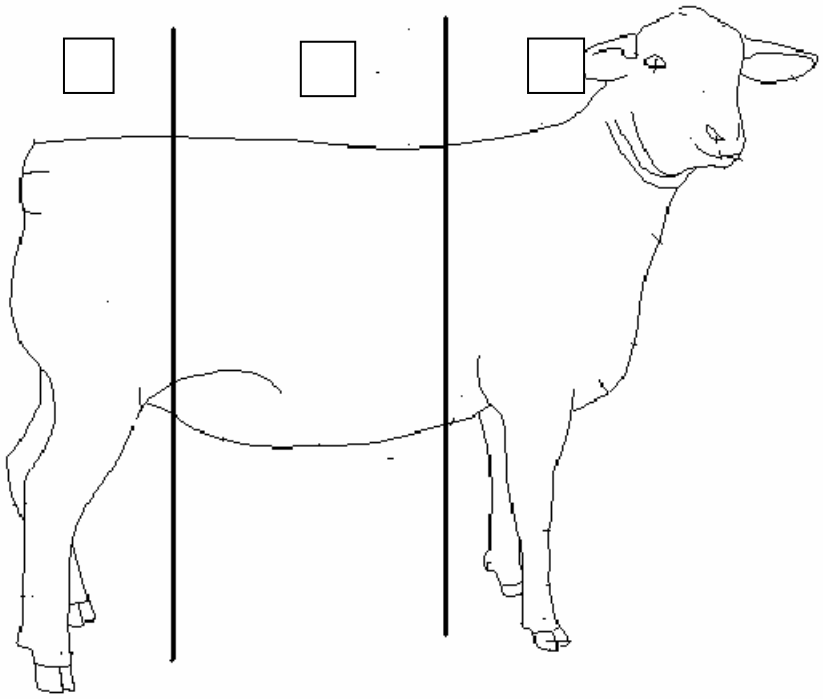


Wolskaap Voorbereiding	**0**	**½**	**1**	**Totaal**
1 maak stewig vas				
2 knip lang hare om bek				
3 knip oor rande en binne in				
4 knip kuif en horingbasisse oop				
5 knip wol gelyk oor hele lyf				
6 verwyder mis en strooi onder pens				
7 knip hare gelyk rondom kloutjies				
8 knip klou links voor				
9 knip klou links agter				
10 knip klou regs voor				
11 knip klou regs agter				
12 olie kloue				
13 voltooi alle dele: voor, middel, agter	**1**	**2**	**3**	
			TOTAAL	

Wool Sheep Preparation

A suggestion for the evaluation of the Preparation process

Definitive guidelines are necessary when judging.
The judge must have written proof of marking available



Wool Sheep Preparation	**0**	**½**	**1**	**Total**
1 Tie up animal firmly				
2 Trim long hair around mouth				
3 Trim edges of ears and inside ears				
4 Trim fringe and around base of horns				
5 Trim wool evenly on the whole body				
6 Remove dung and straw under belly				
7 Trim hair evenly around hooves				
8 Trim left front hoof				
9 Trim left back hoof				
10 Trim right front hoof				
11 Trim right back hoof				
12 Oil hooves				
13 Complete all sections, front, middle and back	**1**	**2**	**3**	
			TOTAL	