



## REGISTRY INSPECTION MANUAL

Updated: August, 2019



### HISTORY

The Colored Angora Goat Breeders Association began in 1992 as the “Colored Angora Goat Record” to record colored Angora goat pedigrees. In 1999, the Colored Angora Goat Breeders Association was established and expanded the purpose of the organization.

“The CAGBA is a non-profit organization whose purpose shall be the development and promotion of the colored Angora goat; breeder education; colored mohair promotion; the encouragement of closer fellowship among the members through meetings, correspondence, circulation of useful information, news and ideas and in the cooperation with other organizations in the development of the colored Angora goat in general.”

The first set of inspectors was trained in the summer of 1999 and, as a result, the first colored Angora goats were inspected and entered into the CAGBA registry at that time. Early inspection and breed standards recognized that colored Angora goats were a “work in progress.” Outcrossing to other goat breeds, which was done to introduce and set color, also introduced traits that were not predominantly characteristic of Angora goats. It was recognized at the time the original Inspection Manual was written that most colored Angora goats still retained some undesirable characteristics from out-crossing.

## THE CAGBA REGISTRY

### Disqualifications include:

**FLEECE**—Double coated fleeces, excessive kemp and/or medullated fibers, “sheepy” or non-mohair type fleeces or inadequate coverage.

**BODY**—Deformed, unthrifty, overly small or narrow goats, missing testicles or greater than 3-inch split scrotum, crooked legs, back, collapsed pasterns, wattles, or a goat that does not exhibit an Angora breed type including non-Angora ears or horns

### Registry Classifications:

The animal’s color and pattern shall be recorded on the registration or record paper issued for that animal, as appropriate. This change applies to all goats, whether registered by inspection, by birth to registered parents, or by proven progeny.

1. Animals must be more than 12 months old to be eligible for registration by inspection.
2. Offspring of a both a CAGBA registered sire and dam may be registered at any age based on a breeder’s assurance that the animals are free of any disqualifying traits and, therefore, do not require inspection.
3. Offspring of both an AAGBA (USA) or CLRC (Canada) white registered Angora sire and dam may be registered with CAGBA without inspection based on a breeder’s assurance that they are free of any disqualifying traits, and if AAGBA and/or CLRC numbers are provided.
4. Offspring with one CAGBA registered parent and one AAGBA (USA) or CLRC (Canada) parent may be registered with CAGBA without inspection based on a breeder’s assurance that they are free of any disqualifying traits, and if AAGBA and/or CLRC numbers are provided.
5. Offspring with only one registered parent (CAGBA, AAGBA or CLRC) must be inspected.
6. Proven Pedigree: Breeders may apply for registration without inspection of:
  - A **doe** that has **three** or more CAGBA registered offspring from at least two different sires; or
  - A **buck** that has **five** or more CAGBA registered offspring from three or more different dams.
7. Registered goats must be identified with a tattoo, or ear tag, or ear notch, or microchip.
8. The CAGBA registry will remain open until such time as sufficient animals exist in the registry to warrant consideration of establishing a closed registry.

## THE INSPECTION

The CAGBA registration process includes a physical inspection. There are 15 points to be considered in the inspection process. A goat can have only one “minimal fault” and no “disqualifying faults” to pass inspection.

### **Inspectors are bound by the following principles:**

1. Inspectors must follow the criteria established by CAGBA even when not personally in agreement with those criteria.
2. Inspectors must use the inspection process to ensure that minimum standards are met, rather than “optimum” or judging requirements applied.
3. Goats must look like Angora goats and meet CAGBA’s definition of a “purebred type” Angora goat. No matter how valuable a single trait may be, if the animal does not meet the CAGBA inspection standards, it is not eligible for the registry.
4. Inspectors should strive to keep any personal preferences from influencing the CAGBA-defined inspection process.
5. Inspectors should look for all **15 criteria** in each goat. Following a pattern when inspecting will help ensure that all criteria are covered. As a courtesy to breeders, feedback should be provided on all **15 criteria**, even if the animal has failed the inspection before the inspector has completed his/her evaluation of all criteria.
6. Inspectors may not inspect goats they have bred or have a financial or ownership interest. Inspectors should not knowingly inspect goats of close associates.
7. Inspectors should avoid discussions, and should not attempt to reach compromises on criteria, during an inspection. Each inspector’s opinion should be equally valued and stand on its own merit.
8. Anonymity of the goat owner should be observed.

### **THE INSPECTION PATTERN**

Begin by looking at the overall appearance of the goat. Consider the whole animal looking for adequate size, a strong vigorous body, a quality fleece and correct Angora breed type. In this first look, you may notice areas that will require closer attention during your inspection.

### **COLOR**

CAGBA registration does **not** require goats show distinct color. The goat shall be inspected based on the following traits. The owner shall record the animal’s color on the application.

### **BREED TRAITS/15 CRITERIA**

The Angora goat possesses specific traits that apply to the following:

#### **HEAD**

1. Ears
2. Horns

#### **CONFORMATION TRAITS**

These traits are indicative of the physical strength, correctness of body type, and long-term production potential of the animal.

3. Constitution
4. Back
5. Legs and Feet
6. Mouth
7. Reproduction

### **FLEECE TRAITS**

These traits reflect the usability and quality of the goat's mohair.

8. Belly Cover
9. Leg Cover
10. Topknot
11. Chin Cover
12. Lock Definition
13. Uniformity
14. Freedom from Kemp
15. Yield

### **DESCRIPTION OF AN IDEAL COLORED ANGORA GOAT**

The "ideal" colored Angora goat has a long stapled, uniform mohair fleece with good style, character and ample luster. They have a mohair topknot and are well covered with mohair over their entire body, neck, face, belly, legs and tail. The mohair has well defined locks growing one inch, or more, per month. The fleece has a moderate amount of grease to protect its luster, is of a uniform fiber diameter, free of kemp, and comes in a variety of colors and patterns. The "ideal" colored Angora possess a strong, healthy, well-built body that is likely to contribute to longevity, long-term health, and ease of breeding and/or kidding. The goat exhibits good Angora characteristics, is of adequate size for its age, and is both vigorous and in good body condition.

#### **Size**

Yearling does are at least 60 pounds. Yearling bucks are at least 80 pounds

#### **Color**

Specific color patterns are recognized, as described in the CAGBA color and pattern index. Colors include white, shades of tan, red, and browns as well as silver, grey, and black. Combinations of these colors with white are expressed in a variety of CAGBA-identified patterns.

#### **Fleece**

Mohair is in the range of 20 to 50 microns with the finer fleeces generally grown by kids. Most animals coarsen with age. The fiber on an individual goat should be of a uniform fiber diameter and lock type over the whole body. Kemp fibers are coarse, hollow and short. Kemp fibers are also stiff and opaque, and may be deeply pigmented. Kemp fibers are highly undesirable because they stick out of yarns and finished garments, causing them to be scratchy. Medullated fibers are slightly coarser than true mohair fibers. They have an interrupted or partially hollow core and are often as long as true mohair fibers. Although medullated fibers are undesirable, because they are the same length as mohair

fibers, they are less problematic as they do not stick out causing the same degree of scratchiness as kemp fibers.

### **Fleece Weight**

**Adult Does** should shear 6 or more pounds of skirted fiber (stain removed) per year.

**Adult Bucks** should shear 8 or more pounds of skirted fiber per year.

### **Horns**

Horns should curve back and have a space of 1½ inches (generally about 2 fingers width) between them. Angoras are generally horned, although a small number may be naturally polled. Dehorning is discouraged.

### **Ears**

Ears should be pendulous.

### **Tails**

Tails should be short and held high.

### **Legs**

Legs should be straight with adequate size of bone, well covered with mohair at least to the knee or hock but most desirably to the hoof.

### **Belly**

The belly and insides of the legs should be covered in mohair.

### **Body**

The back should be straight and strong. The pelvis should have a slight downward tilt. The body should be deep, with good width between the front legs and with a good spring of rib. The skin should be loose and pliable.

### **DETAILED INSPECTION CRITERIA BREED TRAITS**

Breed traits distinguish individuals of one specific breed from another. Identified traits that define a breed to the extent in that all members of that breed possess those traits. The Angora goat possesses three identifying traits;

- Horns that curve gently back and away from the head
- Long, pendulous ears
- A mohair fleece

## EARS

Ears are representative of breed type. Angoras are well known for their pendulous ears. Angora goats may lift their ears or may be born with folded ears and those are acceptable. Short, pendulous, round ears (gopher type) or upright dairy-type ears are a disqualification.

### Standard

Pendulous. Goats may lift their ears when curious; folds are acceptable.



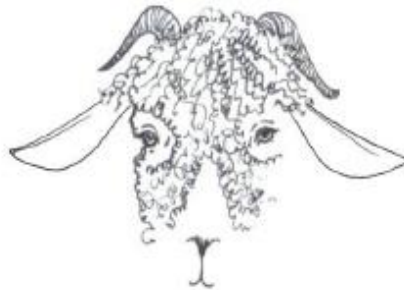
**Fig. 1: Pendulous ears**



**Fig. 2: Folded, pendulous ears**

### Minimal

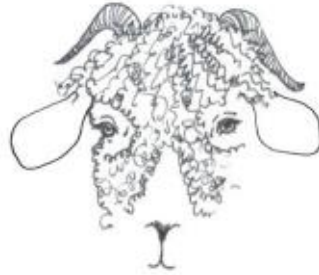
Long pendulous ears that are kept lifted, i.e. “flying” ears. Ears that are kept raised at all time but which have a long pendulous shape are considered a minimal fault.



**Fig. 3: “Flying” ears—long pendulous ears that are kept raised.**

## Disqualifying

Short, pendulous round (gopher) ears; short upright ears.



**Fig. 4: "Gopher" ears—short, round pendulous ears.**



**Fig. 5: Upright ears.**

## HORNS

Horns are a mark of breed type. Purebred Angora

Horns are well spaced and curve gently back and away from the head. There is a wide acceptable range of horn types but horns placed very close together can be dangerous to other goats as they may allow another goat's hoof or leg to be caught between them. Horns which grow very close to the head of the goat are minimally acceptable, as they may need to be trimmed to prevent injury to the goat. High "Cashmere-type" horns, no horns, and asymmetrical horns are poor breed type.

### Standard

- Horns are well spaced; at least 1½ inches between them.
- Horns are symmetrical.
- Horns curve gently back and away from the head.



Fig. 6 : Acceptable horns.

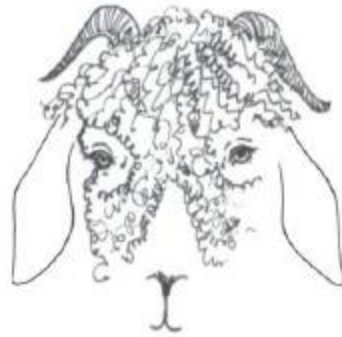


Fig. 7: Acceptable horns.

**Minimal**

- Too close together; less than 1½ inches.
- Very close to head, such that they are irritating or rubbing eyes or skin.
- High “Cashmere-type” horns.
- Asymmetrical horns.
- No horns—naturally polled or dehorned.



Fig. 8: Too close together.



Fig. 9: Too close to head.



Fig. 10: Too high;



Fig. 11: Asymmetrical.



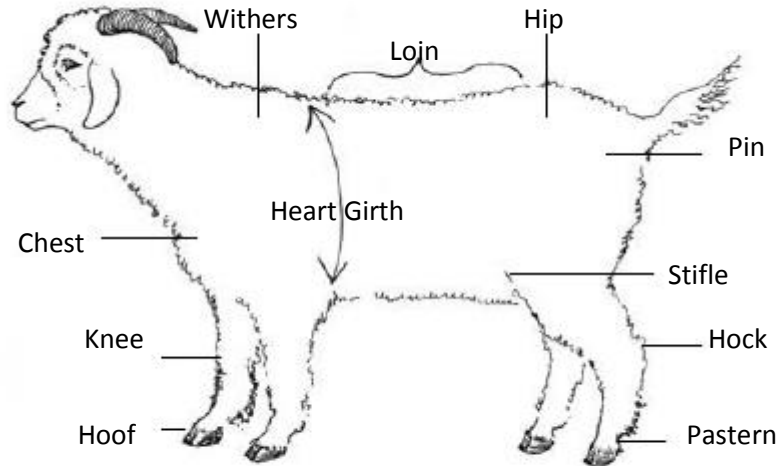
Fig. 12: Naturally polled or dehorned

**Disqualification—None**



## CONFORMATION TRAITS

Look for a strong, healthy, well build body that will not wear out too young or have health or breeding problems. The goat needs to have adequate size for its age; should be vigorous and in good condition. Some very fine haired goats are very frail and prone to health problems. Check teats or scrotum and testicles for reproductive capabilities. The goat should have a long straight back, straight good-sized legs and feet and a wide chest and deep body for robust health.



## CONSTITUTION

Inspectors should check for overall vigor and acceptable size and weight for age as these characteristics are very important for general health and reproductive success. Narrow, shallow, or thin goats are delicate and hard to keep in condition. The goat should exhibit good body capacity including a wide chest, deep body and well sprung ribs.

### Standard

- Good size and weight for age. The reproductive rate in Angora goats is strongly linked to body weight. Goats should be in good condition, not too bony along the topline, nor too fat.
- **Yearling does** should be at least 60 pounds and mature does 80-100 pounds.
- **Yearling bucks** should be at least 80 pounds and mature bucks 100-125 pounds.
- There should be good width between front legs to provide ample room for a strong heart and lungs. Similarly, there should be good width between rear legs, as well as good substance of bone in all legs.
- The goat should possess well sprung ribs, providing optimal room for the lungs and rumen. 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. This structure allows for tight shoulder attachment and easier movement of the front legs.
- A deep body which is lower towards the rear legs than near the chest.

### Standard



Fig. 13: Wide chest, well sprung ribs.



Fig. 14: Rear view, good width, well sprung ribs



Fig. 15: Top view; well sprung ribs.

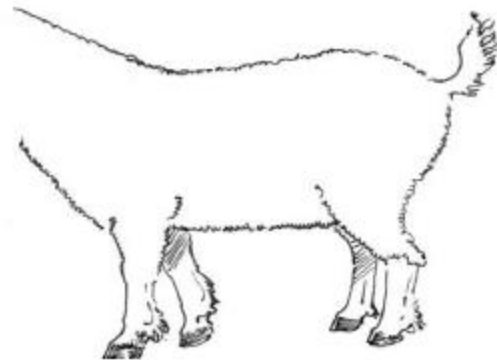


Fig. 16: Side view, good deep body.

**Minimal**

- Small size or underweight
- Tight narrow chest or legs placed close together, indicating a delicate constitution
- Flat ribs indicating the goat is too thin with little room for lungs and reduced body capacity.
- Shallow body, lacking in capacity.

**Disqualifying**

- A very small, delicate goat lacking in vigor. Under sized for age; under 50 pounds for yearling or older does; under 70 pounds for yearling or older bucks.



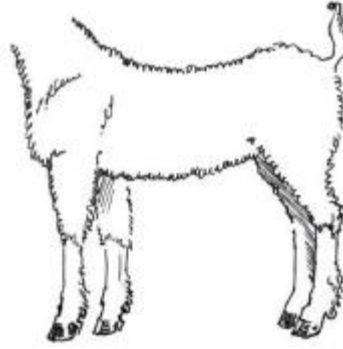
Fig. 17: Good chest width, flat ribs.



Fig. 18: Narrow chest, well sprung ribs.



Fig. 19: Narrow rear.



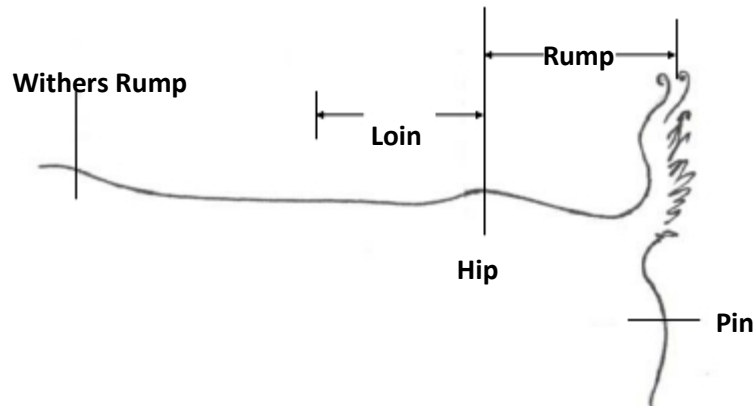
**Fig. 20: Shallow body.**

**BACK**

A goat should have a straight back through the loin, with a gently sloping rump from hip to pin. A straight back allows proper alignment of bone and provides adequate support to the body organs. A gentle slope to the rump helps birthing and draining of the womb and provides correct alignment of the rear legs.

**Standard**

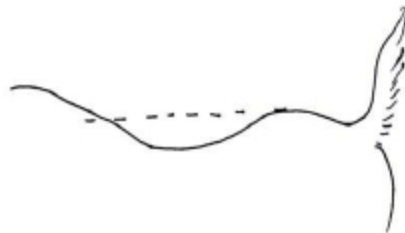
- Straight back from withers to hips
- Gentle slope to rump



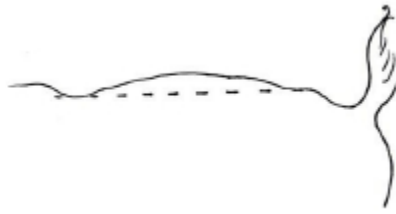
**Fig. 21: Strong, straight back with gently sloping rump.**

**Minimal**

• A sway in the back, which puts strain on the back muscles and tends to worsen with age. A sway is often seen on a “long” goat and tends to weaken the back legs by forcing them further back. A roached spine, which pulls the back legs under the goat and steepens the slope of the rump. A steep rump, which shortens the birth canal and can make kidding difficult. Leg alignment is thrown off and pasterns are often strained and weakened.



**Fig. 22: Swayed back.**



**Fig. 23: Roached back.**



**24: Steeply sloped rump**

### Disqualifying

- Any of the above conditions that are extreme.

### LEGS AND FEET

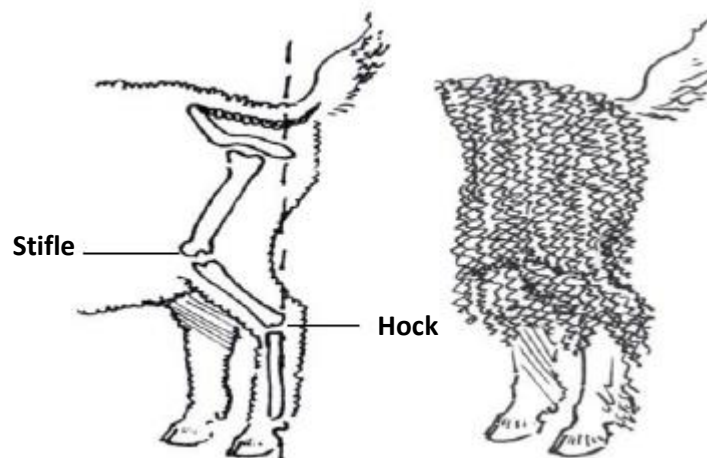
Straight legs and strong feet are important to a goat in obtaining food, carrying kids, breeding and long term health. Crooked or weak joints are vulnerable to arthritis with age. These conditions are highly heritable and reduce a goat's lifetime productivity and health.

### Standard

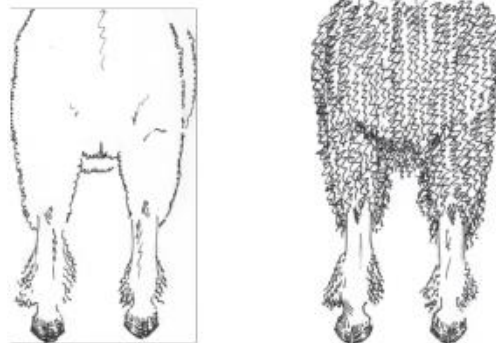
- **Front** Knee pads and toes face forward and shoulders lie close to the body.
- **Rear** Rear legs are set apart and are straight down from hips. Hocks and dewclaws face straight back.

Toes face forward. Hocks are not touching.

- **Side** Good angulation to hip and hock. Hock to the pastern is nearly perpendicular.
- **Feet** The foot has a level sole and the toes are close together. Toes should not be malformed or splayed. Pasterns are strong, with good spring.



**Fig. 25: Side. Good Angulation.**



**Fig. 26: Front. Straight, strong front legs. Well placed feet**

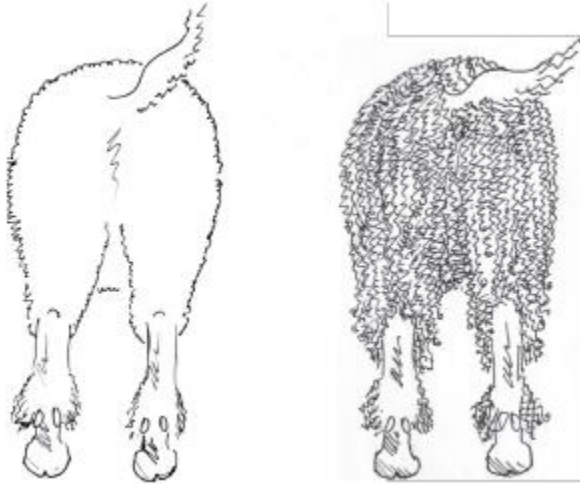


Fig. 27: Rear. Straight, strong rear legs.

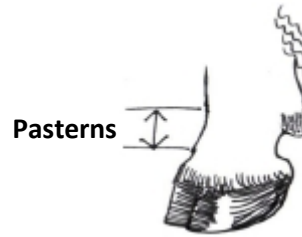


Fig. 28: Feet. Strong pasterns.

**Minimal**

- **Front** Toes or knees point inwards or outwards, rather than straight forward.
- **Rear** Close hocks; Angoras are often narrow in the rear with the hocks and lower cannons turned inwards and feet outwards.
- **Side** Posty; legs too straight in stifle; no spring in legs. Feet develop short toes and long heels. This condition contributes to arthritis commonly with aging. Sickle: pushes the feet forward so the hocks carry too much weight and the hock, pasterns and back of heels are strained. Feet develop long toes and short heels.
- **Feet** Weak pasterns: legs settle too far back straining leg muscles and pasterns. Condition worsens with age. Malformed or splayed toes are vulnerable to injury.

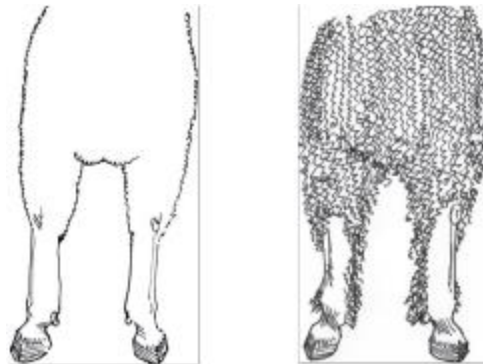


Fig. 29: Front. Knees and toes turned outward

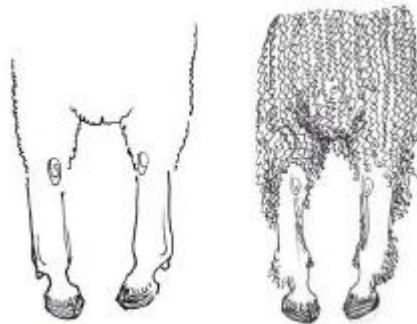
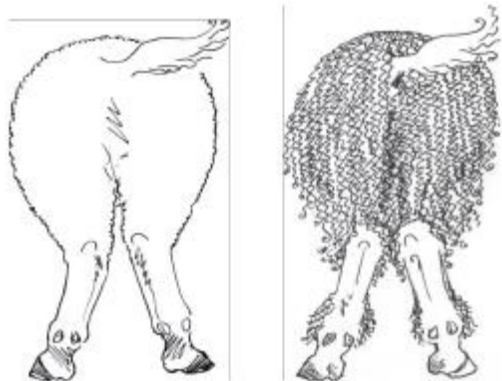
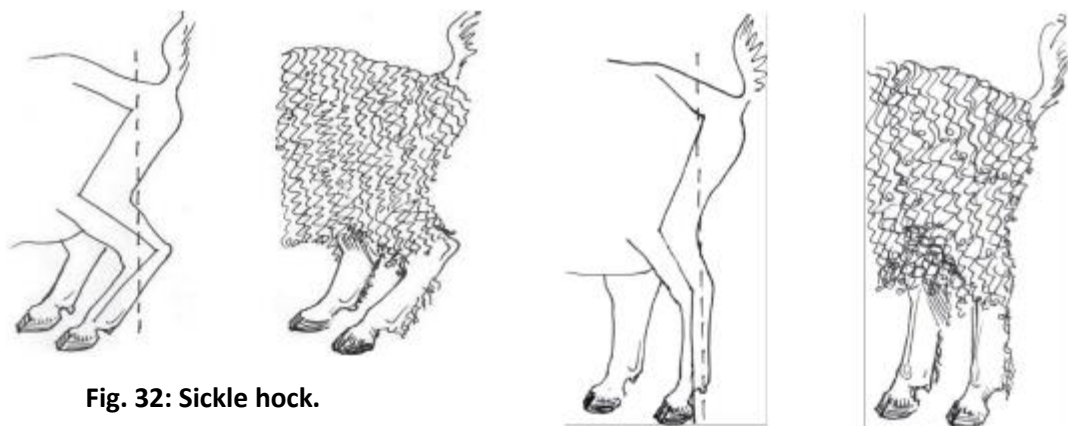


Fig. 30: Front. Knees and toes turned inward; can throw out shoulder.



**Fig. 31: Rear. Hocks close and turned inward; toes out.**



**Fig. 32: Sickle hock.**

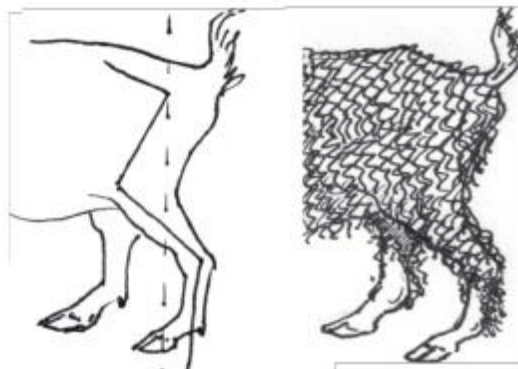
**Fig. 33: Posty leg.**



**Fig. 34: Splayed toe**



**Fig. 35: Weak pastern**



**Fig. 36: Weak pastern. Legs too far back.**



**Fig. 37: A comparison of posty (too straight) legs, well angulated legs, and sickle hocks.**

**Disqualifying**

- Hocks that touch each other when the goat walks
- Shoulders that spring out from the side of the body; or
- Pasterns touch the ground when the goat walks.

Goats being examined for the Registry are fairly young and should not show any of these confirmation weaknesses.



**Fig. 38: Comparison. First is strong, desirable pastern. Fig.38A Middle is weak pastern; minimal fault.**



**Fig. 38B Bottom is extremely weak, broken pastern; disqualification**

**MOUTH**

Goats need a decent mouth to be able to consume enough food to be productive.

**Standard**

- The lower jaw is somewhat smaller than the upper and the lower front incisors should meet the front edge of the upper dental pad. Incisors may grow slightly forward of the pad as the animal ages or dependent upon type of browse. Inspectors should examine the dental pads to see if the leading edge of the upper dental pad is positioned slightly forward of the leading edge of the lower dental pad to confirm adequate dentition.



**Fig. 39: Good mouth.**



**Fig. 40: Long teeth; good jaw.**

**Minimal**

- Undershot upper jaw shorter than lower



**Fig. 41: Undershot jaw**

**Disqualification**

- Twisted jaw.
- Overshot—upper jaw longer than lower jaw



**Fig. 42: Overshot jaw.**

**REPRODUCTION**

It is important for goats to be able to reproduce themselves. For this, a buck needs two large testicles and the doe needs two functioning teats.

**Standard**

**Bucks:** Two large, firm, symmetrical testicles in a scrotum with no more than a 1 inch split; two teats.

**Does:** Two well-formed teats with a balanced udder.



**Fig. 43: Less than 1" split.**

**Minimal**

**Bucks:** 1 to 3-inch split in scrotum.  
Slight variation in testicle size.  
Small testicles.  
Extra teats  
**Does:** Extra Teats.



**Fig. 44: 1-3" split in scrotum.**



## Disqualification

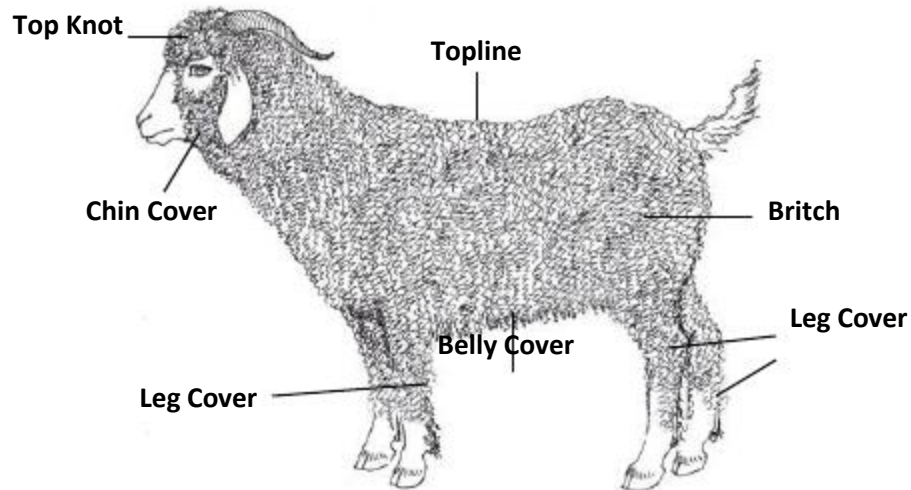
**Bucks:** More than a 3-inch split in scrotum. Missing testicle(s).



**Fig. 45: More than 3" split in scrotum.**

## FLEECE TRAITS

Inspectors should consider what a fleece will look like once shorn from the goat. How much will have to be skirted out or sorted into more than one grade because it is too short, coarse, or dull? Are the locks well-formed or is the fleece downy or sheepy? Ultimately, how much prime fleece will be left compared to the size and age of the goat? Prime fleece should be beautiful and clean, with shiny locks of mohair, that are well defined, of a uniform type, and all of one grade.



## BELLY COVER

The mohair fleece should extend to and cover the belly. Approximately 17% of the fleece grows on the belly. The extent of mohair coverage of the belly is related to overall mohair production.

### Standard

- Full belly coverage with good mohair.



**Fig. 46: Full belly cover.**

**Minimal**

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

**Fig. 47: Moderate belly cover.**



**Disqualifying**

- Light coverage or fuzzy fleece over belly indicating poor productivity and inadequate degree of Angora breeding.

**Fig. 48: Inadequate belly cover.**



**LEG COVER**

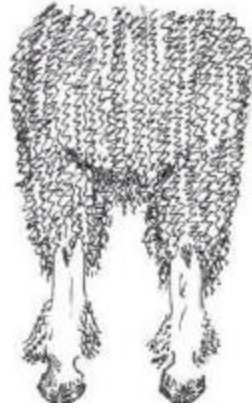
The mohair fleece should extend down the legs to the knees and hocks, including the insides of the legs. The extent of leg coverage is closely related to belly coverage and overall productivity.

**Standard**

- Mohair coverage to knees and hocks and on insides of legs.



**Fig. 49: Good leg cover.**

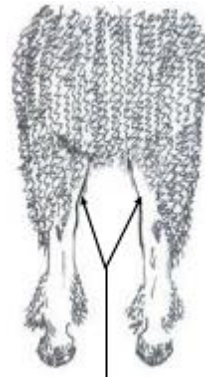


**Fig. 50: Good leg cover.**

**Minimal**

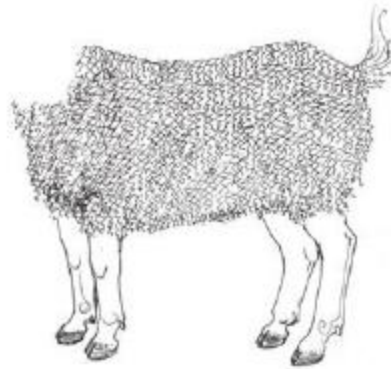
- Light coverage or bare inside of legs.

**Fig. 51: Light cover on insides of legs.**



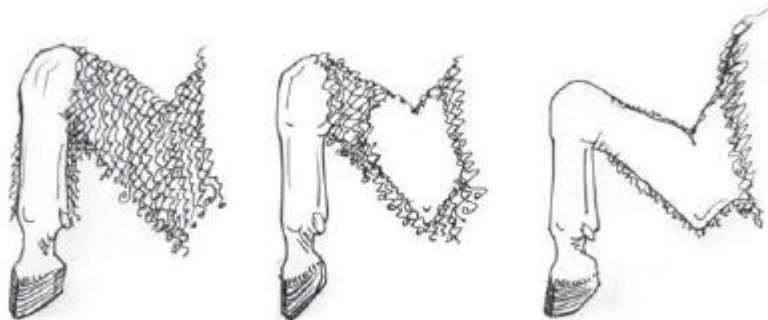
**Disqualifying**

- Mohair coverage that does not extend to knees and hocks.



**Fig. 52: No mohair coverage to knees or hocks.**

**LEG COVER—comparison**



**Example "A"**

**Example "B"**

**Example "C"**

**Fig. 54:**

**"A"** Standard. Mohair grows all the way around both front and rear legs although the upper insides of the legs may be bare.

**"B"** Marginal. The insides of the forelegs are bare of mohair, the inside of the rear legs are covered. In rare instances, the front legs will be covered and the rear will not.

**"C"** Disqualify. Insides of the front and rear legs are bare of mohair.

### TOPKNOT

Angoras should have a mohair topknot, as it is indicative of an animal's overall fiber bearing potential.

#### Standard

- Angoras should have a full mohair topknot.



**Fig. 55: Mohair topknot**

#### Minimal

- Animal does not exhibit a fully developed mohair top knot (e.g. fuzzy topknot) or the topknot is hairy or kempy.



**Fig. 56: No topknot**



**Fig. 57: Kempy topknot**



**Fig. 58 Fuzzy or hairy topknot**

#### Disqualifying

- No disqualification.

### CHIN COVER

The extent of cover of the chin with mohair is indicative of the overall mohair production of the goat. The mohair fleece should extend to and cover the lower jaw. Generally, twenty-five percent of the mohair fleece grows forward of the shoulder. A prominent dewlap is desirable as it is an indication of greater fiber producing areas on the goat. The dewlap in the Angora goat is the loose, pliable fold of skin which starts under the chin and can extend downward to the brisket of the goat. Development of wattles is an undesirable characteristic in Angora goats. Wattles are small hanging tabs of skin, found on the sides of the head or upper neck, that are common on Pygmy and dairy goat breeds. Wattles make shearing more difficult and are not an Angora breed characteristic.

**Standard**

- Full mohair coverage of the chin.



**Fig. 59: Full chin coverage**



**Fig. 60: Developed dewlap**

**Minimal**

- Bare jaw-line, with little or no mohair coverage.



**Fig. 61: Bare jawline**

**Disqualifying**

- Bare jaw-line extending down the neck.
- Presence of wattles



**Fig. 62: Bare jawline extending down neck.**



**Fig. 63: Wattles.**

### LOCK DEFINITION

Good mohair grows in distinct, well defined locks. The terms STYLE and CHARACTER define the curl and crimp of the lock. All types of lock structure, including ringlet, web or flat, are acceptable, as long as the individual locks are distinct locks and uniform throughout the fleece. (See Uniformity) Fuzzy, fluffy, sheepy and open fleeces (i.e., those lacking good lock structure) are undesirable.

#### Standard

- Well-defined locks with good luster.

#### Minimal

- Open fleeces with poor lock definition, as they are prone to felting and damage from sun, wind and rain.
- Loose, as opposed to tight, lock formation.
- Low luster.

#### Disqualifying

- Undefined lock formation.
- Open, characterless fleece.
- No luster.
- Double coat

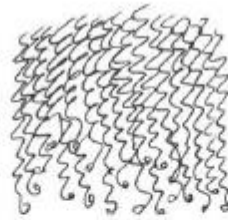


Fig. 64: Well defined locks

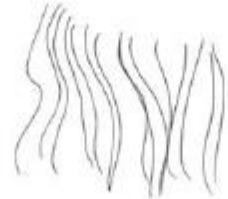


Fig. 65: Undefined locks.

### UNIFORMITY

Uniformity of fleece characteristics across the animal is very important. Inspectors should look for uniformity of lock type, whether ringlet, web or flat lock, along with good length of lock and overall fineness. Fleece character refers to wave or crimp and style or twist of individual locks.

#### Standard

- Fleece is uniform in style, length, fineness, and lock type across the animal.

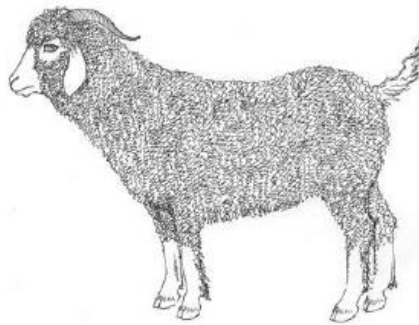


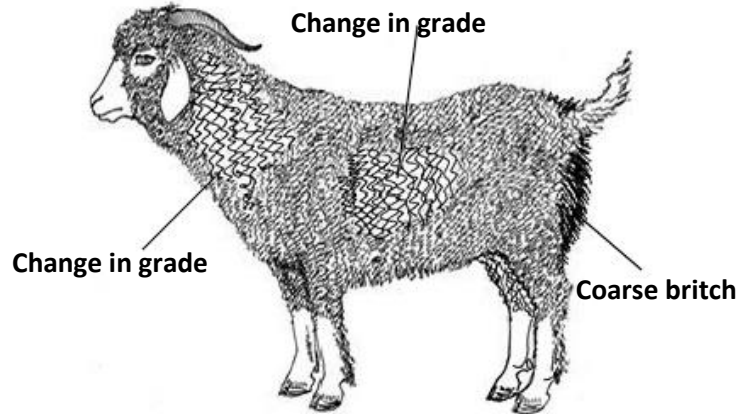
Fig. 66: Uniform fleece across the body

**Minimal**

- Neck fleece that is no more than one grade coarser than fleece across the body.
- Short or coarse britch.

**Disqualifying**

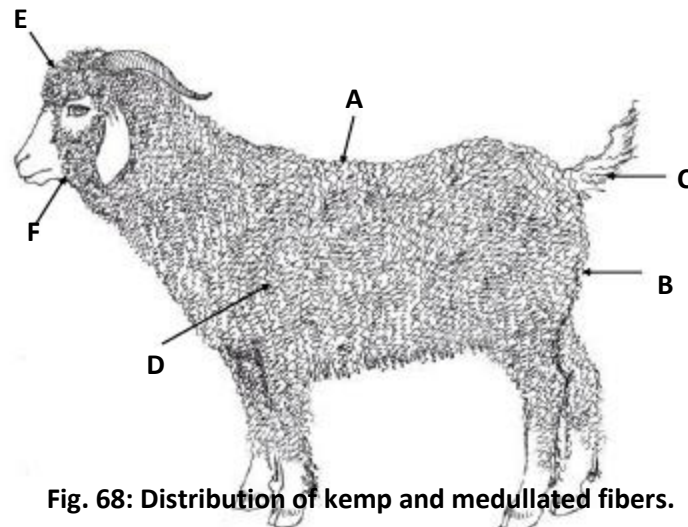
- Fleece that is irregular in style, character, length, or fineness, when there are more than two irregularities within the fleece.



**Fig. 67: Fleece lacking uniformity**

**FREEDOM FROM KEMP and MEDULLATED FIBERS**

Kemp fibers and excessive medullated fibers are undesirable in a mohair fleece. Reduction of these fibers should be a goal for colored Angora goat breeders. Kemp fibers are coarse, stiff, short fibers, that have a hollow core and are chalky white on a white goat and often heavily pigmented on a colored goat. Kemp fibers are scratchy and stick out of yarns when worked up into finished products. Medullated fibers are finer than kemp, with a smaller or partially hollow core. They are typically as long and flexible as true mohair fibers and are, therefore, not as problematic for finished fabrics and yarns. Look for kemp along the topline (A), down the britch (B), under the tail (C), in the body of the fleece (D), in the topknot (E) and under the chin or beard (F). If kemp is not readily found in these locations, it is not likely to appear in the fleece.



**Fig. 68: Distribution of kemp and medullated fibers.**



**Standard**

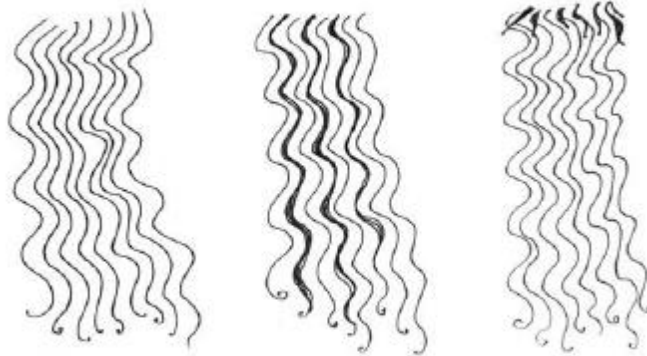
- No visible kemp.
- Minimal medullated fibers, present in less than 1.5% of the fleece.

**Minimal**

- A sprinkling of kemp either along the topline OR through the britch area but not in both. No more than 1.5% of kemp throughout the fleece.
- Greater than 2% medullated fibers throughout the fleece.

**Disqualifying**

- Kemp fibers throughout the fleece.



**Fig. 69: Well defined locks. Fig. 70: Well defined locks. Fig. 71: Well defined locks.**

**YIELD**

Angora goats are very productive and may produce as much as 20% - 25% of their body weight in fleece per year. An estimate of fleece weight can be made based on the extent of coverage, including along the belly, chin, topknot, and legs and based on fleece density. Density can be gauged by the amount of skin exposed when the fleece is parted. The amount of grease in the fleece will also affect fleece weight. A light cover of grease is desirable to protect the fleece from environmental damage. Too much grease reduces the yield and makes the mohair hard to wash.

**NOTE:** This is the only standard which requires the inspector to estimate the animal's potential for fiber production—what is the yield likely to be when the animal is shorn after a full six months of mohair growth?

The inspection application will indicate when the animal was last shorn.

**Standard**

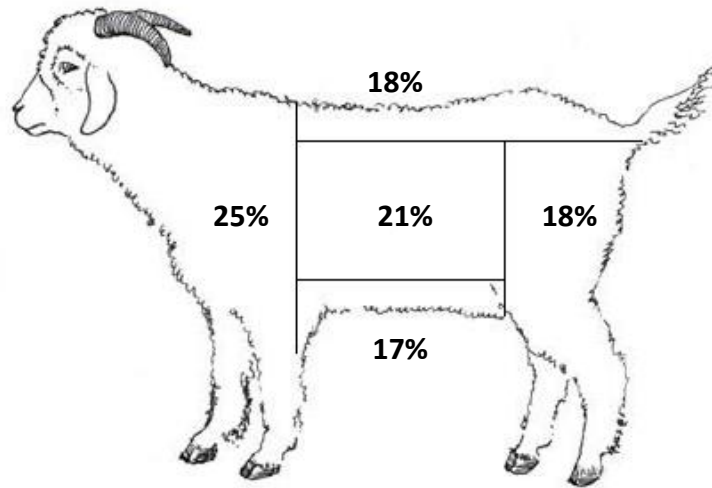
- At least of four pounds of raw prime mohair should be produced per six month clip.

**Minimal**

- Three to four pounds per six-month clip.

**Disqualifying**

- Fewer than 3 pounds per six-month clip.



**Fig. 72: Distribution of mohair on a goat.**