













animal species, and presentation skills  
45 points.

- See 4-H Companion Animal Judging Sheet for more complete breakdown of points available.
- Each participant should bring their companion animal in an adequate travel cage or enclosure, including water (bowl or bottle, as appropriate) and food provided; a carpet square, toys, treats, and other accessories that you will want to show the judge during your presentation; a valid CVI, and pictures of the pet's normal housing/ habitat, if applicable.

### 2.5 Companion Animal Display Exhibit

In place of bringing a live companion animal to the show, exhibitors are also allowed to make a display exhibit and prepare a visual presentation to show their knowledge and care of their companion animal. For example, exhibitors can make a presentation poster with information and pictures of their companion animal, without needing to bring the animal to the show. Only the eligible companion animal species listed in this manual will be allowed to be presented as a Live Display Exhibit. All other species should be entered in this lot.

Exhibitors will be asked to give a live presentation to the judge about their display project that should include information about their companion animal (see Section 2.4.2).

Judging of all Companion Animal Display Exhibits will take place during the Companion Animal show. Exhibitors must be present at time of judging, and will be judged on the quality of their presentation, display materials, accuracy of the information provided, and ability of the exhibitor to explain the information and answer the judge's questions. Exhibitors should prepare the information they will share in their presentation as if the live animal were present. Refer to the previous section for information on what to include in your presentation.

## 3.0 Study Guides

The following resources and links are provided as sample study guides to help youth prepare their Companion Animal Live or Display Exhibit. In addition to the information included here, youth are strongly encouraged to seek out specific information from reliable sources about the proper care and health for their companion animal pet.

- Extension website with information on the care of companion animals, and careers associated with companion animals: <https://companion-animals.extension.org/>
- Ohio State Extension Fact Sheet on Reptiles: [https://ohio4h.org/sites/ohio4h/files/d6/files/publications/documents/SelfDetermined/365\\_13\\_Reptiles\\_Amphibians\\_2015.pdf](https://ohio4h.org/sites/ohio4h/files/d6/files/publications/documents/SelfDetermined/365_13_Reptiles_Amphibians_2015.pdf)
- Ohio State Extension Fact Sheet on Pigeons: <https://ohio4h.org/sites/ohio4h/files/imce/365.22%20Pigeons.pdf>
- Ohio State Extension Fact Sheet on Hedgehogs: [https://ohio4h.org/sites/ohio4h/files/imce/books\\_resources/Curriculum/365.26%20Hedgehogs.pdf](https://ohio4h.org/sites/ohio4h/files/imce/books_resources/Curriculum/365.26%20Hedgehogs.pdf)
- Ohio State Extension Fact Sheet on Ferrets: <https://ohio4h.org/sites/ohio4h/files/imce/365.27%20Ferrets.pdf>
- Ohio State Extension Fact Sheet on Chinchillas: <https://ohio4h.org/sites/ohio4h/files/imce/365.28%20Chinchillas.pdf>

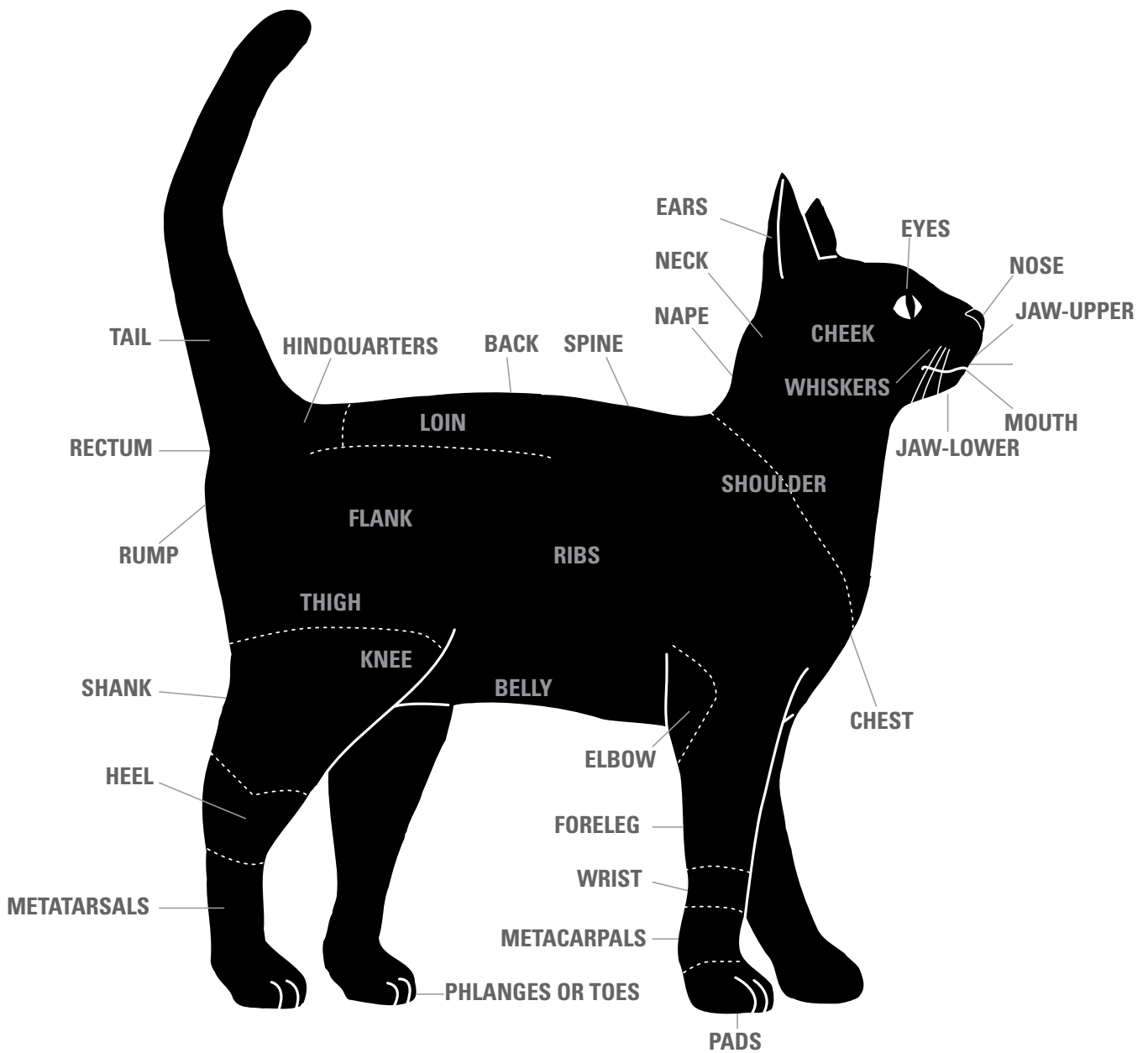
### Veterinary Sciences 2021 Study Guides

- Juniors will read "About Pets and People" only; and Seniors will study both topics.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) "About Pets and People" (Juniors and Seniors): <https://www.cdc.gov/healthypets/health-benefits/index.html>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) "Pet Safety in Emergencies" (Seniors): <https://www.cdc.gov/healthypets/emergencies/index.html>

### 3.1. Cat/Kitten Study Guide

#### 3.1.1 Parts of a Cat

It is important to know the names of the parts of a cat's body. This is helpful in telling your parents or veterinarian how your cat is feeling or behaving. Below is a diagram of a cat's body parts that you should know.





### 3.1.2. Cat/Kitten Study Guide for Beginners (Ages 8-10)

#### Health

- A cat needs current vaccinations every year, as recommended by your veterinarian.
- If you do not want to have kittens, a cat must be neutered or spayed.
  - A female cat is spayed (the uterus and ovaries are removed)
  - A male cat is neutered/castrated (the testicles are removed)
- A healthy cat has the following qualities and characteristics:
  - has bright, clean eyes
  - has a glossy coat
  - has a clean nose
  - has a good appetite
  - has a nice pink tongue and gums
  - is curious and playful
  - uses a litter box daily

#### Physical Characteristics

- A cat stands on the tips of its toes (like a ballerina).
- The whiskers are used to help sense things.
- Cats can live as long as 20 years with proper care and nutrition.
- Cats have 244 bones.
- Shedding is when a cat sheds its coat in the spring and the fall—it is renewing its coat for the season change.

#### Nutrition

- Milk can cause diarrhea, so give only in very small amounts as a treat, not as a regular part of the diet.
- Use common sense for food amounts. If your cat is heavy, feed less. If your cat is too thin, feed more.
- Do not feed dog food to your cat (dog food does not contain enough fat).
- Occasional use of table scraps is OK, but do not use every day, and use in small amounts.
- Best food combination is a dry cat food with small amounts of canned cat food – or dry food alone.

#### Reproduction

- A female cat carries kittens for about 2 months before they are born.
- Kittens open their eyes 9 or 10 days after birth.

### 3.1.3. Cat/Kitten Study Guide for Juniors (Ages 10-13)

#### Health

- A cat needs current vaccinations every year as recommended by your veterinarian. Ask your veterinarian about these vaccines:
  - rabies
  - panleukopenia (pan-luke-o-pea-nee-a)
  - chlamydia (cla-media)
  - rhinotracheitis (rhino-tra-key-mee-ya)
  - calicivirus (ca-lee-che-virus)
  - feline leukemia (feline lou-key-mee-ya)
- Signs that your cat may be sick:
  - It is hiding.
  - It is unresponsive, not playful, and/or not curious.
  - It has dull, mattery eyes
  - Its coat is dry and coarse or matted.
  - It has an increased or decreased appetite.
  - Its litter box habits have changed, or it is making frequent trips to the litter box.
  - Its gums and/or tongue are pale or whitish.
  - It is crying or howling.
  - It has diarrhea.
- A neutered or “fixed” cat is
  - less likely to wander,
  - less likely to get into fights,
  - healthier,
  - quieter (less yowling).

#### Physical Characteristics

- The average cat lives 12–15 human years.
- A cat ages differently from a human. There is no accurate way to calculate age, however, an approximate way to figure the age of a cat (compared to you, a human) is to figure that a cat is about 15 human years old at the end of its first year, nine more years at the end of its second year. Every year thereafter it ages an average of 4 years. For example:

For a 7-year-old cat	First year =	15 years
	Second year =	9 years
	Next 5 years (5 x 4) =	20 years
	Total	44 years

- Whiskers supplement the vision and hearing of a cat by helping sense the width of openings and changes in the environment.
- The teeth are designed for biting and tearing food, not for chewing.

- The tongue is specialized. It is made to hold prey, lick meat from bones, and can curl for lapping up liquids.
- A cat has very good hearing. It can hear sounds two octaves higher than humans.
- Cats have a good sense of smell. A cat's brain center for smell is large.

### **Nutrition**

- A cat needs about 1 pint of fresh water per day. They like it best when it is clean and cool in a glass or ceramic dish and in a separate place from the food.
- Most pet cats do not get enough exercise, so diet (type and amount) is very important to maintain the best weight.
- Kittens need about 400–500 calories per day.
- Adult cats need about 350 calories per day to maintain a good weight.
- It is important to read the labels on the cat food to make sure your cat is getting the right nutrients.
- A cat has kittens in 63–69 days.

### **Reproduction**

- A queen is a mother cat; she has a litter of kittens.
- A tom is a father cat.
- To identify the sex of a kitten, look under its tail:
  - The backside of a female will look like an "i" (a hole and a slit).
  - The backside of a male will look like a ":" (two holes).
- Fixed cats are healthier because the body concentrates on staying healthy instead of reproduction. Also, there is nearly a zero chance of developing certain health problems, such as cancers of the reproductive system.

### **3.1.4. Cat/Kitten Study Guide for Seniors (Ages 14-18)**

#### **Health**

- Rabies is a viral disease of the nervous system; the disease is passed from mammal to mammal (usually from skunks) and it is always fatal within 7-10 days. Signs are a change in attitude, irritability, erratic behavior, excessive salivation, uncoordinated muscle movements, and weakness—which leads to paralysis. Rabies can be passed to humans.
  - The rabies vaccine should be administered annually to all cats.

- Panleukopenia, or cat distemper, is a viral infection of the digestive system. It is almost always fatal. Signs are diarrhea, vomiting, weight loss, fever, and depression.
- Chlamydia is a serious upper respiratory infection. Symptoms include red, mattery eyes, sneezing, and nasal discharge.
- Calicivirus is a viral infection that leads to upper-respiratory diseases. Signs include sneezing, red, mattery eyes, discharge from the mouth, coughing, fever, weight loss, and a runny nose.
- Rhinotracheitis is an acute infection of the respiratory tract and eyes, often leading to blindness. Symptoms include sneezing, red, mattery eyes, fever, weight loss, and a runny nose.
- Feline leukemia is a contagious virus that shows itself as a wasting disease. Feline leukemia eventually kills the cat's resistance to antibiotics, infections, and tumors. An infected cat may have wounds that do not heal.
- Normal cat temperature is 101–102 degrees F.

### **Physical characteristics**

- Cats mark territory in the following ways:
  - Un-neutered males will back up and spray urine (called spraying).
  - By scratching things.
  - By rubbing their head and nose against something.
- Scratching is also used to sharpen the claws.
- Rubbing their head and nose against someone is also sign of affection.
- Cat's eyes have a third eyelid called the nictitating membrane—a pale, skin-like structure inside the inner corner of each eye whose purpose it is to remove dirt and debris by automatically sweeping across the eye when the eyelid is shut.
- The erect earflap of the ear is called the pinna. It catches sound waves and funnels them to the eardrums. Pinna are flexible, point forward, and can move sideways and back.
- The Jacobson's organ is a small pouch at the back of the roof of the mouth that is lined with receptor cells. It is used to detect smells.
- When a cat holds its mouth half open it is called flehmen response; the cat is identifying smells with its Jacobson's organ.
- A cat has a double set of vocal cords and can make 75–100 different sounds.

- Cats do not sweat; they cool down by radiating heat from the tongue, nose, and footpads.
- A cat's body should have good balance. Balance refers to the body conformation. It includes the body type, head type, bone structure, facial type, coat length and types, colors and patterns, and other physical features. Balance and proportion are of greater importance than any single physical feature of your cat.

### **Nutrition**

- Protein is required for proper growth, for regulating body systems, for heat, and for energy.
  - Kittens need 30–35% of their diet from protein-rich foods
  - Adult cats need 20–25% of their diet to be protein
- Carbohydrates are needed to provide energy.
  - About one-third (33%) of the diet should be carbohydrates.
  - Carbohydrates need to be cooked because uncooked starch is difficult for cats to digest and can cause diarrhea.
- Fats are a source of heat and energy, improve skin condition, tone the nervous system, and are important for resisting disease.
  - Kittens need 25–30% of their diet to be fats. (Fat are an excellent source of calories for kittens.)
  - Adult cats need 20% of their diet to be fats.
  - A low-fat diet for a healthy cat can lead to decreased resistance to disease and dry, scaly skin.

### **Reproduction**

- A newborn kitten weighs about one-fourth of a pound.
- The first substance a kitten drinks from its mother is called colostrum. Colostrum provides immunity against disease until the kitten can build its own resistances. The mother produces colostrum for 2–3 days and then begins producing regular milk.
- A queen will go through a heat cycle (when it is receptive to mating), which lasts 7–10 days. Symptoms of a cat in heat:
  - Calls or yowls loudly.
  - Rubs against everything.
  - Its vulva becomes enlarged and reddens.
- A queen can mate with several different toms during its heat. A kitten will look like its father,

which can result in several different colored kittens in one litter.

- When a tom senses a queen is in heat, he will be increasingly belligerent and aggressive.
- A tomcat penis has small papillae (barbs), which ensure that the mating will be successful. The barbs cause the queen to release her eggs.
- Neutered males have a decreased risk of prostate problems and cancers and no risk of testicular cancer or other testicular problems.
- Spayed females have a decreased risk of breast cancer and no risk of ovarian and uterine cancers or other ovarian/uterine problems.
- Kittens can be fixed as young as 8 weeks old. The younger they are when fixed, the quicker they recover.

## **3.2 Companion Animal Study Guides**

The following information is included to help guide further research about your companion animal species. Below are examples of questions that youth should be able to answer or that the judge could ask:

### **3.2.1 Guinea Pigs**

#### **Beginner**

- What is a female guinea pig called? *Sow*
- What is a male guinea pig called? *Boar*
- What is a baby guinea pig called? *Pup or piglet*
- What is a group of guinea pigs called? *Colony, herd or pack*
- Name one grooming/care task needed for guinea pigs, rabbits, rats and mice? *Nail trimming or teeth trimming*

#### **Junior**

- How many toes are in the front and back on a guinea pig? *Front (4), Back (3)*
- What is one name for a group of guinea pigs? *Colony, herd or pack*
- What is the minimum cage size for a guinea pig? *12" x 12" x 12"*
- Gestation length for guinea pigs? *60 days*
- Why should you not house guinea pigs with rabbits or dogs? *Dogs and rabbits carry Bordetella*
- What kind of fermenters are guinea pigs and rabbits? *Hindgut fermenters*

#### **Senior**

- What must be supplemented in a guinea pigs diet as they can't synthesize it like other animals? *Vitamin C*

- What are some sources of Vitamin C for guinea pigs? *Water additives, oranges, cabbage, kale*
- What does the term precocial mean?  
*Animal whose young are born in an advanced state (look like they are adults) with eyes and ears open, able to walk, and able to eat hard food.*
- Which animal species have precocial young?  
*Guinea pigs (cavies) and Chinchillas*
- What does the term coprophagy mean? *Eating of feces (fecal material)*
- What is the estrous (reproductive) cycle of a guinea pig? *15 days*

### 3.2.2. Rabbits

#### Beginner

- What is a female rabbit called? *Doe*
- What is a male rabbit called? *Buck*
- What is a baby rabbit called? *Kit*
- Name one grooming/care task needed for guinea pigs, rabbits, rats and mice?  
*Nail trimming or teeth trimming*

#### Junior

- Gestation length for rabbits? *30 days*
- What kind of teeth do rabbits have? *Hypsodont*
- What do we mean when we say teeth are Hypsodont? *Teeth that are always growing*
- What are the large breeds (Flemish giants, New Zealand's) used for? *Meat and fur*
- What kind of fermenters are rabbits? *Hindgut fermenters*

#### Senior

- Why shouldn't you touch newborn kits (baby rabbits) within the first week?  
*The mother may sense you and disown them*
- What is special about a rabbit's estrous cycle?  
*They are induced ovulators*
- Where does most fermentation take place in the rabbit? *Cecum*
- Rabbits are obligate nasal breathers, what does this mean? *They can't breathe through their mouth; they breathe only their nose*

### 3.2.3 Rats, Mice, Hedgehogs, and Ferrets

#### Beginner

- Name one grooming/care task needed for guinea pigs, rabbits, rats and mice?  
*Nail trimming or teeth trimming*
- What is a baby Rat/Mouse called? *Pup*

- Which sex typically has a longer tail, a male or female rat/mouse? *Male*
- What type of bedding can never be used with rats/mice? *Cedar shavings*
- Are hedgehogs considered Carnivores, Herbivores, Omnivores, or Insectivores? *Insectivores*
- What do you call a male ferret? *Hob*
- What do you call a female ferret? *Jill*

#### Junior

- What do you call a group of rats? *Mischief*
- What do you call a group of mice? *Gang*
- What is the typical lifespan of a rat? *2 to 4 years*
- What is the typical lifespan of a mouse?  
*1 to 3 years*
- Gestation length for rats? *21 to 23 days*
- Gestation length for mice? *19 to 21 days*
- How many rats are typically in a litter? *3 to 18 pups*
- How many mice are typically in a litter?  
*8 to 12 pups*
- What teeth are Hypsodont in mice and rats?  
*Incisors*
- What teeth are Brachyodont in mice and rats?  
*Molars*
- What do we mean when we say teeth are Brachyodont?  
*Permanent and eventually stop growing*
- Name one of the two functions of tails in rats and mice? *Balance and Thermoregulation (regulating their body temperature)*
- What part of the digestive system is not seen in rats/mice? *Gall bladder*
- What is the name of the breed society that oversees rats/mice (AFRMA)?  
*American Fancy Rat and Mouse Association*
- What makes up the quills of a hedgehog?  
*Modified hairs that are hard on the outside and hollow on the inside*
- What is the typical lifespan of ferrets? *7 to 9 years*
- What is the gestation length of ferrets? *40 days*

#### Senior

- What is the estrous cycle of mice and rats? *5 days*
- What is the special name for lacrimal glands in rats and mice? *Harderian glands*
- Where are the Harderian glands located in rats and mice? *Medial canthus*
- What is the name of the secretion from the Harderian glands that creates "red tears" in rats

and mice? *Porphyria*

- What does the term altricial mean?  
*Refers to animals whose young are born in an under-developed state and are “helpless” on their own, they require a lot of care and feeding from parents to survive.*
- What are some species that give birth to altricial young?  
*Mice, rats, hamsters, gerbils, ferrets, and rabbits*
- What is the most common disease seen with hedgehogs? *Wobbly Hedgehog Syndrome*
- What kind of ovulators are ferrets?  
*Induced ovulators*
- A ferret’s diets should be high in \_\_\_\_; high in \_\_\_\_; and low in \_\_\_\_.  
*High in protein; high in fat; low in fiber*

### 3.2.4. Birds

#### Beginner

- A bird’s skeleton is made up of pneumatic bones what does that term mean? *Air-filled*
- Where does a bird store its food? *Crop*
- How many components make up a bird’s fecal (poop) matter? *Three (3)*
- There are 3 signs of a bird who is sick, name one. *“Fluffing”; “tail bob”; and open-beak breathing*
- How long does your average house hold bird live? *5 to 7 years*
- What do birds lack in their respiratory (airway) system? *A diaphragm*
- How do you know how short you can clip a bird’s nails? *The quick*
- Why would you “clip” a bird’s wings? *To prevent flying away*

#### Junior

- How many orders of birds are there? *27*
- What are the different stages in a bird’s lifespan? *Hatchling, Nestling, Chick, Fledgling, Juvenile, Immature (sub-adult), and Adult*
- How many cervical vertebrae do birds have? *8-25 (depending on size)*
- What is the normal range of body temperature for birds? *104 to 112°F*
- What is the purpose of air sacs in a bird’s respiratory system? *Store and warm the air*
- What is the purpose of the crop in birds? *Food storage*
- When you “clip” a bird’s wings, what wings do you clip? *The primary feathers*

- What are the 3 things avian droppings are composed of? *Feces, urates, urine*

#### Senior

- What disease in birds is highly contagious? *Polyoma*
- When do smaller birds (parakeets, cockatiels) reach sexual maturity? *6 months*
- When do larger birds (parrots, macaws) reach sexual maturity? *3 years*
- What is special about a bird’s cardiovascular system? *Renal-portal system*
- Where is the uropygial (green) gland located? *Base of the tail*
- What is the normal respiration rate for birds? *14-40 bpm*
- What is the normal heart rate for birds? *125-200 bpm*
- What order do flightless birds belong to? (ostriches, emus, kiwi) *Ratites*
- What Class do birds belong to? *Aves*
- What does the term “blood feathers” mean? *Hemorrhage of a developing feather*
- What is another name for crop stasis? *Sour crop*

### 3.2.5. Reptiles and Amphibians

#### Beginner

- What do you call amphibians without feet? *Apoda*
- What do you call amphibians with tails? *Caudata*
- What do you call amphibians without tails? *Anura*
- What reptiles shed their skin in one piece? *Snakes*

#### Junior

- Name one way to provide a heat source for reptiles and amphibians?  
*UV lights, hot rocks, or under-tank heaters*
- What are the 3 climate categories for amphibians and reptiles? *Tropical, Temperate, and Desert*
- What does the term Ecdysis mean? *Shedding*
- What does the term Dyecdysis mean?  
*Improper/difficult shedding*
- What does ETR stand for when talking about amphibians and reptiles?  
*Environmental Temperature Range*

#### Senior

- Why is UV light needed by reptiles and amphibians? *For Vitamin D3 synthesis*
- What does the term Chelonians mean when talking about amphibians and reptiles?  
*Animals with a shell*

- Name one of the three Chelonians?  
*Turtles, terrapins or tortoises*
- What is the humidity range for amphibians and reptiles whose climate of origin is “Tropical?”  
*80% to 95% humidity*
- What is the humidity range for amphibians and reptiles whose climate of origin is “Temperate?”  
*60% to 70% humidity*
- What is the humidity range for amphibians and reptiles whose climate of origin is “Desert?”  
*40% to 50% humidity*

### **3.3 NEW! Veterinary Sciences Study Topic: *For All Junior and Senior Exhibitors***

In addition to preparing your animal presentation for the Companion Animal Show this year (any lot), all junior and senior exhibitors will be required to study the following topics and should be prepared to answer questions about more than just their pet or species that they are showing. Part of being an excellent caretaker of a companion animal pet is having a well-rounded understanding of animal ownership and general veterinary science. Juniors and Seniors will be asked to answer questions about animal ownership from the following Centers for Disease Control and Prevention pages. ***Juniors and seniors will read “About Pets and People” (first link), and Seniors will study an additional topic on “Pet Safety in Emergencies” (second link).*** These are also listed in Section 3.0 above. If you need help accessing these resources, please contact your county 4-H office.

#### ***Juniors and Seniors (both)***

<https://www.cdc.gov/healthypets/health-benefits/index.html>

#### ***Seniors only***

<https://www.cdc.gov/healthypets/emergencies/index.html>

## Appendix A – Scorecards



### CAT SHOWMANSHIP



Name \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ Beg. Jr. Sr.

Criteria	Points Possible	Points Deducted	Comments
<b>Exhibitor's Presentation of Cat - Showing</b> Pick up cat Control of cat; leash on wrist Show body - four sides	30		
<b>Examination by Participant</b> Pick up cat Check ear X 2 Check nails Check skin and coat condition - brush for body, tummy, legs & paws Feel under jaw, shoulders forward, backward, blow, comment on texture	35		
<b>Interview</b> General knowledge of cats Grooming Breeds or reproduction	20		
<b>Exhibitor's Appearance and Attitude</b> Clean and neat appearance Good sportsmanship	15		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>		

**Circle Appropriate Ribbon Placing**

Division	Purple	Blue	Red	White
Beginner	100-80	79-70	69-60	59 & below
Junior	100-85	84-75	74-65	64 & below
Senior	100-90	89-80	79-70	69 & below

\_\_\_\_\_  
Judge's Initials

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02-03-02-03



### COMPANION ANIMAL – DISPLAY EXHIBIT



Criteria	Points Possible	Points Deducted	Comments
<b>Content</b> - Must be from current project year and share knowledge learned from the project completion. - Youth must include visuals showing interaction with pet such as handling, feeding, grooming, type of environment or habitat pet needs to survive, cleaning of habitat, and costs associated with owning your pet.	40		
<b>Design/Workmanship</b> - Presentation is displayed in an appropriate format and is easy to follow (neat, readable, includes appropriate information). - Display materials are pleasing to the eye - color, line, spacing, shapes, forms.	30		
<b>Originality</b> - Evidence of creative and independent thought, skills and work.	10		
<b>Participant and Interview</b> - General appearance, poise and confidence, voice strong, clear, convincing, proper grammar used, shows interest in project, has good attitude, shows ability to communicate project. - Questions answered satisfactorily.	20		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>		

**Circle Appropriate Ribbon Placing**

Purple	Blue	Red	White
(100-90)	(89-80)	(79-70)	(69 & below)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Judge's Initials

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Show Event: \_\_\_\_\_ Exhibitor's Age: \_\_\_\_\_  
 County: \_\_\_\_\_ Species: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Description: \_\_\_\_\_ Pet's Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria	Points Recieved	Comments
<b>1. Animal Evaluation (30 points)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall appearance/care (5)</li> <li>• Eyes: no discharge, clear (5)</li> <li>• Nose: no discharge, correct coloring (5)</li> <li>• Ears: clean, small (5)</li> <li>• Claws, nails, beak, fins (5)</li> <li>• Fur, feathers, scales: Well-groomed, no mats, no bumps (5)</li> </ul>		
<b>2. Cage/Pen/Tank Evaluation (25 points)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleanliness and safety of environment (5)</li> <li>• Food, water available (5)</li> <li>• Adequate space (5)</li> <li>• Appropriate enrichment: Toys, exercise equipment, shelter, bedding (5)</li> <li>• Temperature/humidity controls (5)</li> </ul>		
<b>3. Knowledge (45 points)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge of species (10)</li> <li>• Knowledge of care (15)</li> <li>• Ability to answer questions (10)</li> <li>• Presentation ability and confidence (10)</li> </ul>		
<b>Total Points (100)</b>		

Companion Animal Project Area Small Animal Scorecard - County Draft adapted with permission from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Judge's Initials

**Circle Appropriate Ribbon Placing**

Purple	Blue	Red	White
(100-93)	(92-80)	(79-70)	(69 & below)

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02-03-02-03