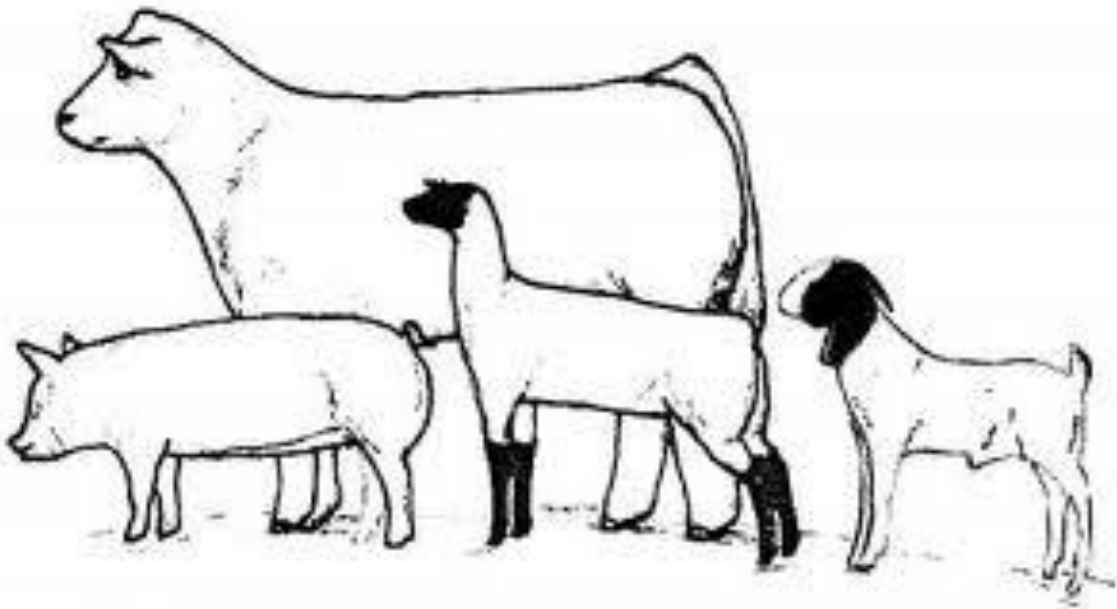


# Livestock Judging Manual

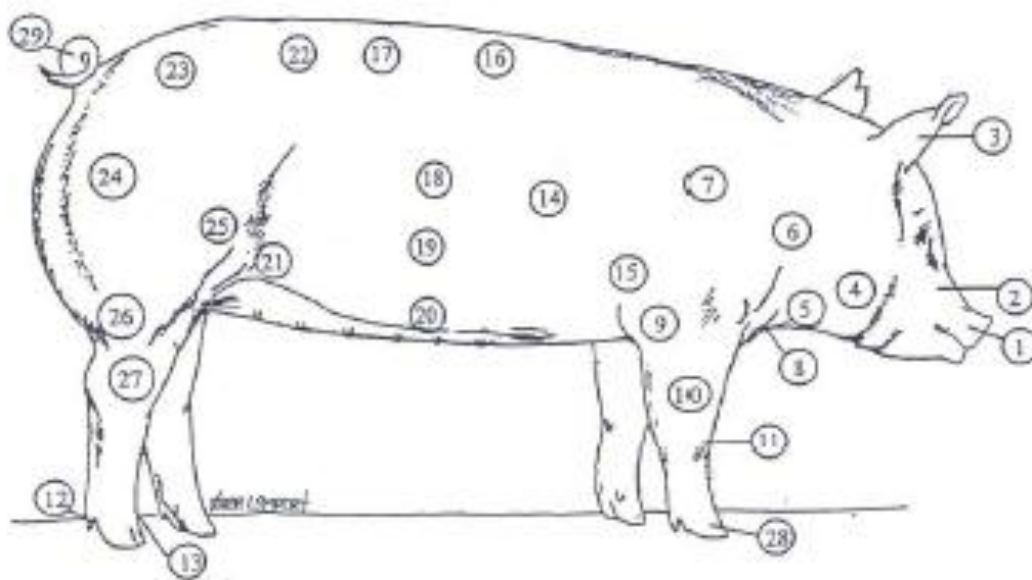


**MUNFORD FFA**

# Market Hogs

External Parts of Swine

Figure 3



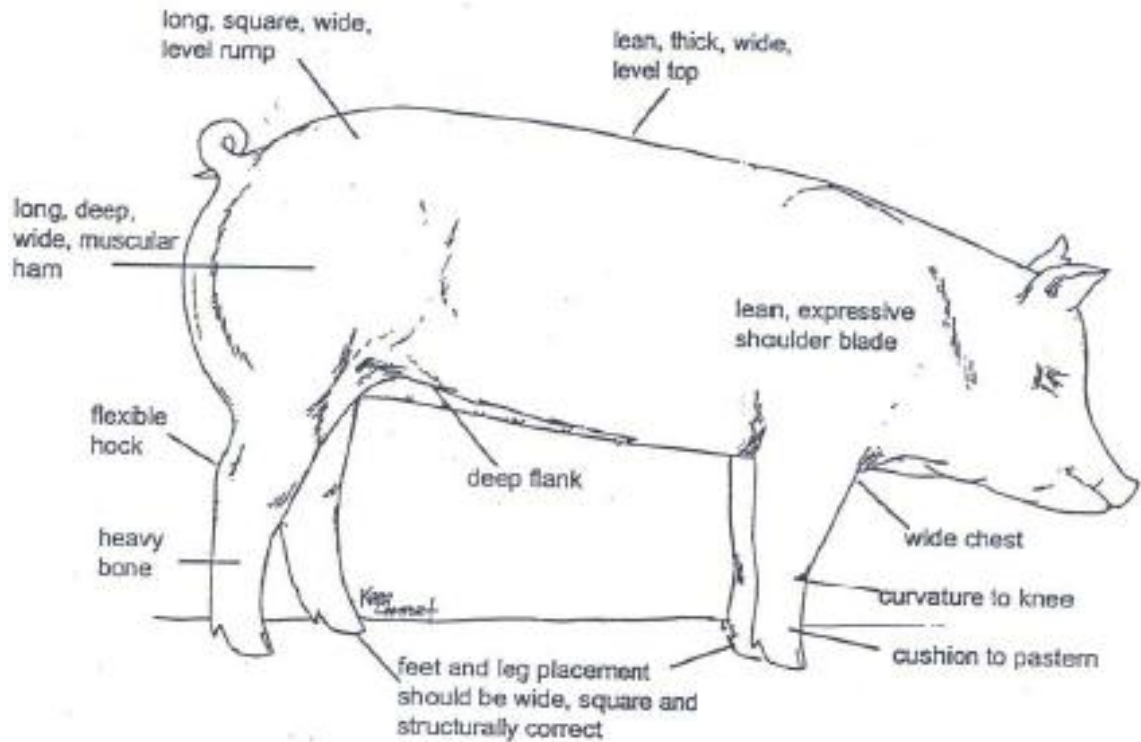
- |                      |                    |                       |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. snout             | 11. knee           | 21. rear flank        |
| 2. face              | 12. dewclaw        | 22. ham-loin junction |
| 3. ear               | 13. pastern        | 23. rump              |
| 4. jaw               | 14. rib            | 24. ham               |
| 5. jowl              | 15. forerib        | 25. stifle            |
| 6. neck              | 16. top or topline | 26. base of ham       |
| 7. shoulder or blade | 17. loin           | 27. hock              |
| 8. chest             | 18. side           | 28. foot or toes      |
| 9. elbow             | 19. middle         | 29. tail              |
| 10. forearm          | 20. underline      |                       |

# Market Hogs

*The ideal market hog weighs between 220 to 250 lbs., will meet industry standards (min. of 29.75 inches long, less than 1 inch last rib fat, greater than 4.75 square inches of loin eye area), is clean down their top, and has abundance of muscling in the ham & loin region.*

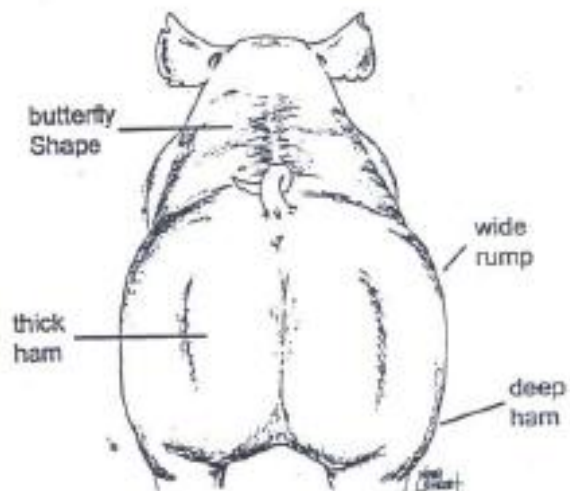
## Ideal Market Hog

Figure 8



### **Selection Criteria**

1. Muscle & Skeletal Width
2. Optimal Condition (Leanness)
3. Body
4. Frame Size/ Growth
5. Structural Correctness

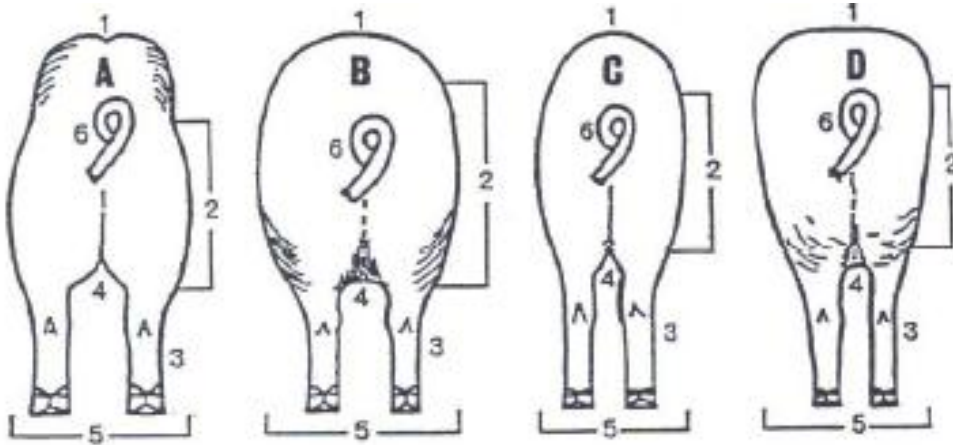


## **Market Hogs**

### **Muscle & Skeletal Width**

#### External Indicators

- Thickness through center portion of ham
- Groove Top
- Dimension to Hip, Ham, and Stifle
- Base Width
- Chest Width – Depth of chest floor



Hog A

A lean muscular hog with a characteristic groove down his top and expressively muscled loins.

Hog B

An excessive conditioned barrow with a round, wide top with significantly less muscle expression than A

Hog C

An extremely narrow based and narrow made hog with little muscle expression

Hog D

A light muscled, heavy conditioned hog with a narrow base and wide top

## Market Hogs

### Optimal Condition

#### External Indicators

- Groove Top

- Dimple
- Clean underline
  - Clean & firm in flanks
  - Clean & firm in twist
  - Clean & firm in jowl
- Well defined ham-loin junction

## **Body**

### External Indicators

- Length of Body
- Rib Space/ Spring of Rib

## **Frame Size/ Growth**

### External Indicators

- Height
- Data \*If given
- Unless otherwise instructed, assume that all animals in the class are the same age
  - Heaviest pig will be the fastest growing
  - Lightest pig will be the slowest growing

## **Structure**

### External Indicators

#### Feet

- Big with even toes
- Squarely set forward

#### Pasterns

- Set @ 45 degree angle toward ground
- Maximum cushion & flexibility

#### Hocks

- Flat, Clean Bone
- Approximately 20 degrees of set

#### Knees

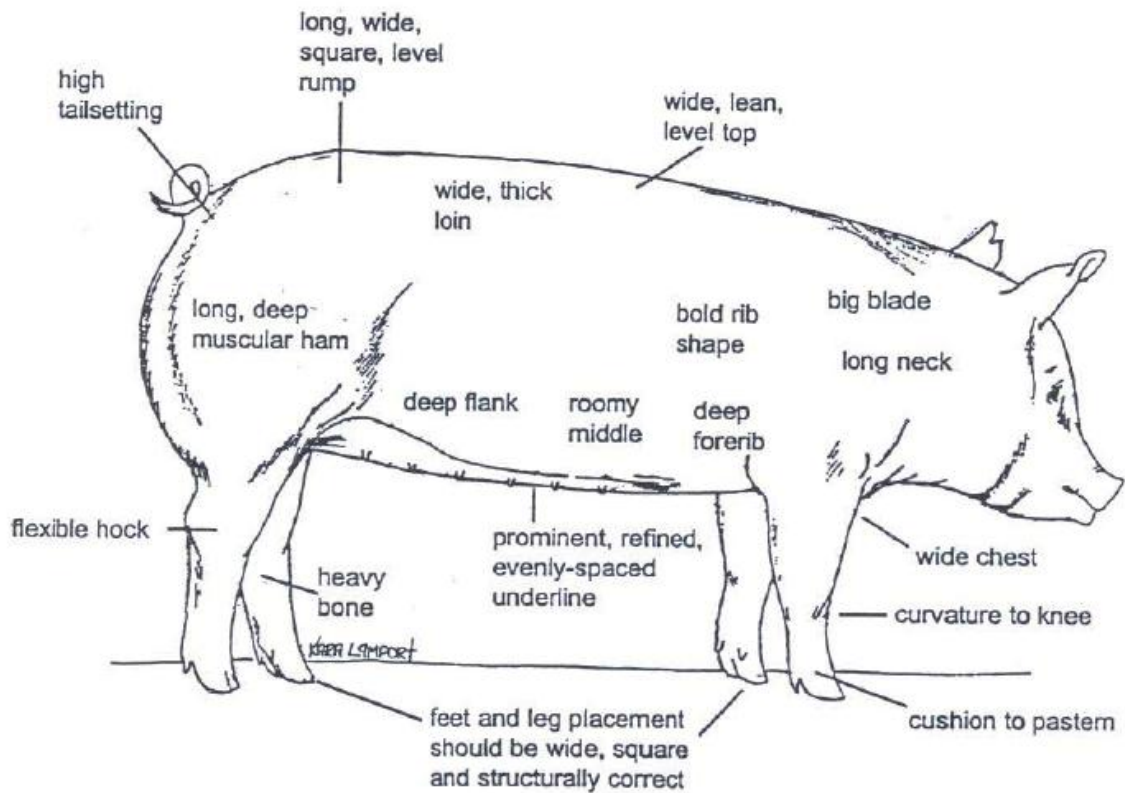
- Should be straight or slightly set backward
- Provide cushion & flex to front end

*Calf-kneed, knee will be pushed too far back and have too much set or curvature & Buck-kneed, knee will be pushed forward and there will be inadequate length between the foot & knee*

#### Hips (Square & Level)

- Hips should be average or above average in length
- Should be as level as possible
- Shoulders should have adequate set to allow front leg to extend at a correct angle

## **Breeding Swine**



## Selection Criteria

1. Structural correctness
2. Skeletal width/ Body Volume
3. Reproductive Soundness
4. Growth/ Frame size
5. Muscle/ Leanness

# Breeding Swine



## **Structure**

### External Indicators

- Hips (Square & Level)
- Heavy Boned
- Square foot placement
- Proper Angle to shoulder
- Proper set to pastern

## **Skeletal Width and Body Volume**

### External Indicators

- Rib Space
- Wide Based
- Wide Chested

## **Reproductive Soundness**

### Underlines and Vulvas

#### External Indicators

- Count 'em. Should be atleast 6 on a side
- Watch out for pin nipples
- Vulva must be adequate in size

## **Frame/ Extension**

### External Indicators

- Height
- Length of Body

## **Muscle & Leanness**

### External Indicators

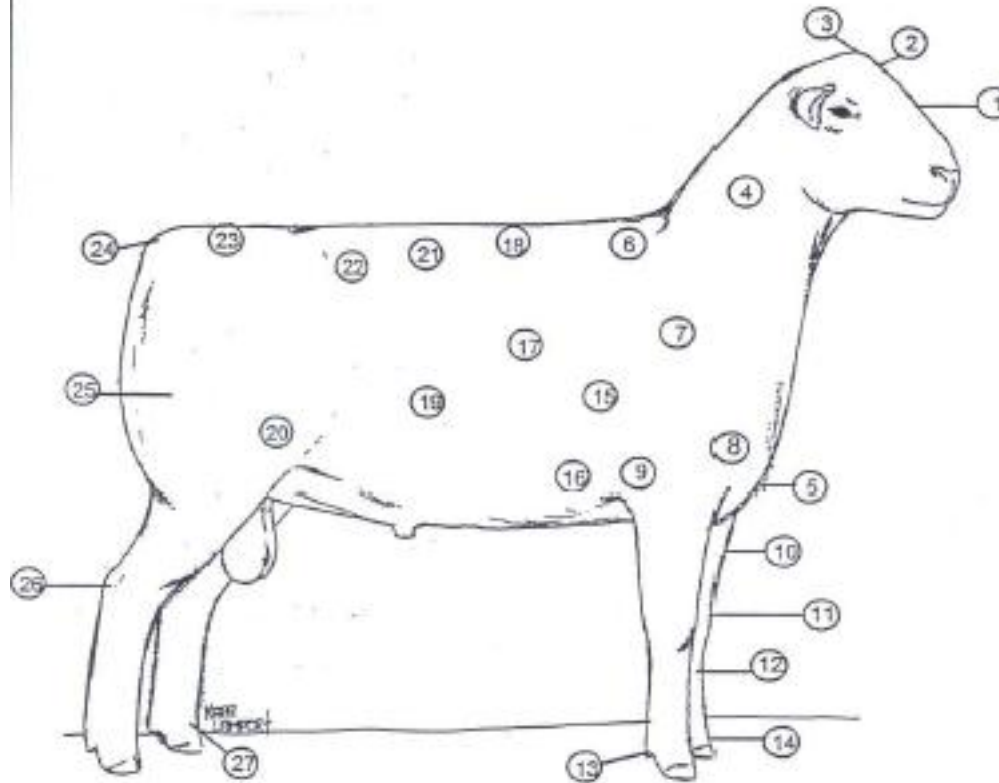
- Groove Top
- Dimension to Hip, Ham, and Stifle
- Base Width
- Chest Width
- Groove Top
- Dimple

Clean underline

# Market Lambs

External Parts of Sheep

Figure 2



- |                      |                   |                |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. face              | 10. forearm       | 19. middle     |
| 2. forehead          | 11. knee          | 20. rear flank |
| 3. poll              | 12. cannon        | 21. loin       |
| 4. neck              | 13. dewclaw       | 22. hip        |
| 5. breast            | 14. foot          | 23. rump       |
| 6. top of shoulder   | 15. forerib       | 24. dock       |
| 7. shoulder          | 16. lower forerib | 25. leg        |
| 8. point of shoulder | 17. rib           | 26. hock       |
| 9. elbow             | 18. back or top   | 27. pastern    |

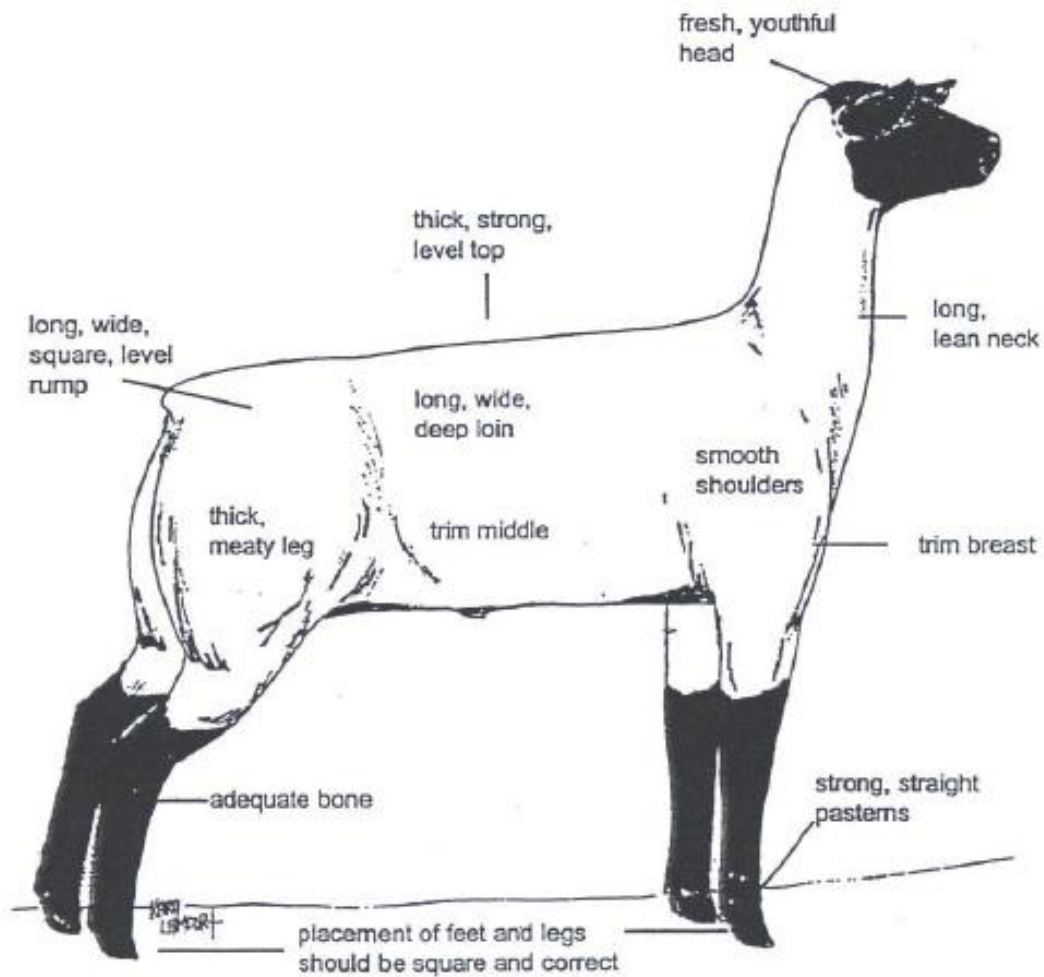
# Market Lambs

## Selection Criteria

1. Muscle
2. Correctness of Finish/handle
3. Growth/ Weight
4. Balance
5. Structural correctness

Ideal Market Lamb

Figure 12



# Market Lambs

## **Muscle**

### External Indicators

- Loin down top
- Firmer Handling
- Larger Leg
- Deeper Twist
- Longer Loin

## **Finish**

### External Indicators

- Fat down top
- Soft Handling

## **Growth/ Weight**

### External Indicators

- Frame Size
- Length of Body
- Data

## **Balance and Structural Correctness**

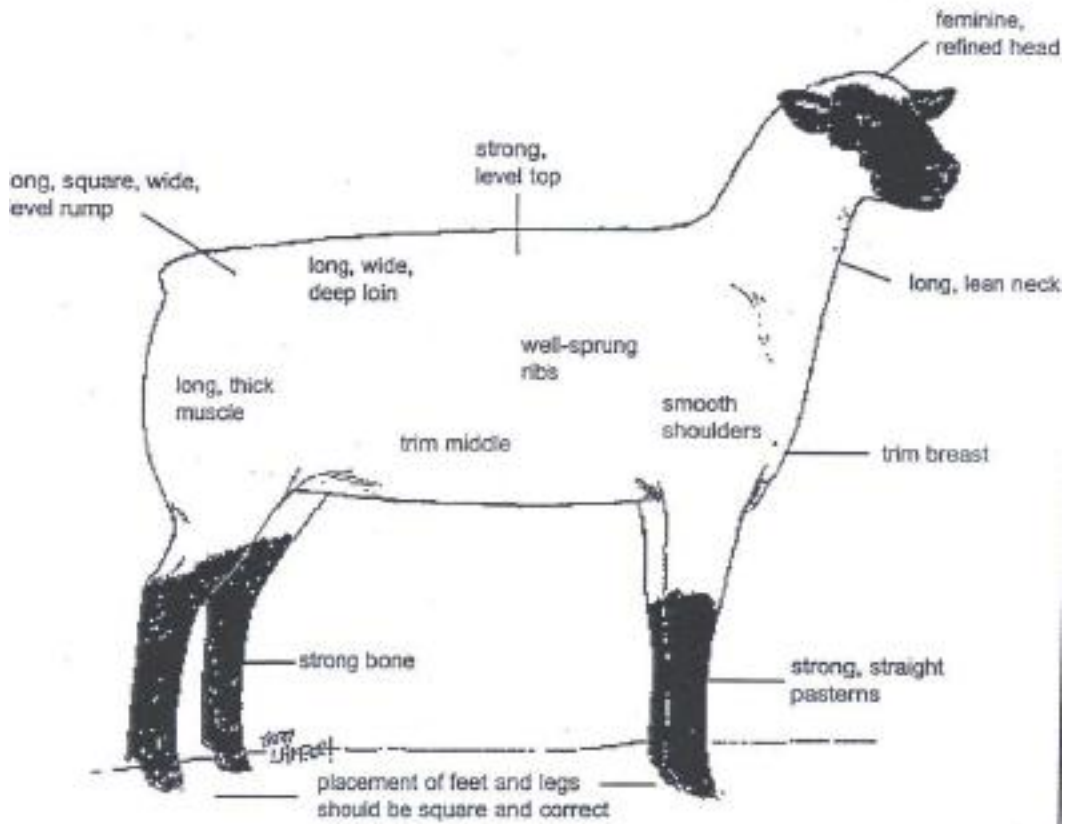
### External Indicators

- Square, level out hips
- Level out hip & dock
- Correct angle to shoulder
- Correct set to legs
- Substance of Bone

# Breeding Sheep

Ideal Breeding Ewe

Figure 11



# Breeding Sheep

## Selection Criteria

1. Performance/Growth
2. Structural Correctness
3. Body
4. Muscle
5. Balance
6. Masculinity/ Femininity
7. Breed character

\*\*Keep it simply with sheep. Remember a big bad one beats a little bad one.

## Performance/Growth

### External Indicators

- Frame 'em up!

## Structural Correctness

### External Indicators

- Square, level out hips
- Level out hip & dock
- Correct angle to shoulder
- Correct set to legs
- Substance of Bone

## Body

### External Indicators

- Rib Space
  - Roomy middle
  - More capacious

# Breeding Sheep

## Muscle

### External Indicators

- Loin down top
- Firmer Handling
- Larger Leg
- Deeper Twist
- Longer Loin

## Masculinity/Femininity

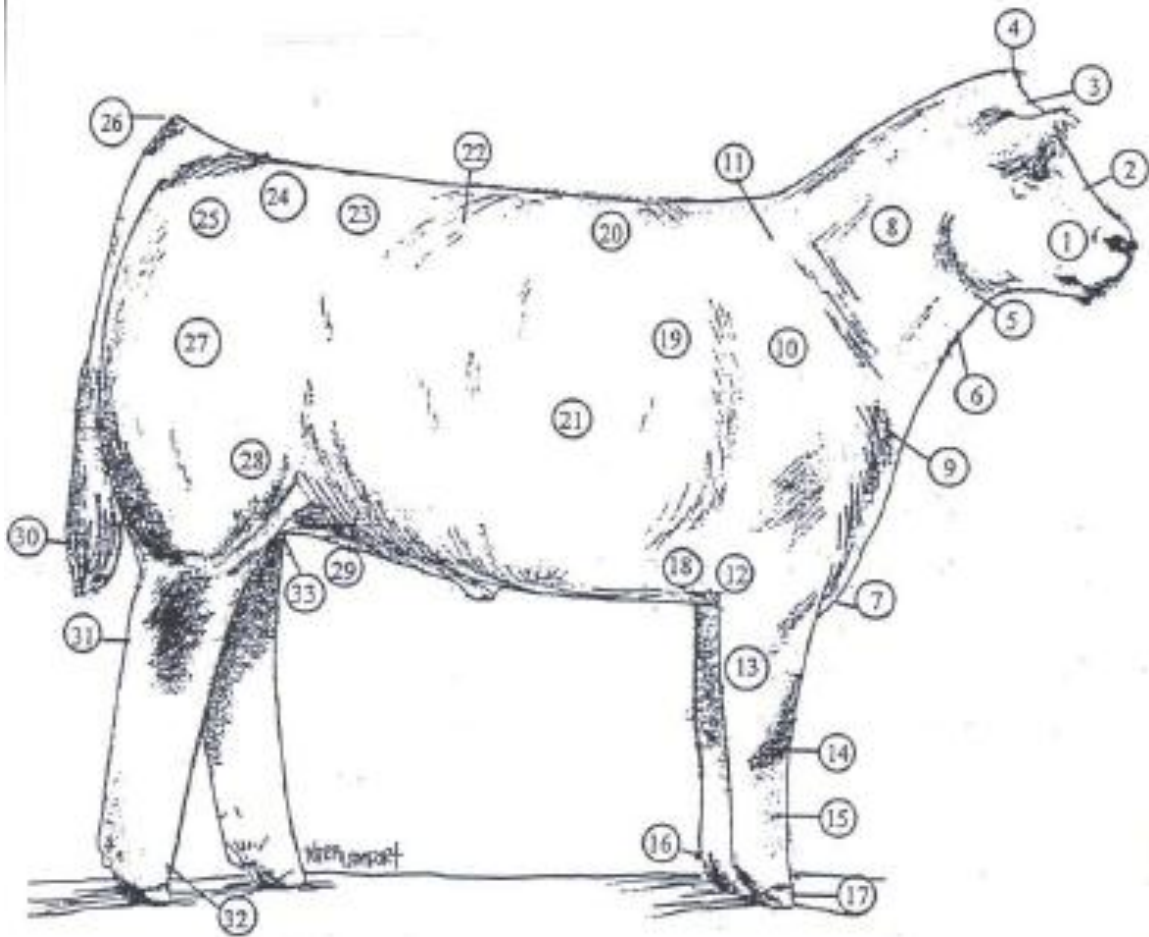
Ewes should be angular and clean fronted. They should have a feminine face, head, & neck.

Rams should be rugged in their make-up. NOT course, but should have more pronounced features and more masculine.

# Market Steers

External Parts of Beef Cattle

Figure 1



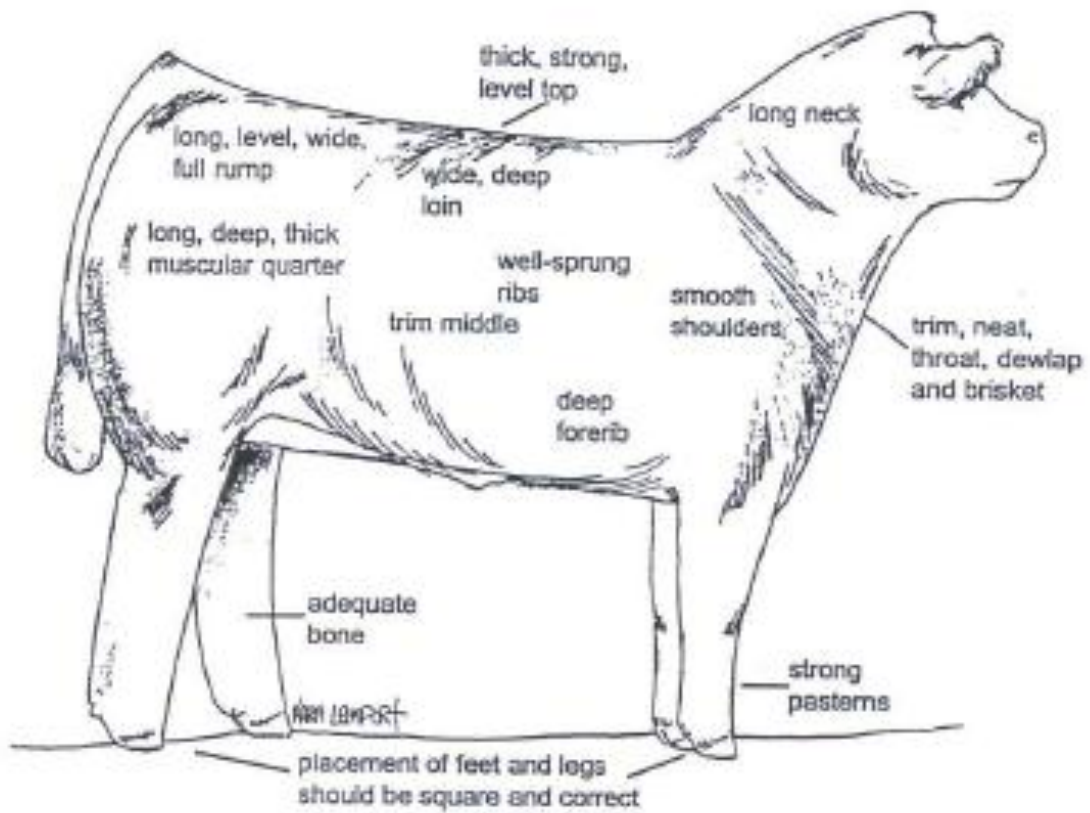
- |                      |                               |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. muzzle            | 13. forearm                   | 25. pin bone            |
| 2. face              | 14. knee                      | 26. tailhead            |
| 3. forehead          | 15. cannon                    | 27. quarter             |
| 4. poll              | 16. dewclaw                   | 28. stifle              |
| 5. throat            | 17. hoof                      | 29. rear flank          |
| 6. dewlap            | 18. lower forerib, fore flank | 30. switch              |
| 7. brisket           | 19. forerib                   | 31. hock                |
| 8. neck              | 20. back or top               | 32. pastern             |
| 9. point of shoulder | 21. rib                       | 33. udder (cow, heifer) |
| 10. shoulder         | 22. loin                      | cod (steer)             |
| 11. top of shoulder  | 23. hook or hip               | scrotum (bull)          |
| 12. elbow            | 24. rump                      |                         |



# Market Steers

Ideal Market Steer

Figure 7



# Market Steers

## **Selection Criteria:**

1. Muscle
2. Correctness of finish
3. Balance
4. Structural Correctness

## **Muscle**

### External Indicators

- Down top
- Through quarter
- Base Width

## **Correctness of Finish**

### External Indicators

- Down top
  - -Cod
  - -Pomes
- Through quarter
- Handle over 12<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup> Rib

## **Balance**

Does his back in look like his front end?

## **Structural Correctness**

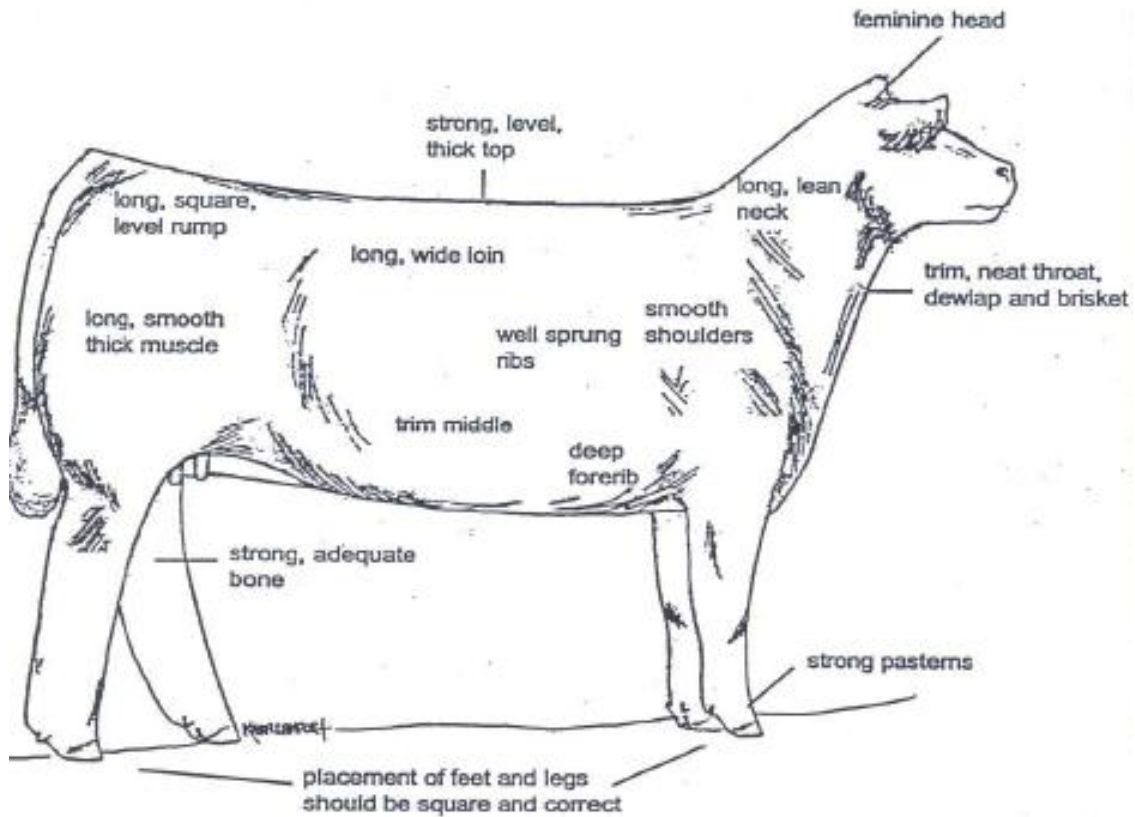
### External Indicators:

- Level out hips
- Wide Hooks to Pins
- Substance of Bone
- Functional at pastern/hock
- Correct set to legs

# Breeding Cattle

Ideal Breeding Heifer

Figure 4



## Selection Criteria:

1. Structural Correctness
2. Body Volume/ Fleshing Ability
3. Muscle
4. Performance/ Frame Size
5. Balance
6. Sex Character

# Breeding Cattle

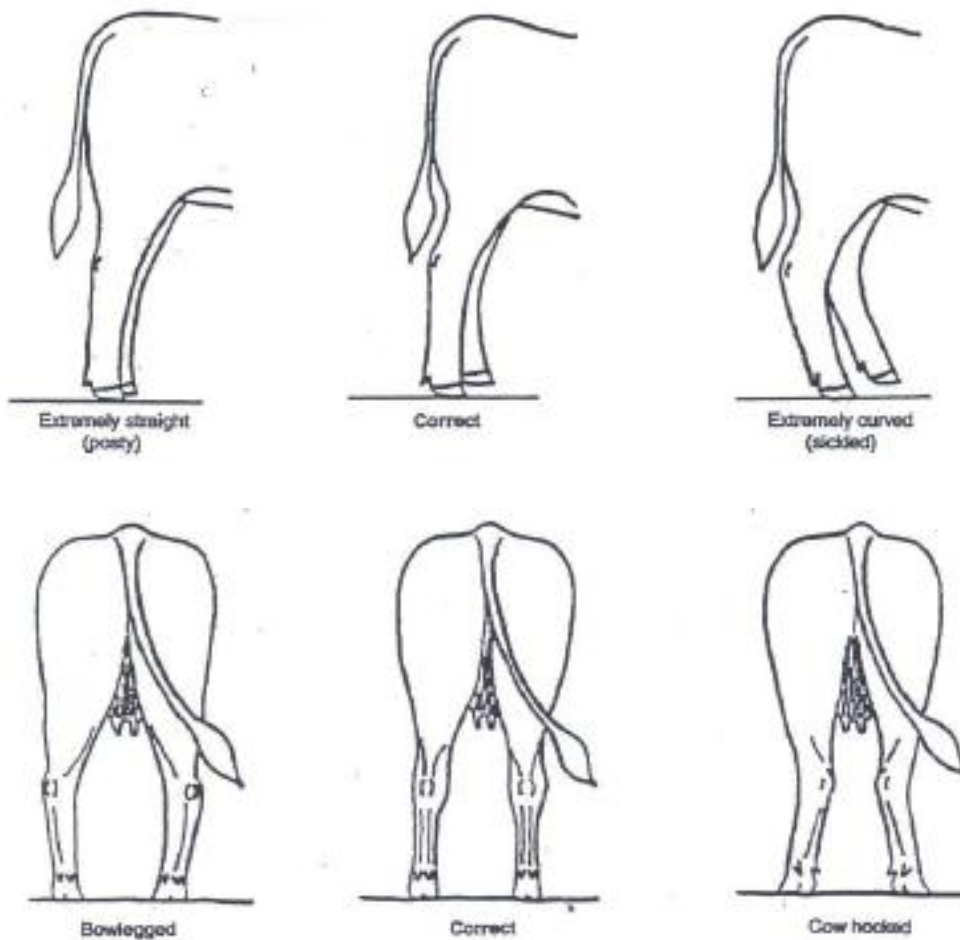
## Structural Correctness

### External Indicators:

- Level out hips
- Substance of Bone
- Functional at pastern/hock
- Correct set to legs
- Shoulder should have the correct set & shape

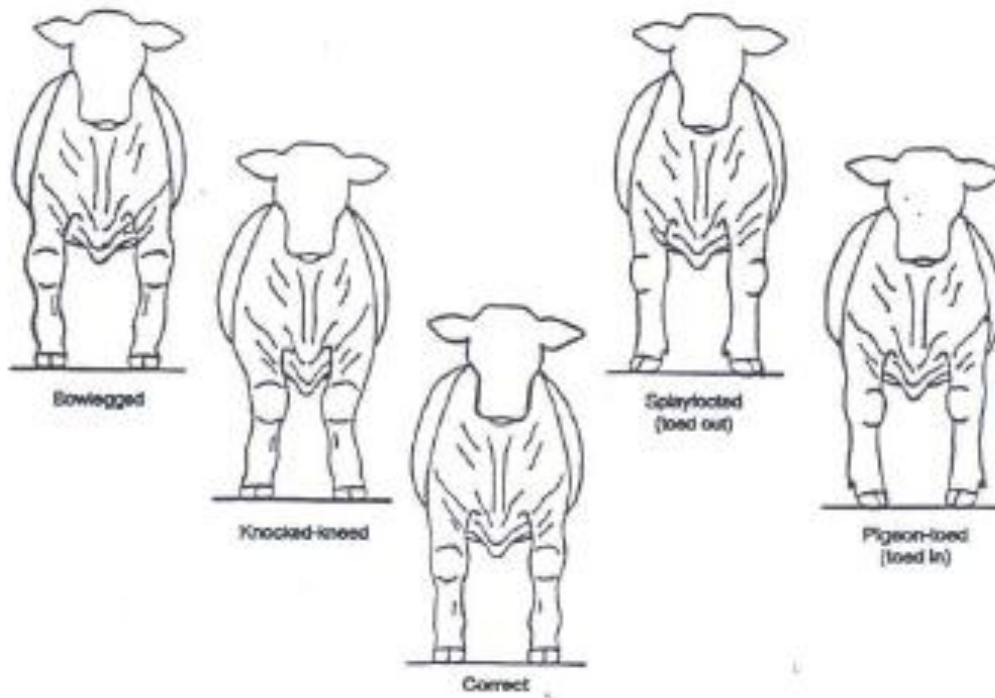
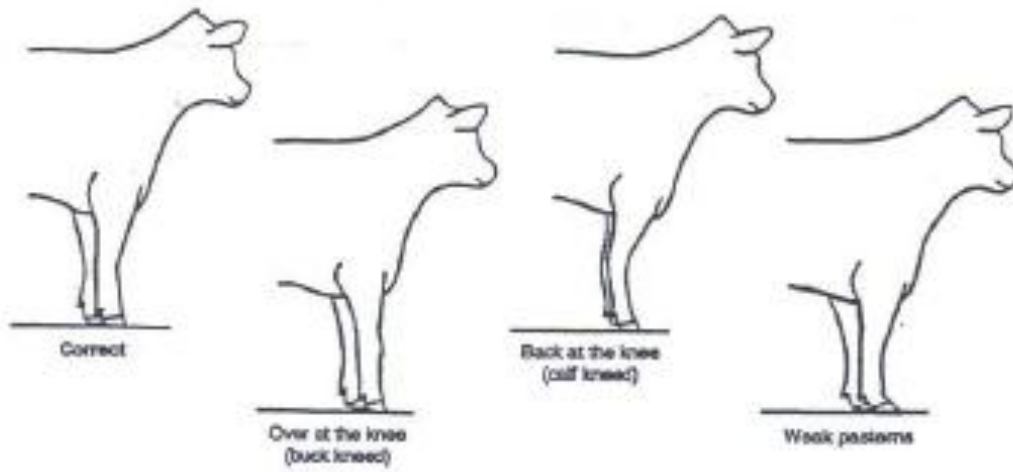
### Feet and Leg Placement

Figure 5. Rear Leg Set



Feet and Leg Placement

Figure 6. Front Leg Set



# Breeding Cattle

## Body Volume/ Fleshing Ability

### External Indicators:

- Rib Space/ Spring of Rib – Heifers should have good spring of rib
- Depth of Chest
- Length of Body – Heifers should be long bodied
- Depth should be uniform from front to back & more than 50% of heifer's height from top of back to ground

## Muscle

### External Indicators

- Should have width down top
- Should have thickness and dimension through quarter
- Base width of rear feet
- Depth of chest and width of chest

## Performance/ Frame Size

### External Indicators:

- Size 'em up
- Length of Body
- Weight per day of age

**\*BE SURE TO REMEMBER BREED CHARACTER WHEN TALKING PERFORMANCE & FRAME SIZE**

## Balance

### External Indicators:

- Profile (Heifers should look like heifers, and bulls like bulls)
- Does their back half go with their front half?

## Masculinity/Femininity

Heifers should be angular and clean fronted. They should have a feminine face, head, & neck.

Bulls should be rugged in their make-up. NOT course, but should have more pronounced features and more masculine.

# Meat Goats (Breeding)

## Selection Criteria:

1. Structural Correctness
2. General Appearance
3. Muscling
4. Condition

## Structural Correctness

### External Indicators:

- Levelness
- Correct set to legs
- Rib Space
- Frame Size

## General Appearance

### External Indicators:

**Stature** – Overall skeletal size, length, and circumference of bone.

Goats' height is measured at shoulders.

**Head** – The head should combine the beauty of eyes, ears, nose, and overall form with strength and refinement.

**Frontend** – Should have wide chest and smooth blending of shoulders with sharp withers.

**Front legs** – Front legs should be straight & front feet should be pointed straight ahead.

**Back** – A strong, straight, wide, long, and level top is desired

**Rump** – The rump should be long & wide & level.

**Hind legs** – The goats' rear legs should be wide & straight when viewed from the rear. Clean hocks & large feet.

**Feet** – Strong pasterns, strong well-formed feet with tight toes.

## **Muscling**

### External Indicators:

**Hindquarters** – A long, deeply attached muscle that is thick at the thigh and stifle is desirable. Heavier muscling on the outside of the legs is acceptable. Muscle over the thurl and rump should be obvious.

**Loin** – The loin eye or ribeye is a good place to look. It should be wide down the back and over the shoulders.

**Shoulders** – The goats' muscling should increase from the withers to the point of the shoulder and be thick above the chest floor and the goat should be wide chested. The forearm muscle should exhibit a bulge.

**Neck** – The juncture of the neck and shoulder should be free from excess tissue. It should gently slope. **The neck should be smooth** A long clean neck with smooth muscling is most desirable.

## **Condition**

### External Indicators:

The ideal condition is thin, but uniform, covering the loin, rib, and shoulder. External fat over the goat should be at a minimum.



# Meat Goats (Market)

## **Selection Criteria:**

1. Muscling
2. Condition
3. Structural Correctness
4. General Appearance