

COLORED ANGORA GOAT JUDGE'S SCORECARD (Revised 6/17/09)

Fleece – 70 points

Coverage	8
Good coverage of mohair over the entire body, neck, face, belly, legs, and tail.	
Luster and Handle of Fleece	8
Bright and lustrous mohair, with a soft and silky handle.	
Density and Yield	8
High number of fibers per unit area, as evidenced by the amount of skin exposed when fleece is parted.	
Fineness and Uniformity	14
Fineness of mohair, as compared to goats of similar age, with uniform fineness exhibited throughout the fleece.	
Character and Style	6
Optimum combination of curl and crimp within the locks, expressed uniformly throughout entire fleece.	
Length of Fleece	6
Evidence of approximately one inch of staple length growth per month, uniformly expressed throughout the fleece, based on given shear date.	
Freedom from Kemp and Medullated Fibers	10
Fleece should be free of kemp fibers, most commonly found at the withers, along the spine and around the tail and britch, and reasonably free of medullated fibers throughout the fleece.	
Color	10
Fiber should exhibit full expression of color, with grey, red, brown, black, or patterns being equally acceptable.	

FLEECE DISQUALIFICATIONS

The following constitute grounds for disqualification: white goats, excessive kemp and/or medullated fibers, and "sheepy fleeces."

Body – 50 points

Size and Weight for Age	8
Minimum weight: yearling bucks shall be at least 80 lbs and yearling does shall be at least 60 lbs.	
Constitution and Vigor	8
Goat shall exhibit good width and depth of chest, fullness of heart girth, and spring of ribs.	
Conformation	11
Overall body shall exhibit good width and depth, straightness of back, good width of loin, and straight, balanced legs.	
Amount of Bone	8
Goat should exhibit good size of bone below the knees and hocks, in good proportion to the animal, and evidencing strong feet and legs.	
Angora Breed Type	15
Head, horns, ears, and topknot should be consistent with Angora breed type, with horns wide set and spiraling out and back.	

PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS

Deformed mouth, broken down pasterns, deformed and crooked feet and/or legs, abnormalities of/or missing testicles, more than 3-inch split in scrotum, close set or distorted horns, roached or swayed back, wattles, or a goat that does not exhibit Angora breed type.

TOTAL POINTS **120**

An In-Depth Look at the Colored Angora Goat Scorecard

Fleece – 70 points

Overview: Consideration should be given to how the fleece will present upon shearing. How much skirting will be required, and, as a result, how much fleece will be lost? Will the fleece need to be sorted into more than one grade because it varies in staple length or is coarse, hairy or kempy? Is it dull instead of shiny? Is it matted, downy, “sheepy,” overly greasy, or too fluffy? Ultimately, how much prime fleece will be left compared with the size and age of the goat? Ideally, a prime fleece will be beautiful and clean, with shiny locks that are distinct, well defined, fine and soft, and all of one grade and length, with no downy or hairy fibers.

Coverage (8)

Prime fleece that extends up the neck, ears, and face, under the belly, down the legs, and even on the tail and topknot, is indicative of more pounds of saleable fiber from that goat.

- (2) A fleece uniform in fineness, character, and length.
- (6) Completeness of coverage over the belly, neck, face, legs, and tail.

Luster and Handle of Fleece (8)

Fleeces may become dull from dust and other environmental factors. Examine the half-inch of mohair immediately next to the skin in order to determine whether there is enough oil in the fleece to protect its luster from dust and sun. Excessive oil, however, can negatively impact yield. The fleece should not feel gummy, dry, or dull, but soft and silky.

- (4) Bright, lustrous mohair at skin.
- (4) Good soft handle and silky feel.

Density and Yield (8)

Coverage is one factor in determining how much fiber a goat will shear, but other factors are density and yield.

- (4) Good density gauged by the amount of skin exposed when the fleece is parted.
- (4) Yield is affected by the amount of grease present in the fleece. A light covering of grease is desirable to protect the mohair; however, too much grease reduces the yield and makes it hard to wash.

Fineness and Uniformity (14)

Fineness of fleece must be judged on an age-related basis, with finer fleeces within an age group being the most desirable. There should be good uniformity of fiber type within individual locks and throughout the fleece as a whole.

- (7) Finer mohair compared to other goats of the same age.
- (5) Uniformity of fineness throughout the fleece.
- (2) Uniformity of fiber type, with no great difference in fiber type within or between locks.

Character and Style (6)

The terms character and style refer to the crimp and curl of the mohair locks.

- (4) Well developed and desirable lock type shall be curly and/or crimp; not “sheepy,” fuzzy, fluffy, or straight.
- (2) Uniformity of lock type over the entire fleece.

Length of fleece (6)

Longer fleece lengths, in comparison to equal shearing dates, indicate a higher fiber production. In some fleeces, the staple or lock length may appear to be considerably shorter than the actual fiber length.

- (4) Approximately one inch per month of growth; the staple should be stretched to determine actual fiber length.
- (2) Uniformity of length throughout fleece.

Freedom from Kemp and Medullated Fibers (10)

Kemp or guard hairs and medullated fibers are undesirable fibers in a mohair fleece. Kemp fibers are coarse, stiff, short fibers that have a hollow core and are chalky white on white goats and often heavily pigmented on colored goats. Medullated fibers are often as long as mohair fibers, but are coarser and typically have an interrupted hollow core. Kemp fibers are scratchy and stick out of yarn when processed into fabrics. Medullated fibers are flexible, properly accept dyes, and are not as stiff and short as kemp. Medullated fibers do not contribute to a harsh feel in finished projects to the extent that kemp does. Nonetheless, breeders of colored Angora goats should strive to eliminate both fiber types from their goats. These fiber types most frequently are found along the top line, below the tail, and in the britch and topknot.

- (6) No detectible kemp on the animal
- (4) Minimal medullated fiber throughout the fleece

Color (10)

The goat should look like a COLORED Angora, not a white one.

(6) The goat is clearly a colored Angora goat with color expressed throughout the fleece or in a pattern in which no more than 60% of the fiber is white.

(4) The goat has color expressed in the legs, face, and/or ears.

FLEECE DISQUALIFICATIONS

Completely white goats, excessive kemp and/or medullated fibers, "sheepy" or non-mohair type fleeces.

Body – 50 points

Overview: The goat should exhibit 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 should be of adequate size for its age and should be vigorous and in good body condition. Some very fine-haired goats may be frail and prone to health problems; likewise very large or over-conditioned animals may produce coarse hair or lightweight fleeces. Teats, scrotum, and testicles should be examined for reproductive soundness and splits. The goat should have a long, straight, strong back, straight well-sized legs and feet, and a broad chest and deep belly for robust health. Lastly, the goat should be true to Angora type, with pendulous ears, gently curved-back horns, a deep body, and loose skin, free of defects.

Size and Weight for age (8)

Underweight and undersized goats will not perform well; they are often unthrifty and do not reproduce well.

(4) Good size and weight for age. Minimums; Yearling buck - 80 lbs, Yearling doe - 60 lbs.

(4) Good overall physical condition.

Constitution and Vigor (8)

Goats should have large, unrestricted nostrils, a wide space between their front legs to better accommodate the heart and lungs, and a deep body to ensure good capacity for food intake. A wide, deep body, with well-sprung ribs and large nostrils, generally indicates a vigorous constitution.

(2) Width of chest.

(2) Depth of chest.

(2) Spring of rib.

(2) Width of nostrils.

Conformation (11)

A well-conformed goat should exhibit a well-proportioned, sturdy, balanced body that is likely to maximize long-term health and reproductive life.

(2) Well spaced, straight front legs.

(4) Well spaced, straight rear legs.

(2) Straight strong back.

(3) Gently sloped pelvis.

Amount of Bone (8)

The goat should exhibit good substance of bone, as small, delicate legs and bones are more prone to injury and impairment over time.

(4) Size, strength, and straightness of leg bones.

(4) Size and strength of feet.

Angora Breed Type (15)

The goat should exhibit good Angora breed type in its appearance.

(5) Horns should be at least two fingers-width apart, gently curling back and spiraling out from the head.

(5) Good Angora-type head, with pendulous ears, good mouth, and mohair topknot.

(5) Angora body type on a deep low slung body, with loose skin.

PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS

Deformed mouth, broken down pasterns, deformed and/or crooked feet and/or legs, abnormalities of/or missing testicles, more than a 3-inch split in scrotum, close set or distorted horns, roached or swayed back, wattles, or a goat that does not exhibit an Angora breed type.



Judge's Brief to Established AAGBA Judges

As an established judge, you doubtless have a scorecard you prefer to use. To revise it for use in judging a Colored Angora Goats please take note of these two areas, which differ from the traditional 100 point scorecards used for white Angora goats. These two areas account for an additional 20 points in the CAGBA scorecard:

Freedom from Kemp and Medullated Fibers (10)

Kemp or guard hairs and medullated fibers are undesirable fibers in a mohair fleece. Kemp fibers are coarse, stiff, short fibers that have a hollow core and are chalky white on white goats and are often heavily pigmented on colored goats. Medullated fibers are coarser than mohair fibers, but not as coarse as kemp. Medullated fibers may be as long as the mohair, but generally have an interrupted or partially hollow core. Kemp fibers are scratchy and stick out of yarn when processed into fabrics. Medullated fibers are flexible, properly accept dyes, are not stiff and short like kemp, and do not contribute to the harsh feel to finished projects to the extent kemp does. Breeders of colored Angora goats should strive to eliminate both fiber types from their goats. These fiber types most frequently are found along the top line, below the tail, and in the britch and topknot. *Dark colored fibers are not necessarily medullated fibers in colored Angora goats, as they may instead be part of the animal's natural color patterning.*

Points should be awarded as follows:

- (6) No detectible kemp on the animal
- (4) Minimal medullated fiber throughout the fleece

Color (10)

Colored Angora goats come in a wide range of colors and patterns including varying shades of red, brown, gray, and black. Judges should not confuse color with intensity. For example, grey is a color, and while lighter than black, it should not be considered less of an expression of color. In patterned goats, at least 40% of the fleece should express color other than white to receive a maximum score for color. Frosting or lightly colored tips is an acceptable part of many color patterns. The judge should evaluate colors and patterns without bias.

If a goat looks like a white goat, it should not compete in a Colored Angora Goat class. If a goat is clearly a colored Angora goat (i.e., is not a white Angora goat), the depth of color (or lack thereof) represents only 10 of the total 120 points possible for scoring the goat, according to this scorecard.

Points should be awarded as follows:

- (6) The goat is clearly a colored Angora goat with color expressed throughout the fleece or in a pattern in which no more than 60% of the fiber is white.
- (4) The goat has color expressed in the legs, face, and/or ears.