
LIVESTOCK JUDGING MANUAL



AUBURN
ANIMAL SCIENCES

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WHY TAKE NOTES IN LIVESTOCK JUDGING???

- During a judging contest, you can judge anywhere from 8-12 different classes of different species and reasons are given later that day
 - Effective note taking can help you remember certain traits and identifications of individual animals
- Taking organized notes aid in reasons format and delivery of your thoughts
- Write down brief descriptions, identifications of each individual animal, notable differences in the class
 - Which female is the soundest?
 - Which bull is the heaviest muscled?
 - Which animal is the worst balanced?

REASONS FORMAT

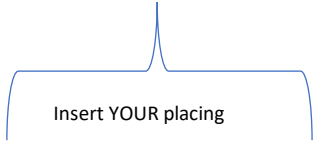
- **Introduction**- Statement saying how you placed the class
 - I sorted the breeding does 4321
 - I liked the performance Angus heifers 1342
 - I placed the crossbred barrows 2413
- **Opening Statement**- describing overall class dynamic or logic
 - 4's easily the heaviest muscled, soundest option. I like the stoutest barrow to start
 - Most feminine 3's blend of functionality and balance wins
 - There's a top pair of bulls who are extremely practical, I preferred the added power of the 2 over 4's eye appeal
- **Top Pair Discussion**
 - Compare
 - Grant
 - Criticize
- **Middle Pair Discussion**
 - Compare
 - Grant
 - Criticize
- **Bottom Pair Discussion**
 - Compare
 - Grant
 - Criticize

NOTE TAKING FORMATS: REASONS PREPARATION

1. Brief Descriptions and IDs of 1		
2. Brief Descriptions and IDs of 2		
3. Brief Descriptions and IDs of 3		
4. Brief Descriptions and IDs of 4		
Opening Statement:	Class Name:	Placing:
1/2- Advantages for 1 over 2	2/1- Grants for 2 over 1	Criticism of 2
2/3- Advantages for 2 over 3	3/2- Grants for 3 over 2	Criticism of 3
3/4- Advantages for 3 over 4	4/3- Grants for 4 over 3	Why 4 Placed Last

Class Number and Name		Class Placing	
1	2	3	4
Opening Statement			
Top Pair Discussion (Comparison of first place animal over second place)		Grant Of Second Place Animal	
		Criticism of Second Place Animal	
Middle Pair Discussion (Comparison of second place animal over third place)		Grant of Third Place Animal	
		Criticism of Third Place Animal	
Bottom Pair Discussion (Comparison of third place animal over forth place)		Grant of Fourth Place Animal	
		Criticism of Fourth Place Animal	

BEGINNER REASONS FORMAT



Insert YOUR placing

I (placed, like, sorted) the _____ **(name of class)** _____ - _____ - _____ - _____ - _____.

For me, **(first place animal)** wins. He/she is the

_____. I'll admit that **(second place animal)**

is _____ however, he/she

is _____, so I elected to keep him/her second.

However, in the middle pair I still sort it ____ over _____. **(Second place animal)** is _____.

(Third place animal)

is _____, however, he/she

is _____. I decided to leave him/her

third.

Lastly, in the bottom pair I marked it ____ over _____. **(Third place animal)** is

_____. Sure, **(Fourth place**

animal) is _____. In this class, he/she is

_____ and I put the _____ last.

HELPFUL TIPS FOR THE REASONS ROOM

Do:

- **Greet the official taking reasons**
 - Saying “Hello, how are you?” or a short greeting can be an effective first impression when first entering the room!
 - Greeting the official allows you to determine if you should be louder or softer with your voice
 - Your tone should be slightly above a conversation voice
- **Make eye contact with the reasons official**
 - Helps show confidence
- **Use the same name for the class that was given to you**
- **Vary delivery voice**
 - Positive tone when highlighting advantages
 - Want to sound excited!
 - Disappointed tone when discussing faults/criticisms
 - Implement pauses to allow for you to take a breath
- **Utilize facial expressions**
 - Helps emphasize key points
 - Slight head gestures, other body movements can be distracting
- **Include identifications and correct gender of animals**
 - Incorporating ID’s are extremely effective for both you and the reasons official!
 - Having ID’s can help you really paint the picture of that animal
- **Make sure your reasons fall within 1:30 but not to exceed 2 minutes!**
- **It is okay if you mess up, just take a breath and keep going!**

Don’t:

- **Introduce yourself**
 - Only identify yourself with the contestant number given
- **Try not to stand too close to the reasons official**
 - This depends on room size but a good standard rule is standing about 6 feet away!
 - Once stopped, stand with your feet about shoulder width apart
- **Don’t sway or move around**
 - Keep feet planted in a stance that is comfortable for you
 - Place hands behind your back
- **Avoid saying:**
 - “Number 2”
 - Use the animal’s number as if it was their name
 - Instead say the “2 is” or “4 is”

- “One”
 - Unless identifying the 1 animal
 - Often times judges want to say “the massive one” or “the most complete one”. This can cause confusion about which animal you are referring.
- “Animal” or “Individual”
 - Replace these words with specie-specific terms such as steer, heifer, bull, gilt, barrow, boar, wether, ewe, doe, or ram
- **Try not to use your notes**
 - Even if you stumble, power through. Often times you’ll get a higher score than using your notes
- **Avoid a number mix-up**
 - Mistakes happen, if you catch yourself mixing up your numbers, try to correct yourself!
- **Abbreviate breed names**
 - Never say “Simmi” for Simmental
 - “Char” for Charolais
 - “Berk” Berkshire
 - “Hamp” Hampshire
- **Say placing at the end of your reasons**
 - You should say your placing in your opening statement
 - Continue to use numbers throughout your set of reasons to keep your reasons taker who you are talking about

In order to improve your reasons, you must practice!!!!

CATTLE ANATOMY

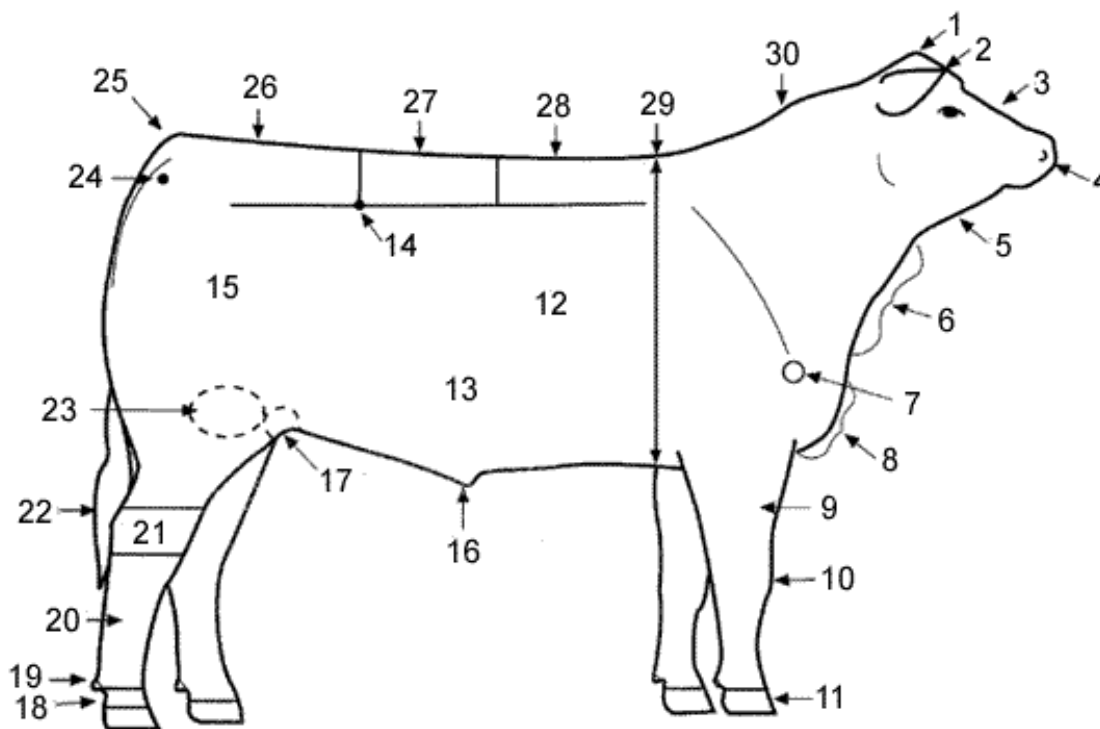


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1. Poll	16. Sheath or Navel
2. Ear	17. Flank
3. Face	18. Pastern
4. Muzzle	19. Dewclaw
5. Throat	20. Cannon Bone
6. Dewlap	21. Hock
7. Point of Shoulder	22. Switch
8. Chest or Brisket	23. Stifle
9. Forearm	24. Pins
10. Knee	25. Tailhead
11. Hoof	26. Hip
12. Rib	27. Loin
13. Belly	28. Back
14. Hooks	29. Forerib
15. Quarter	30. Neck

BREEDING CATTLE PRIORITIES AND TERMINOLOGY

<p>Breeding Heifer Priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Functionality (combination of structure and body) 2. Balance/Eye Appeal 3. Optimal Condition/Fleshing ability 4. Muscle 	<p>Breeding Bull Priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Functionality (combination of structure and body) 2. Muscle/Power 3. Fleshing Ability/Optimal Condition 4. Balance/Eye Appeal
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Structure:

<p><u>Positive:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athletic in (his/her) build • Better built • Bigger footed • Cleaner jointed • Correct in the angle to her/his shoulder and knee • Comfortable in motion • Durably built • Easier moving • Functional • Freer moving • Flexible at the surface/ on the move • Fills his/her track • Looser constructed • Laid back in shoulder • Longer striding • Meets track when set into motion • Meets their stride • Plants with more flex out of hock and pastern • Square hocked • Sounder • Square built/made • Relaxed angles • Stoutier/Bigger boned • Smooth/neat shouldered • Skeletally correct 	<p><u>Negative:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bows from behind/ bow-legged • Coarse jointed • Coarse shouldered • Drops pins on the move • Ill-built • Opened shouldered • Poor structured • Pulls hock in • Straight shouldered/fronted • Straight hocked • Short striding • Splays/Toes out up front • Small footed • Tight spined • Tight structured • Restricted in motion • Upright angles
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Positive Structure Phrases:

- His/Her more correct shoulder angle and hip and hind leg structure allow her/him to take a more comfortable step
- Goes to surface with more comfort and flex off both ends
- The big footed female/bull takes a longer step while staying more collected in his/her topline
- He/she sets down with more flex and cushion in his/her pastern
- Travels with more freedom
- Cleaner jointed female/bull remains the most comfortable in motion
- When the cattle are in motion, sounder structured female fills her track
- The big footed, stout structured bull tracks with the most flexibility at the ground

Negative Structure Phrases:

- More upright in shoulder angle consequently, doesn't fill his/her track
- His/her straight angles make me question his/her longevity
- On the lead, sets down more rigid in his/her pastern
- In motion, drops her/his pins and pulls his/her rear leg under

Body/Volume:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bold bodied• Big bodied/ribbed• Bold ribbed• Bolder fore ribbed• Deep centered or bodied• Dimensional• High volume• Massive ribbed• Maternal sweep to her flank (females only)• Practical bodied• Productive centered• Soft ribbed/middled/sided• Soft flanked• Turn to upper rib	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harsh middled or bodied• Hard doing/keeping• Flat sided or ribbed• Least/one dimensional• Shallow bodied• Tight ribbed• Tight or cut up in flank• Tight fore ribbed
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Positive Body Phrases:

- Maternal female blends smoothly from her shoulder to forerib
- She/he offers more rib and body
- The bolder fore ribbed females draws back to a more maternal sweep to her flank
- Stout featured bull is the bigger ribbed, sounder structure option that should hold up in production
- The broody female is bigger bodied and softer appearing

- Not only is she deep bodied, but also offers the most shape and dimension in her upper rib shape
- He/she reads more massive in his/her rib and body

Negative Body Phrases:

- Shallow bodied heifer/bull reads the least practical
- Her tight bodied and structure makes me question cow longevity
- Large outline heifer/bull is the harshest centered
- Flattest sided and tight flanked heifer reads too hard doing

Skeletal Width/Power:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bigger hipped • Genuine muscle shape • Natural thickness • Powerfully built/made • Stout hipped/made • Thick made/ended • Wider based • Wide Constructed • Wider/Stouter Pinned 	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed up • Light muscled • Least powerful • Narrow made/constructed/based • Narrow pinned • Narrow chested • Outmassed/outpowered • Plain shaped
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Positive Skeletal width/power phrases:

- She’s the bigger bodied option that offers the most natural skeletal width and thickness
- The broody female owns the class for genuine width and thickness
- The bigger pinned bull is wider tracking
- Wider constructed bull offers more power and thickness up high
- Stout featured heifer reads with so much brood cow power
- She’s extremely powerful and reads massive in her rib and muscle
- Rugged made bull easily is the most powerful and muscular

Negative Skeletal width/power phrases:

- From behind, reads too narrow in pinset and tapers to the ground
- He/she gives up too much power and mass
- He/she is the narrowest constructed, lightest muscled
- Ideally, would like to stouten her up and give her more natural thickness

Balance/Eye Appeal:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean chested • Clean naveled • Correct/level in his or her lines 	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coarse naveled • Coarse made • Deep chested
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elite look • High quality look • Long necked • Long, level hiped • Longer side/bodied/spined • More extension through their front end • More eye appeal • Nicer balanced • Neater at topside of shoulder • Neater chested • Proportional • Refined up front • Reads proportional from the side • Sharper fronted • Smooth made/shouldered • Smoother in their topline • Striking from profile • Square hiped • Ties neck high on point of shoulder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High tailhead • Low fronted • Off behind shoulder • Off-balanced • Plain fronted • Plain from the side • Poor balanced • Round/off in her hip • Rounds from hooks to pins • Short sided • Thick fronted • Weak in her/his spine
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Positive Balance/Eye Appeal Phrases:

- All her parts blends smoothly from the side
- From the side, her added length and correct lines are striking
- From profile, offers an elite look
- Smoother patterned heifer/bull profiles with extra balance
- Clean fronted female is my favorite from the side and draws back to the most attractive hip and hindleg

Negative Balance/Eye Appeal Phrases:

- Weak topped heifer's balance is the easiest to fault
- Low fronted bull reads too round out of his hip
- Coarse shouldered bull reads too deep in his chest and high in his flank
- Deep chested heifer reads off-balance

Optimal Condition and Performance:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy keeping • Easy doing • Easy fleshing • Fresher in condition • Later maturing • Low input • Low maintenance • More appropriate in condition 	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying too much condition • Early maturing • Excessive • Heavier conditioned • High maintenance • Hard keeping/doing • High Input • Lower performing
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More weight per day of age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor fleshing • Quick maturing • Slow growing • Tone her/him back in condition
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Positive optimal condition and performance phrases:

- Her ideal condition suggests she'll be easier to manage in production
- Her more moderate frame and bold body type suggests she's the lower maintenance option
- Longer cannoned bull reads more ideal in his growth pattern

Negative optimal condition and performance phrases:

- Her extra condition doesn't help the deep chested heifers balance
- Shallow bodied female's added frame suggests she'll be harder keeping in production
- Earliest maturing bull gives up performance

Sex Characteristics:

<p>Heifers:</p> <p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feminine • Maternal • Refined about her head and neck • Refined teat shape 	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coarse • Coarse teats • Long teats • Least feminine • Not as maternal
<p>Bulls:</p> <p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaner/tighter sheath • Masculine • Rugged • Larger testicled 	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Least masculine • Loose sheath • Least rugged • Small testicled

Phrases for Performance Classes:

- In sets, you can refer to EPD's as:
 - Production values
 - Genetic script
 - Genetic figures
 - Seedstock values
- **Overall Statements:**
 - **Positive:**
 - The most balanced in his/her seedstock values

- Most impressive in his/her genetic script
 - Multi-trait excellence
 - **Negative:**
 - Falls out on paper
 - Hardest to fault on paper
 - Most holes in his/her production values
- **Birth Weight/Calving Ease:**
 - **Positive**
 - He's the calving ease sire
 - I'd trust him on first time heifers
 - His smooth design matches his low birth weight figure
 - Calving ease specialist
 - More calving ease bred into his pedigree
 - More conservative in his birthweight
 - He's a safe option to use on heifers
 - I feel most comfortable settling him to first time heifers
 - **Negative**
 - I wouldn't trust him on first time heifers
 - High birthweight bull
- **Growth:**
 - **Positive**
 - He should inject more growth into his offspring
 - The terminal sire should stamp his calf crop with added power and growth
 - Impressive growth spread (birth weight to yearling weight)
 - More progressive in his/her growth spread
 - Has the performance advantage on and off paper
 - **Negative**
 - Regressive in his/her growth figures
 - Below average in growth indicators
 - Lowest performing on and off paper
- **Carcass:**
 - **Positive:**
 - Powerful bull is the most impressive in his carcass values
 - He's equipped with the carcass genetics to impact his fat cattle
 - His progeny should excel on a dual-based grid
 - I hope his carcass values pass on to his progeny
 - **Negative:**
 - Least impressive in his carcass figures
 - Below average in his carcass values

MARKET CATTLE PRIORITIES AND TERMINOLOGY

Priorities:

1. Carcass Value/Composition (Muscle and Finish)
2. Practicality (Body and Structure)
3. Balance and Eye Appeal

Muscle:

Positive:	Negative:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Big topped• Expressive muscle pattern• Expressively muscled• Heavy muscled• Natural thickness• Product oriented• Product driven• Shapely• Stout hipped/pinned• Thick/Shapely quarter• Wide topped• Wide constructed/based• Wide/Square loined	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Closed up• Flat made• Flat quarter• Lightest muscled• Least expressive• Least shapely• Narrow chested• Narrow pinned• Narrow loined• Narrow based/constructed• Narrow topped• Outmassed/outpowered• Plain in muscle shape

Positive muscle phrases:

- Wider constructed steer works more natural thickness down his top
- On the handle, stout made steer offers a more natural turn to his loin
- Feeds with more muscle out of backside of his shoulder
- From behind, he's the wider pinned option that has more shape to his quarter
- Reads with more natural shape and expression down his top
- Big ribbed steers reads with more spread over his top
- Handles with more shape over his loin

Negative muscle phrases:

- Narrow constructed steer reads the least impressive in his muscle shape up high
- From behind, narrow pinned steer is the flattest in his quarter
- Frailer made option is tighter in his forerib and narrowest topped
- Handles with the least amount of turn and spread down his top

Optimal Fat Thickness/Finish:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compositionally correct• Correctly finished• Heavier finished• More market ready• Smooth handling• Smoother over 12th/13th rib• Safer grading• Trimmer made	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bare over his 12th/13th• Harsh handling• Less market ready• Over finished• Patchy handling/finished• Quality grade concern
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Carcass:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Go to the rail with most pounds of product• High quality grade• Higher cutability• Rib a larger eye• Stamp the lower numerical yield grade	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Composition concern• Low cutability• Poor Composition
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Positive Optimal Fat Thickness and Carcass Phrases:

- If genetics allow, I'd expect the heavier finished steer to achieve a higher quality grade
- On the rail, the bolder bodied and bigger topped 4 should expose a larger eye
- More expressively muscled 1 is higher cutability
- Soft middled steer reads fuller in his external indicators
- Practical made steer hit me as the more market ready option
- Handles mellower over his 12th and 13th
- On the handle, he's the fresher steer that handles smoother over his last rib
- Higher cutability steer handles with more genuine spread up high

Negative Optimal Fat Thickness and Carcass Phrases:

- Over finished and lightest muscled steer is a composition concern
- Compositionally, 4 is the most off the mark. Flattest bodied steer has deposited the most fat in his brisket and over his ribs
- 3's extra fat not only takes away from his look, but may jeopardize his carcass value
- He's the barest handling steer who needs more time on feed
- The leanest steer is the tightest bodied and least practical

Body/Volume:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bold ribbed• Bolder foreribbed	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cut up in flank• Flat sided
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bigger bodied • Dimensional • Practical centered • Soft centered/middled • Soft flanked 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harsh Centered • 1-Dimensionial • Shallow bodied • Tight ribbed • Tight Flanked
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Positive Body/Volume Phrases:

- Bolder bodied steer spans more product up high
- He's the bolder, more dimensional steer that's wider constructed
- The fact he's softer in his flank helps him balance from the side

Negative Body Phrases:

- Flattest sided steer gives up too much mass
- He's entirely too shallow bodied and straight structured to compete
- He's deep chested relative to a tight flank

Structure:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correctly structured • Comfortable in motion • Clean jointed • Durable built • Flexible • Freer moving • Heavy structured • Laid back in in angles • Looser constructed/structured • Relaxed in his shoulder and knee • Structurally correct • Sounder made • Square hocked • Square made/built • Smoother/Cleaner jointed • Sets front feet squarer 	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bow-legged • Coarse jointed • Coarse shouldered • Ill-built • Poor-built • Restricted • Rigid on the move • Straight shouldered • Straight hocked • Short striding • Tight spined • Tight structured • Upright in knee and shoulder
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Positive Structure Phrases:

- At the surface, stout featured steer takes a longer step
- Of the pair, he's the sounder option that is more laid back in his angle in knee
- Smoother shoulder steer reads more relaxed in his angles
- Longer hipped steer sets down with more flex out his rear skeleton

Negative Structure Phrases:

- He's the straight made steer who isn't equipped with enough flexibility
- Coarse jointed steer is too straight hocked
- Reads more upright off both ends of his skeleton

Balance/Eye Appeal:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clean fronted• Extended through front end• Fresh fronted• Level designed• Nicer balance• Nicer profiling• Longer side/bodied/spined• Proportional• Proportional fat steer look• Strong topped/ level topped• Sharp lines• Sharp fronted• Square/level hipped• Soft flanked	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coarse built• Coarse shouldered• Deep chested• High/tight flanked• Low fronted• Off in his hip• Mature fronted• Plain• Poor balanced• Round hipped• Short fronted• Short hipped• Weak topped
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Positive Balance/Eye Appeal Phrases:

- He profiles with the most attractive hip and hind leg design
- Clean fronted steer offers an extremely proportional, fat steer look from the side
- Extended made steer is constructed the most correct in his lines
- He's the longer fronted steer that is the strongest in his topline and comes the squarest out of his hip
- It's impressive the stout made steer still is the most attractive from the side

Negative Balance/Eye Appeal Phrases:

- Off-balance steer is too round out his hip
- He's coarse shouldered and weak in his top
- Profiles with the least amount of quality
- Balance wise, he's too deep in his chest relative to his flank

CATTLE REASON EXAMPLES

Heifers

I like the Angus Heifers 2-3-4-1. There's a top pair of high-quality females that are totally different in their type and kind. For me, I sided with added skeletal integrity of 2 over 3's extra power. The white flanked heifer is by some margin the soundest female that lays her shoulder in smoother, comes back to a more maternal sweep to her flank, and is designed the most attractive out her hip and hind leg. No doubt, the broody 3 is the source for power. Big footed heifer is massive in her rib and body and the widest in her pin set; however, she's coarser about her shoulder and navel. Going away, I'd like to square her up from hock to ground.

In the middle pair, 3's brood cow potential overwhelms 4. From the side, I have to appreciate 4's presence and balance. Long fronted female ties her neck higher out of a neater shoulder and hooks in stronger right behind it. Plus, I like the fact that the more feminine heifer is refined in her teat shape. But, get behind the cattle and flatter sided heifer gets out massed and reads more average in her foot and bone size.

On bottom, practicality sorts it 4/1. Structurally, she's equipped with more flexibility off-both ends. Plus, she's the more maternal option that's softer ribbed. Up high, slick haired 1 reads bolder in her upper rib shape and comes with more natural thickness out of her hip, but on the move I can't stand the straightest made heifer. She is the most restricted, so I left the shallowest bodied heifer last.

Bulls

I sorted the performance Angus Bulls 4-3-1-2. It's 4's blend of power and structure that wins. It's impressive that the range ready, most masculine bull offers the most muscle and dimension and still takes an extremely long step while keeping his hock square. To top it off, biggest testicled bull is my pick to generate low input daughters. No doubt, highest indexing 3 reads with more direct growth and is extremely functional in his build; however, he doesn't balance up as nice. The tighter in his forerib bull gets easy behind his shoulder and shorter hipped.

Middle pair is close, I marked it 3 over 1. Wider constructed 3 has the upper hand in natural thickness and upper body shape. Even more so, set the cattle into motion, big footed bull sets down with more cushion to his pastern and flex out of his hock. From the side, 1 has the edge in balance and eye appeal. He's the long-fronted, neater chested option that's strong topped and comes back to a squarer hip. Compared to the two bulls ahead, he's narrow constructed, flatter in his body shape and lower stifle.

Regardless on bottom, I am more confident in 1's build to last in production and mark him over 2. Up front, the more moderate bull is more laid by in the angle of his shoulder and knee. Sure, the calving ease sire is certainly smooth made and extended, but he's the straightest shouldered bull that is the most rigid in motion plus offers the least power and dimension. I'll keep the low performing bull last.

SWINE ANATOMY

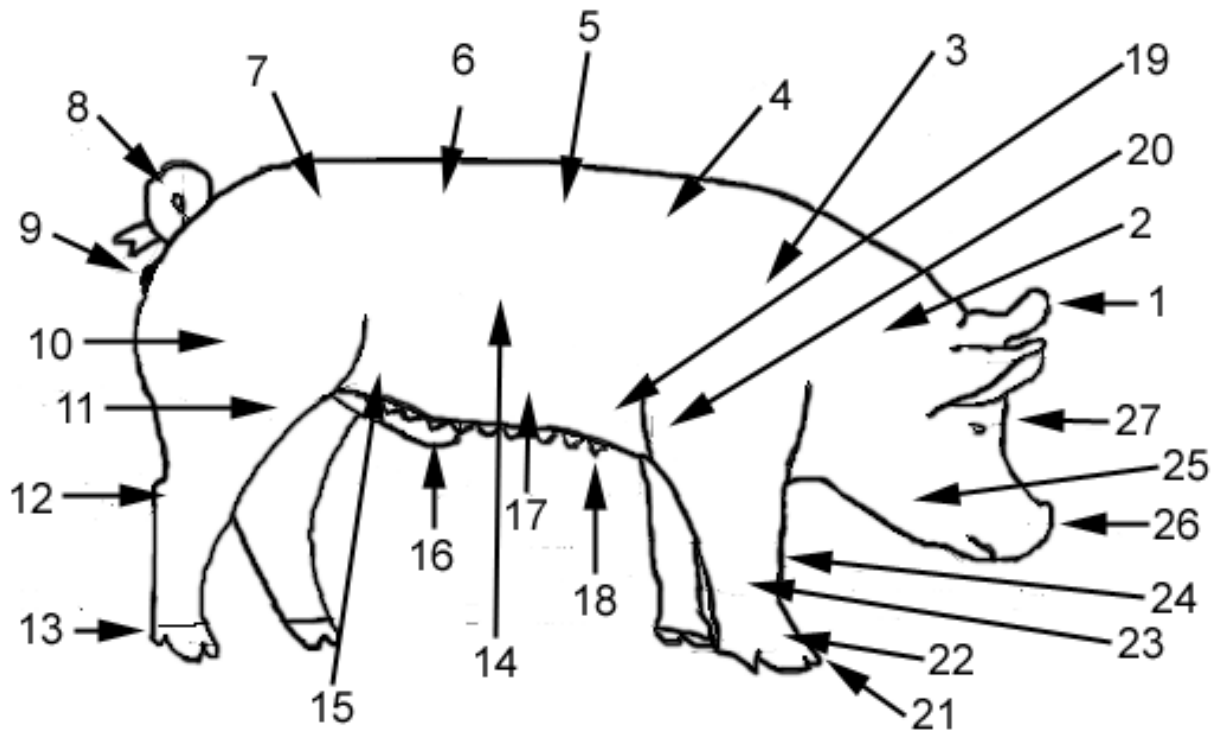


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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ear 2. Neck 3. Shoulder/Blade 4. Chine 5. Back 6. Loin 7. Hip 8. Tail 9. Vulva (Gilt) 10. Ham 11. Stifle 12. Hock 13. Declaw 14. Rib Cage 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Flank 16. Sheath (Barrow) 17. Depth of Rib/Body 18. Teats/Underline 19. Forerib 20. Elbow 21. Toe (Foot) 22. Pastern 23. Cannon Bone 24. Knee 25. Jow/Jaw 26. Snout/Nose 27. Skull
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BREEDING HOG PRIORITIES AND TERMINOLOGY

Breeding Gilt Priorities:

1. Functionality (Structure and Body)
2. Balance and Eye Appeal
3. Muscle
4. Fleshing Ability/ Optimal Condition

Structure:

Positive:	Negative:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athletic in (his/her) build • Better built • Bigger footed • Correctly structured/built • Correct in the angle to her/his shoulder and knee • Cleaner jointed • Comfortable on drive • Cushion at the surface • Durably built/designed • Easier moving • Even spread to toes • Flexible at the surface/in motion/on the drive • Freer moving • Hinges looser out of (his/her) hip and hind leg • Laid back in her blade • Looser constructed/structured • More range of motion • Mobile • Plants with more flex out hock and pastern • Relaxed in blade angle • Smooth/neat shouldered • Sound made • Squarer hocked • Squarer kneed • Square built • Stoutier/Bigger boned • Skeletally correct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bows from behind/ bow-legged • Breaks/Broken behind blade • Coarse shouldered/ bladed • Coarse jointed • Comes in at her knee • Forward in the angle of her blade • Finer/average boned • Frail made • Ill-built • Least correct in her skeleton/build • Limited in step/in motion • Poor structured • Pulls hock in • Restricted in motion • Round hiped • Small footed • Straight hocked • Straight made • Straight shoulder/fronted/bladed • Splays/Toes out up front • Swollen hocked • Tight spined • Tight on the drive/structured • Timid on the drive • Upright angles • Uncoordinated in motion • Uneven in toe spread

Positive structure phrases:

- More functional gilt has a more appropriate set to her hindleg and pastern
- Stout featured gilt's equipped with a durable foundation which supports her added mass up high.
- Strong ankled 3's laid back angles are better suited for confinement
- Looser designed gilt's range and reach is unmatched
- Plants and pushes with more flex and give to her hock and pastern
- Taller shoulder gilt is more pulled back in her blade and knee
- Comes at me squarer from blade, knee to ground
- On the drive, sets down with the most authority
- Longer sided 4 hinges looser out of a more flexible hind leg
- Equipped with more cushion out of her knee and pastern
- Even though she's a bit soft footed, she's by far the most athletic
- Drives so comfortable with a massive hip and hind leg
- Her correct angles should allow her to hold up in the crate/confinement
- It's to no surprise that the gilt who is more laid back in her blade and knee offers more reach up front

Negative Structure Phrases:

- Straighter made gilt labors too much off her front end
- Takes the most restricted step out of her hip and hind leg
- Straight bladed female is the most restricted in her hock and pastern
- Harshes centered gilt is too tight off both ends of her skeleton and the least functional
- Structurally, she's too upright in her blade and tight in her spine

Body/Volume:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bold bodied• Big bodied/ribbed• Bold ribbed/caged/center rib• Deep centered or bodied• Dense bodied• High volume• Massive ribbed• More dimensional• Most center rib• Maternal rib shape• Maternal sweep to her flank (females only)• Practical bodied/ribbed• Productive centered• Robust in center body• Soft ribbed/middled• Soft flanked	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dry ribbed• Flat sided or ribbed• Harsh middled or bodied• Hard doing/keeping• Least dimensional• Least productive• Tight ribbed• Tight fore ribbed• Tight or cut up in flank
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Positive Body/Volume Phrases:

- Broody appearing female is easily offers the most dimensional rib shape
- More flexible gilt is by some margin bolder and softer in her center body
- Comes with more dimension and turn to her center rib
- Softer bodied 3 reads more practical
- Stout skulled gilts the biggest chested and transitions back into the boldest forerib

Negative Body/Volume Phrases:

- Coming and going, the narrowest constructed gilt is the flattest ribbed
- She's the tightest and harshest about her center body
- Frailer made 2 reads too one-dimensional

Balance/Eye Appeal:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attractive• Correct and level in his/her lines• Clean fronted• Elite/Impressive Look• Extended ahead of blade• High quality look• Good design• Level hipped• Maternal look/designed• Neater in her lower 1/3• Neater at topside of blade• Nicer balanced• Nicer profiling/designed• Proportional• Reads proportional from the side• Square hipped• Smooth made/bladed• Striking from profile• Ties neck high on point of shoulder/blade• Tall bladed• Upheaded	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deep chested• Low fronted• Off-balanced• Off behind shoulder• Plain fronted• Poor balanced• Plain from the side• Round/off in her hip• Short sided/ more compact• Short faced• Weak in her/his spine• Wastier lower 1/3
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Positive Balance/Eye Appeal Phrases:

- On the whip, I like the upheaded gilt's extension ahead of her blade
- Most feminine female brings forth added length and extension
- Leveler designed gilt is set higher at the base of her tail
- Driving profile, the tall shouldered, extended gilt is my favorite
- Maternal made 4 is a standout for design and presence

Negative Balance/Eye Appeal Phrases:

- Short skulled gilt breaks behind her behind her blade and too round hipped
- Coarse bladed 1 is too short in her kind and the least feminine
- Early maturing, short faced 3 is too coarse

Skeletal Width/Power:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big topped • Bigger hipped • Bold bladed • Big forearm • Genuine muscle shape • Natural thickness • Natural skeletal width • Opened up • Powerfully built/made/constructed • Pried apart/opened • Shapely • Stout hipped • Stout Skulled • Stout featured • Square topped • Wider chested • Wide Constructed/Based • Wider/Stouter Pinned • Wide Topped • Works more spread/width/mass uphigh 	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed up • Frail skulled • Frail featured • Light muscled • Least powerful • Narrow made/constructed • Narrow pinned • Narrows/flattens through lower skeleton • Narrow chested • Narrow topped • Outmassed/outpowered • Plain shaped
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Positive Skeletal Width/Power Phrases:

- Comes and goes the widest in her skeleton
- Stouter featured gilt drives wider and squarer underneath
- Brood gilt is bolder in her center rib and wider at the surface
- Stout skulled, big footed gilt is more pulled apart in her chest and transitions back to the boldest rib shape
- Bold bodied 4 works more natural thickness down her top and out of her hip
- Leaving me, wider pinned gilts is more powerful

Negative Skeletal Width/Power Phrases:

- Coming at me, frail skulled female is too closed up through her chest correlates to her being the flattest bodied
- Frail made 3 is the most closed up through her knee and chest
- From behind, 4 tapers out of her hip and too the surface

Optimal Condition, Growth and Performance:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate in condition • Cleaner/neater lower 1/3 • Clean Jowled/Jawed • Fresher in condition • Easy keeping • Easy doing • Later maturing • More weight per day of age • Low input • Low maintenance 	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying too much condition • Deep jowled • Early maturing • Heavier conditioned • High maintenance • Hard keeping • Lower performing • Quick maturing/patterned • Slow growing • Short Faced/cannoned • Smaller framed/scaled/statured • Stale • Excessive • Wastier lower 1/3 • Wasty made
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Positive Condition, Growth, and Performance Phrases:

- Tall fronted gilt is equipped with more growth built into her frame
- Later maturing gilt has more extension built into her skeleton
- Longer cannoned female is more appropriate in her condition

Negative Condition, Growth, and Performance Phrases:

- Earliest maturing, shortest coupled gilt offers the least performance
- Slow glowing 4 needs to be toned back in her condition
- Short cannoned female reads too round and wound up in her kind

Sex Characteristics:

<p>Gilts:</p> <p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent in the size and spacing of her teats • Evenly spaced underline • Feminine • High counting underline • Maternal • More prominent in her teat shape • Refined about her head and neck • Refined teat shape 	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blunt underline • Coarse • Coarse teat/underline • Least feminine • Not as maternal • Small vulva • Tipped vulva
<p>Boars:</p> <p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaner/tighter sheath 	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Least masculine

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent underline • High counting underline • Larger testicled • Masculine • Rugged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose sheath • Least rugged • Small testicled
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MARKET HOG PRIORITIES AND TERMINOLOGY

Priorities:

1. Carcass Value (Muscle and Leanness)
2. Practicality (Structure and Body)
3. Balance and Eye Appeal

Muscle:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big forearmed • Bold bladed • Expressive ham • Expressively muscled • Heaviest muscled • Heavy structured • Natural thickness • Powerfully constructed/constructed/made • Pulled apart • Pried open • Product driven/oriented • Stout hipped • Stout skulled • Stout featured • Spreads the most mass up high • Shapely • Wide constructed/based • Wide topped • Wide loined • Widest chested • Works most muscle down top 	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed up • Flat made • Frail skulled • Frail featured • Lightest muscled • Least expressive • Least shapely • Non-descript • Narrow chested • Narrow pinned • Narrow loined • Narrow based/constructed • Plain in muscle shape • Plainest shaped • Outmassed/outpowered • Tapers to base
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Positive Muscle Phrases:

- Stouter skulled barrow works more muscle from blade to hip
- Draws back to a wider, squarer loin edge
- Comes bolder bladed and offers a fresher shape
- Wider constructed barrow facilitates more product down his top
- Leaving me, massive centered barrows is stouter hipped
- Opens with more width out of the backside of his blade
- Offers more dimension over a wider constructed skeleton, he should easily rail more total pounds
- Turns more shape through the center portion of his ham
- Works more true shape from blade to hip
- Big armed barrow is stouter hipped and thick through the base of his ham
- Stoutest in his foot, arm, and blade
- Bolder bodied, bigger backed barrow works a more expressive topside shape
- Stouter hipped 4 is thicker through his lower ham and sets down wider at the surface
- Squares up with more shape behind a bolder blade
- Big forearmed 2's base width and rib cage sets the stage for his topside power
- Wider based, bolder bodied barrow reads lays more natural muscle down his top

Negative Muscle Phrases:

- Frail skulled 4 reads the least impressive in his shape
- It's no surprise narrowest constructed barrow is the lightest muscled
- Narrowest topped barrow in the plainest at the base of his ham
- Early maturing barrows lays the plainest shape
- At the surface, frail jawed 2 is too closed up
- Small outlined barrow appears to give up the most total pounds of product
- 4's the narrowest topped and flattest though his center body

Fat Thickness/Composition:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High percent lean • Lean • Leaner designed • Probe with less fat • Trimmer made • Trimmer lower 1/3 	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive • Heavier finished • Least expressive • Over finished • Plain • Soft • Wasty through lower 1/3
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Carcass:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compositionally correct • Expose the largest 10th rib muscle (loin eye area) 	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composition concern • Least total pounds of product • Low cutability
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cutability • More pounds of product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product concern
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Positive Carcass, Fat Thickness, Composition Phrases:

- Rail a higher cutability carcass
- I'd expect the heavier muscled 2 to rail with more total pounds of product
- I'd expect the trimmer barrow to hang a more shapely carcass
- Cleaner jawed barrow reads trimmer in his lower 1/3.
- Compositionally, he's the leaner designed barrow that spreads more total mass up high
- Trimmer made 1's higher cutability
- More expressively muscled barrow should have a greater percent lean value
- On the rail, should cut with less fat opposite the 10th
- Bigger backed, bold bodied barrow should cut a larger loin eye

Negative Carcass, Fat Thickness, Composition Phrases:

- 4 reads wastier through his jawline and lower 1/3
- Plainest shaped 2 is pushing too much fat
- Stale appearing, fattest barrow is a composition concern
- Compositionally, the plain shaped, light muscled barrow can't compete

Body/Volume:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolder ribbed • Bigger bodied • Bolder caged/centered • Bigger/Bolder forerib • More dimensional • Practical centered/ribbed • Softer centered 	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry ribbed • Flat sided • 1-Dimensionial • Harsh Centered • Shallow bodied • Tight ribbed • Tight flanked
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Positive Body/Volume Phrases:

- Not only is the stout featured barrow the biggest bodied but he's also the softest
- More pulled apart through his center body
- His bold cage allows him to facilitate more mass up high
- Coming at me, 4's the most pulled apart and transition back to the boldest rib cage

Negative Body/Volume Phrases:

- Flatter in his blade and body
- Frail made 4 is the most closed up through his chest and center cage
- Coming and going, it's obvious 4 is one-dimensional

Structure:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Athletic• Clean jointed• Durable• Flexible• Freer moving• Hinges looser out of hip and hindleg• Laid back in blade and knee• Looser constructed• Mobile• Plants and pushes with more flex• Relaxed in his shoulder and knee• Square kneed• Square hocked• Smoother/Cleaner jointed• Sets front feet squarer• Structurally correct• Strong ankle/pastern• Sounder made	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bow Legged• Coarse jointed• Coarse bladed/shouldered• Comes in at knee• Flat footed• Hesitant on drive• Ill-built• Poor-built• Restricted• Rigid on the move• Round hipped• Soft footed/ankled• Straight shouldered/bladed• Straight hocked• Tight structured• Tight spined• Upright in knee and shoulder• Uneven toe spread
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Positive Structure Phrases:

- Driving away, 2 stays more inside the parameters of his framework
- Plants consistently square from hock to ground
- Better built option who drives with the most flex
- As the drive wears on, he's the more mobile barrow
- Offers more reach out of the front of his skeleton
- Early maturing barrow is out in his elbow and bowed in his hock
- Comes up in the center of his loin
- On the drive, he's equipped with more cushion and stability off both ends of his skeleton
- Plants and pushes looser out his hip and hock
- Heavy featured 2 stays clean in his joint work

Negative Structure Phrases:

- He's out too far on the corners of his skeleton
- Coarse jointed barrow pulls his hock in too much
- On the whip, 2's too upright in his blade and tight hocked
- At the surface, he needs to be squared up
- Flat footed barrow is needs to be stronger in his ankle
- On the drive, most restricted hog needs more flexibility

Balance/Eye Appeal:

Positive:	Negative:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clean fronted• Fresh fronted• Extended through front end/ ahead of blade• Level Hipped• Level Designed• Nicer balance• Nicer profiling• Proportional• Strong topped/ level topped• Sharp lines• Square hipped• Upheaded	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coarse built• Coarse shouldered• High/tight flanked• Low fronted• Mature fronted• Off in hip• Round built• Round hipped• Plain• Poor balanced• Short fronted• Short hipped• Short coupled• Weak topped/weak behind blade

Positive Balance/Eye Appeal Phrases:

- Nicer balanced barrow is assembled stronger in behind his blade and leveler out of his hip
- Leveler designed barrow who is cranked higher at the base of his tail
- Taller fronted, more extended 3 stays more collected in his spine
- Driving profile, 3's extremely elevated up front and still stays relaxed in his blade and knee

Negative Balance/Eye Appeal Phrases:

- Short skulled barrow is low fronted and round hipped
- Balance wise, low fronted 2 is too coarse shouldered and round hipped
- Driving profile, shorter made 1 is weak behind his blade

SWINE REASON EXAMPLES

Gilts

I like the crossbred gilts 1-3-4-2. The power and skeletal width of 1 wins, especially when the stoutest featured gilt drives with a flexible build and high quality look. Boldest ribbed gilt's maternal presence is amplified by laid back angles and soft flank. From profile, I love the extended 3's design. Feminine female is neat and elevated ahead of her blade and draws back to a level hip. Coming and going, flat footed gilt just isn't as massive in her width or body.

In the middle, I'll side with the cleaner jointed 3's functional foundation over 4. I have more faith in her relaxed angles to hold up better in the crate. Up high, bold bladed female facilitates more natural spread and comes wider pinned. But as the drive wears on, swollen hocked gilt is tighter spined and more restricted off both ends.

Both females on bottom have structural issues, I'm just a bigger fan of the stout skulled 4's softer cage and genuine width. Sure, taller fronted 2 is smoother bladed and longer spined. Coming and going she's entirely too closed up and in at her knee, flattest centered, and least dimensional while being too forward in her blade and tight hocked. Frail featured gilt stays 4th.

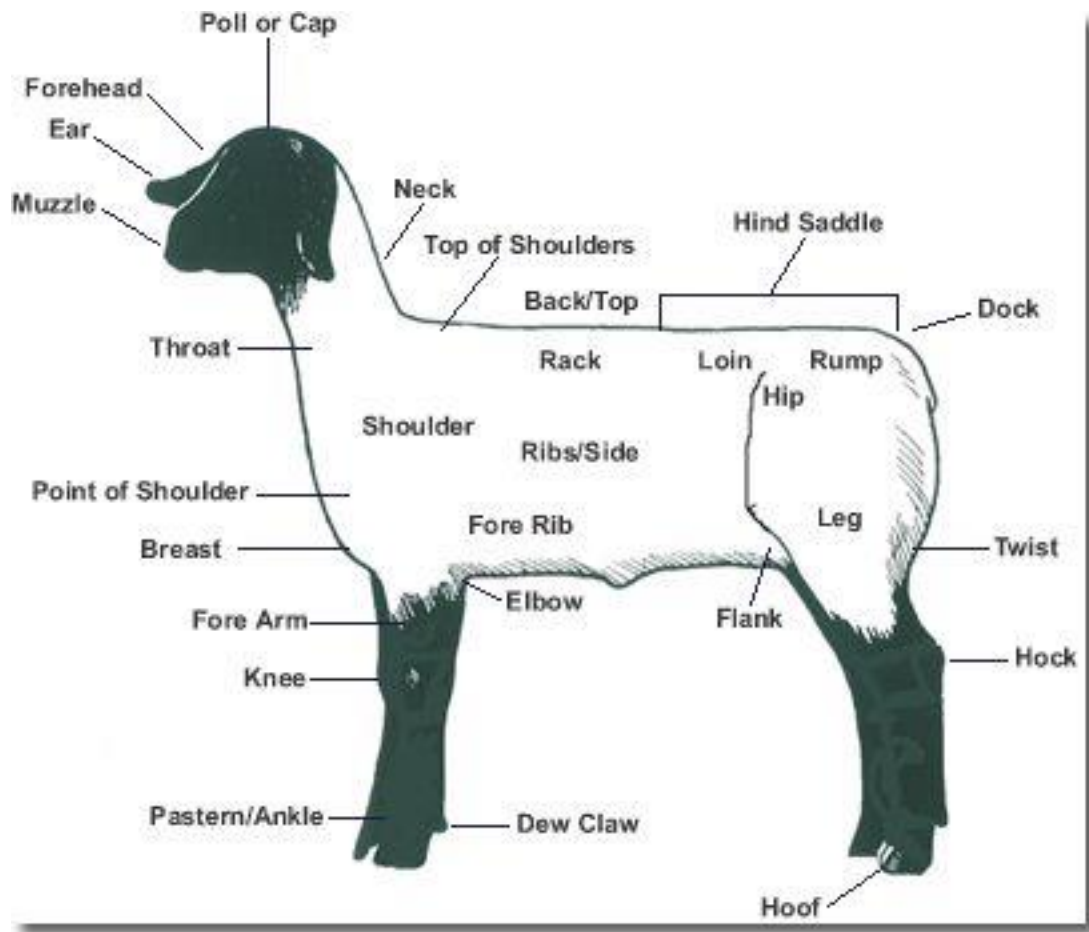
Barrows

I sorted the market barrows 3412. It's the belted barrows ability to combine power and stoutness while maintaining comfort on the drive that wins. Big footed 3 is easily the boldest bladed and bodied which allows him to spread the most width up high. What's most impressive for all his extra muscularity, the clean jointed, mobile barrow plants secure and square. Up headed 4 makes a case, he's the taller bladed, leveler designed option that works a more expressive shape down his top. Structurally, he's not in the same league. Straight bladed and kneed and too tight out of his hip and hind leg.

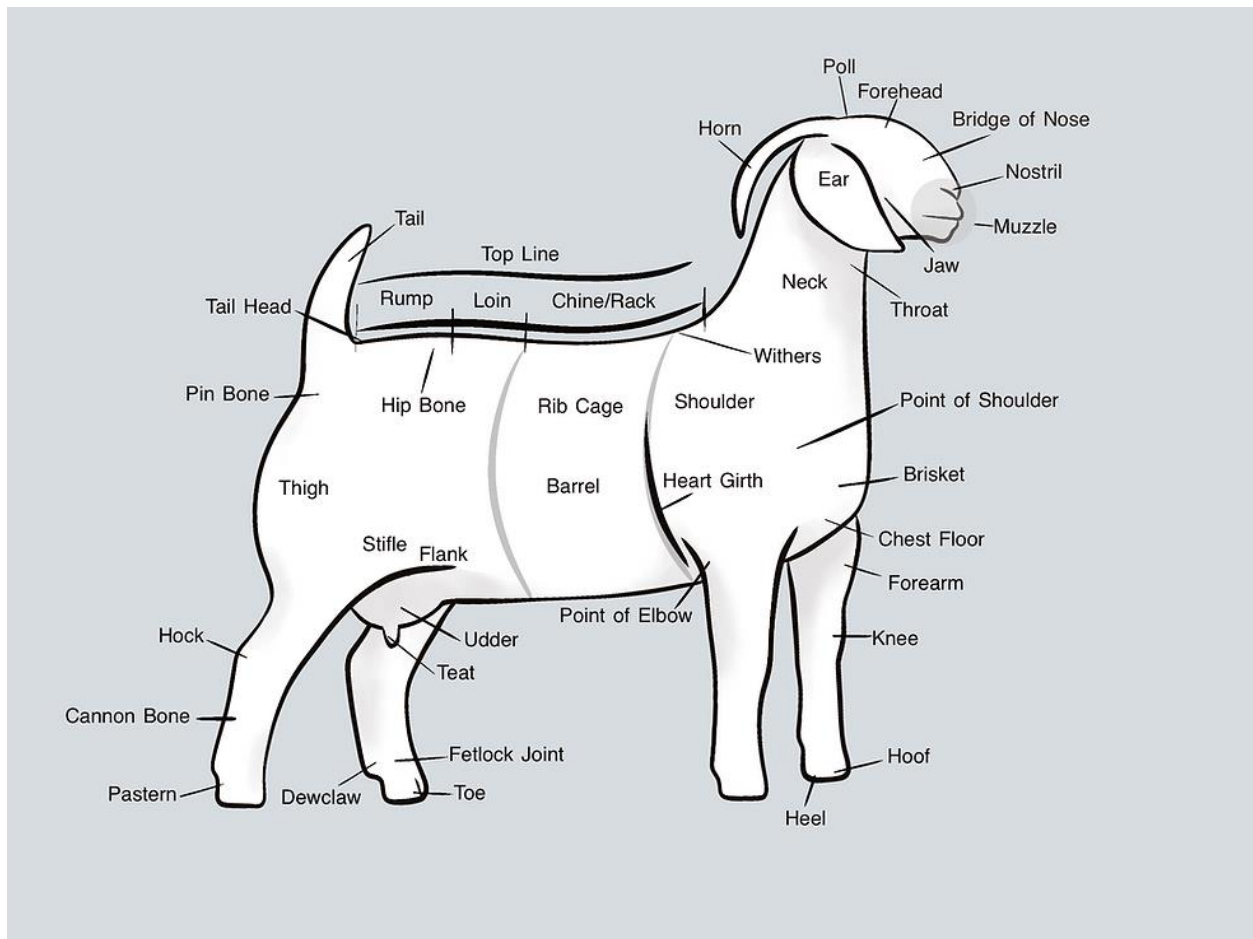
It's his fresh shape, big back, and width at the surface that leads me to believe he's genuinely the heavier muscled hog that should expose a larger at the 10th rib muscle and why I mark it 4-1 in the middle. Driving profile, 1's look is captivating.. extended ahead of a smooth blade, practical centered and square hipped. Coming and going, there simply is not enough hog there to compete. Frail skulled barrow is the narrowest and flattest.

Bottom pair of hogs are completely different, I prefer 1 over 2. Later maturing, longer cannoned barrow reads more appropriate in his growth curve plus he's trimmer. No doubt, coming at me 2 is more pulled apart in his chest and leaves me bigger hipped. But, I can't stand his tandem of average feature with the most fat. The plainest shaped, roundest made barrow is last.

SHEEP AND GOAT ANATOMY



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American Boer Goat Association

BREEDING SHEEP AND GOAT PRIORITIES AND TERMINOLOGY

Priorities:

1. Functionality (Body/Structure)
2. Skeletal Width/Dimension
3. Balance/Eye Appeal
4. Fleshing Ability/Optimal Condition

Structure:

Positive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athletic • Better built • Correct in skeleton • Durably built • Freer moving • Laid back in shoulder • Looser constructed • More flexible at the surface • More comfortable in motion • More correct in the angle to her/his shoulder and knee • More athletic in (his/her) build • Organized in their skeleton • Relaxed in shoulder/blade angle • Squarer hocked • Stouter/Bigger boned • Sound made • Skeletally correct • Strong pastern • Stronger topped 	Negative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bows from behind/ bow-legged/ rolls hock • Drops pins on the move • Finer/average boned • Frail made • Ill-built • Opened/Coarse shouldered • Over in knee/buck-kneed • Pulls hock in • Poor structured • Restricted in motion • Straight shouldered/froned • Straight hocked/made • Splays/Toes out up front • Tight structured • Tight spined • Upright angles • Weak pastern
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Positive Structure Phrases:

- Leaving me, wide pined female tracks wider and stays truer from hock to ground
- Structurally, the most extended ewe travels with more flex and plants squarer
- In motion, 4's topline stays more collected
- At the surface, the stronger pasterned doe is equipped with more flexibility
- 4's equipped with more flex out of her hip and hindleg
- From behind, the most functional female travels squarer
- More feminine ewes stays the most organized in her skeleton

Negative Structure Phrases:

- Not surprised the round hipped doe in motion drops her pins and gets underneath herself
- From the side, 2 postures her hindleg the straightest
- Upfront, 3's too forward in her shoulder and knee
- Short hipped doe is the most restricted
- In motion, she's up in her spine and most limited in her stride
- Going away, it's obvious the narrow based doe is the straightest and most limited out of her hock

Body/Volume:

Positive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolder ribbed/caged • Bigger bodied/caged • Bolder foreribbed • Curvature to rib • More dimensional • More maternal rib shape • Opened up in their rib cage • Practical centered • Round ribbed • Soft flanked 	Negative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat sided • Flat Foreribbed • Harsh Centered/Caged • 1-Dimensional • Shallow bodied • Tight ribbed/caged • Tight Flanked
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Positive Body/Volume Phrases:

- The broody appearing doe is easily the boldest and most dimensional
- 4's the most open in her rib and expansive in her pinset
- It's impressive the smooth shouldered doe turns a bolder, more natural rib cage

Negative Body/Volume Phrases:

- Between the pair, she's decisively flatter ribbed
- Sure, large outlined doe is the deepest bodied but she's easily the flattest ribbed
- Harsh ribbed ewe is the least practical

Skeletal Width/Power:

Positive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big forearmed • Big hipped • Expressive • Heavy muscled • Square topped • Stout hipped • Thick topped • Wide based/constructed • Wide pinned • Wide chested 	Negative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat muscled/made • Light muscled • Least shapely • Narrow constructed • Narrow topped • Narrow pinned • Non-descript • Tapers to base
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Positive Skeletal Width/Power:

- The broody doe is pulled apart in her chest exits to the boldest cages coincides with her spanning the widest up high
- It's unique the widest, squarest, and heaviest muscled doe still is the most attractive and athletic in her build

Negative Skeletal Width/Power:

- Frail structured doe is the most closed up through her chest and at the surface
- Leaving me, narrowest pinned ewe tapers to the ground

Balance/Eye Appeal:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attractive• Athletic in their look• Better in chest to flank progression• Correct and level in his/her lines• Elite/Impressive Look• Extended ahead of shoulder• Feminine• Good patterned• High quality look• Long patterned• Leveler hiped• Level topped• Longer side/bodied/spined• Maternal look/designed• Nicer balanced• Nicer profiling/designed• Neat patterned• Neater at topside of blade• Proportional• Reads proportional from the side• Smooth made/bladed/shouldered• Striking from profile• Stronger topped• Square hiped• Ties neck high on point of shoulder/blade• Tucked up chest/shallow chested• Tall fronted/ shouldered• Wedges neater in their bottom line	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Course shouldered/bladed• Deep chested• Deeper chested relative to flank• Inverted bottom line• Low fronted• Off-Balanced• Off-quality• Off in topline• Poor balanced• Plain fronted• Plain from the side• Round/off in hip• Short sided/bodied/more compact• Weak in her/his spine• Weak topped
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Positive Balance/Eye Appeal Phrases:

- Upfront, most feminine 4 is elite. Shallow chested doe flows into a smother shoulder.
- More feminine, youthful doe is more collected in her lines
- I love how 2 is more organized in her front end assembly, hooking up stronger out of the backside of her blade

- Her high neck attachment, smoother shoulder, and leveler hip should make her a versatile breeding piece.
- From the side, 4's hard to make. Long necked, neat shouldered, driven up in her chest and progresses back to a soft flank.
- Balance wise, the more proportional female wedges correctly in her bottom line
- Ultra feminine ewe is neater at the base of her chest

Negative Balance/Eye Appeal Phrases:

- 1's extra power compromises her look—being too compact and round
- Low tying, short necked doe instantly struck me as plain looking
- Small frame size and coarse build aids to her quick and early maturing look

Optimal Condition/Fleshing ability:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low input • Low maintenance • Appropriate condition 	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy conditioned • Hard doing • Harsh centered • High input
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MARKET LAMBS AND GOATS PRIORITIES AND TERMINOLOGY

Priorities:

1. Carcass Value (muscle, trimness, handling quality)
2. Practicality (structure and body)
3. Balance/Eye Appeal

Muscle:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolder/Bigger/Wider Racked • Bigger loined • Big forearmed • Carries more muscle through his lower leg • Deeper twisted • Expressive side view stifle shape • Expressively muscled 	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat made • Flattens through stifle/lower leg • Frail Skulled • Frail featured • Lightest/Lighter muscled • Least expressive • Least shapely
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy muscled • Heavy structured • Natural thickness • Pulled apart • Shapely • Stout featured • Stout skulled • Stout hipped • Powerfully constructed/designed/made • Spreads the most mass up high • Wide constructed/based • Widest chested • Wide loined • Wider/Bigger pinned • Wide/Big topped • Works most muscle down top 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less/Non-descript in muscle pattern • Non-descript • Narrow chested • Narrow pinned • Narrow loined • Narrow based/constructed • Outmassed/outpowered • Plain in muscle shape • Plainest shaped • Closed up • Tapers out of dock • Tapers to base
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Positive Muscle Phrases:

- Stout skulled wether comes broader out of the back side of his shoulder
- From behind, wider pinned 1 wraps more muscle into his lower leg
- Burly wether's stout skull and arm sets the stage for his massive back
- From a ¾ view, 2's power is evident, big legged wether is constructed the widest in his skeleton and huge topped
- He's the stouter hipped option that carries a more dimensional shape to through his stifle
- 4 sets naturally wider at the ground

Negative Muscle Phrases:

- Frail made wether was never in contention with his flat body type and narrow build
- It's no surprise that the wether who is the most closed up through his chest and forerib is the lightest muscled
- From behind, the narrow pinned 3 tapers down to the surface
- It's obvious from the ¾ view, flattest bodied wether is the narrowest pinned and flattest stifled

Carcass:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More total pounds of product • Carcass oriented • Lower numerical yield grade 	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Least total pounds of product • Composition concern • Low cutability
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If ribbed, should hang with a larger eye • Higher cutability • Product Driven 	
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Positive Carcass, Handle, Freshness, Trimness Phrases:

- On the handle, big bodied 4 offers the boldest rack shape and widest loin
- Touches the most honest in his composition and most expressive shape
- Trimmer patterned wether should hang with the more shapely carcass
- Later maturing 2 handles trimmer over his forerib
- I'd expected 4 to go to the rail with the trimmer, higher cutability carcass
- Handle wise, I love his bold rack shape and square loin edge

Negative Carcass, Handle, Freshness, Trimness Phrases:

- Thick hided wether is the softest handling
- On the handle, 3 is too stale over his rack and loin
- Not surprising the early maturing 2 handles the fattest behind his shoulder
- On the handle, mature weather is the least impressive and most non-descript
- Pushes more fat over his forerib and center body

Handle/Freshness/Trimness:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firmer/Fresher to the touch • Fresher handling • Leaner • Handles with a more expressive shape • Harder handling • Trimmer patterned/designed 	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavier conditioned • Less touch and tone • Over-finished • Plainer/Soft handling • Stalest/Plainest to the touch • Sharpest handling • Washed out/Down in loin edges
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Handling action words to implement in reasons:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the handle • Meets my hand • Works • Spreads • Grabs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handles • Touches • Grabs • Spans
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Body/Volume:

Positive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bold/Round ribbed • Bolder in his forerib • Bigger caged/centered • Bolder bodied • Wide gauged 	Negative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flat ribbed/sided/centered/caged • Flat/Tighter foreribbed • Narrow gauged • Shallow/Tight flanked • Tight Ribbed
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Positive Body/Volume:

- Big forearmed wether is bolder in his forerib and upper body
- 2 expands back to a more dimensional rib shape
- His bolder rib facilitates for more mass over his top

Negative Body/Volume:

- It's unfortunate, he's not as opened up in his center body
- Frail made wether is flat ribbed
- From every angle, 4 is too one-dimensional

Structure:

Positive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correctly organized • More appropriate set to shoulder and knee • Heavier structured • More skeletally/structurally correct • More relaxed off both ends • Most correct on feet and legs • Sets down with more flex and comfort • Sounder structured • Square hipped • Travels with more ease/comfort 	Negative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ill-built • Frail • Over at knee • Poor constructed • Rolls hock/Bow legged • Straight fronted/shouldered/bladed • Splays out/Toes out • Steep hipped • Tight spine • Upright angles • Weak/Soft pasterned
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Positive Structure Phrases:

- In the rack, he reads more correct in his lines
- Goes to the surface on a stouter more attractive hind leg
- 4's more organized in his skeleton
- In the stanchion, his angles read more relaxed

Negative Structure Phrases:

- I won't tolerate how he postures a straighter, frailer hindleg
- His straight blade doesn't help his tight spine
- Tight spined wether is round hipped and straighter hocked

Balance/Eye Appeal:

<p>Positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attractive profiling• Attractive set to hip and hindleg• Elevated through front end/in chest floor• Nice/Correctly balanced• Neat at topside shoulder• Level designed• Long patterned• Proportional• Shallow chested• Tall fronted	<p>Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coarse fronted/shouldered• Deep chested• Plain• Poor balanced• Round hipped• Short coupled/bodied• Short necked
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Positive Balance/Eye Appeal Phrases:

- It's unique that the longest bodied wether hooks in the strongest behind his shoulder
- Taller shouldered wether is more elevated up front works back to rounder more youthful cage
- On profile, 4 patterns with more extension and assembled leveler out of his hip

Negative Balance/Eye Appeal Phrases:

- Low fronted wether sends a shorter neck out of a coarse shoulder
- Instantly, 1 struck me too early maturing, short cannoned wether is too jammed up
- His bottom line is most off the mark, deep chested is the tighter flanked

SHEEP AND GOAT REASONS EXAMPLES

Wether Dams

I like the wether dams 3421. Im quick to sort up a pair of broody, wide constructed females but it's more feminine made 3's extra look and flexible build that wins. Smoother patterned ewe stays more collected in her spine and plants and pushes with more flex and authority out of her hip and hind leg. Muscle and skeletal width wise, 4 owns the class. She's easily the stoutest featured, opened up female that facilitates the most mass uphigh. It's just unfortunate it added power comes at the expense of being too coarse fronted and short coupled. Going away, I'd like to square up the bow-legged ewe.

Natural thickness and dimension sorts the middle pair 4-2. 4's equipped with wether making shape if she breeds true, I'd expect her progeny to be successful in the ring. On profile, 2 offers an attractive look. Elevated in her chest, sends a long neck high out of the top of her shoulders and draws back to a level hip. Get in front or behind, and she's too 1-dimensional in her body shape and closed up.

On bottom, I'm more comfortable with 2's skeletal quality over 1. More flexible ewe is by some margin more laid back in her shoulder and knee and stays more collected in her topline. Sure, upfront the bigger forearmed 2 is wider chested but I won't tolerate her early maturing, quick pattern, and ill-build. The off-balanced, straightest made ewe stays 4th.

Market Goats

I placed the market goats 1-2-3-4. There's a pair of elite wethers, but it's the blonde headed 1's ability to blend power and an athletic build that separates himself. It's unique the stout skulled, roundest bodied wether facilitates such an expressive shape up high while offering a striking look from profile and organized in his skeleton. Part for part, painted up 2 is hard to fault. From either end, massively muscled wether is incredibly wide in his skeleton and comes stout out of his pinset. It's just unfortunate the shorter coupled wether isn't equipped with the extra build and design pieces.

In the middle, it's hard to deny 2's power especially when handles with more genuine meat animal shape and dimension. Look wise, later maturing 3's neck ties more correct at the topside of a smoother shoulder and draws back to a long and level spine. Compared to the two goats ahead of him, he stands out as more average in base and pin width and tighter foreribbed.

Bottom pair of goats are extremely similar but 3's the bigger armed option who carries a more expressive shape to this lower leg and that's what keeps him over 4. From profile, tall shouldered 4 brings forth added extension and is constructed strong in his topline. Get in front or behind the animals and its obvious the finer boned wether gets outmassed. I'll keep flattest bodied narrowest constructed wether is 4th.