

Ch. 10 Goat Breeding (p.68)

A. Establishment of high quality goat herd by breeding

B. Issues with Taiwan native goats

1. weak performance due to inbreeding
 - (1) body size, growth rate, dressing %, meat quality
 - (2) reproduction: no breeding season, multiple birth, but?
 - (3) adaptation to:
 - abrupt weather change?
 - poor food?

C. Perspectives of contemporary Taiwan goat industry in the 1980's

1. milk: dairy goat species
2. meat: sheep?, castrated male dairy goats (by-product)

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D. Introduction of dairy goats from abroad (p. 68)

1. for milk production
2. to improve native goats by crossing or upgrading
3. outcomes from crossing dairy species with native goats
 - (1) milk yield
 - (2) meat traits: lack of uniformity, why? (genetic variations)
 - (3) reproduction: dystocia, why?

E. Meat sheep attempts, past and future?

10-1 Pure Breeding (p.69)

A. Mating with pure breeds and produce pure breed kid

B. Goal: continue passing merits to next generations

C. Practical considerations

1. strict selection of breeder goats: by?
 - judging, production records
2. culling of incompetent offspring

D. Inbreeding (linebreeding) vs. outbreeding (outcrossing) 2

10-2 Upgrading Breeding (p.70)

A. The process of grading up a commercial herd to a specific breed through the use of backcrossing.

B. Native does are bred to purebred bucks

C. Each successive offspring does are crossed to purebred bucks to increase the percentage of purebred blood.

D. The most economical approach to establish a good goat flock; more common for meat goat flock purposes

| <u>Does</u> | <u>Bucks</u> | <u>Offspring</u> |
|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Grade (Dairy)(G) | Purebred "Meat-Boer (B)" | 1/2B 1/2G |
| 1/2B 1/2G | Purebred "Boer" | 3/4B 1/4G |
| 3/4B 1/4G | Purebred "Boer" | 7/8B 1/8G |
| 7/8B 1/8G | Purebred "Boer" | 15/16 1/16G |
| 15/16 1/16 | Purebred "Boer" | Purebred |



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10-3 Cross Breeding (p.70)

A. Production of offspring goats by using two or more breeds for mating

B. The objective is to:

1. Take advantage of different and complementary strong points
2. Utilize hybrid vigor (heterosis)
3. Maximize offspring strengths and minimize weaknesses

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