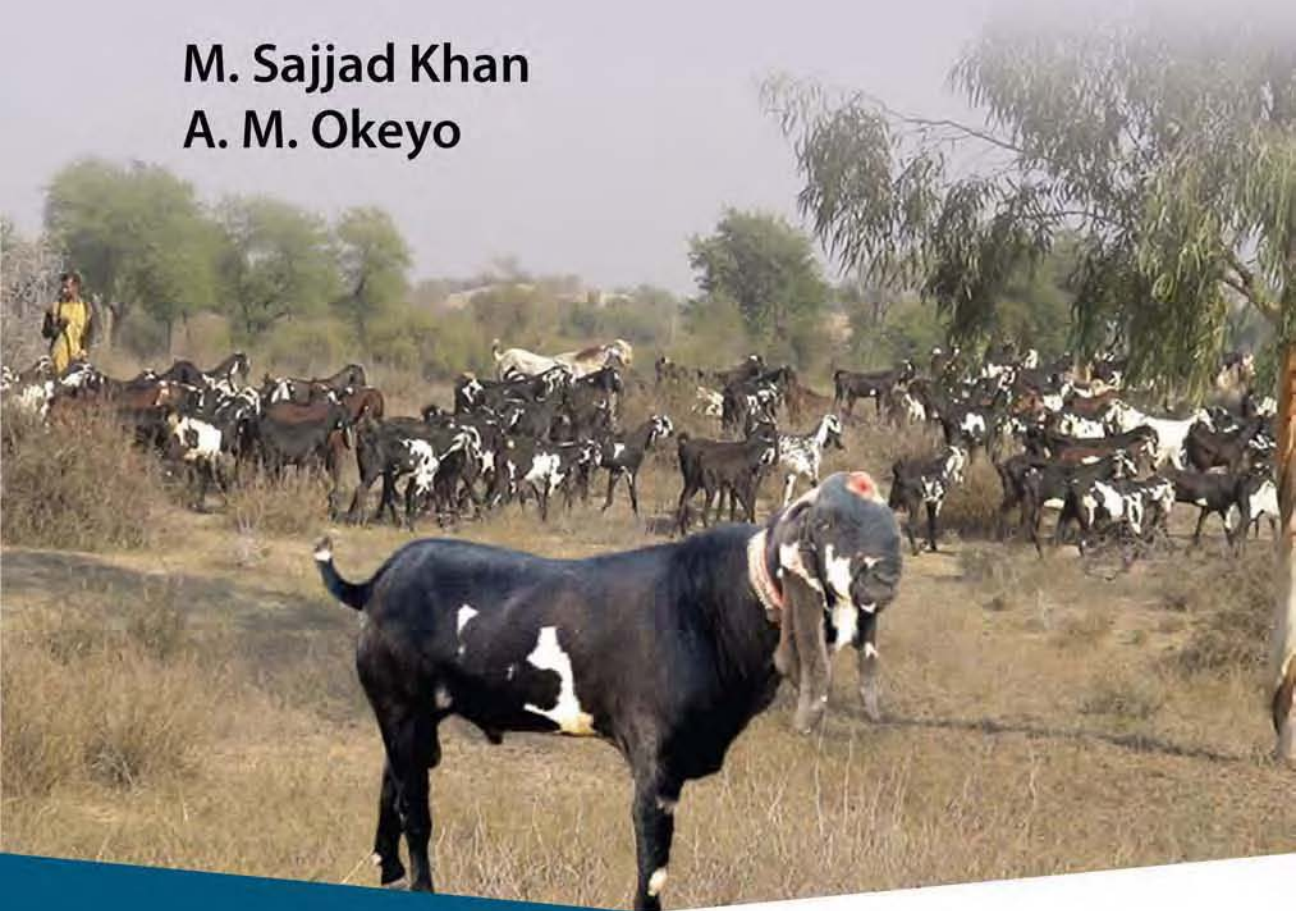# Judging and Selection in
# Beetal Goats

M. Sajjad Khan
A. M. Okeyo

# Judging and Selection in Beetal Goats

**M. Sajjad Khan and A. M. Okeyo[1]**

Institute of Animal Sciences, University of Agriculture Faisalabad (Pakistan);
[1]International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Nairobi (Kenya)

**Front cover photo:**      A flock of Beetal Faisalabadi strain
**Inside front cover photo:**   Does of different Beetal strains
**Back cover photo:**       Fattening males of Beetal Makhi-Cheeni strain

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# PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Goat shows are an integral part of animal agriculture. The displaying of good animals for beauty competitions not only inspires the owners but aids improved utilization of indigenous genetic resources. Conservation efforts are strengthens the resolve of keepers who get to learn and share best breeding practices at the same time. Goat shows conducted at University of Agriculture Faisalabad and other places by different stakeholders including GEF-UNEF-ILRI FAnGR Asia Project "Development and application of decision support tools to conserve and sustainably use genetic diversity in indigenous livestock and wild relatives" created a lot of awareness. The need to have a comprehensive judging and selection guide was felt even greater than ever. Discussions with goat lovers were quite useful. While guide is being published under GEF-UNEF-ILRI FAnGR Asia Project, efforts of many stakeholders including goat breeders and relevant Livestock and Dairy Development Department, Government of Punjab are gratefully acknowledged. May this endeavor be fruitful and serve as an impetus for those who like to adopt goat breeding and for those who are already practicing this profession.

# BACKGROUND

Goat shows in Pakistan are a new phenomenon. Previously, goats were part of horse and cattle shows at national, provincial or regional levels. Raising sacrificial bucks of extra ordinary high weights started in the last decade. The first goat show was conducted at University of Agriculture Faisalabad in 2011. The festivity was overwhelming; with more than 700 goats exhibited and competed for different competition classes.

Competition involving goat kids was included in the 2012 goat show and it turned into a full-fledged show in itself. Local goat shows have been conducted for various breeds over the past few years in Pakistan. Experience gathered through these competitions is summarized in this guide, which should be used along with performance and pedigree information to help farmers and technocrats learn and implement future competitions. Judging also provides quite some entertainment to the public.

In this guide, focus is on Beetal goat breed as most shows conducted so far involved this breed; although most of the principles can be applied to other goat breeds also.



Fig. 1. Trophies and cups for a goat show

# IMPORTANCE OF JUDGING

An obvious objective of judging is to through a series of detailed physical appraisal of groups of animals of similar class (breed, age-groups, physiological stage etc.) rank the animals based on their overall relative fit for purpose and attractiveness. Selecting an animal which is functionally and structurally sound, and which meets the breed standards is not easy. Differences among strains and breeders' preferences across different regions make it even more difficult. For example, while judging a Rahim Yar Khan (RY Khan) and a Faisalabadi Beetal buck, both may have the same attributes, be of same solid black color, except that height of bridge of nose may be more pronounced in RY Khan strain, which is not considered as a major beauty attribute in Faisalabadi strain. Overall, judging competitions provide good entertainment to the general public and learning opportunities for the farmers and the youth. In this respect, it is recommended that during judging competitions, the youth be inducted and given an opportunity to participate both as learner judges and animal handlers.

Beetal is one of the most common breeds of goat in Punjab. It is the most priced goat at Eid festivals. It has been introduced in other provinces to crossbreed and upgrade other non-descript goats. Beetal is both a good meat and milk producers, hence many programs that aim to alleviate poverty and improve nutritional security have used this breed. This breed has therefore been a great success nationally and internationally.



Fig. 2.  A kid is putting ribbon in the neck of goat kid of his choice

# BEETAL BREED  HOMETRACT

Beetal goats are found all over Punjab, but different strains have different concentration in various regions of the province. Faisalabadi strain (Fig. 3) is mostly found in Faisalabad Sahiwal, Okara, Lahore, Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Jhang, Sargodha, Toba Tek Singh and Khanewal districts.

The Makhi Cheeni strain (Fig. 4) is concentrated in Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar and Muzafargarh districts. Nuqri strain (Fig. 5.) is mainly found in Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur and Bahawalpur districts.

Gujrati strain (Fig. 6) is found in districts of Gujrat, Sargodha, Mandi Bahauddin, Jhelum and Sialkot. The Nagri color is available in Faisalabad, Okara, Sahiwal and Pakpattan districts (Fig. 7) and seems to have been mixed with RY Khan strain (Fig. 8) at some places yet, separate herds are also available in Faisalabad and Pakpattan districts.

Fig. 3. Faisalabadi strain of Beetal



Fig. 4 Makhi-Cheeni Beetal



Fig. 5. Nuqri Beetal



Fig. 6. Gujrati Beetal



Fig. 7. Nagri Beetal



Fig. 8. RY Khan Beetal

## GOAT BODY PARTS

Before discussing the physical appearance or features of goats, it is important to understand various goat body parts. The male and female body parts are given below taking Makhi-Cheeni strain as a model (Fig. 9 ; Fig. 10). A good goat judge need to know and master the various body parts, including in local languages/dialects. For Beetals, Siraiki and Punjabi languages are important.
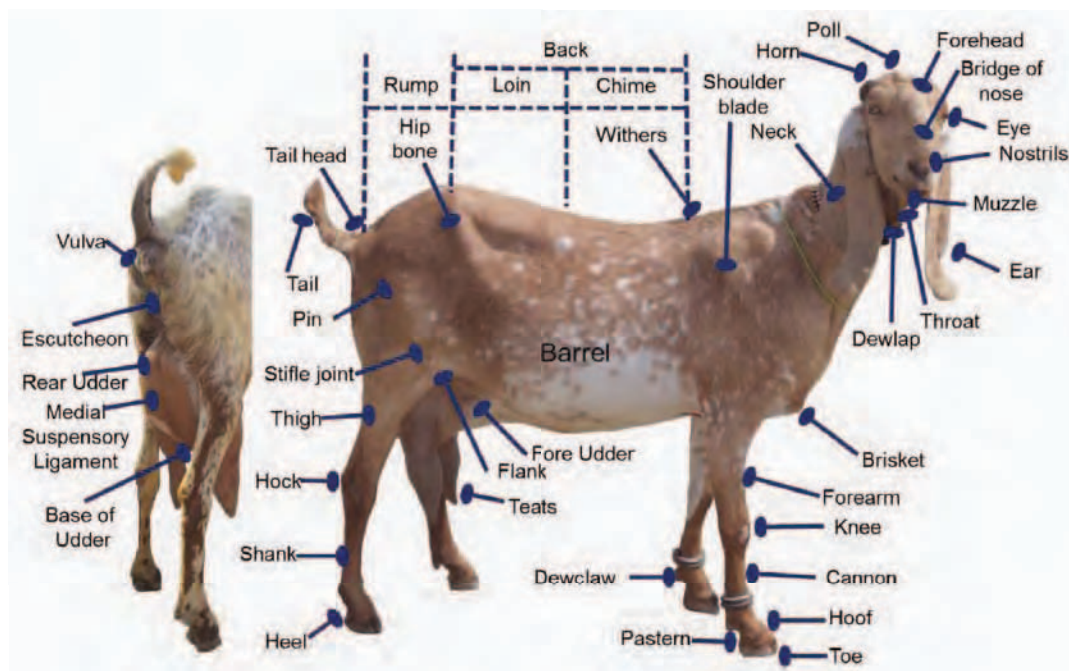
Fig. 9. Body parts of Beetal doe (Makhi-Cheeni strain).

## JUDGING BEETAL AS A DAIRY AND MUTTON BREED

There are many ways by which animals presented for judging can be grouped and segmented. This obviously enables objective comparisons to be made during a judging session. First, animals are grouped or categorized into breed type (i.e dairy versus meat or dual purpose types), depending on the primary product for which the breed is kept, is known/suited for. This simply means the main purpose for which a specific breed is kept or bred by the farmers/breeders. In Pakistan, for Beetals, an obvious objective is production of prime meats, especially from males for sacrificial purpose. Attractive males with potential to grow fast to a sacrificial age (one year) is the main objective and such males will come from does with good mothering ability. Milk yield or generally dairy
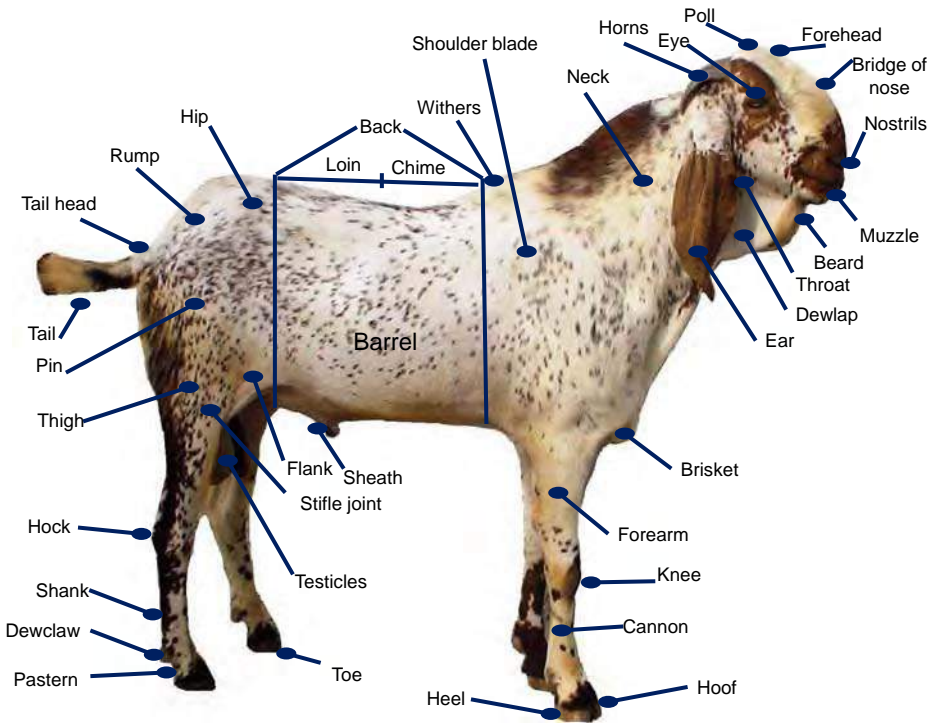
Fig.10. Body parts of Beetal buck (Makhi-Cheeni strain)

traits are therefore important for judging female Beetal goats. Beetal does and bucks are therefore assessed for dairy traits beside size for age, stature and other features.

## JUDGING ANIMALS

Animals can be judged for general appearance and the specific traits can be assessed easily if grouped as follows( Fig 11 ; Fig 12):
1. General Appearance
2. Front End
3. Back and barrel
4. Rear end
5. Udder and teats in does
6. Testicles in bucks

Grouping has been to run from one to the other end. Other option is to group them into dairyness, capacity etc. which may have attributes spread throughout the body, instead sequenced from one to the other side. Traits common for does and bucks are discussed together while traits unique to bucks are discussed separately towards the end of this section. The following are usually assessed for each category and are best done with reference to recent empirical data on each exhibit.
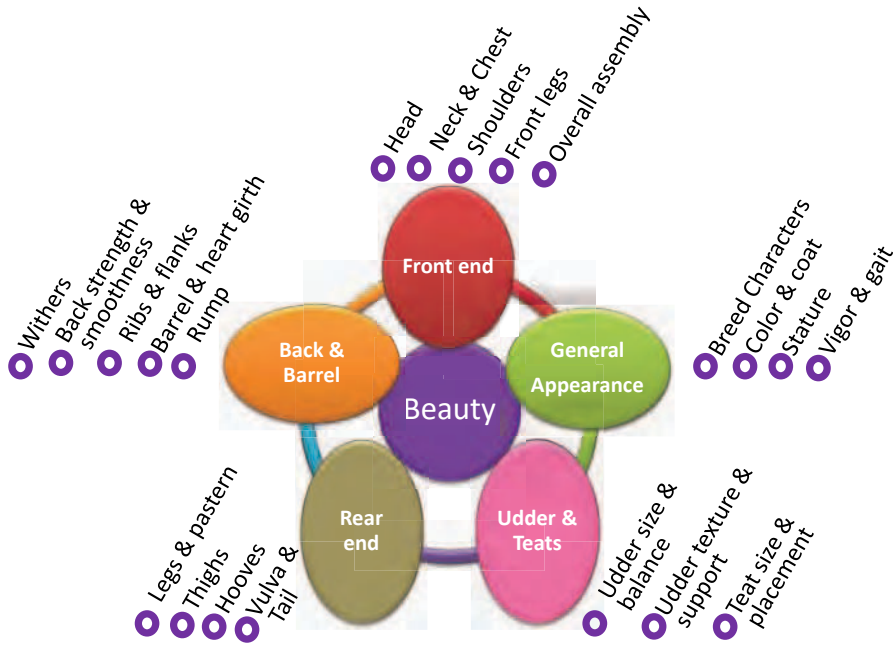
Fig. 11. Grouping of traits in Beetal does



Fig. 12. Grouping of traits in Beetal bucks

# 1. GENERAL APPEARANCE

## 1.1. Breed characters: Breed characters are generally defined by breed associations. For Beetal, the descriptions that are available on the breeds in booklets and manuals is quite outdated. Descriptions such as "massive head…, spiraled horns…, more than 50% twin or triplet births…"(Khan et al., 2005) or "head broad and massive…" (Isani and Baloch, 1996) are beyond reality. Beetal head is quite proportionate to body and cannot therefore be categorized as "massive". Similarly, Beetals', horns are generally small and polledness is also common. Multiple births are also common.

Descriptions for coat color as being "white and black or white with grey, red or black spots" (Isani and Baloch, 1996) or "golden brown or red-spotted with white or black patches" (Khan et al., 2005) may be true for any breed but are not sufficient to describe the Beetals. Information provided by the livestock department (Awan, 2010) also has some erroneous information about Beetals. Strain level descriptions are therefore more appropriate. For Nuqris, any color other than white is not acceptable. A small spot or two at limbs can be ignored but on the body, these are not desirable. Spotting of (any) colors will disqualify Makhi-Cheeni while splashing will disqualify Faisalabadi/ Lyallpuri strain. For RY Khan and Nagri strains white color will be a disqualification. Splashing (of any color) is also not allowed in these strains.

## 1.2. Stature: Beetal goats are tall in stature, (much taller than the Teddy goats, but may not be taller than the Nachis). Taller does are preferred and generally leggy animals are not preferred. Overall, farmers prefer animals with balanced height and body length. Body length has the same qualifying criteria and animals with longer body length are preferred. Adult body weight in breeding animals varies between 30 and 120 kg. Does averaged 60 kg and bucks 100 kg in a recent Nuqri goat show (average data from 58 animals); same averages were true for RY Khan strain. Body length (diagonal) averages 80cm. Bucks have 10cm higher averages than those of does. These averages are similar to the averages of Nachi and DDP breeds. Height (at shoulders) in Beetals average 90cm for does and 105-110 cm in bucks. The fattened males of Beetal can grow up to (and even beyond) 230 kg.

Fig. 13. Fattened Beetal males

**1.3. Coat color:** Coat color is the most important single criteria for differentiating various Beetal strains. Faisalabadi/ Lyallpuri strain (also called Desi in central Punjab) is black and white spotted. Black replaced with red are acceptable but splashing of any color is not. General color in Nagri is dark brown with lacing of black or very dark brown color (called 'loha' color). Spotting of white color is acceptable. Nuqri strain as indicated above should be white. Small spots of black (or even brown color) are sometimes acceptable on legs. Pinkish muzzle (instead of blackish/greyish) and ears are preferred and that is why sometimes it is called 'ghulabi' meaning pinkish breed. Rajanpuri is another name used for Nuqri strain because of its main concentration in Rajanpur District. Makhi-Cheeni (Makhi means fly and Cheeni means admixture of two or more colors) strain primarily has light background with light or dark brown splashing. Light colored animal are called 'Phikki'-Cheeni and dark colored animals as 'Ratti'-Cheeni. If brown is replaced with black, name is 'Kali'-Cheeni. Spotting is not acceptable in Makhi-Cheeni strain yet, solid fawn color may be allowed. Other variants of black, brown and white combinations also exist in Beetals. Dark and light brown spotting for example, is called 'Shaira' color.

**1.4. Hair coat length:** Hair coat in Beetals is short. Excessive hair on fore and hind legs, especially in males are not desirable. Trimming of hair is acceptable.



Fig 14.  Makhi-Cheeni buck with beard, and excessive hair on neck, forelegs and hind legs



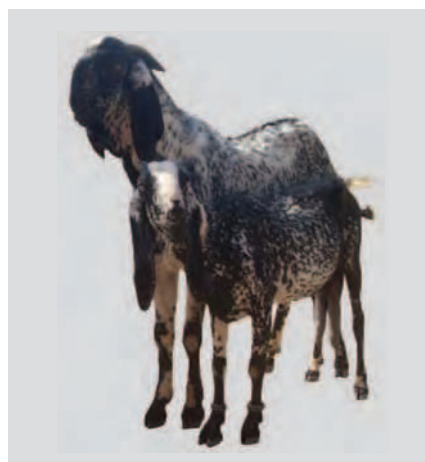Fig. 15. A pair of Kali-Cheeni sub-strain of Makhi-Cheeni Beetal

**1.5. Vigour:** Wasty front is not desirable. Animal should be alert and to some degree aggressive, especially the males trying to establish their pecking order in the ring.

**1.6. Gait:** Impressive style and powerful carriage are preferred attributes. Does should have feminine appearance through head, neck and shoulders while bucks should be more masculine.

**1.7. Faults:** Transmittable skin conditions or parasites and hernia often lead to disqualifications, because such animals present risks to the other exhibited animals, and/or indicate gross carelessness of the owners. Odd color combinations may also not be preferred, and some points are often deducted due to this. Beards are not preferred.

## 2. FRONT END

**2.1.Head:** It should be devoid of excessive hairs. Jaws should be strong and muzzles wide. Bite should be aligned; under or over-shot pallets are undesirable. Nostrils should be large, and face should not be dished in Beetals, rather bridge of nose may be from slight to highly prominent (Roman nose), ending abruptly in males (cut nose). Eyes should be alert in males, horns should be small and stumpy and close to the body. Both sexes can be polled as well. Ears are usually drooping, wither lengths varying between 25 to 45 cm. The Nuqri strain has 10 cm longer ears (about 40 cm) than RY Khan strain (30 cm) while



Fig. 17. Dewlap and beard in a Nuqri buck

the ear lengths of the other strains are in-between.

**2.2. Neck:** Long and lean neck is preferred but it should be proportionate to the body. It should blend smoothly into shoulders and brisket. Throat usually clean in does yet some dewlap may be present in males. Presence of wattles not allowed.
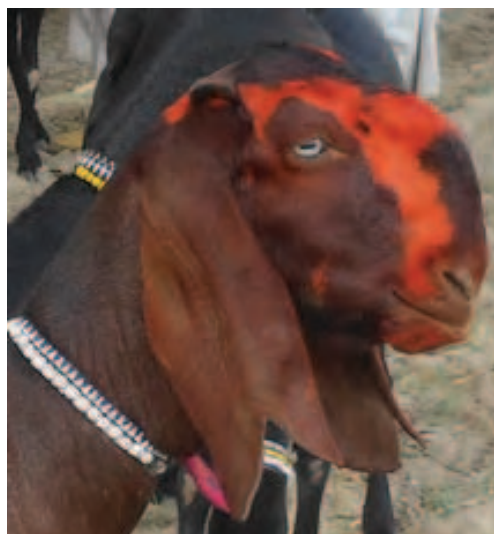


Fig. 16. Roman nose in a RY Khan Beetal doe

**2.3. Chest:** Deep and wide chest is preferred; it should not give look of an over conditioned / fattened animal.

**2.4. Shoulders:** Blades should be set smoothly against withers and chest wall forming a neat junction with body. This may be possible for most other breeds except Nachis.

**2.5. Front legs:** Legs should be set smoothly against the chest wall and withers. Legs should be straight with no curving. Canon bone length is considered a good indicator of skeletal size. Keepers selecting kids for fattening (for more than 100 kg) use strength of front legs as an indicator trait for heavier weight. Stronger legs being indicative of the animal's capacity to support heavier mature weight and put on heavy weight, later in life. So agile animals with strong parallel legs are preferred. The knees on the front legs should also be smooth and in direct line with the front legs. Animals that are "buck-kneed" or "calf-kneed" at a younger age get worse with time, hence is not desirable. Actually poorly structured legs affect the ability of the animal to carry itself along, hence animal with poor legs tend have movement problems, which increase with age, especially when such animals are subjected to long distance for daily walks or are made to stand for long hours in poorly constructed pens, especially overnight. Growth is also compromised.
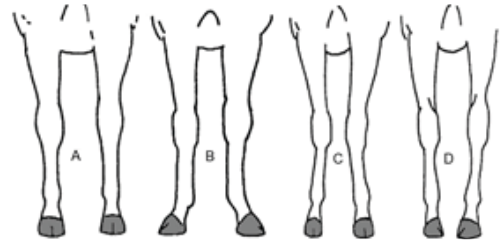


Fig. 18. Foreleg faults (A is normal while other types undesirable).

**2.6. Front hooves and pasterns:** The angel of the hoof is important (Fig. 19) and well-trimmed hooves are desirable because these will be more comfortable for the animal and promote better weight distribution and stance. Overgrown hooves put animals at the risk of developing problems such as lameness and joint and other problems. Additional points are therefore awarded to animals with well-trimmed hoofs. Both hooves should be symmetrical and proportioned to the size of the animal. Deep heal and level soles are preferred.
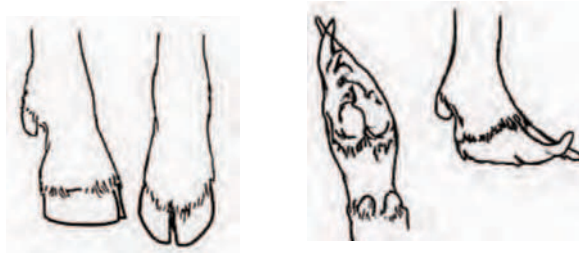


Fig. 19. Trimmed, desirable (left) and undesirable hooves (right)

**2.7. General Assembly:** Style and balance comes when entire body blends smoothly together from front end to the back end. Animal which have smoothly blended parts presents an overall attractive look and is preferred.

**2.8. Faults:** Convex forehead, blind eyes, severely under or overshot jaw (slight parrot or monkey mouths are acceptable); erect ears; bow legged animals; big horns and excessive/overgrown hooves are not preferred.



Fig. 20. Undesirable undershot (left) and overshot (right) jaw

# 3. BACK AND BARREL

## 3.1. Withers: Prominent and wedge shaped, that are moderately covered with flesh and blend well with neck and shoulders are desired. Beetals have smooth withers that blend into back. Unlike the Nachi breed, Beetals rarely have a dip behind withers.

## 3.2. Heart girths: Heart girth should be of medium length, resulting from well sprung fore ribs and wide chest floor (area between the forelegs) and fullness at the point of elbows. The heart girth varies widely among Beetals.

Heart girths of between 65 and 100 cm in does and and between 70 and 110 cm in bucks are common. Heart girth is highly and positively correlated to live weight, and is usually used to predict animal's weight.



Fig. 21. Wide (left), medium (centre) and narrow (right) heart girths

## 3.3. Back: Strong and slightly straight (slightly curved) backs are more desirable. The loin area should be long, thus have more muscles. The hips (hooks) should be wide apart and almost level with the back, thus allowing for more muscle attachment. An arched back puts undue strain on the back, especially during pregnancy. Animals with arched bucks suffer more, can have restricted movements, which would restrict their feed intake, especially under free range grazing systems.

**3.4. Rump:** The area between the hook bones and the tail should be wider with medium slope. It is one of the areas to which greater emphasis is made when selecting younger animals. This area affects how the animal moves his/her rear legs and general appearance in does due to its tail set and placement. Animals with steep rump and low set in tail are not preferred because of poor muscling and lesser kidding ease.

**3.5. Ribs:** Ribs should be wide apart, long, flat and well sprung, with lower rear ribs angling to the flanks.

**3.6. Flanks:** Flanks should be deep, arched and refined.

**3.7. Faults:** Severely curved/ arched back.

## 4. REAR END

**4.1. Rear legs:** Rear feet and legs are important for any goat breed. For Beetals, rear legs are more important, hock-in or sickle hocks fault (problem) is


Fig. 22. Desirable (centre) and undesirable rump slopes

common among Beetal goats. Goat with this fault have reduced inter-hind leg space for udders and testicles. Rear legs should be straight and set squarely when seen from rear and straight when seen from side. Post-legged and sickle-hocked animals exhibit abnormal/ awkward gait and end as ill-structured finished goats (see Figure 23). From the rear, the hocks should be smooth and straight with the body. A "bow-legged" or "cow-hocked" animal at younger age only gets worse with age.
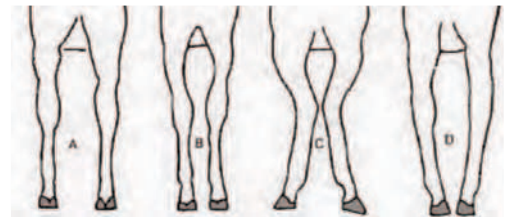

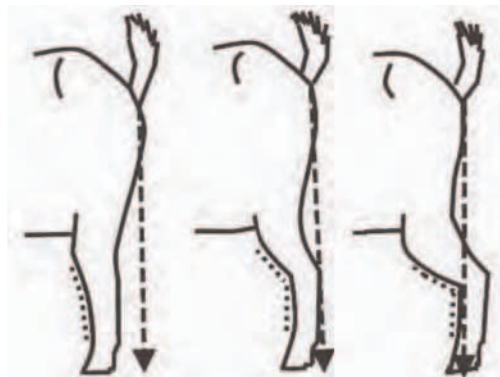Fig. 23. Rear view with desirable (A) and undesirable legs


Fig. 24. Rear legs side view for desirable (centre) and undesirable alignments

**4.2. Thighs:** Incurving to flat from the side and wide apart when viewed from rear to provide sufficient space for udder. Presence of lot of hair coat is not preferred in Beetals and males are especially trimmed.

**4.3. Pastern:** Strong and springy pasterns are preferred over weak pasterns. This is important for long distance travel in Beetals.
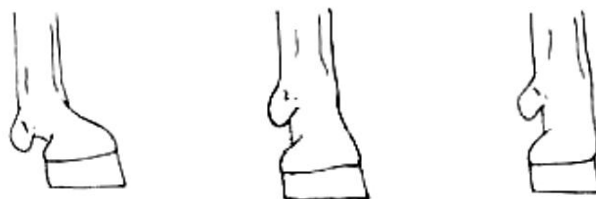


Fig. 25. Weak (left), optimum (centre) and straight (right) pastern

**4.4. Rear hooves:** Square hooves with the two halves closely spaced are desirable. Worn out hooves or overgrown hooves strain the animal's movement and are not preferred.

**4.5. Vulva in does:** Smaller size for non-breeding and younger animals and comparatively bigger size in older and freshened animals, with normal clear (during estrus) and colored discharge during post-parturient period is expected. Inflamed vulva with abnormal size and discharge is not expected.

**4.6. Tail:** Tail should be small but hanging or bending upwards with tuft of hair at the end. Sometimes (i.e. majority of RY Khan and Nuqri breeders, for example), tails are shaved in both sexes which may give a strange look but may be respected as a cultural issue. Thinner tails are preferred.

**4.7. Faults:** Extremely hocked-in animals are not liked. Tail should not be curled fully upward as in Teddys or Nachis.

## 5. UDDER AND TEATS IN DOES

**5.1. Size:** Udder size and yield are positively correlated. Capacity of udder is mainly determined by its shape. Long (fore and hind udders), wide and capacious udders are preferred. A low hanging pendulous udder may be bigger but is not desirable and a smaller but strongly attached udder is preferred. Fore udder should be carried well forward, be tightly attached and blend smoothly into body. Rear udder should be wide and high. Beetals generally lack strong fore udders. Wide and high rear udders are also rare among this breed. Milk is synthesized in udder and not in teats. Therefore, size of the udder and not the total size (udder+teats) is important.
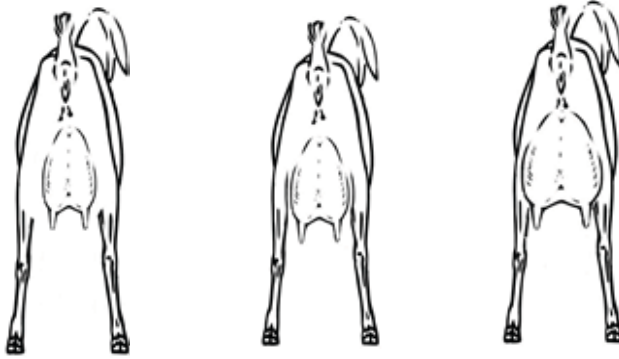
Fig. 26. Small (left), medium (middle) and large (right) udder size

## 5.2. Udder balance: The two udder halves should be nearly of the same size for balance and symmetry. Udders that tilt to right or left when the doe walks is not preferred. Udder balance is a major problem in Beetal does. Udder balance is related to testicular symmetry. Selecting bucks with symmetrical testicles result in female offspring with symmetrical udders and vice-versa. Failure to pay attention to such selection results in does with asymmetrical udders and bucks with unbalanced testicles.



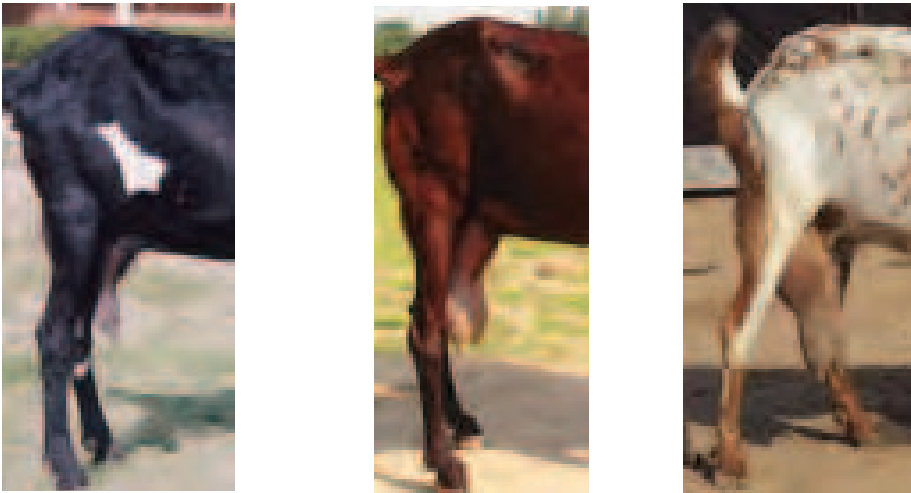Fig. 27. Small (left), medium (middle) and large (right) udder size (side view)



Fig. 28. Balanced udders in Beetals (side view)

Fig. 29. Balanced udders in Beetal (rear view)

## 5.3. Texture:

Generally, texture is judged by palpating the udder to seek for pliable and soft tissue (rather than hard tissue, lumps etc) where milk is produced and stored. Soft, pliable and elastic udders (which can collapse after milking) are desired and preferred. Scars may not be ignored but presence of some scars is permissible as most of the does graze all year long.

## 5.4. Udder support:

Medial suspensory ligament is the main support for the udder. It divides the udder into two halves and holds the udder to the body. The strength, elasticity and length of the ligament determine the udder height. Too tight and too loose udders are not desired (see Fig. 30).
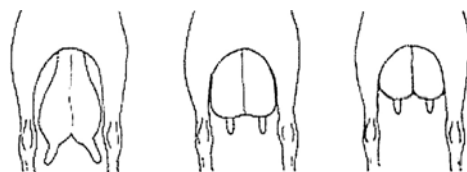


Fig. 30. Loose (left), normal (centre) and tight (right) udder attachment

## 5.5. Teat size:

Doe should have only two teats, both of which should be of equal size. These should be big enough to allow hand milking and to enable kids to suckle without much difficulty. Longer and bulbous teats are however, not desirable. Teats that hang below hocks are prone to injuries and therefore undesirable. Rarely do Beetal breeders select against too long and bulbous teats, thus Beetal goat generally have long teats (see Fig. 31). Increased awareness and more strict selection for reasonably sized teats should be practiced and promoted by awarding higher points for better teats and vice-versa for poor teats.



Fig. 31. Small (left), large (centre) and very large (right) teat size

## 5.6. Teat shape: Cylindrical shape is preferred in many goat breeds but not in Beetals (Fig. 32). Most does have bottle-shaped teats. Cylindrical shaped teats should be emphasized in dam selection and by so doing, this trait would gradually be improved.



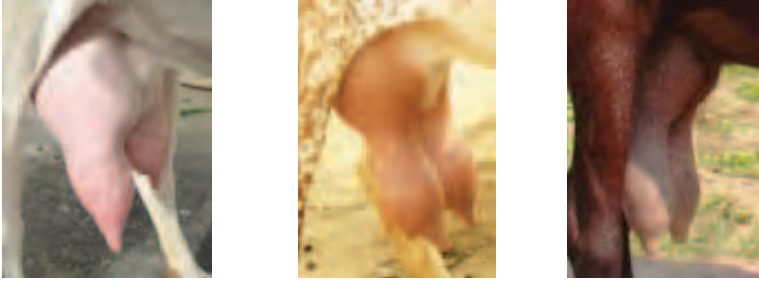Fig. 32. Commonly found bottled shape teats in Beetals

## 5.7. Teat placement: Preference is generally given to teats that are pointed straight downwards and those that are slightly pointed frontwards. Teats pointed inwards or outwards are not preferred.

## 5.8. Faults: Large extra and blind teats are considered as major faults. Broken udders do not fetch high points.
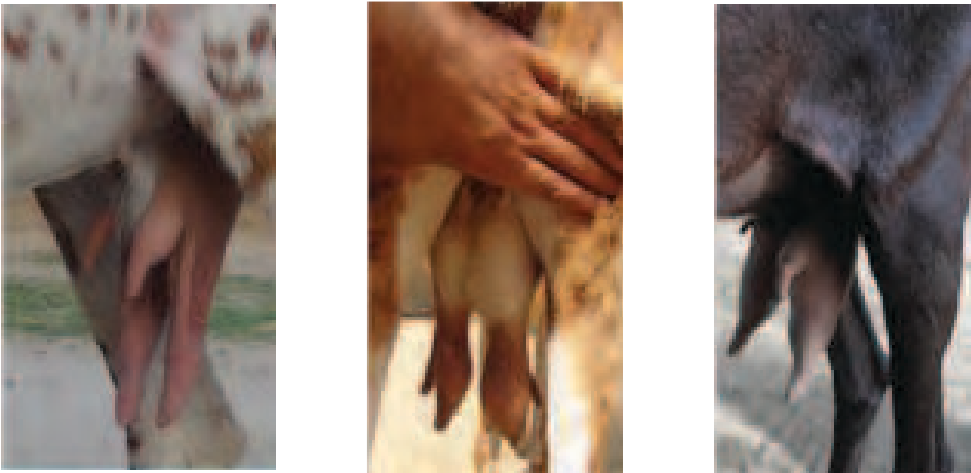


Fig. 33. Extra teats in Beetals

# 6. TESTICLES IN BUCKS

**6.1 Testicle size:** Two fully descended, large enough sized for the age are ideal testicles (see Fig. 34). Age should be considered in comparing bucks because younger bucks have smaller sized testicles. If thighs are not trimmed, judgment may be difficult. Palpating may help to judge their softness and movement in the scrotum. Size of the testicles is generally measured in terms of scrotal circumference i.e. length of the measuring tape put at the maximum width of the testicles. In Beetal males testicular size averages 30 cm with a range of 25-35 cm. Sheath in bucks is generally devoid of defects. Tying a string at the orifice to stop matings in non-breeding season may result into injury and therefore overgrown or damaged sheath is not preferred.
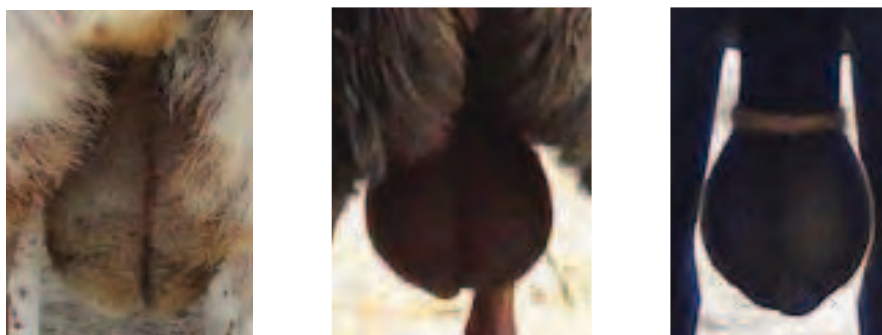


Fig 34. Adequate sized symmetrical testicles in Beetal bucks

**6.2 Testicular symmetry:** Tilting (left or right) not allowed, direction should just be downward. When the buck walks, it is easier to judge if symmetry is maintained or not. Both testicles should be of equal size.
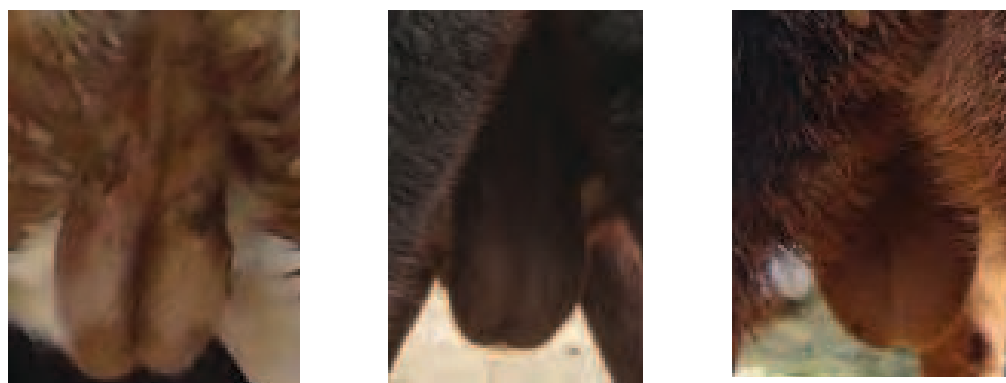


Fig 35. Symmetrical testicles in young Beetal kids

Fig. 36. Asymmetrical testicles in Beetal bucks

**6.3. Scrotal shape:** Bi-partitioning of scrotum is not preferred in most goat breeds. Some associations allow a cut of one inch or less. For Beetals, a wide variation exits and convincing the farmers to select bucks without bi-partitioned scrotums may take some time. For simplicity, the two main shapes may be called 'U' and 'W' , with 'U' being the most preferred shape. For comparisons, Teddy bucks generally have 'U' shaped testicles.
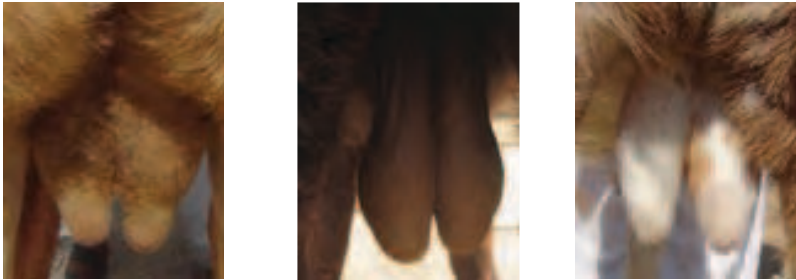


Fig. 37. Bi-partitioning of testicles in Beetal bucks

**6.4. Extra teats:** Two small supernumerary, non-functional teats in the inguinal region are acceptable, but not ideal. More than two or big sized teats (Fig. 38) are discouraged.



Fig. 38. Extremely developed extra teats in a Beetal buck

## JUDGING PROCESS AND FINAL THOUGHTS

While judging goats (or any animal species for that matter) experience counts a lot. Animals with extraordinarily good features and those with gross faults are easy to distinguish and should be separated from each other at the very start of a judging exercise.

Systematically animals that are more similar to one another than average (i.e. more closely matched animals) are each identified and grouped separately and then ranking done within each of the groups. The top ranked from each group are then pooled into a group, allowed to walk in the ring for further scrutiny and then progressively ranked until the top best 3 are identified and declared. Each ranking session, should be further informed by authenticated performance and pedigree data, to which reference must always be made.

Final placing takes some time as top few animals need to be looked repeatedly. In moving them in circles or asking presenters to lead them towards or away from the judge helps and time should be spent in doing so. With some experience, eye appeal still is the final attribute that must be considered when evaluating animals. Balance between morphometry and performance is important in informing the final judgment. When selecting females, they should be feminine in their appearance with visible angularity such that body depth increases into the region of the rear flanks. Udders are extremely important and should be given due importance. Bucks, on the other hand, should express

a masculine appearance. Testicles are important and ideal may not be easy to find even when other traits are easier to judge. As many goat farmers participating in goat shows are poor, due respect should be paid to them to encourage them to continue raising good animals. Some have no experience of presenting animals in shows which requires patience from Judges. Whereas leniency should be shown for good animals that are not so well groomed, animals that are artificially made to look much better than they are genetically are, should not be highly ranked, as such artificial and highly temporary attributes would not be passed on to the subsequent generations.

Planning is essential and the number of prizes should be as many as possible even if of a smaller monitory value. Farmers should feel good when going back to their village/community. The healthy competition and enriched knowledge of their own and other breeds should inspire them. There is no perfect animal and one must try to rank animals in the fairest way. Score cards (Table 1 and 2 are given after discussions with breeders).



Fig. 39. A dancing farmer with Faisalabadi Beetal

## Table 1. A scorecard for Beetal does

| | General Appearance | Front End | Back & Barrel | Rear End | Udder & Teats |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Breed Characters | Head | Withers | Rear Legs | Udder length |
| | 7 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2 | Stature | Neck | Back | Pastern | Udder depth |
| | 7 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 6 |
| 3 | Color | Chest | Ribs | Thighs | Udder balance |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | Coat | Shoulders | Flanks | Rear Hooves | Udder texture |
| | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 5 | Vigour | Front legs | Barrel | Vulva and Tail | Udder support |
| | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| 6 | Gait | Front Hooves | Heart girth | | Teat size |
| | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 3 |
| 7 | | Overall assembly | Rump | | Teat shape |
| 8 | | 3 | 1 | | 3 |
| | | | | | Teat placement |
| | | | | | 1 |
| | | | | | Extra teats |
| | | | | | 2 |
| Total | 20 | 20 | 20 | 10 | 30 |

## Table 2. A scorecard for Beetal bucks

| | General Appearance | Front End | Back & Barrel | Rear End | Testicles |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Breed Characters | Head | Withers | Rear Legs | Testicle width |
| | 8 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| 2 | Stature | Neck | Back | Pastern | Testicle length |
| | 7 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| 3 | Color | Chest | Ribs | Thighs | Scrotal shape |
| | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| 4 | Coat | Shoulders | Flanks | Rear Hooves | Symmetry |
| | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 5 | Vigour | Front legs | Barrel | Tail | Extra teats |
| | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 6 | Temperament | Front Hooves | Heart girth | | |
| | 2 | 1 | 4 | | |
| 7 | Gait | Overall assembly | Rump | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Total | 25 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 20 |

## FURTHER READINGS

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## EXAMPLE OF JUDGING

These are Saanan does placed by a judge. Goat C was placed over B because she had a stronger more smooth blended for udder attachment and she had a more smoothly blended shoulders against the chest wall and into withers. Goat B placed over D for greater body capacity with deeper heart girth and more increase in the depth of barrel going back into flank area. She also had a higher rear udder attachment. Goat D placed over A for an advantage in dairy characters because she was leaner in the thigh and had a longer leaner neck. She also had a more nearly correct slope to the rump. Goat A although, standing at last place was commended for her correct Saanen color. So the final placing is CBDA (adapted from Harris and Vernlund).
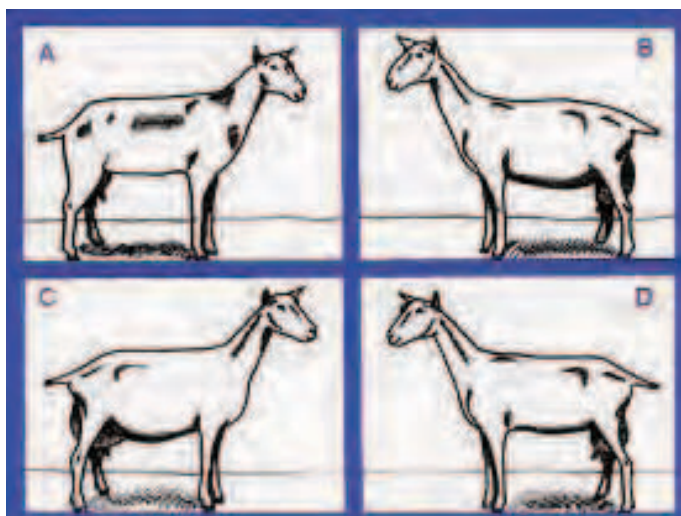


Fig.40. Four Saanan does for judging

# COMMONLY USED TERMS IN JUDGING GOATS

**Balance:**  A well-balanced means a good over-all ratio of height to width to length

**Capacity:** Space for growth

**Clean front:**  Free of excess hide and wrinkles

**Cow hocked:** The hocks are rotated toward each other viewed from the back

**Deep udder:** Udder is stretched towards floor

**Eye appeal:** Nice to look at

**Feminine:** Looks like a female

**Heart girth:** Circumference of chest measured behind elbows

**Hock-in:** Looking from rear, legs from hock joints turning inward

**Inguinal:** Pertaining to the groin

**Lacks femininity:** Neck too short, face big or over-developed muscles

**Masculine:** Looks like a male animal

**Monkey mouth:** Upper jaw is shorter than the lower jaw causing an incorrect bite

**Over conditioned:** Refers to the excessive amount of fat layer below the skin

**Over finished:** Too fat

**Overshot:** Upper jaw projecting beyond lower jaw

**Parrot mouth:** Bottom jaw is shorter than the top jaw causing an incorrect bite

**Posterior:** Situated behind or at the rear, opposite to anterior

**Roman Nose:** Nose with a prominent upper part or bridge

**Short bodied:** Short from the shoulders through the hip

**Steep rump:** too much angle between the hook and pin bones

**Stifle:** Joint between femur and tibia

**Stylish:** Well balanced and pretty to look at

**Supernumerary:** Those beyond the normal number, extra

**Thurls:** Hip joint, connecting femur to pelvis

**Undershot:** Lower jaw projecting beyond upper

**Wasty:** The brisket protrudes out in front of the goat

**Wattle:** Short, finger-shaped appendages generally on neck

**Weak pasterns:** pasterns are weak that a goat may walk on his/her dewclaws in severe cases

**Well balanced:** All the parts match and tie in correctly

**Withers:** Highest part of the back just after neck) where the shoulder blades almost touch

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