

GOAT PERFORMANCE RECORDING WORKING GROUP



Berlin, 20th May 2014

GOAT PERFORMANCE RECORDING WORKING GROUP

MEMBERS

- **Jean-Michel Astruc**, INRA Toulouse, France
- **Joanne Conington**, Scottish Agricultural College, UK
- **Silverio Grande**, Italian Breeders' Association, Italy
- **Drago Kompan**, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia
- **Pierre van Rooyen**, SA Stud Book and Livestock Improvement Association, South Africa
- **Juan Manuel Serradilla Manrique**, University of Cordoba, Spain
- **Zdravko Barac**, Croatian Agricultural Agency, Croatia, **chairman**

Joint meeting of the ICAR WG on sheep and goats in Berlin

Agenda

1. Opening and welcome
2. Constitution of the groups
3. **Changes in the guidelines**
 - General features (with Brian Wickham)
 - Dairy sheep (more in details ... new version to be agreed at the General Assembly in Berlin)
 - **Goats (more in details)**
4. **Presentation of the results of the on-line enquiry**
 - **Goats**
 - Dairy sheep
5. Milk recording devices
 - a. Survey on on-farm electronic recording devices
 - b. Utilization of electronic recording devices for milk recording
6. Addition to the agenda
7. Date of next meeting
8. Closure

Joint meeting of the ICAR WG on sheep and goats in Berlin

Agenda

The main topics of the agenda were the changes in the guidelines for both species, the presentation of the results of the on line enquiries in dairy sheep and goats



- ✓ Harmonization of the Guidelines for goat milk recording
- ✓ Report on goat milk recording – results from the on-line data base

Harmonization of the Guidelines for goat milk recording

- SECTION 2.3 - ICAR RULES, STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR MILK RECORDING IN GOATS
- During the last WG meeting at Cork, we have discussed the need to revise the chapter on Guidelines for milk recording in goats.

Harmonization of the Guidelines for goat milk recording

Need revision and harmonization

- Guidelines are contradictory in some parts and should be clarified
- Some parts are repeated
- In general, current Guidelines have a part of the text that is repeating causing misunderstanding of the recording principles due to some differences on the same topic.

HARMONIZATION OF THE GUIDELINES FOR GOAT MILK RECORDING

Pages 68 - 83

SECTION 2.3 - ICAR RULES, STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR MILK RECORDING IN GOATS, pages 68-83

- Current Guidelines: a part of the text is repeating (from page 79 onward)
- Chapters from 2.3.1. to 2.3.5. – only minor corrections (pages 68 – 69)

THE GUIDELINES:

Chapter 2.3.6. Responsibility and type of recording

The various recording operations described below are carried out by ~~a State employee or an employee of an officially registered organization (the milk recording itself being undertaken by an official tester of the organization in the method A, and by the farmer or his employee in the method B, by the official tester and/or the farmer in the methods C and D and E): ¶~~

- → Identification of animals by ~~tattooing conventional or RFID devices (or by other forms of marking or electronic identification which are considered secure)~~ on the basis of a national system providing a ~~single unique~~ number for the animals ~~within or between flocks.~~ ¶

2.3.17 Identification of mates (from page 80) ¶

The identification of the kids must be done within a maximum of 30 days from birth. It is only necessary to ~~tattoo or mark~~ identify those kids which are kept for breeding purposes. ¶

- → Recording of information on mating and artificial insemination (in the case of recorded mating), and kidding, milk recording (goat and flock), keeping of goat and buck inventories on the flocks of ~~owner breeders.~~ ¶

THE GUIDELINES:

Pages 70-71

Chapter 2.3.7. Goats to be controlled

2.3.7.1 Case of the methods A, B, C, D

An inventory of those goats on the recorded flock(s) which belong to the breeder in question is kept throughout the milk recording operation from the beginning to the end of milking. **Whenever there is (quantitative) milk recording for the recorded flock, all the goats being exclusively milked (of the breeds or genotypes involved in the breeding program) must be recorded: the principle of an exclusive record is essential to avoid sampling biases.** Goats suckling or suckling with partial milking during the suckling phase (see chapter 1) must not be included: it is impossible to measure the individual milk yield of suckled goats or suckled and partially milked goats simply and accurately (essential conditions for the large-scale application of milk recording on farms). Consequently, **only milk recording carried out when the goat is definitively separated from its kid(s)**, i.e. only when being milked exclusively (see chapter 1) must be taken into account. Likewise, if dairy goats belonging to another farmer are being kept for part of the year at the farm where milk is being officially recorded, they must not be included in the official recording for that farm. This is why it is essential that all goats belonging to a breeder who applies Method A or B or C or D milk recording for his flock(s) must be included in an up-to-date and accurate inventory. ¶

- **2.3.15.1 Goats to be controlled (from page 79) ¶**

Whenever there is (quantitative) milk recording for the recorded flock, all the goats being exclusively milked (of the breeds or genotypes involved in the breeding program) must be recorded, i.e. milk recording is realized only when the doe is definitively separated from its kid(s). In the case of method E, these rules may not be respected. ¶

- **2.3.18 Type of goats to be controlled (from page 80) ¶**

All goats milked on the day of milk recording, must be controlled. ¶

Chapter 2.3.7. Goats to be controlled

2.3.7.2 Case of the method E

..

▪ 2.3.7.2 Case of the method E¶

Method E is a flexible official method applied when the breeding purpose is to maintain the breed with all the typical standard performance signs (flocks whose only a part of the goats belongs to the flock-book). The rule of recording all the animals of the flock may not be respected (only designated goats or designated lactations are recorded). A comprehensive description of method E is available in the minutes of the Meeting of the Working group on Milk recording of goats held in Kuopio on June^o6, 2006.

(http://www.icar.org/pages/working_groups/wg_goat_milk.htm).¶

¶

THE GUIDELINES:

Page 71

Chapter 2.3.8.2 For a doe

2.3.8.2.1 Milking from kidding

▪ 2.3.8.2 For a doe ¶

▪ 2.3.8.2.1 Milking from kidding ¶

The first milk recording of a doe must take place within the 74 days after kidding with a tolerance of 6 days (colostral period) to take into account the starting of milking only by batch and fluctuations in the periodicity of milk recorders' visits. If this difference is greater than the threshold described above, there should be no lactation calculation for the goat in question. ¶

¶

▪ 2.3.20 Date of first milk recording (from page 81) ¶

In the absence of suckling, the recording must not start before the 10th day from kidding. ¶

¶

¶

Chapter 2.3.8.2 For a doe

2.3.8.2.2 Milking after suckling

¶

▪ 2.3.8.1.2.2 Milking after suckling¶

The first milk recording of a doe must take place within the 35 days following complete separation from its kids, with a tolerance of 17 days to take into account the starting of milking only by batch and fluctuations in the periodicity of milk recorders' visits.

Consequently, the difference between kidding and the first (quantitative) milk recording of a goat is at most equal to the average suckling length of the breed in question plus 52 days (35 + 17). If this difference is greater than the threshold describe above, there should be no lactation for the goat in question.¶

▪ 2.3.20 Date of first milk recording (from page 81)¶

In the case of suckling, the recording must start (subject to the conditions given in the preceding paragraph), after the 40th day from kidding. With regard to calculations of milk production, ignore the suckling and estimate production from the 40th day after kidding.¶

¶

¶

Chapter 2.3.9. Frequency and number of milk recording visits

2.3.9.1 For the flock

2.3.9.1 For the flock¶

In the case of record of the two daily milking, the average recording interval (days) between two successive milk recording for a flock is monthly (30 days, with a range from 28 to 34 days) for A4, B4, C4 or D4 method, and it can reach ~~respectively 36 and 42~~ days for A5, B5, C5 or D5, and ~~42 days for~~ A6, B6, C6 or D6 method. If only one daily milking is recorded (AT, BT, CT, DT, AC, BC, CC or DC method), the average recording interval is monthly (30 days), as for the A4 method (considered as the standard method). There is no minimum interval, so supplementary testing can be carried out when necessary due to the way the kidding is spread out (e.g.: a fortnight to three weeks between two successive tests so as to cover the start of milking of goat kids with respect to the interval between the adult doe tests).¶

There is no set total number of monthly recordings per flock and per milk period: it must therefore be decided upon by each official organization, as must clauses on the maximum interval (in days) between the first and last (quantitative) milk tests on the flock within a milking operation.¶

¶

THE GUIDELINES:

Page 72

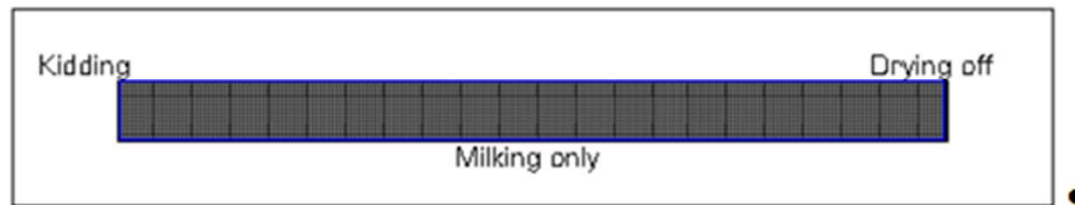
Chapter 2.3.9. Frequency and number of milk recording visits

2.3.9.2 For a doe

2.3.9.2 For a doe ¶

The maximum interval between two successive non-zero tests on the same doe is 70 days (2x35 days). There is thus a tolerance of one missed test on the basis of a monthly test. If the interval between two tests (i) and (i+1) is greater than the maximum, the lactation calculation for the goat being tested (i) is stopped. ¶

¶



¶

The minimum number of valid monthly tests (milk not zero) per goat needed for the lactation calculation is not set: it must therefore be described for each breed and category of goat considered (first lactation, second and more). ¶

¶

THE GUIDELINES:

Chapter 2.3.9. Frequency and number of milk recording visits

2.3.9.2 For a doe

Recording length hours	Average recording interval (days)	Number of recording per year	Symbol	Symbol Authenticity
24	30	7	4	A4/B4/C4/E4
24	36	6	5	A5/B5/C5
24	42	5	6	A6/B6/C6
Alternate recording in the morning and in the evening	30	7	4	AT4/BT4/CT4/DT4
Corrected milkings	30	7	4	AC/BC/CC/DC

Recording length hours	Average recording interval (days)	Number of recordings per year	Symbol
24	14	26	A ₂
24	21	17	A ₃
24	28-34	11-13	A ₄
24	36	10	A ₅
24	42	8-9	A ₆
Alternating recording in the morning and in the evening	30	12	A _T

Recording length hours	Average recording interval days	Number of recordings per year	Symbol
24	30	12	B

THE GUIDELINES:

Chapter 2.3.10. Type and expression of milk recording

2.3.10. Type and expression of Quantitative milk recording¶

The only obligatory milk recording is that of the quantity of milk (i.e. quantitative recording). Tests on the chemical composition of the milk or qualitative tests are optional (see chapter 2.2.3). Quantitative recording concerns the quantity of milk supplied by the goat when milked in the usual conditions on the farm, whether milked by hand or by machine. Should milking be mechanical, it is recommended not to take into account the volume of individual milk collected during hand or machine stripping in order to favour indirect selection as regards ability to machine milking. If nevertheless the (hand or machine) stripping yield is recorded, it is necessary to mention it in the presentation of the results. Milk is measured at the two daily milking (method A4, B4, C4, D4 or E4 method A5, B5, C5 or D5, method A6, B6, C6 or D6). However, this measurement may only be applied at one of the two daily milking: in this case, either the strict alternating monthly test is applied (method AT, BT, CT or DT) or the corrected monthly test for evening/morning differences, taking into account the total volume of milk produced by the whole flock over the two milking concerned (method AC, BC, CC or DC). Milk may be measured by weight (grams) or volume (milliliters). It is acceptable to take volumetric measurements as they are usually quicker and can be as accurate as weighing (if milk meter measurements are independent of froth). The conversion factor of weight (grams) into volume (milliliters) is 1.032 (normal goat milk density). The minimum daily quantity tested is set at 200 g or 200 ml. The limit of error (standard deviation of error) is 40 g or 40 ml. ICAR approval for dairy goat equipment is not yet available. In the meantime milk should be weighed or measured by means of an instrument approved by the organization using it, and, if possible, checked by an appropriate government agency.¶

2.3.22. Establishing weight of milk and content of fat and protein (page 82)¶

1. → The milk should be weighed or measured by means of an instrument approved by ICAR or by the member organization if in the use before January 1st 1995, and, if possible, checked by an appropriate government agency of the country concerned.¶

As far as milk meters and parlour jars are concerned, the specifications and instructions approved by the Committee from time to time should be followed.¶

THE GUIDELINES:

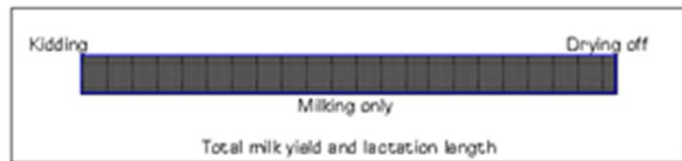
Pages 73-74

Chapter 2.3.11. Lactation calculation clause

2.3.11.3 Milking from kidding

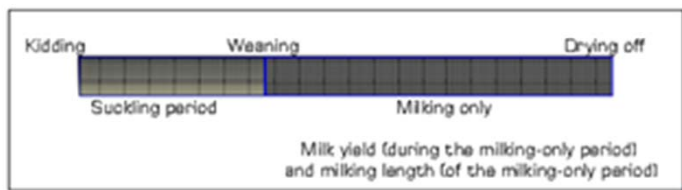
2.3.11.4 Milking after a suckling period

2.3.11.3 Milking from kidding



The total milk yield per lactation (TMY) is calculated (as for cattle), together with the corresponding lactation length [difference between the drying-off date and the kidding date]. The kidding date is the real date. The drying-off date is either real or calculated. **There may or may not be a minimum number of tests per goat** before applying the Fleischmann method of calculation. The calculation procedure is described by the organization responsible for its implementation.

2.3.11.4 Milking after a suckling period



The milk yield during the milking-only period (TMM) and the corresponding length of the milking period [difference between the drying-off date and the weaning date] are both calculated. The kidding date is the real date. The weaning date is either real or calculated (standard suckling length). The drying-off date is also either real or calculated. **There may or may not be a minimum number of tests per doe before** applying the Fleischmann method of calculation. The calculation procedure is described by the organization responsible for its implementation.

2.3.20.1 Minimum number of recordings (from page 81)

At least 3 recordings are necessary to estimate a lactation.

THE GUIDELINES:

Pages 74-75

Chapter 2.3.12. Guidelines on optional records

2.3.12.1 Qualitative tests or tests on the milk's chemical composition in official method A, B, C, D or E

quantitative tests in order to avoid sampling bias. ¶

The **qualitative test procedure** is described by each officially recognized organization: objectives of the qualitative test (experimental or for selection purposes), frequency of testing, sampling procedure, categories of goats sampled and percentage with respect to those goats whose milk quantity is recorded, supervisory procedures followed (for the samples taken and milk analysis laboratories), type of chemical analysis and calculations made. Analysis for protein content (or nitrogen content) and fat content must be carried out on the same sample representative of the recorded milking. The equipment used for determining fat and protein content should be submitted to periodic checking in accordance with suitable standards, approved by ICAR. ¶

▪ 2.3.22 Establishing weight of milk and content of fat and protein (from page 82) ¶

2. → Methods approved by the Committee for estimating the fat and protein (or nitrogen matter) contained should be employed. ¶

The equipments and materials used for analyses should be prepared or checked by the technical services of the same organization. ¶

3. → Analysis for protein content (or nitrogen content) and fat content must be carried out on the same milk sample. ¶

The samples should be taken after the milk produced by a single goat has been properly mixed. A 24^h hour composite milk sample is required for analysis. ¶

If a preservative is used it should not influence the results of the sample analysis. ¶

4. → The equipment used for determining fat and protein content should undergo periodic checking in accordance with suitable standards. ¶

Every member organization is required to inform the Committee of these standards. ¶

¶

¶

HARMONIZATION OF THE GUIDELINES FOR GOAT MILK RECORDING

Conclusion was that main modifications that need to be approved:

1. Revision of the dates for specific activity related to the flock or individual goat
2. Revision of the tables describing intervals for milk recording methods,
3. Exclusion of the part of material that is repeatedly given

HARMONIZATION OF THE GUIDELINES FOR GOAT MILK RECORDING

- Clarified text will be sent to all members in both groups in the next week to get feedback as soon as possible for further procedures

Report on goat milk recording – results from the on-line data base

REPORT ON GOAT MILK RECORDING – RESULTS FROM THE ON-LINE DATA BASE

- 9 countries:
 - Canada
 - Croatia
 - Czech Republic
 - France
 - Italy
 - Latvia
 - Slovak Republic
 - Slovenia
 - Spain

Two years ago 7
countries gave data.

New countries that
added data are:
France, Italy and Latvia,
however, Portugal did
not

Total and recorded population – countries

Country	Year	Size of the population (Estimation)		Recorded population		% recorded population
		Number of flocks	Number of goats	Number of flocks	Number of goats	
Canada	2013			44	9.462	
	2012			49	9.969	
	2011			51	9.594	
	2010			46	7.227	
Croatia	2013	350	18.000	88	5.946	33,03
	2012	350	18.000	107	7.132	39,62
	2011	350	18.000	130	8.389	46,61
	2010	362	18.500	170	10.295	55,65
Czech Republic	2013				3.986	
	2012				3.696	
	2011				3.381	
	2010				3.482	
France	2013	2.364	306.874	2.325	274.291	89,38
	2012	2.498	332.223	2.443	290.884	87,56
Italy	2013			1.199	71.233	
	2012			1.218	67.567	
Latvia	2013			19	1.015	
	2012			15	957	
	2011			19	1.039	
Slovak Republic	2013			5	478	
	2012			4	382	
	2011			4	430	
	2010			3	412	
Slovenia	2013	133	6.950	41	2.354	33,87
	2012	120	7.150	26	2.569	35,93
	2011	120	8.100	28	2.410	29,75
	2010	120	8.100	36	2.110	26,05
Spain	2013			319	108.075	
	2012			297	96.993	
	2011	2163	408.997	449	161.514	39,49
	2010	324	166.232	434	155.951	93,82

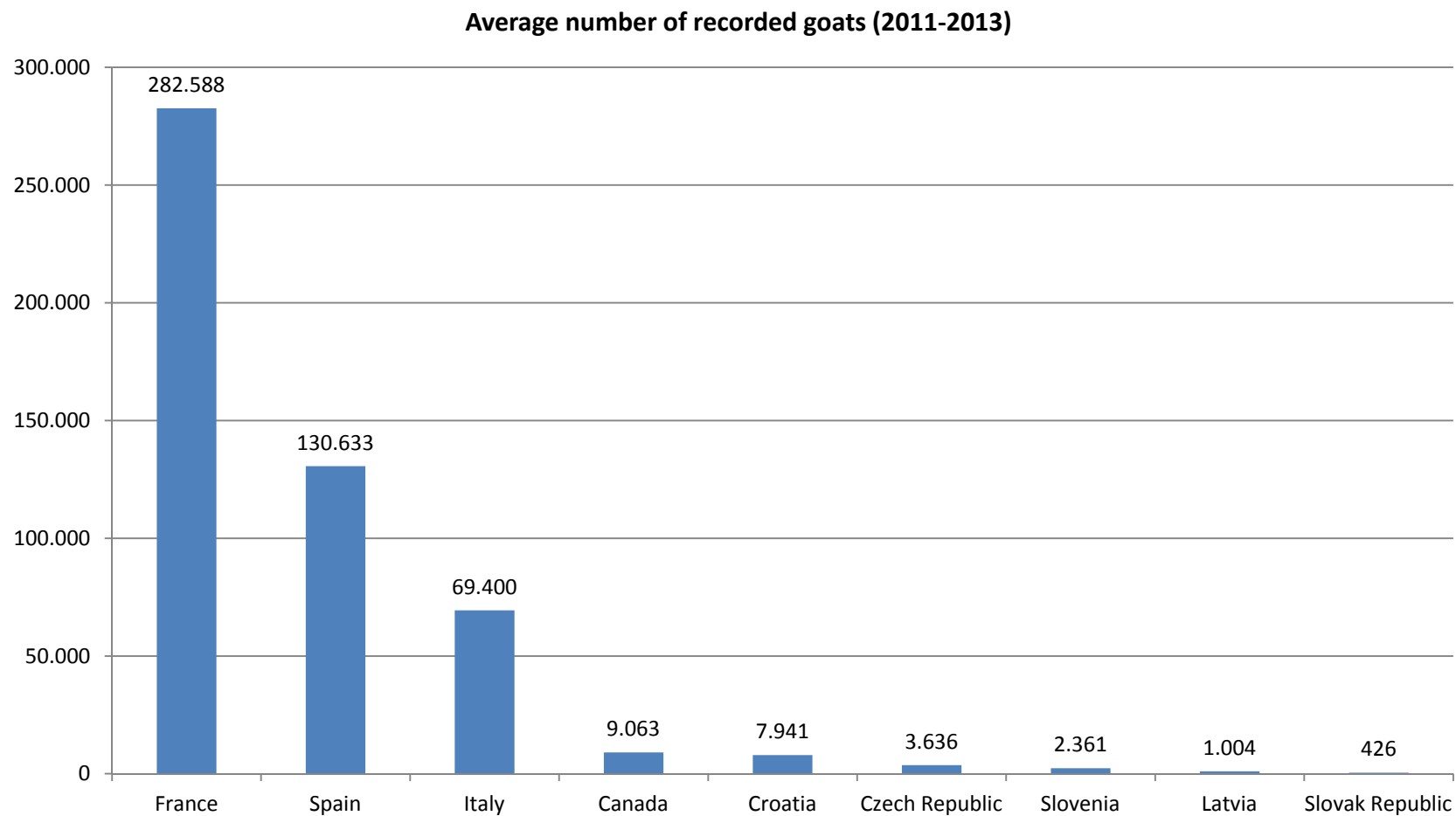
AGENDA 2. REPORT ON GOAT MILK RECORDING – RESULTS FROM THE ON-LINE DATA BASE

Total and recorded population in 2013 (per breed)

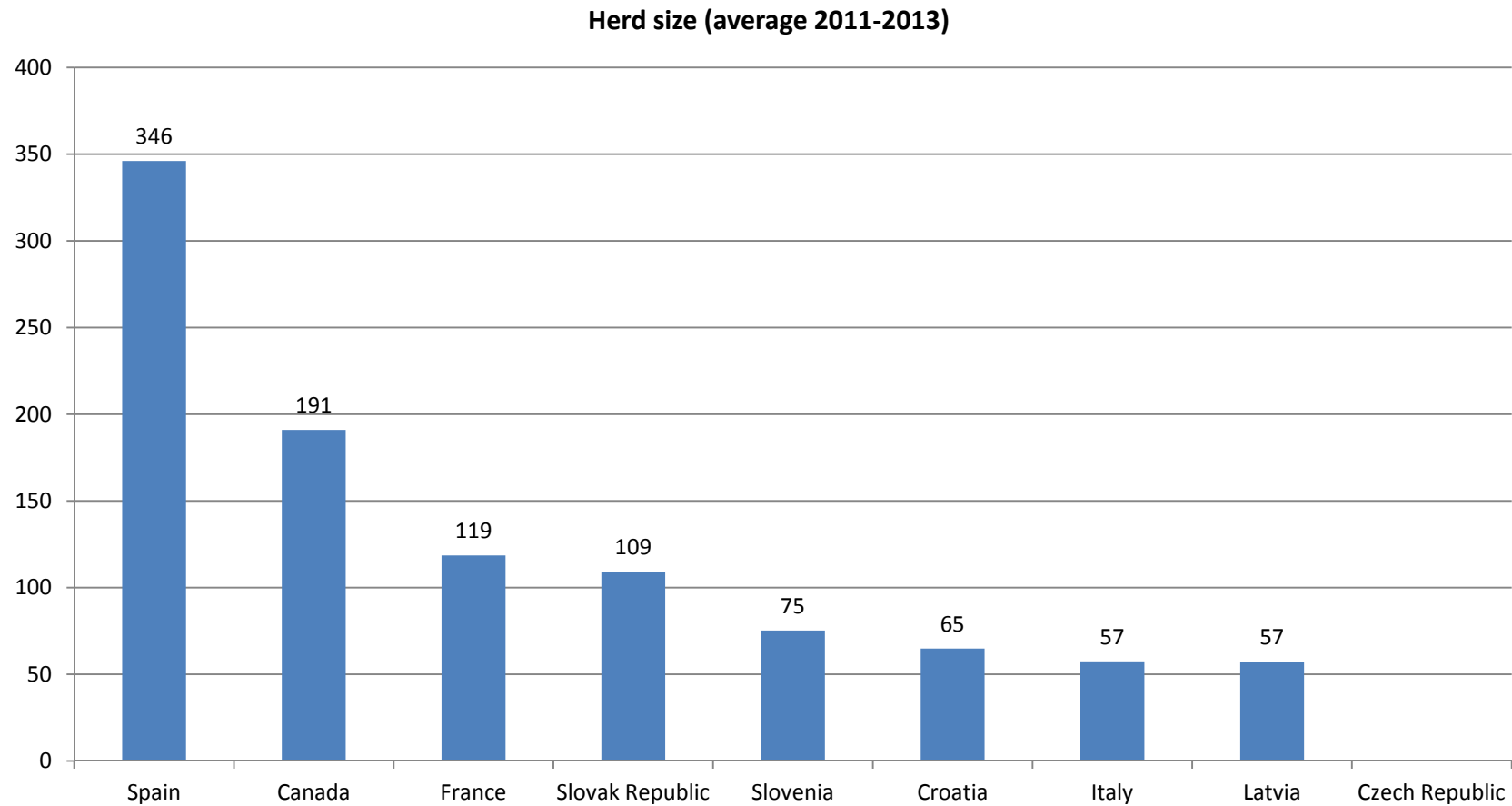
Country	Breed or population (Name)	Size of the population (Estimation)		Recorded population	
		Number of flocks	Number of goat	Number of flocks	Number of goat
CROATIA	Alpine	300	15.000	73	5.224
	Saanen	50	3.000	15	722
CZECH REPUBLIC	Anglo Nubian				188
	Brown Goat				1.126
	Cross Breeds				296
	Saanen goat				10
	Walliser Goat				15
	White Goat				2.351
FRANCE	Alpine	1.315	175.133	1.299	158.972
	Poitevine	38	766	37	689
	Saanen	1.011	130.975	983	114.630
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	White shorthaired goat			5	478
SLOVENIA	Drežnica goat	23	650	7	147
	Slovenian Alpine goat	70	4.000	22	1.563
	Slovenian Saanen goat	40	2.300	12	644
SPAIN	Guadarrama			31	4.300
	Florida			36	14.081
	Majorera			9	392
	Malagueña			40	15.900
	Murciana granadina			154	63.282
	Palmera			5	392
	Payoya			22	5.105
	Tinerfeña			10	462
	Verata			12	4.161

Country	Breed or population (Name)	Size of the population (Estimation)		Recorded population	
		Number of flocks	Number of goat	Number of flocks	Number of goat
ITALY	Alpine			12	62
	Argentata dell'Etna			39	1.387
	Aspromontana			157	16.961
	Bianca Monticelliana			25	545
	Bionda dell'adamello			10	106
	Camosciata delle Alpi			283	11.818
	Capestrina			11	1.264
	Derivata di Siria			27	623
	Frisa (frontalasca)			5	121
	Garganica			382	2.194
	Girgentana			28	673
	Jonica			9	292
	Maltese			43	1.705
	Messinese			70	6.266
	Murciana			11	1.264
	Nicastrese			27	1.750
	Orobica			21	187
	Roccamare			13	379
	Rustica di Calabria			9	334
	Saanen			229	11.433
	Sarda			117	11.524
	Sarda primitiva			10	195
	Verzaschese			5	153

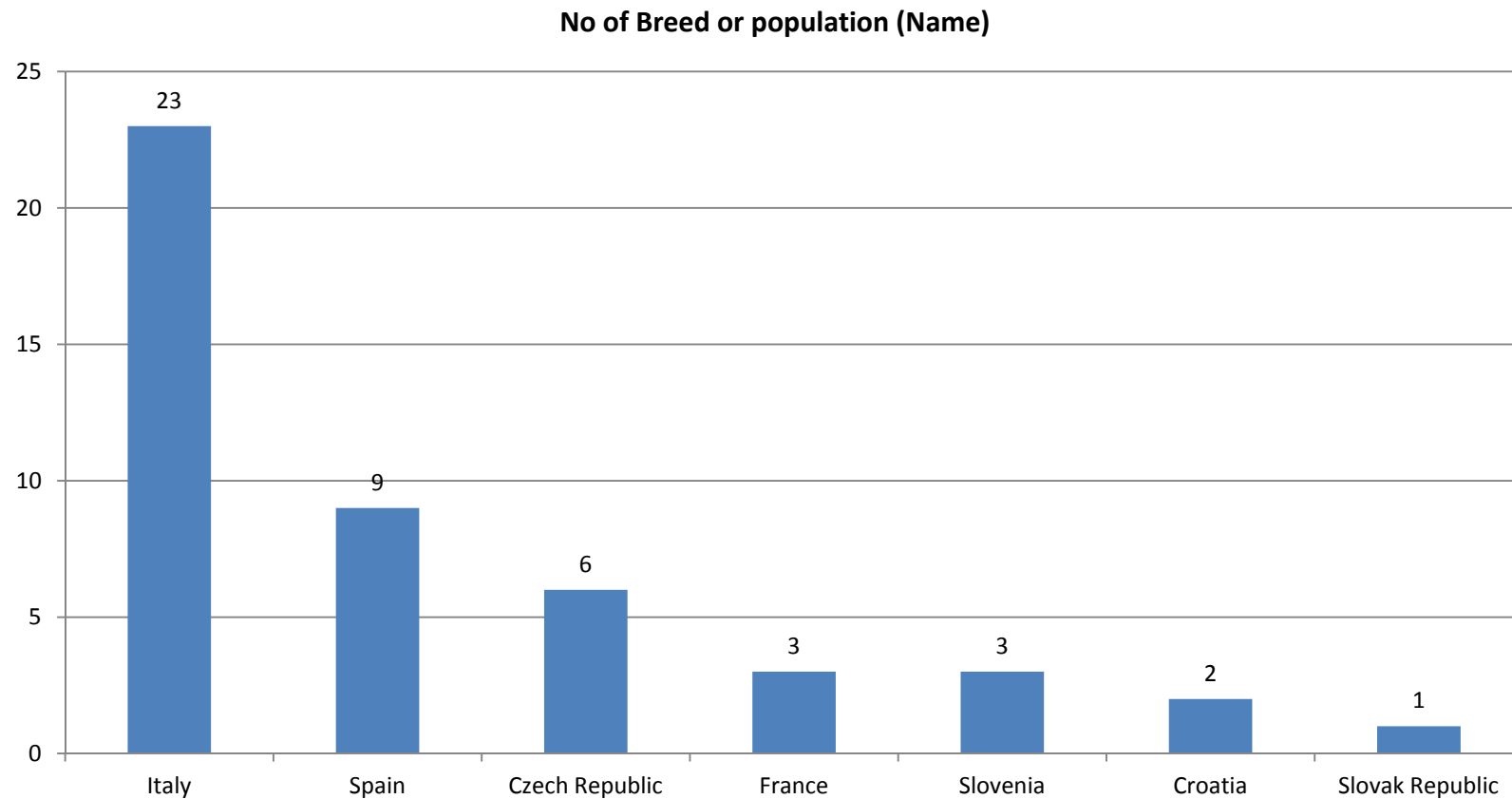
AVERAGE NUMBER OF RECORDED GOATS



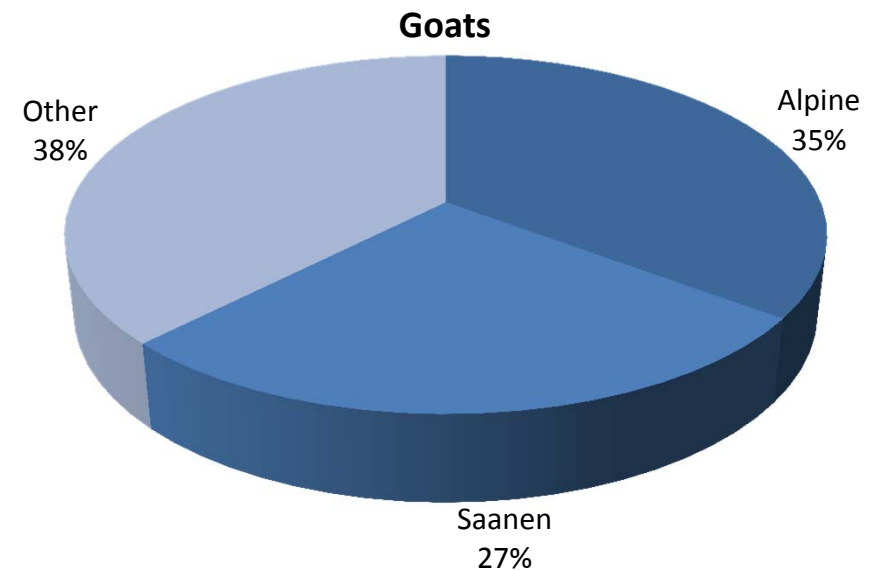
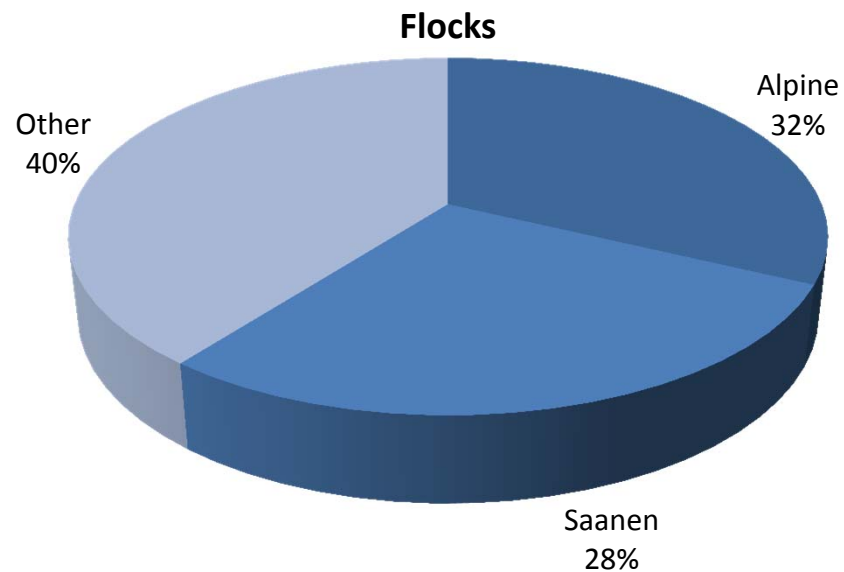
HERD SIZE



NUMBER OF BREEDS OR POPULATIONS



NUMBER OF BREEDS OR POPULATIONS



AGENDA 2. REPORT ON GOAT MILK RECORDING – RESULTS FROM THE ON-LINE DATA BASE

Methods and recording intervals

Country	Methods			
Croatia	AT	B4		
Czech Republic	AT	ET		
Italy	AT			
Latvia	A4			
Slovak Republic	AC			
Slovenia	AT4			
Spain	AT4	AT6	A4	A6

AGENDA 2. REPORT ON GOAT MILK RECORDING – RESULTS FROM THE ON-LINE DATA BASE

Information on the management of the flocks subject to official milk recording

Country	Breeding system	Average length of the suckling period (days)	Percentage of officially recorded flocks in machine milking
Croatia	milking after a suckling period	30-40	
Czech Republic	milking after a suckling period	40	
Italy	milking after a suckling period	40	
Slovak Republic	milking after a suckling period	40	90
Slovenia	milking from kidding and after a suckling period	56-67	
Spain	milking from kidding and after a suckling period	30-45	

AGENDA 2. REPORT ON GOAT MILK RECORDING – RESULTS FROM THE ON-LINE DATA BASE

Milk yield: type of lactation calculation

Countries	Lactation calculation	Production of reference
Croatia	TSMM, TMM	
France	TMY	
Italy	TSMM, TMM	TSMM, TMM
Latvia	TMY	TMY (305 days)
Slovak Republic	TMM	TMM (240 days)
Slovenia	TSMM, TMM, TMY	
Spain	TSMM, TMM, TMY	TSMM (150 - 209 days), TMM (210 days), TMY (150 - 240 days)

AGENDA 2. REPORT ON GOAT MILK RECORDING – RESULTS FROM THE ON-LINE DATA BASE

Milk yields

Country	Breed	Average milk yield per recorded ewe (length)		
		Yearlings (12-18 months)	Adults (> 18 months)	All goats
Croatia	alpine	418,75 (222 days)	539,65 (232 days)	496,55 (228 days)
	saanen	455,68 (200 days)	553,36 (212 days)	510,66 (207 days)
Czech Republic	anglo nubian			859
	brown goat			739
	cross breeds			711
	white goat			720
	saanen			678
	walliser			402
France	alpine	817 (303 days)	918 (291 days)	886 (295 days)
	poitevine	390 (240 days)	561 (255 days)	516 (251 days)
	saanen	973 (335 days)	932 (291 days)	946 (306 days)
Latvia	all breeds			529
Slovak Republic	white shorthaired goat			532,3
Slovenia	dreznica goat			191
	slovenian alpine goat			337
	slovenian saanen goat			354
Spain	florida	417,70	605,30	497,10
	guadarrama	257,16	401,10	268
	majorera	479,34	591,08	487,70
	malagueña	332	580	464
	murciana granadina	409,80	610,95	477,26
	verata	148	175,62	205,19
	palmera	277,67	470,96	391,26
	payoya	255,80	416,60	314
	tinerfeña	41	48	39

Country	Breed	Average milk yield per recorded ewe (length)		
		Yearlings (12-18 months)	Adults (> 18 months)	All goats
	Alpine	247	148	148
	Argentata dell'Etna	119	147	147
Italy	Aspromontana	168	184	183
	Bianca Monticelliana	127	225	223
	Bionda dell'adamello	241	329	341
	Camosciata delle Alpi	338	548	502
	Capestrina	185	188	188
	Derivata di Siria	176	185	184
	Frisa (frontalasca)	203	261	253
	Garganica	169	169	170
	Girgentana	235	240	240
	Jonica	200	206	206
	Maltese	201	283	278
	Murciana	276	382	369
	Nicastrese	161	156	156
	Orobica	192	298	296
	Roccamare	286	472	438
	Saanen	382	581	528
	Sarda	157	204	201
	Sarda primitiva	132	161	159
	Verzaschese	206	289	206

REPORT ON GOAT MILK RECORDING – RESULTS FROM THE ON-LINE DATA BASE

Type of analysis done by countries

	Fat	Protein	SCC	Lactose	Dry matter	Urea
Croatia	x	x	x	x		
Czech Republic	x	x	x	x		
France	x	x				
Italy	x	x				
Latvia	x	x	x			
Slovak Republic	x	x		x		
Slovenia	x	x	x	x		x
Spain	x	x	x		x	
	8/8	8/8	5/8	4/8	1/8	1/8

REPORT ON GOAT MILK RECORDING – RESULTS FROM THE ON-LINE DATA BASE

Milk recording equipment

Countries	Use of jars (measurement weight/volume)	Use of milk meters (measurement weight/volume)
Croatia	CARTEL GERMANY (volume, no sampler, 56 in use)	
Slovak Republic	FISHER SLOVAKIA (volume, no sampler, 4 in use)	TRU-TEST (weight, no sampler, 12 in use)
Slovenia		TRU-TEST, Vaikato (weight, 25 in use)

REPORT ON GOAT MILK RECORDING – RESULTS FROM THE ON-LINE DATA BASE

Recording of other traits

Country	Non-milking traits (recording on farm and use in selection)
Croatia	Reproductive traits, Birth weight
Czech Republic	Reproductive traits, Weight
Latvia	Udder score
Slovak Republic	Reproductive traits, Weight
Slovenia	Litter size and other data on reproductive cycle, Daily gain to weaning
Spain	Reproductive and udder score traits, Weights and growths longevity

REPORT ON GOAT MILK RECORDING – RESULTS FROM THE ON-LINE DATA BASE

Breeding program using artificial insemination and progeny test

Countries	AI	PROGENY TEST selection criteria
Croatia	frozen semen	yes

AGENDA 2. REPORT ON GOAT MILK RECORDING – RESULTS FROM THE ON-LINE DATA BASE

Molecular information

Country	Filiation test	Use in experimental program	Effective use in selection program
Croatia (Istrian goat)	36 analysis in 4 flocks	YES	NO

REPORT ON GOAT MILK RECORDING – RESULTS FROM THE ON-LINE DATA BASE

CONCLUSIONS

- Increase members' interest to the yearly enquiry,
 - Especially from the countries with large goat populations
- On-line database – to be enlarged with data
 - On milk composition (fat, protein, somatic cell, CFU)

Summary of next activities

- To finish activities on goat milk guidelines harmonization
- To enlarge on line survey with new tables
- To collect more data from milk populations and also from non milk populations
- To enlarge WG with new members (especially interested for goat meat populations)

GOAT PERFORMANCE RECORDING WORKING GROUP

Thank you for your attention!

