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Morphometric differentiation of Moroccan indigenous Draa goat based on multivariate analysis

M. Ibnelbachyr[1], I. Boujenane[2] and A. Chikhi[3]

[1]Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Center of Errachidia, Morocco; [2]Department of Animal Production and Biotechnology, Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire Hassan II, Rabat, Morocco; [3]Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Center of Kénitra, Morocco

Summary
The Moroccan goat livestock is characterized by the existence of different phenotypes distributed among diverse geographic locations. The objective of this study was to analyse the morphometric traits that differentiate the Draa breed from the other local populations raised in areas close to its cradle zone. Eight morphometric measurements were taken on 287 goats in South-eastern and Southern Morocco. The variance analysis, fitting a model that included the random effect of animal and the fixed effects of population, gender and age of animal, was used. Mahalanobis distances were calculated between identified populations and an Unweighted Pairs Group Method Analysis tree was built. Draa goats had the highest height at withers (61.5 cm), heart girth (74.4 cm), body length (64.6 cm) and live body weight (27.2 kg). These morphometric traits varied significantly among populations as well as the age and the gender of animal. The most discriminating traits between the identified populations were the body length, the heart girth, the hair length, the horn length, the ear length and the live body weight. Draa animals had the largest genetic distances from the other populations and appeared more distinguished from them. This differentiation can contribute in defining the phenotypic standard of the breed and in orienting its genetic improvement programs in the future.

Keywords: *Goats, Morocco, Mahalanobis distances, phenotype*

Résumé
Le cheptel caprin marocain est caractérisé par l'existence de différents phénotypes répartis sur divers sites géographiques. L'objectif de cette étude était d'analyser les caractères morphométriques qui différencient la race Draa des autres populations locales élevées dans les zones limitrophes de son berceau. Huit mesures morphométriques ont été prises sur 287 animaux dans le Sud-Est et le Sud du Maroc. L'analyse de la variance, en utilisant un modèle qui comprenait l'effet aléatoire de l'animal et les effets fixes de la population, du sexe et l'âge de l'animal, a été utilisée. Les distances de Mahalanobis ont été calculées entre les populations identifiées et un dendrogramme UPGMA a été construit. Les caprins Draa avaient les valeurs les plus élevées pour la hauteur au garrot (61.5 cm), le tour de poitrine (74.4 cm), la longueur du corps (64.6 cm) et le poids vif (27.2 kg). Ces caractères variaient considérablement entre les populations et aussi selon l'âge et le sexe des animaux. Les caractères les plus discriminants entre les populations identifiées étaient la longueur du corps, le tour de poitrine, la longueur du poil, la longueur des cornes, la longueur des oreilles et le poids vif. Aussi, les animaux Draa ont eu les distances génétiques les plus élevées des autres populations et semblaient plus distingués d'eux. Cette différenciation peut contribuer à la définition du standard phénotypique de la race Draa et à orienter les programmes d'amélioration génétique dans l'avenir.

Mots-clés: *Caprins, Maroc, phénotype, distances de Mahalanobis*

Resumen
El ganado caprino marroquí se caracteriza por la existencia de diferentes fenotipos distribuidos en diversos sitios geográficos. El objetivo de este estudio fue analizar las características morfométricas que diferencian la raza Draa de otras poblaciones locales en las zonas cercanas de la cuna de la raza Draa (Valle de Draa, sureste de Marruecos). Ocho medidas morfológicas se tomaron sobre 287 animales en el sureste y el sur de Marruecos. El análisis de varianza, usando un modelo que incluyó el efecto aleatorio del animal et los efectos fijos de la popblacion, del sexo y de la edad de los animales, se utilizó. Las distancias genéticas se calcularon entre las poblaciones identificadas y un árbol UPGMA se construyó. Animales de raza Draa tuvieron la mayor alzada a la cruz (61.5 cm), circunferencia torácica (74.4 cm), longitud corporal (64.6 cm) y peso vivo (27.2 kg). Estos rasgos morfométricos variaron significativamente entre las poblaciones, así como la edad y el sexo del animal. Los rasgos más discriminantes entre las poblaciones identificadas fueron la longitud corporal, la circunferencia torácica, la longitud del pelo, la longitud de los cuernos, la longitud de la oreja y el peso vivo. Animales Draa tenían las distancias de Mahalanobis más grandes y aparecieron más distinguido de ellos. Esta diferenciación puede contribuir en la definición del estandard fenotípico de la raza y en la orientación de sus programas de mejoramiento genético en el futuro.

Correspondence to: M. Ibnelbachyr, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Center of Errachidia, Errachidia, Morocco. email: m_ibnelbachyr@yahoo.fr

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Palabras clave: *Caprino, Maruecos, fenotipo, distancias de Mahalanobis*

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Introduction

Phenotypic characterization refers to the population identification process and to the description of their characteristics and those of their production environment (FAO, 2012). The Global Action Plan for Animal Genetic Resources recognizes that "a better understanding of the characteristics of livestock breeds is necessary for guiding decision making in the development of farms and breeding programs" (FAO, 2007). In goats, the analysis of morphological traits was used in several studies for characterizing goat genetic resources (Dekhili *et al.*, 2013; Fantahun *et al.*, 2013), differentiating populations and breeds (Herrera *et al.*, 1996; Capote *et al.*, 1998; Yakubu and Salako, 2011; Pires *et al.*, 2012; Nafti *et al.*, 2014) and studying genetic distances and taxonomic trees (Machado *et al.*, 2000; Marichatou *et al.*, 2012).

The Moroccan goat livestock accounts more than 6.2 million heads and occupies the 13th position worldwide (http://faostat3.fao.org/browse/Q/QA/E). Only the goat of oases in Southern-East of Morocco, called Draa, has been considered as a breed (Hossaini-Hilali and Mouslih, 2002) and has been defined as a medium-sized goat with a fine and triangular head often polled (Ezzahiri *et al.*, 1989). The other populations have been classified according to their geographical site ("goat of the North") or their dominant coat colour ("black goat" called also "R'halia"). In the last decade, some subpopulations of black goat were described on the basis of slightly different morphologies and were officially called Atlas, Barcha and Ghazzalia.

This phenotypic description remains insufficient since it was not based on a statistical analysis of morphometric traits. Such analysis will contribute to define a morphological standard and to guide the genetic improvement programs in the future. Thus, the objective of this study was to characterize the Draa breed in comparison with other local populations using a multivariate analysis of morphometric traits.

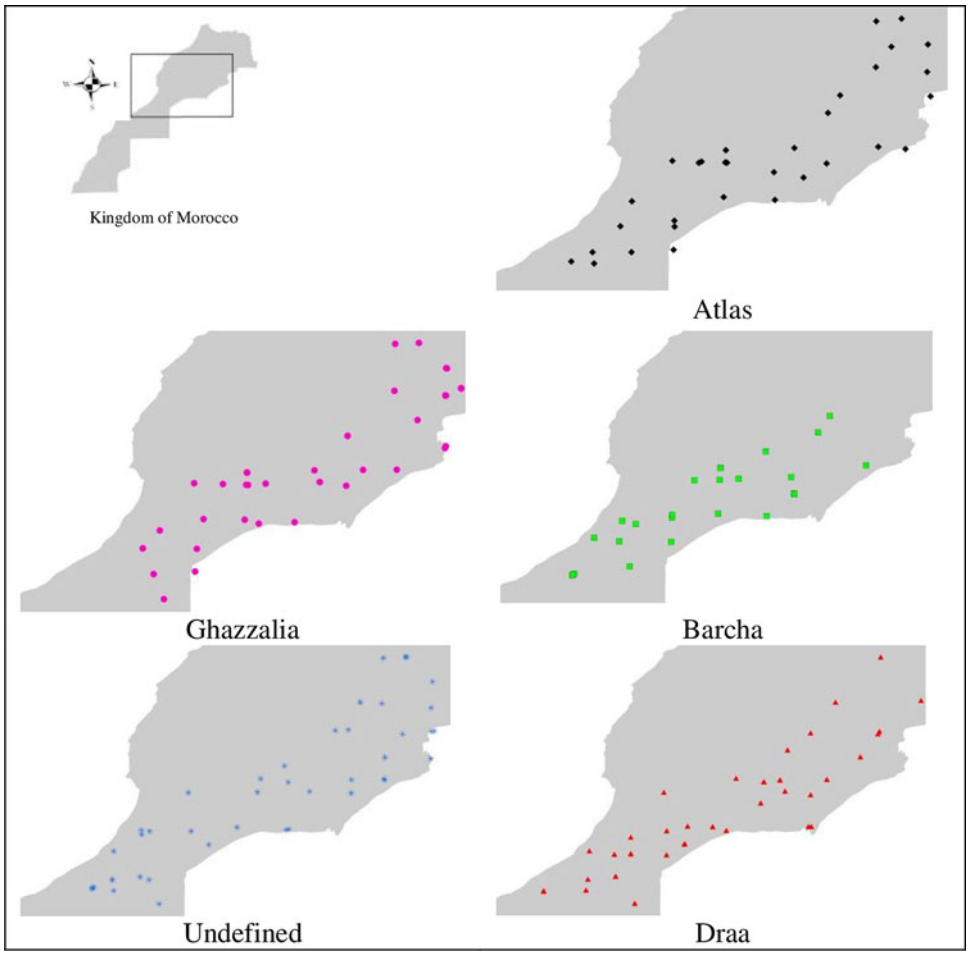


Figure 1. Sampled areas for each population located on the map of Morocco.

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Figure 2. Draa does with different coat colour.



Figure 3. Atlas doe.



Figure 4. Barcha buck.

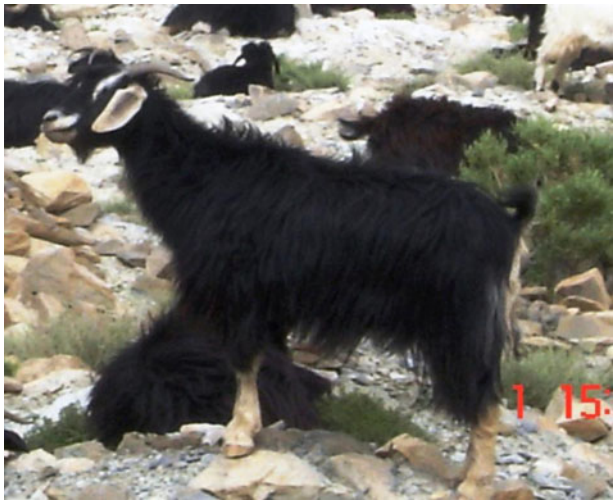


Figure 5. Ghazzalia doe.



Figure 6. Un-defined animals.

Materials and methods

Site of the study and data collection

The study was carried out in the cradle zone of Draa breed (Draa valley) and in the neighbouring areas that include other goat populations in the South-eastern and Southern Morocco (Figure 1). A sampling grid covering these areas was established on the basis of geo-referenced and uniform cells of 2 500 km^2. A total of 54 cells were sampled in which five adult animals were randomly selected from each of three different flocks in each cell. The gender of animals was recorded and their age was estimated from their dentition. Morphometric traits studied, as described by FAO (2011), were height at withers (HW), heart girth (HG), body length (BL), ischion circumference (IC), ear length (EL), horn length (HoL), hair length (HL) and body live weight (BW).

According to their dominant phenotype, the sampled animals were classified into five populations. The Draa breed has been defined and recognized as the goat of oasis area (Figure 2). The population called "Atlas" (A) was described as all black with a reddish glow (Figure 3) and the population called "Barcha" (B) is black with speckled ears and muzzle (Figure 4). The population called "Ghazzalia" (G) is also black, but scratched on the face, with ears, limbs and lower abdomen brown

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Table 1. Least-squares means ± standard errors of morphometric traits taken in the five populations[1].

Fixed effects	HW (cm)[2]	HG (cm)	BL (cm)	IC (cm)	EL (cm)	HoL (cm)	HL (cm)	BW (kg)
Gender	***	***	NS	***	NS	***	*	***
Male	61.4 ± 0.9^{a}	73.8 ± 1.2^{a}	62.0 ± 1.2	8.37 ± 0.1^{a}	16.9 ± 0.5	28.6 ± 1.2^{a}	10.2 ± 0.8^{a}	25.7 ± 1.0^{a}
Female	56.7 ± 0.4^{b}	67.9 ± 0.6^{b}	60.9 ± 0.6	7.07 ± 0.1^{b}	16.5 ± 0.2	17.0 ± 0.5^{b}	8.56 ± 0.3^{b}	21.3 ± 0.5^{b}
Age	***	***	***	***	*	***	NS	***
Age ≤ 24	55.1 ± 0.7^{c}	65.1 ± 1.0^{c}	55.5 ± 1.0^{b}	7.23 ± 0.1^{b}	15.8 ± 0.4^{b}	18.8 ± 0.9^{b}	8.96 ± 0.6	18.0 ± 0.9^{c}
24 < Age ≤ 36	57.9 ± 0.9^{b}	71.0 ± 1.2^{b}	63.1 ± 1.2^{a}	7.82 ± 0.1^{a}	16.5 ± 0.5^{ab}	21.5 ± 1.3^{b}	9.48 ± 0.7	24.1 ± 1.0^{b}
Age > 36	64.1 ± 1.0^{a}	76.4 ± 1.3^{a}	65.8 ± 1.3^{a}	8.11 ± 0.2^{a}	17.8 ± 0.6^{a}	28.1 ± 1.3^{a}	9.75 ± 0.8	28.4 ± 1.1^{a}
Population	***	***	***	NS	NS	NS	***	***
Draa	61.5 ± 0.6^{a}	74.4 ± 0.8^{a}	64.6 ± 0.9^{a}	7.74 ± 0.1	17.1 ± 0.4	23.1 ± 1.0	3.7 ± 0.5^{d}	27.2 ± 0.7^{a}
Atlas	59.0 ± 0.8^{b}	70.3 ± 1.1^{b}	60.6 ± 1.1^{b}	7.67 ± 0.1	16.2 ± 0.5	22.5 ± 1.0	10.9 ± 0.7^{b}	22.3 ± 1.0^{bc}
Barcha	58.2 ± 0.9^{b}	69.5 ± 1.2^{b}	58.9 ± 1.3^{b}	7.75 ± 0.2	17.3 ± 0.5	23.1 ± 1.2	13.0 ± 0.8^{a}	21.7 ± 1.1^{bc}
Ghazzalia	57.8 ± 0.7^{b}	69.4 ± 1.0^{b}	61.6 ± 1.0^{b}	7.75 ± 0.1	16.7 ± 0.4	23.1 ± 1.0	10.9 ± 0.6^{b}	22.3 ± 0.9^{bc}
Un-defined	58.7 ± 0.7^{b}	70.5 ± 1.0^{b}	61.6 ± 1.0^{b}	7.68 ± 0.1	16.2 ± 0.4	23.0 ± 1.0	8.71 ± 0.6^{c}	24.0 ± 0.9^{c}

[1]Least-squares means within a column that have a different superscript are significantly different ($P < 0.05$).
NS, not significant ($P > 0.05$), *$P < 0.05$, ***$P < 0.001$.
[2]HW, height at withers; HG, heart girth; BL, body length; IC, ischion circumference; EL, ear length; HoL, horn length; HL, hair length; BW, body live weight.

Table 2. Correlation matrix of morphometric traits studied with *P*-value between brackets[1].

	HW	HG	BL	IC	EL	HoL	HL
HG	0.52 (<0.0001)						
BL	0.40 (<0.0001)	0.48 (<0.0001)					
IC	0.50 (<0.0001)	0.49 (<0.0001)	0.32 (<0.0001)				
EL	0.02 (0.5334)	−0.06 (0.0791)	−0.04 (0.1231)	0.05 (0.2134)			
HoL	0.37 (0.0445)	0.44 (0.0914)	0.15 (0.1527)	0.36 (<0.0001)	0.04 (0.1014)		
HL	−0.19 (0.0007)	−0.15 (<0.0001)	−0.10 (<0.0001)	−0.04 (0.4010)	0.06 (0.7143)	0.23 (<0.0001)	
BW	0.53 (<0.0001)	0.68 (<0.0001)	0.51 (<0.0001)	0.44 (<0.0001)	0.01 (0.0069)	0.01 (0.8075)	−0.14 (0.0007)

[1]HW, height at withers; HG, heart girth; BL, body length; IC, ischion circumference; EL, ear length; HoL, horn length; HL, hair length; BW, body live weight.

(Figure 5). The other phenotypes different from these were grouped as "Un-defined goats" (Figure 6). Thus, a total of 251 does and 36 bucks were sampled from Draa (85 animals), Atlas (50 animals), Barcha (31 animals), Ghazzalia (58 animals) and Un-defined goats (63 animals).

Statistical analyses

Statistical analyses were performed using SAS software, version 9.0 (Statistical Analysis System, 2002). The analysis of variance was performed using the Mixed procedure fitting a model that included the random effect of animal and the fixed effects of gender and age of animal. A canonical discriminant analysis was performed, using Candisc procedure, for determining morphometric traits most discriminating the populations. Then, the probabilities of including an individual in a population were determined using Discrim procedure based on the linear discriminant function that included the eight morphometric variables. Mahalanobis distances between studied populations were calculated (Mahalanobis, 1936) as used in several studies (Capote *et al.*, 1998; Jimcy *et al.*, 2011; Nafti *et al.*, 2014). These distances were then used to construct a dendrogram using the Unweighted Pairs Group Method Analysis.

Results

Least-squares means and standard errors for morphometric traits are presented in Table 1. Only HW, HG, BL and BW varied significantly among populations. Draa animals had the highest HW (61.5 cm), HG (74.4 cm), BL (64.6 cm) and BW (27.2 kg), as well as the shortest HL (3.74 cm) ($P < 0.05$). For IC, EL and HoL the measurements were similar for the five populations ($P > 0.05$). Except HL, all morphometric traits increased significantly with the age of animal ($P < 0.05$). Also, males had the highest values for HW, HG, IC, HoL, HL and BW ($P < 0.05$). The correlations between the studied measurements were given in Table 2. The highest correlations varying between 0.15 and 0.68 were found among HW, HG, BL, IC, HoL and BW. Correlations among the other measurements varied from −0.18 to 0.07.

The canonical discriminant analysis allowed determining the morphometric traits most differentiating between the

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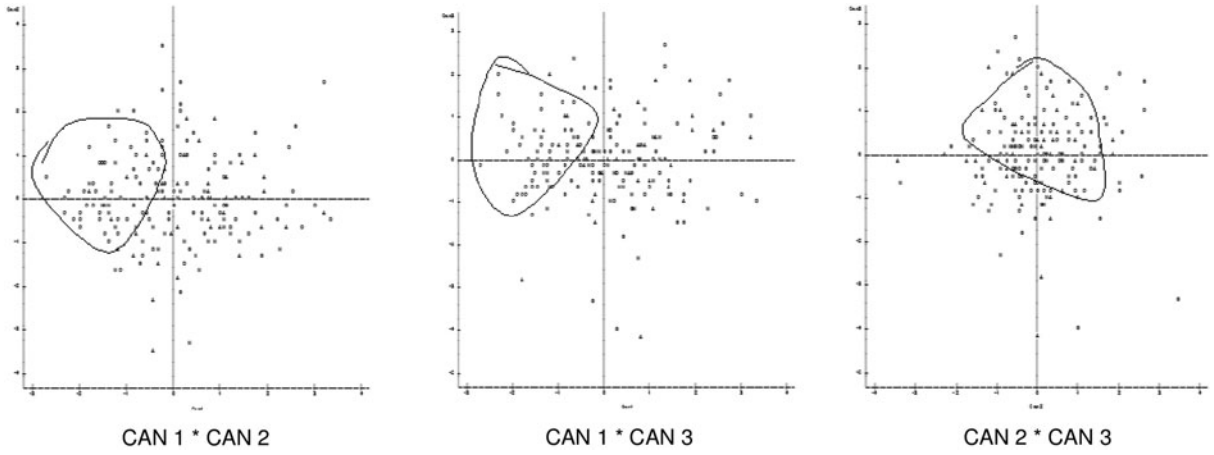


Figure 7. Graphical representation of all individuals according to canonical variables (Draa animals are circled).

Table 3. Mahalanobis distances between the studied populations on the basis of morphometric traits.

	Draa	Atlas	Barcha	Ghazzalia
Atlas	3.74 (***)			
Barcha	5.35 (***)	0.51 (NS)		
Ghazzalia	4.17 (***)	0.33 (NS)	0.76 (NS)	
Un-defined	1.95 (***)	0.49 (NS)	1.46 (***)	0.88 (**)

NS, not significant ($P > 0.05$), **$P < 0.01$, ***$P < 0.001$.

identified populations. Thus, three canonical variables were fitted; the first (CAN 1) included HL (0.90) and HOL (0.54), the second (CAN 2) represented HG (0.70), BL (0.56) and BW (0.55) and the third (CAN 3) included EL (0.75) and IC (0.59). The graphical representation of all animals according to these canonical variables (Figure 7) showed that Draa animals tended to be isolated according to CAN 1 *CAN 2 and CAN 1 *CAN 3 plans because of having the highest HG, BL and BW and the shortest HL. Therefore, the most differentiating morphometric traits of Draa breed were HG, BL, BW, HL, EL, IC and HoL.

Mahalanobis distances between the five populations studied were calculated based on the eight morphological traits. These distances showed that the Draa breed had the greatest distance from the other populations (Table 3). The smallest distance of the Draa breed was from the "un-defined goats". The dendrogram of the five populations, built on the basis of the morphometric measurements (Figure 8), showed two main clusters. The first one was formed by Atlas and "Un-defined goats" and the second one by Barcha and Ghazzalia populations. Draa breed was located far from these two clusters.

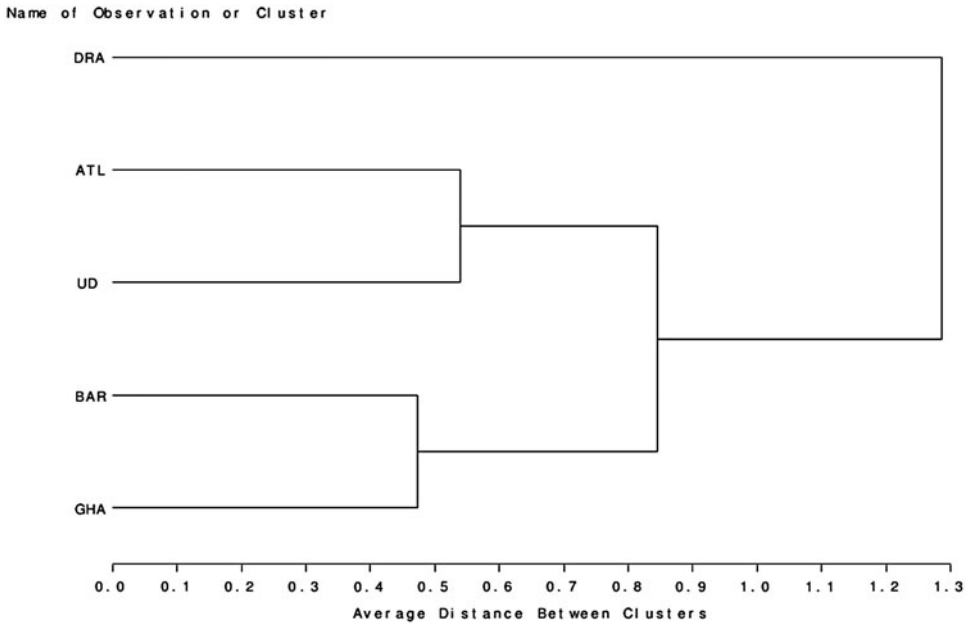


Figure 8. UPGMA tree based on pair-wise Mahalanobis distances of studied populations (DRA = Draa, ATL = Atlas, UD = Undefined, BAR = Barcha, GHA = Ghazzalia).

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The discriminant analysis revealed that 88 individuals were misclassified in their own populations. These individuals correspond to 46.9 percent in Atlas, 38.7 percent in Barcha, 4.71 percent in Draa, 39.7 percent in Ghazzalia and 41.3 percent in Un-defined goats. Thus, the Draa breed showed the least assignment error; with only four individuals that were misclassified.

Discussion

The Draa breed was distinguished from the other populations. It had the highest HW, HG, BL and BW, as well as the shortest hair. These findings are in agreement with those already reported on the same breed (Ezzahiri *et al.*, 1989). The variability among populations may reflect some genetic differences and specific adaptation of each population to the environment conditions.

Compared with goats in the Canary Islands, from which the breed was suspected to be introduced, the Draa is less long, has almost the same HW but has a thin chest. Capote *et al.* (1998) reported that measurements' averages of Canary goats were 69.5–72.4; 66.2–71.7 and 92.6–97.1 cm, for BL, HW and HG, respectively. Moreover, Draa goats are similar to goats of Kerala in India (Jimcy *et al.*, 2011) for which HW varied from 62 to 71 cm, BL from 59 to 67 cm, HG from 67 to 75 cm and IC from 7 to 8 cm. However, it is not comparable with Andalusian goats whose morphometric measurements varied from 69 to 78, 71 to 81, 85 to 96 and 8 to 10 cm, for HW, BL, HG and IC, respectively (Herrera *et al.*, 1996).

Moreover, morphometric traits increased with the age, reflecting the development of animals' body with age. The same tendency was reported by Fantahun *et al.* (2013). Also, there was a certain sexual dimorphism in all studied traits, except in HL. This result is in accordance with those of Birteeb *et al.* (2012) and Yadav *et al.* (2013) who found that males had the highest value for all morphometric traits studied in Djallonke and Sahel sheep and in sheep of southern peninsular zone of India, respectively.

The most discriminating traits between the studied populations were BL, HG, HL, HoL EL and BW. These discriminating factors were almost similar to those reported in Andalusian goats (Herrera *et al.*, 1996) and in some goat breeds from the Bench Maji area in Ethiopia (Fantahun *et al.*, 2013). In the opposite, Nafti *et al.* (2014) found that only three morphological measurements (HL, EL and HW) were the most discriminant traits in goats of Tunisian oases.

Based on morphometric measurements, the Draa breed had the largest Mahalanobis distances to other populations. This result is consistent with Machado *et al.* (2000) who found a high genetic distance between Draa- and black-goat called "R'halia". Likewise, Nafti *et al.* (2014) reported a highest distance between Arbi Jerid and Serti Nefzawa goats in Tunisia and attributed this result to differences in body size. In fact, phenotypic divergence between breeds/populations might be partly attributed to differences in management practices, agro-climatic conditions and biophysical resources (Yadav *et al.*, 2013). Also, the different goat populations raised in Morocco appeared to bear specific adaptation, even when submitted to similar conditions and the difference between Draa- and black-goats support the hypothesis of different mechanisms of adaptation (Benjelloun *et al.*, 2015).

The tendency showed by the canonical discriminant analysis is illustrated by the dendrogram of the five populations on the basis of morphometric measurements. Thus, Atlas is closely related to the "Un-defined" goats, and Barcha is closely related to Ghazzalia populations. The Draa breed appears to be far from these four populations. Also, fewer Draa animals were erroneously assigned, indicating homogeneity and distinctiveness of Draa breed. A similar result was found between Florida breed and Andalusia goat populations (Herrera *et al.*, 1996).

Conclusions

The Draa goat breed is morphometrically differentiated and had the largest distances from the other local populations being raised in the neighbouring areas. This distinctiveness can contribute in defining the breed standard and in guiding the genetic improvement programs. However, it is recommended that this study be repeated in the future on a large scale and considering all different areas of Draa breed throughout the Draa valley. Also, more solid characterization tools are needed for further characterization.

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