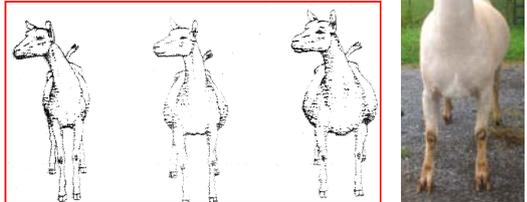


Ch. 6 Judging of Goat and Sheep (p.46)
 By: (1) observations; (2) touching feel; (3) measurements
 -In pure breed, body features are closely related to productivity.
 6-1 Goat judging
 A. Dairy goat judging
 1. general conditions: to reflect capacity of digestion, respiration, circulation, reproduction, nervous response
 (1) **wide (p.46) front chest: respiration**



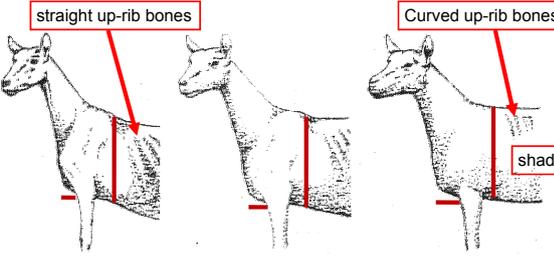
1

(2) long, straight back
 (a) What is **long (p.46) body** for?
 -body: space between front and hind legs for organs, fetus (not to crowd with lungs, stomachs)
 -longer than height: need open space under body is rectangle
 (b) **straight (p.46)**: strong longissimus muscle
 -supports the weight of entire body
 -a dip in chine (area directly behind wither) = weakness



long rectangle

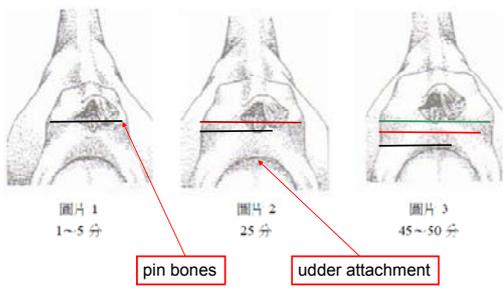
(3) **appropriate curve of rib bones (p.46)**: more room for lungs, respiratory capacity and efficiency



straight up-rib bones
 Curved up-rib bones
 shade

3

(4) **widespread rump (p.46)**: wider distance between bones for fetus passage at kidding and larger area for udder attachment

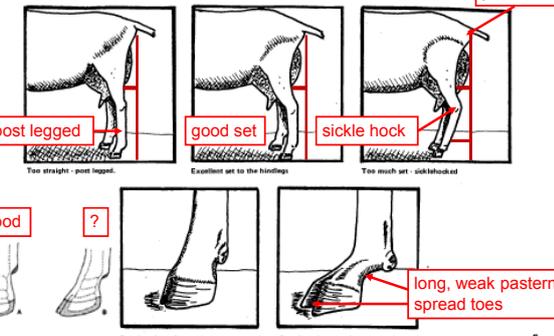


圖片 1 1~5 分
 圖片 2 25 分
 圖片 3 45~50 分

pin bones
 udder attachment

4

(5) **straight hind legs (p.46)**: structure strong enough to support weight (udder, fetus, mating, etc.) and locomotion (feed intake, jumping, escape); avoid injury



post legged
 good set
 sickle hock
 pin bones

Too straight - post legged. Excellent set to the hinds. Too much set - sickle hock.

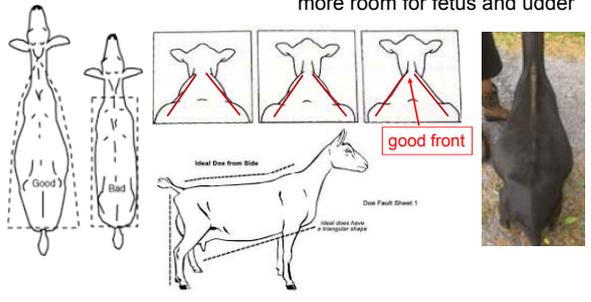


good
 ?
 long, weak pastern spread toes

Excellent feet. Strong short pasterns and square meat hoofs. Poor feet. Long weak pastern and spread toes.

5

(6) **angular body shapes (p.46)**: both side and top views; more room for fetus and udder



good front

Good
 Bad

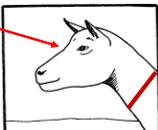
Ideal Doe from Side
 Ideal does have a triangular shape
 Doe Fault Sheet 1

(7) **thin skin with shiny, fine hairs**: nice circulation to peripheral tissues, including udder
 (8) **active temperament but calm**: nervous senses & responses

2. Ideal attributes for does (p.46)

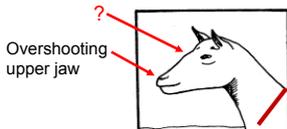
(1) head and neck: food ingestion and chewing (digestion)

- smooth head top, wide forehead
- nose bridge with a little indent
- full nostril
- strong lips and jaw
- bright eyes
- neck long and slender



Good neck

A desirable head showing a strong jaw, full nostrils and bright eyes.



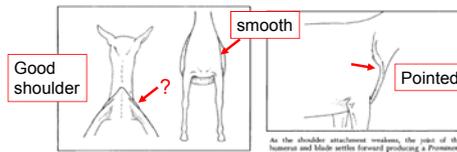
Rough neck, meaty?

A head lacking strength and breed character with a weak jaw, pinched nostrils and dull eyes.

7

(2) front body: chest + front limbs

-shoulder blade closely attached to chest wall

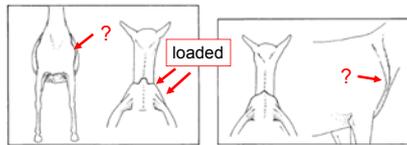


Good shoulder

smooth

Pointed

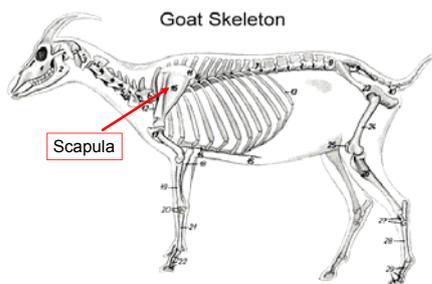
As the shoulder attachment weakens, the tip of the humerus and blade angles forward producing a *Prominent Point*.



loaded

Winged shoulders are the result of a loose shoulder blade attachment. An *Open or Loaded* shoulder may be the result of faulty bone structure, poor muscle tone, or excess fat. *Close* shoulders may be tightly attached but do not blend well. They indicate a heavy skeleton and poor dairy quality.

8



Scapula

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Maxilla | 12. first rib | 22. bones of digits (thoracic) |
| 2. Mandible | 13. thirteenth rib | 23. os coxae |
| 3. Atlas | 14. body of sternum | 24. femur |
| 4. Axis | 15. xiphoid cartilage | 25. patella |
| 5. 5th cervical vertebrae | 16. scapula | 26. tibia |
| 6. 6th thoracic vertebrae | 17. humerus | 27. tarsal bones |
| 7. 13th thoracic vertebrae | 18. ulna | 28. 3rd and 4th metatarsal bone |
| 8. 6th lumbar vertebrae | 19. radius | 29. bones of digits (pelvis) |
| 9. sacrum | 20. carpal bones | |
| 10. coccygeal vertebrae | 21. 3rd and 4th metacarpal bone | |
| 11. cartilage of scapula | | |

goat-bnk.com

- Prominent withers, smooth blending, elbows & shoulders tight, strong brisket



rough



smooth

The kid on the left shows too much movement about the shoulder and elbow. On the other hand, the doe on the right is very smoothly blended and tight (good).

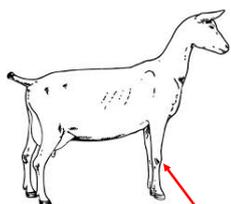
- chest extends out of front legs (good extension of brisket), wide, deep: respiration capacity
- knees of front legs: clean, no swollen (no CAE)
- straight up front legs, heels high above the ground



weak chest



good



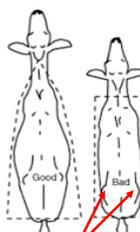
clean knee



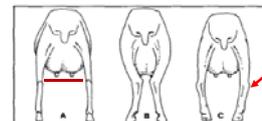
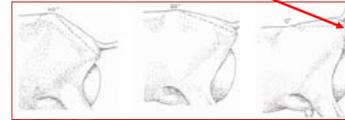
deep heel

(2) hind body: pelvic cavity, mammary system, hind legs

- hip bones far apart and obvious
- rump long and wide; pin bones lower than anus (rectum far above birth tract for easy kidding)
- wide open at hocks and perpendicular to other body parts



hip bones



-strong thigh, curved inward

Too straight - poor support

Excellent set to the hockings

Too much set - awkward

curved

straight

(4) body (p.47): long, deep, wide
- where? chest, back & hip outlooks?

Excellent body capacity

Lacking body capacity in the chest, hock joints and barrel.

nice depth of body

14

(5) mammary organ (p.47)
-capacity: large volume (wide but not too deep)
-udder suspension: clear ligament cleft (for stability & safety)

The Rear Udder Which is Wide With Moderate Depth has ample capacity.

A Shallow Rear Udder limits its production.

The Ideal Udder has a slight cleft between the halves to allow for expansion during the first flush of freshening. The Ideal Rear Udder is deep, wide, capacious, and strongly attached.

An Udder Without A Cleft or space between the halves could be injured by the mild swelling present before and after freshening.

15

-secretory tissues: by shrinkage after milking
-blood supply: by vein size and branching

mammary vein

-teat: length, shape, orientation, symmetry
-udder: front and rear attachment for stable holding and more area for distribution blood vessel

Extended front attachment

Udder features for milk secretion and collection?

16

Teats
The size, shape, and placement of the teats determines the ease and efficiency of milking. Poorly formed teats are subject to injury and infection.

Bulbous teats

Large, thick teats

Very small teats

Teats that are too close together

Teats that point sideways may indicate that the udder's central attachment is weak.

Teats that are uneven in size may present problems during milking.

Pencil-shaped teats

17

Judging team contest:
Identify where differences are and specify why?

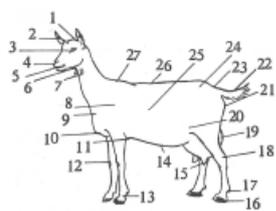
Vs.

-shorter body
-lack of brisket extension
-legs look glued onto the front body
-stands between her feet

-much longer-bodied
-more uphill (withers are higher)
-rump is more level
-nice extension of brisket
-the legs clearly coming out from underneath the body
-stands over her feet
-good depth of body

18

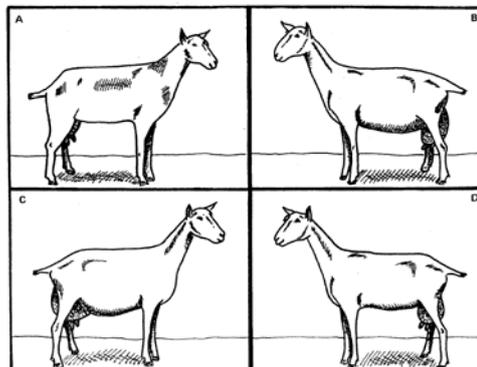
Parts of a dairy goat (p.47)



- 4. Nostril
- 8. Shoulder blade
- 10. Brisket
- 12. Knee
- 13. Pastern
- 14. Mammary vein
- 18. Hock
- 21. Pin bone
- 23. Rump
- 24. Hip bone
- 25. Ribs
- 27. wither

19

Compare characteristics and name the differences among the 4 goats:



Shadows on body surface? Meaning what?

20

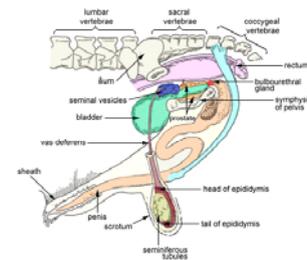
3. Ideal bucks (p.47)

- (1) general features similar to female goats but much more masculinization
- (2) large head and thick neck
- (3) reproductive organ



22

Degeneration of udder and teats



23

6-1 B. Meat goat judging (p.53)

-carcass quality by touching feel: thickness and underskin fat

Loin area: length & thickness



Fig 12. Length of loin area (left) and thickness of loin area (right) Pictures adapted from Barkley and Spahr, 2005.

Rump area: thickness



Fig 13. Assessing the thickness of rump area (left) and assessing the BCS of the scrotum. Left pic: adapted from Barkley and Spahr, 2005.

24

6-2 Sheep judging (p.54)

A. Wool sheep judging

-check hair cover by touching feel: from neck (skin folder) → chest → thigh

-lanolin, scaling, coarse hairs, density, properties

Lanolin
A natural oil extracted from sheep's wool.



Used to make ointments and cosmetics.

Also called wool wax, wool fat, or wool grease.

25

Crimp

The natural curl or waviness in the wool fiber.

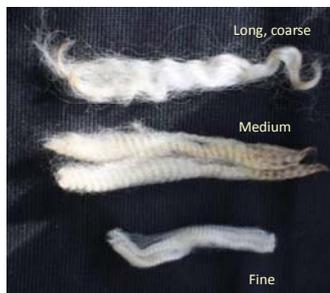


Fine wool usually has more crimp per inch than coarse (long) wool.

26

Staple

Refers to the length of a (unstretched) lock of shorn wool.



Coarse wools are usually longer than finer wools.

27

B. Meat sheep judging (p.56)

1. Quantitative

- (1) Body weight:
- (2) body conformation
 - shape: rectangle from side?
 - wide at tops?
 - legs: small proportion, strong
 - development: balanced



2. Qualitative (quality)

- (1) bone: thin(=relative more meat)
- (2) hair: adequate density & fineness
- (3) skin: thin, soft, & pinky (= sound blood supply)

28

(4) Dressing percentage (p.57)

(5) Finishing degree

- back: underskin fat thickness
- neck: double chins → too fat
- flank: excess cover → too fat
- chest bottom: excess cover → too fat
- tail dock: adequate fullness
- scrotum: fullness near body wall

touching feel



29