



Registry Inspection Card

Goat Inspection ID#: _____ Wattles: _____ Date: _____

Color: Fleece is distinctly colored
 Fleece is white, lightly colored (e.g., faded red) or white with scattered colored fibers

Traits	Standard	✓	Minimal	✓	Disqualifying	✓
1. Ears	Pendulous		Long pendulous ears that are kept lifted		Upright ears Gopher ears	
2. Horns	Well-spaced (1" minimum), gently curving back and away from head		High, close horns Polled Dehorned			
3. Topknot	Mohair topknot		Fuzzy or no topknot			
4. Chin and Neck Cover	Well-covered		Covered to jaw Wattles		Bare face and neck bare	
5. Constitution	Deep, wide chest, good body capacity, spring of rib, and substantial bone size		Narrow or shallow chest		Lacking in vigor Poor constitution Very small, unthrifty	
6. Back	Straight with a slight sloped croup		Roached or swayed Steep croup		Weak back Steep croup	
7. Legs	Straight when viewed from front or rear, well-spaced feet with strong pasterns and good bone size		Cowhocked or crooked legs (rear legs should not touch when animal walks) Weak pasterns		Crooked legs Collapsed pasterns Deformed feet Very small, spindly legs	
8. Lock Definition	Well-formed and distinct, shiny locks		Loose locks Low luster		No lock definition Double coated No luster	
9. Uniformity	Fleece uniform in style, character, length and fineness (slight change in either the neck or britch is acceptable)		Coarse neck or short/coarse britch Fleece lacks uniformity Fleece changes twice		Irregular fleece in style, character, length and/or fineness Sheepy Changes more than twice	
10. Freedom from Kemp and Medulated Fiber	A light sprinkling in topline <u>or</u> britch (but not both) Long, fine medulated fibers at least two-thirds as long as fiber that travel with the lock scattered in fleece.		A line of kemp or medulated fiber along topline <u>or</u> in the britch (not both) A light sprinkling of short, coarse medulated fibers in fleece. No more than 1.5% kemp.		Kemp or medulated fibers throughout the fleece. Kempy britch, and kempy topline. More than 1.5% kemp.	
11. Yield	At least four lbs in six months		3-4 lbs in 6 months		Less than 3 lbs in 6 months	
12. Mouth	Teeth meet pad		Teeth forward of pad		Deformed or over-shot mouth	
13. Reproduction	Scrotum split no more than 1" No extra teats		Scrotum split 1-3 inches Extra teats (bucks and does)		Scrotum split more than three inches Missing testicles	
14. Belly Cover	Full cover		Moderate cover		Light to no cover	
15. Leg Cover	Covered to knee— both inside and outside		Light/bare cover inside front <u>or</u> rear legs rear legs (not both) Legs must be covered outside		Bare inside both front and rear legs	
		Points		Points		Points

Recommendation:

- Blue:** Fleece is distinctly colored with one or no minimal traits.
- Red:** Registerable breeding stock. Fleece is white, lightly colored or white with scattered colored fibers with one or no minimal traits.
- Yellow:** Recordable. Does not meet standard—two or more minimal traits or disqualification.

Inspector Signature: _____

Conformation Standard: A strong, healthy, well-built body that will not wear out too young or have health or breeding problems: vigorous and in good condition—not too bony long the top line or too fat: good size and weight for age—yearling does at least 60 lbs and mature does 80-100 lbs - yearling bucks at least 80 lbs and mature bucks 100-125 lbs: good width between the front legs—room for a strong heart and lungs: good width between the rear legs: good-sized bones: well-sprung ribs have the greatest curvature at the bottom with a moderate curve at the top near the spine and are flat in the middle to allow tight shoulder attachment and easier movement of the front legs: a deep body, lower towards the rear legs than near the chest.

Minimal: Small size, underweight: tight narrow chest—no room for lungs, reduces body capacity: shallow body—lacks body capacity.

Disqualifying: Very small, delicate goat lacking vigor. Undersized for age (under 50 lbs for yearling/older does, under 70 lbs for yearling/older bucks).

Ears – Standard: Pendulous ears. Many goats lift their ears or are born with folded ears—these are acceptable.

Minimal: Long pendulous ears that are kept lifted.

Disqualifying: Short, pendulous gopher type ears, short upright ears.

Horns – Standard: Horns are well spaced, meaning at least one inch between them: horns are symmetrical: horns curve gently back and away from the head. There is a wide acceptable range of horn type.

Minimal: Too close (less than one inch): high Cashmere-type horns: asymmetrical: no horns (naturally polled or dehorned).

Disqualifying: None

Back Standard: Straight back through the loin allows proper bone alignment and provides adequate support for body organs. A gently sloping rump from hip to pin, helps birthing and draining the womb, and provides correct alignment of the rear legs.

Minimal: Sway in the back (often seen on long goats) puts strain on the back muscles, tends to get worse with age and weakens back legs by forcing them further back. A roached spine pulls the back legs under the goat and steepens the slope of the rump. A steep rump shortens the birth canal and can make kidding difficult. Leg alignment is thrown off and pasterns are often strained and weakened.

Disqualifying: Any of the above conditions that are extreme.

Legs and Feet – Standard: Front - kneepads and toes face forward, shoulders lie close to body. Rear - Set apart and are straight down from the hips: hocks and dewclaws face straight back: toes face forward: hocks are not touching. Side - Good angulation to hip and hock: nearly perpendicular from hock to pastern. Feet - Level sole and toes are close together: toes should not be malformed or splayed: pasterns are strong with good spring.

Minimal: Front - toes or knees pointed inwards or outwards. Rear - Close hocks. Side - Posty legs that are too straight in stifle, no spring in legs: feet develop short toes and long heels: sickled legs push the feet forward so the hocks carry too much weight and hip. Feet: Weak pasterns: legs that settle too far back straining leg muscles and pasterns: malformed or splayed toes

Disqualifying: Hocks that touch each other when the goat walks, shoulder springs out from the side of back, or pasterns touch the ground when the goat walks.

Mouth – Standard: Teeth should meet dental pad. With age the teeth may grow slightly forward of the pad.

Minimal: Undershot (upper jaw shorter than lower): lower jaw narrower than upper, such that the teeth don't meet.

Disqualifying: Twisted jaw: overshot (upper jaw longer than lower jaw).

Reproduction – Standard: Bucks – two large, symmetrical testicles in a scrotum with no more than a 1” split and no extra teats. Does – Two teats and a balanced udder.

Minimal: Bucks – 1-3” split scrotum, slight variation in testicle size, small testicles, extra teats. Does – extra teats.

Disqualifying: Bucks – More than a 3” split in scrotum, missing testicle(s), great variation in testicle size.

Belly Cover – Standard: Full belly coverage with good mohair.

Minimal: Moderate belly coverage with lighter coverage in armpits and around udder/testicles.

Disqualifying: Light coverage or fuzzy fleece over belly indicating poor productivity.

Leg Cover – Standard: Coverage to the knees and hocks and on the insides of the legs.

Minimal: Light coverage or bare on inside of either the front or back legs (but not both).

Disqualifying: Mohair that does not extend to the knees or hocks, bare inside both front and rear legs.

Topknot – Standard: Should have a mohair topknot.

Minimal: Topknot not developed to fleece quality – fuzzy or kempy.

Disqualifying: None

Chin cover – Standard: Full chin cover.

Marginal: Wattles, bare jaw line.

Disqualifying: Bare jaw line that extends down the neck.

Lock Definition – Standard: Mohair grows in distinct, well-defined locks. The term style and character define the curl and crimp of the lock. The type of lock – ringlet, web or flat—is not important, except that the lock is uniform throughout the fleece. Fuzzy, fluffy, sheepy and open fleeces are undesirable.

Minimal: Open fleeces with poor lock definition, loose lock formation, low luster.

Disqualifying: Undefined lock formation, open character, no luster, double coat.

Uniformity – Standard: Uniform style, character, length, fineness and lock type. Character refers to wave or crimp and style or twist.

Minimal: One change in the fleece: neck one grade coarser than main fleece OR short or coarse britch (but not both)

Disqualifying: Two or more changes in the fleece. Fleece irregular in style, character, length or fineness.

Kemp/Medulated Fibers – Standard: Ideally, no detectable kemp or medulated fiber or a light sprinkling in topline *or* britch (but not both) Long, fine medulated fibers at least two-thirds as long as fiber that travel with the lock scattered in fleece.

Minimal: Along the top line or through the britch area. No more than 1.5% (1.2 oz per 5 lbs of fleece).

Disqualifying: Throughout the fleece.

Yield – Standard: Yield can be estimated by the coverage (belly, chin, topknot, and legs). Density can be gauged by the amount of skin exposed when the fleece is parted. Four pounds of raw, uniform, prime mohair in a six month clip.

Minimal: Three to four lbs.

Disqualifying: Less than three lbs.