### Livestock Judging Guide

03

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### Module 6: Sheep

### Judging Market Lambs

- G Weighs approximately 110 to 120 lbs.
- S Fat covering extremely important:
  - Reable to detect lamb's backbone with light finger-tip pressure

Firm, hard finish is desirable
Abundance of muscling in hindsaddle
Heavy muscled leg and loin

Adequate size and scale

Bigger, longer, heavy-boned



### Ideal Market Lamb



Legs placed wide apart

- **Begin from the ground and work up**
- 3 Then from rear to front
- CS Rank based on traits of importance they possess
- Put greatest emphasis on most valuable traits
- CS Eliminate easy placings
- Rank the remainder on bases of volume of important traits

Ranking of Traits for Market Lambs
Degree of muscling
Degree of finish
Balance and style
Frame size
Soundness and structural correctness

#### Revaluating Degree of Muscling

- G First evaluated through center of leg for thickness
- Second Examine width between rear feet
  - $\mathbf{R}$  On the move
- Compare base width to top width
  - Reavy muscled lambs base width = top width

#### Revaluating Degree of Muscling

- Other areas to evaluate degree of muscling:
  - - Reference of the second second

#### **Center Leg and Base Width**



Light muscled (Narrow width)



Average muscled (Average width)



Square, wide top shape

Heavy muscled (Wide based)

### Width and Length of LoinLong, wide loin is desirable





Areas to evaluate in determining width and length of loin



Long, wide loin

Short, narrow loin

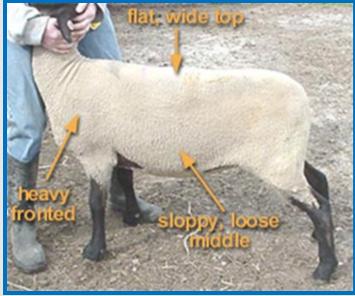
Contains most valuable cuts
 Should be greater in length & weight than foresaddle



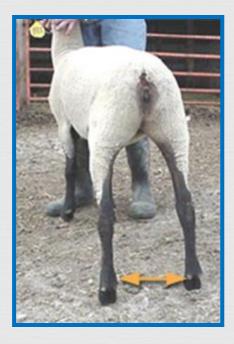
Shape Over Rack
 Fairly high-priced cut
 Grooved shape over rack indicates high degree of muscling



Evaluating Degree of Finish
Should be lean with 0.15 to 0.20 inches of backfat thickness
Degree of finish is influenced by:
Amount of muscling
Frame size
Stage of maturity
Fat sheep will be widest over their top



**Ideal Finish** 



Very trim, with base width at least as wide as top

**Ideal Finish** 



Very clean and trim over & behind the shoulder, extremely trim & neat through underline

#### Revaluating Balance and Style

- Sequal portions of:
  - 🛯 Width
  - R Depth
  - Rength (special emphasis)
- Should be wide and deep through rear (leg)
- S Tight and trim through front end
- Majority of the weight is in back half

**Proper Balance** 

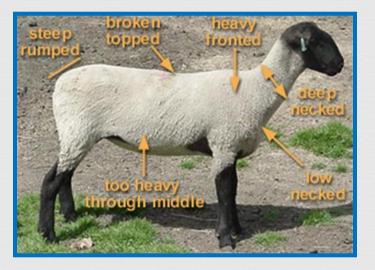






"Christmas Tree" Shape, when viewed from Side & Rear, with majority of weight in the back half

**Poorly Balance** 



Heavy-fronted, deep and low necked, broken topped, too heavy through middle & steep rumped

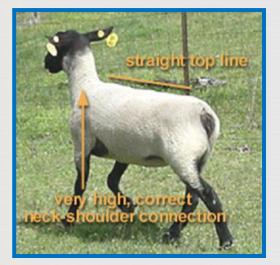
#### Lacks Balance



Straight and stylish, but lacks balance, wrong "Christmas tree" shape, too heavy-fronted

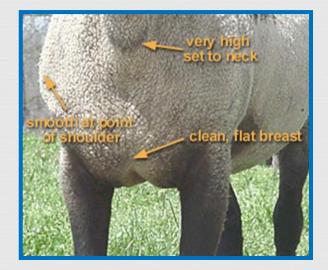
Evaluating Balance and Style
Style deals with:
Correctness of structure
Straightness of design
Sheep should have:
Straight top line
Neat shoulder that blends smoothly into neck and ribs





Straight top line, high & correct neck-shoulder connection

#### **Examples of Proper Style**



Neat front, smooth at point of shoulder, clean, flat breast area and very high neck set



Level rump structure that is desired in sheep

neck top deep and low in placement noo open shouldered

Lacks Style

weak topped

Lacks Style

Too deep necked, too low in neck placement & too opened shouldered Weak topped & too steep in its rump

#### Revaluating Soundness

- Correct set or angle to feet, legs & joints are extremely important to:
  - Rev Production (growth)
- CS Evaluate soundness by observing:

  - R Hocks
  - **R** Knees
  - Rump

# Feet and Pasterns Strong with slight angle Provides cushion for joints

#### Correct

Big feet with even toes, set flat on surface and square with animal's body



Correct



Correct set to pastern, good depth of heel and big foot setting flat & even

#### **Incorrect Structure**



#### R Hocks

Correct structure is critical to:

- R Mobility
- R Longevity
- Should have 20 degree of set or angle
- Should be clean, flat & free of swelling
- Gives flex & power on the move
- Good measure of correctness:
  - Ability to get rear leg beyond the dock when walking



Correct set to hocks



Sickle-hocked



Too much set to the hocks

Judging Market Lambs Square with the body when viewed from the front Slightly set back when viewed from the side

#### **Buck-kneed**

Knee "bucked over", lacks cushion & will restrict movement







Knee bowed slightly inward

Rump

**G** Ideal rump is:

Short, steep rump



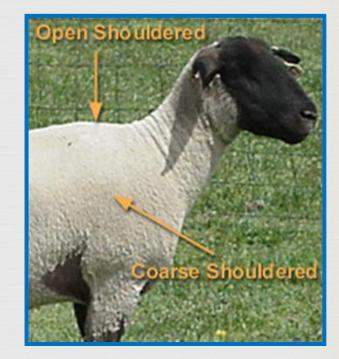


Long, level rump

#### **A** Shoulders

- Proper shoulder angle is critical for good length of stride
- Shape & tightness of front end is important for proper balance
- Point of shoulder should be trim & smooth

#### Incorrect shoulder structure





Desired tight shape at the top of the shoulder **Examples of correct shoulder structure** 



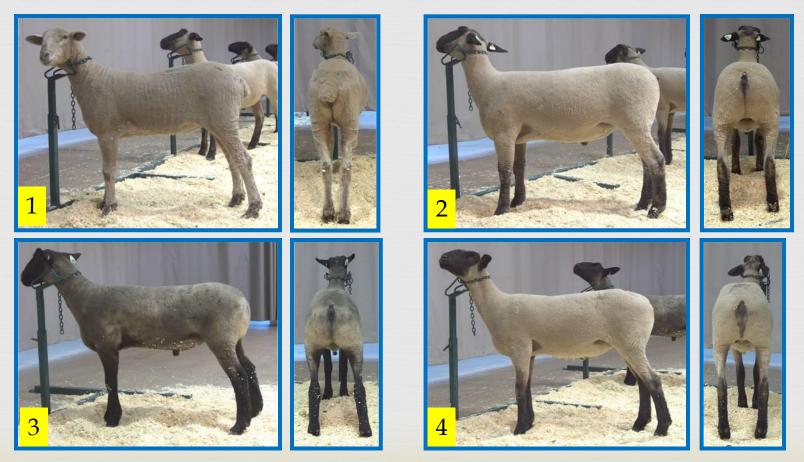
Shoulder blends smoothly into neck & forerib



Desired smoothness at the point of the shoulder

### Test Your Skills

Place this class of market lambs



### **Official Placing**

Official Placing: 2 - 3 - 4 - 1Cuts: 2 - 4 - 5

