

AMERICAN BOER
GOAT ASSOCIATION

2026 ABGA
**JUDGE'S
HANDBOOK**

www.abga.org



American Boer Goat Association

4258 South Jackson St. San Angelo, Texas 76903
325-486-2242 | mail@abga.org

SHOW RING PROTOCOL FOR ABGA JUDGES

The goal of this protocol is to ensure each judge strives to provide a fair, unbiased, and the objective inspection of each animal as it is presented for his/her evaluation and, in doing so, provide a positive experience for all individuals involved including exhibitors, spectators, and show personnel.

As a representative of the American Boer Goat Association and an ABGA Judge, through his or her appearance, evaluations, and presentations, is to conduct him or herself in a professional manner with show officials, exhibitors, and spectators at all times.

1. A judge is at all times to evaluate Boer goats in accordance with the ABGA Sanction Show Rules and the ABGA Boer Goat Breed Standards, disregarding any personal preferences. Animals should be evaluated according to the degree with which they meet the desired traits outlined within the ABGA Breed Standards.
2. Judges are required to check the following on Boer goats presented to be judged to ensure these areas are correct according to the ABGA Boer Goat Breed Standards.
 - (a) Udder/Teat Structure on Does
 - (b) Mouths on Bucks and Does
 - (c) Pigmentation on Does and Bucks
 - (d) Testicles on Bucks
 - (e) Ears, Eyes, Face and Tails on males and females.

Recognizing the complication of time involved in judging very large classes, a judge is allowed discretion to check only those animals retained in the show ring from which the final selections will be made. In all classes, where practical, it is recommended that the judge(s) check all animals presented.

- a. Judges are recommended to set their final placement line in numerical order, beginning with the lowest placing animal and continuing in ascending order to the first-place animal, prior to giving reasons so that exhibitors and spectators can clearly see and understand the placements.
- b. A judge shall be responsible for ensuring that the tattoos/microchips are read on the winner of each class plus any goats in that class other than the winner that, by virtue of class size, are eligible for points under ABGA rules including all GCH and RGCH animals before giving reasons on the class. Judges will have sole discretion for an animal being disqualified based on incorrect tattoos/microchips.
- c. Judges are responsible for ensuring that no bracing occurs during the judging portion of the show.
- d. No judge shall judge an animal that within the 90 days:
 - i. Is owned partially or entirely by the judge.
 - ii. Is owned partially or entirely by any member of the judge's immediate family, which includes children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, siblings, or spouse.



American Boer Goat Association

4258 South Jackson St. San Angelo, Texas 76903

325-486-2242 | mail@abga.org

- iii. In which the judge has any pecuniary interest.
- iv. Over which the judge has any supervision.
- v. Judging one dual show (two judges in the same show ring) at the same show location within a weekend period on different days.
- vi. Riding to a show as a judge with an exhibitor and judging the animals of the exhibitor you are traveling with.
- e. Recognizing the need for judgment, it is strongly recommended that a judge not place animals that exhibit a serious degree of any fault according to the ABGA Breed Standard or a disqualification trait as defined by the ABGA Breed Standard. Display of any such trait should negatively impact an animal's placing and/or be grounds for dismissal from the ring. Animals that a judge disqualifies but does not dismiss from the ring must be designated to the show secretary.
- f. Recognizing the need for judgment, it is recommended that single entry animals in a class not be automatically awarded a first place if the animal exhibits any serious degree of a fault according to the ABGA Breed Standard, a disqualification trait as defined by the ABGA Breed Standard or is otherwise deemed a quality that does not warrant placing the animal at the front of the class.
- g. An ABGA judge should use terminology in accordance with the structure of Boer goats when giving reasons, so that spectators may more easily understand the judge's references and evaluations. "Canned" reasons are discouraged. A judge's reasons for placing classes are an educational tool and should be used as such by the judge.
- h. A judge should be courteous at all times and kind, when called for, in his/her evaluations, refraining from negative comments that would unnecessarily embarrass any exhibitor. All necessary criticism of the animal to be evaluated should be constructive in nature and should serve an educational purpose for the exhibitor of the animal, other exhibitors, and spectators.
- i. A judge should always show personal discretion in his comments while in the show ring as an exhibitor or ring side as a spectator at any event where such comments may be overheard and perceived to be derogatory of the working judge.
- j. A judge should at all times dress professionally and appropriately for the show ring.
- k. Recognizing the complications of arriving at a show arena within a prescribed time frame can create delays for a judge, it is therefore strongly recommended that upon arrival, a judge, with discretion, refrain from visiting the pen area or visiting with exhibitors where possible prior to judging the show.
- l. Personal solicitation of judging assignments is not allowed at any time on social media platforms, in person, calling shows, or contacting ABGA staff.



American Boer Goat Association

Concurrent Show Rules

Definition: A concurrent show refers to multiple shows taking place at the same time, in the same ring, at the same venue. While the shows are going on at the same time and the same place, there are 2 separate shows and therefore they must be treated as individual shows. The ABGA National Show and JABGA National Show are single placement shows judged by a team and do not fall under this category.

- I. A concurrent show may consist of either two JABGA shows or two ABGA shows.
NO MORE THAN TWO SHOWS MAY BE RUN CONCURRENTLY AT ANY GIVEN TIME. Embedded JABGA shows within an ABGA is NOT allowed during a concurrent show.
- II. The show secretary shall note on the show application defining which shows will run concurrently with each other. (12-12-2025)
- III. **The show secretary shall notify judges at the time of the contract that shows are going to run concurrently with each other.**
- IV. The show secretary shall be required to provide judges with separate ring stewards and class lists to mark placings. The class placings must be completed before class reasons are given.
 - a. Ring stewards must submit the completed class placings to the show secretary prior to starting the season. (12-12-2025)
- V. Judges are required to check all animals in a class themselves for any DQ faults; to promote consistency, judges may confer with each other regarding any DQ faults they may find questionable. (12-5-2024)
 - a. In the interest of time, in very large classes the judges are permitted to check only the animals from which each wish to make their final selections.
- VI. If a cut is made from a large class and the animals pulled by each judge are different:
 - a. The judges may decide to take turns working the ring with the animals they selected to pull from the larger class.
 - b. The judges may work the ring at the same time. A judge may choose to place all animals pulled or only their selections from the larger class. (12-12-2025)
- VII. Division Drives and Overall Drives (especially those with different animals for each judge's show) will be handled differently than normal classes and are up to the show staff and the judges for how they would like to make their decisions:
 - a. The drive for one judge may be brought in, that judge decides on their champion and reserve, then makes note of it on a score card/to their ring steward. After that, the other judge's drive is brought in, they make their final decision and talk their reasons. The first judge's drive is then brought back in, and they talk about their reasons for their decision.
 - b. One judge leaves the ring and moves far enough away so that they are out of earshot, and the other judge proceeds to treat the drive like any other show. After the results and reasons are completed, the judge who left may return and proceed to do the same and treat the drive like a regular show.
 - c. Both drives are brought into the ring at the same time. Division for Judge A is set up, with the different animals from Judge B set up adjacent to the first drive. Both judges make their decision, and Judge A begins their reasons followed by Judge B. (12-12-2025)
- VIII. Each judge is responsible for ensuring tattoos or microchips on all first place, division champion, and overall champion animals, as well as any other animals that stand to gain points during the show, are checked for their respective show. This is in effect even if both judges have the same animals being awarded any of the same placements.

- IX.** Judges are required to give reasons to at least fifth place for each of their respective shows. It's understood that people don't want to spend forever in the ring, but each show is its own entity, and exhibitors deserve to hear the reasons for why they placed how they did in each individual show.
- X.** Discussion of the class between judges prior to the class being officially placed by both judges is strictly prohibited.
 - a.** Short comments (asking one another if it's alright to walk the animals, asking to switch the angle of view, witty remarks, etc.) are fine.
 - b.** Private conversations between judges are strictly prohibited.
- XI.** It is highly recommended that show secretaries only request experienced judges for judging concurrent shows. Two shows running simultaneously in this manner could be viewed as a bit overwhelming for a novice judge.
- XII.** All ABGA and JABGA Sanctioned Show Rules and Judges' Protocols still apply to the Concurrent Shows.



American Boer Goat Association Breed Standards

General Introduction:

Presented in this document are the Breed Standards by which the American Boer Goat Association evaluates all Boer Goats cataloged within its registry. These standards are an ***Ideal of Perfection***; a goal to strive towards and attempt to achieve. The ABGA Breed Standards, as well as all pictures and information provided on the ABGA Website, are tools to be used by breeders to help them improve their own breeding programs and work towards this ***Ideal of Perfection***.

I. Percentage Does.....	3
A. Head	3
B. Neck and Forequarters	4
C. Body.....	5
D. Hindquarters.....	5
E. Feet and Legs.....	6
F. Skin and Coverings.....	7
G. Reproductive Organs	7
H. Coloration	8
II. Fullblood Does	8
A. Head	8
B. Neck and Forequarters	9
C. Body.....	10
D. Hindquarters.....	10
E. Feet and Legs.....	11
F. Skin and Coverings.....	12
G. Reproductive Organs	12
H. Coloration	13
III. Fullblood Bucks	14
A. Head	14
B. Neck and Forequarters	15
C. Body.....	16
D. Hindquarters.....	16
E. Feet and Legs.....	17

F.	<i>Skin and Coverings</i>	18
G.	<i>Reproductive Organs</i>	18
H.	<i>Coloration</i>	19
IV.	Percentage Bucks	19
A.	<i>Head</i>	19
B.	<i>Neck and Forequarters</i>	20
C.	<i>Body</i>	21
D.	<i>Hindquarters</i>	21
E.	<i>Feet and Legs</i>	22
F.	<i>Skin and Coverings</i>	23
G.	<i>Reproductive Organs</i>	23
H.	<i>Coloration</i>	24
V.	American Boer Goat Association Teeth Eruption Diagram	24
VI.	American Boer Goat Association Teat Chart	25

I. Percentage Does

A. Head

1. A Percentage doe should have a prominent, strong head with brown eyes that give a soft, gentle look to the face. They should not have an untamed or wild look. A Percentage doe should exhibit an Ennobled, Roman nose consisting of a gentle curve, wide nostrils, and a well-formed mouth with well-opposed jaws. Percentage does should have a feminine appearance about their heads.
2. The forehead should be prominent and form an even curve linking the nose and horns.
3. Horns, if present, should be: dark, round, strong, of moderate length, positioned well apart, and have a gradual backward curve before turning outward symmetrically.
 - a. In the cases of a broken horn due to a naturally occurring accident (fighting with other animals, head getting stuck, etc.) where the other horn is still intact, no discrimination is to be placed upon the animal.
 - b. If both horns get broken but one or both are showing signs of regrowth and repair, no discrimination is to be placed upon the animal.
4. The horns, if present, should be well spaced from the back of the neck to allow for full range of motion, without rubbing the neck at maturity.
5. Percentage does may be polled (hornless) or have disbudded horns.
6. Ears should be smooth and pendulous with no folds or pinches at the base of the ear canal, and with enough length to lay smoothly against the head without interfering with the eye.
 - a. In the case of one or both ears of the animal being short due to a naturally occurring accident (frostbite, dog attacks, etc.), and neither ear exhibits any other disqualifying factors at the ear canal, the animal is not to be discriminated against.
7. The front of the upper dental pad must touch all incisors, at any point on the tooth above the gum, until the goat is 24 months of age.
8. After 24 months of age, an allowance of up to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch beyond the upper dental pad is permitted for incisor teeth.
9. A bite and jaw that fit correctly are still preferred.
10. Teeth must erupt in the proper sequential order.
11. Deciduous (baby) teeth that have been shed prior to the eruption of permanent teeth are not to be discriminated against.
12. Deciduous teeth that have not yet been shed, before the corresponding permanent tooth is fully in place, are not to be discriminated against.
13. There should be no more than 8 permanent incisors present in the goat's mouth; unless there is a deciduous (baby) tooth still present as a result of the natural shedding process that has yet to fall out.
14. The first two incisors should be erupted by no later than 24 months of age.

15. **Faults:**

- a. Dished or concave forehead/face
- b. Bulging or wild eyes
- c. Flat, straight, or wild type horns (elevated too far off the back of the head/neck)
- d. Horns positioned too close together
- e. Horns that grow too close/tight to the head or neck
- f. Jaw too pointed
- g. Shallow lower jaw
- h. Twisted, crooked, or overlapping permanent teeth

16. **Disqualifications:**

- a. Wry or twisted face
- b. Cleft palate
- c. Blue eyes
- d. Ear folded lengthwise (from the top at the ear canal, down to the tip)
- e. Ear crimped or narrowed at the base (ear canal)
- f. Elf or Gopher Ears
- g. Shortened lower jaw (parrot mouth)
- h. The front of the upper dental pad does not touch all incisors at any point on the teeth above the gums, prior to 24 months of age
- i. Incisor teeth protruding more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch beyond the upper dental pad, after 24 months of age
- j. Teeth not erupting in proper sequential order or position
- k. More than 8 incisors when additional teeth are not the result of the natural shedding process of deciduous (baby) teeth

17. Any extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

B. Neck and Forequarters

- 1. The neck should be of moderate length and in proportion to the overall length of the goat's body.
- 2. Percentage does should exhibit a feminine neck that blends smoothly into the top and front of the shoulders and the brisket.
- 3. Shoulders should be fleshy and proportional to the body, without excessive looseness or protrusion of the shoulder blades.
- 4. The top of the shoulders should be broad, well rounded, and not come to a point.
- 5. The forequarters should be well muscled and blend smoothly into the knee.

6. **Faults:**

- a. Neck too short, too long, or too thin
- b. Excessive movement/looseness in the shoulder blades
- c. Sternum protruding excessively in the brisket
- d. Chest too narrow, too shallow, or too wide to the point that it causes the point of the elbow to be separated from the body
- e. Excessive deposits of fat in the brisket area (wasty brisket)

7. **Disqualifications:**

- a. Any extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault.

C. Body

1. The body should be boldly three-dimensional, exhibiting excellent length of loin, depth of body, and width across the entire topline.
2. Percentage does should possess a wedge shape (feminine wedge) that is deeper at the flank and becomes gradually shallower as you move forward to the heart girth.
 - a. This is an indication of body capacity sufficient to carry multiple kids while also maintaining adequate rumen function.
3. The heart girth should provide ample respiratory capacity and should not appear pinched when viewed from the side or top.
4. Ribs should be well sprung.
5. The loin should be well muscled, wide, deep, and long.
6. The top line should be level throughout with an abundance of muscle from the top of the shoulders through the front of the hip.
7. Animals should exhibit adequate body conditioning relative to their age and stage of production but not be extremely thin or show accumulation of excessive fat deposits.
8. **Faults:**
 - a. Swayback
 - b. A break/excessive dip in the top line behind the shoulders
 - c. Narrow/poorly sprung rib shape
 - d. Inadequate muscling through the back and loin
 - e. Pinched heart girth
 - f. Inadequate depth/capacity in the flank (tube shaped)
 - g. Excessive fat deposits
9. **Disqualifications:**
10. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

D. Hindquarters

1. A Percentage doe's hip should be broad and long with a gentle slope from the hooks to the pin bones, while exhibiting adequate width for kidding.
2. The base of the tail must be centered and straight.
 - a. The remainder of the tail may curve upward or to one side.
3. The area of the rear legs between the pin bones and down through the inner thigh should be well muscled, deep, full, and firm.
4. Both the inner and outer thighs should be deep, wide, and muscular.
5. There should be ample muscling extending beyond the stifle towards the hock.

6. **Faults:**

- a. Hip (hooks to pins) too steep
- b. Hip (hooks to pins) too level
- c. Lack of length through the hip (hooks to pins)
- d. Lack of width across the hip (hooks to pins)
- e. Lack of muscling
- f. Excessive deposits of fat (typically around the tail head of behind the elbow)

7. **Disqualifications:**

- a. Wry tail

8. Any extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

E. Feet and Legs

- 1. The legs should be strong, well placed, and in proportion to the depth of body of the animal.
- 2. The legs should be well jointed and smoothly blended, allowing for ease of movement and soundness over a long, productive life.
- 3. Legs and hooves should exhibit adequate bone and size in proportion to the overall size of the animal, neither appearing too thick or too thin.
- 4. The front legs should be straight: the point of the shoulder, knee, pastern, and hoof should form a straight imaginary line from the point of the shoulder to the toe of the foot while viewing from the front of the animal.
- 5. The rear leg should form an imaginary line from the pin bone, down to the hock, and dropping down to the dewclaw when viewed from the side or rear of the animal.
- 6. Pasterns should be strong and of medium length with enough angulation to allow free, easy movement, but should not be soft or weak.
- 7. Hooves should be well-formed, as dark as possible, and point directly forward when viewed.

8. **Faults:**

- a. Any deformities or abnormalities in the structure of the feet or legs
 - i. Knock knees
 - ii. Buck knees
 - iii. Calf knees
 - iv. Bowlegs
 - v. Pastern too short
 - vi. Pastern too long

9. Sickie hocked

- i. Post Legged
- ii. Straight shouldered
- b. Any deformities or abnormalities in the hooves
- c. Legs that are too straight
- d. Legs that are too weak
- e. Legs lacking sufficient bone/size in proportion to the animal's body
- f. Hooves pointing inward or outward
- g. Splayed toes

10. Disqualifications:

- a. Any foot or leg fault that adversely affect the animal's gait or causes lameness
- b. Pasterns too weak or "down" while on the move or standing.

11. Any extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault.

F. Skin and Coverings

- 1. No preference should be given to any hair type
- 2. Percentage Does less than 6 months of age are required to have at least 50% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail.
- 3. This includes around the anus and vulva.
- 4. 100% pigmentation is preferred.
- 5. Percentage Does 6 months of age and older are required to have at least 75% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail.
- 6. This includes around the anus and vulva.
- 7. 100% pigmentation is preferred.

8. Faults:

- 9. Excessive skin on the neck and under the jaw, resulting in the animal having a less clean/feminine appearance.

10. Disqualifications:

- a. Does under 6 months of age with less than 50% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail
- b. Does 6 months of age and older with less than 75% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail

G. Reproductive Organs

- 1. Does should have a well-formed udder with good fore and rear attachment: The udder should be well supported throughout the productive life of the doe, with the floor of the udder at or above the level of the hocks.
- 2. It is important that the udder is constructed so that the offspring can nurse unassisted.
- 3. Ideal teat structures consist of either one or two, well separated, functional teats on each half of the udder.
- 4. Acceptable teat structures consist of no more than two functional teats per side and may include:
- 5. One or more non-functional teats with no more than one additional non-functional teat or protrusion attached to the main teat, as long as it does not interfere with or prevent nursing.
- 6. A split teat with two distinctly separate teats and orifices, when at least 50% of the body of the teat is separated.
- 7. Counts as two functional teats per side allowed.
- 8. Only one of the two functional teats per side can contain two milk channels (Double Orifice) with a smooth or rounded end, and with no sign of a dimple or division between the orifices.
- 9. Refer to the [Teat Diagram](#) and pictures for additional information on teat structures.
- 10. Does must have kidded or show evidence of visible udder formation consistent with late-term pregnancy by 24 months of age.

11. Faults:

- a. Infantile or underdeveloped vulva by 24 months of age
- b. Udder and teat abnormalities or defects
- c. Poorly attached or pendulous udder

12. Disqualifications:

- a. Any udder or teat structure that prevents a newborn kid from nursing unassisted
- b. More than two functional teats on one half of the udder
- c. Split teat when less than 50% of the body of the teat is separated
- d. Additional, functional teat(s) attached to the main teat
- e. More than two milk channels in one teat
- f. Bulbous teats
- g. A doe that has not kidded, nor is showing evidence of visible udder formation consistent with late-term pregnancy, by 24 months of age

13. Any extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

H. Coloration

- 1. The traditional Boer goat is white bodied with a red head, but no preference is given to any hair color.

II. Fullblood Does

A. Head

- 1. A Fullblood doe should have a prominent, strong head with brown eyes that give a soft gentle look to the face. They should not have an untamed or wild look. A Fullblood doe should exhibit a Roman nose consisting of a gentle curve, wide nostrils, and a well-formed mouth with well-opposed jaws. Fullblood does should have a feminine appearance about their heads.
- 2. The forehead should be prominent and form an even curve linking the nose and horns.
- 3. Horns should be: dark, round, strong, of moderate length, positioned well apart, and have a gradual backward curve before turning outward symmetrically.
- 4. In the cases of a broken horn due to a naturally occurring accident (fighting with other animals, head getting stuck, etc.) where the other horn is still intact, no discrimination is to be placed upon the animal.
- 5. If both horns get broken but one or both are showing signs of regrowth and repair, no discrimination is to be placed upon the animal.
- 6. The horns should be well spaced from the back of the neck to allow for full range of motion, without rubbing the neck at maturity.
- 7. Ears should be smooth and pendulous with no folds or pinches at the base of the ear canal, and with enough length to lay smoothly against the head without interfering with the eye.
 - a. In the case of one or both ears of the animal being short due to a naturally occurring accident (frostbite, dog attacks, etc.), and neither ear exhibits any other disqualifying factors at the ear canal, the animal is not to be discriminated against.

8. The front of the upper dental pad must touch all incisors, at any point on the tooth above the gum, until the goat is 24 months of age.
9. After 24 months of age, an allowance of up to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch beyond the upper dental pad is permitted for incisor teeth.
 - a. A bite and jaw that fit correctly are still preferred
10. Teeth must erupt in the proper sequential order.
11. Deciduous (baby) teeth that have not been shed, prior to the eruption of permanent teeth are not to be discriminated against.
12. Deciduous teeth that have not yet been shed, before the corresponding permanent tooth is fully in place, are not to be discriminated against.
13. There should be no more than 8 permanent incisors present; unless there is a deciduous tooth still present as a result of the natural shedding process.
14. The first two incisors should erupt by no later than 24 months of age.

15. Faults:

- a. Dished or concave forehead/face
- b. Bulging or wild eyes
- c. Flat, straight, or wild type horns (elevated too far off the back of the head/neck)
- d. Horns positioned too close together
- e. Horns that grow too close/tight to the head or neck
- f. Erect or airplane ears
- g. Jaw too pointed
- h. Shallow lower jaw
- i. Twisted, crooked, or overlapping permanent teeth

16. Disqualifications:

- a. Wry or twisted face
- b. Cleft palate
- c. Blue eyes
- d. Naturally polled
- e. Dehorned
- f. Ear folded lengthwise (from the top at the ear canal, down to the tip)
- g. Ear crimped or narrowed at the base (ear canal)
- h. Elf or gopher ears
- i. Shortened lower jaw (parrot mouth)
- j. The front of the upper dental pad does not touch all incisors at any point on the teeth above the gums, prior to 24 months of age
- k. Incisor teeth protruding more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch beyond the upper dental pad, after 24 months of age
- l. Teeth not erupting in proper sequential order or position
- m. More than 8 incisors when additional teeth are no the result of the natural shedding process of deciduous (baby) teeth

17. Any extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

B. Neck and Forequarters

1. The neck should be of moderate length and in proportion to the overall length of the goat's body.

2. Fullblood does should exhibit a feminine neck that blends smoothly into the top and front of the shoulders and the brisket.
3. Shoulders should be fleshy and proportional to the body, without excessive looseness or protrusion of the shoulder blades.
4. The top of the shoulders should be broad, well rounded, and not come to a point.
5. The forequarters should be well muscled and blend smoothly into the knee.
6. **Faults:**
 - a. Neck too short, too long, or too thin
 - b. Excessive movement/looseness in the shoulder blades
 - c. Sternum protruding excessively in the brisket
 - d. Chest too narrow, too shallow, or too wide to the point that it causes the point of the elbow to be separated from the body
 - e. Excessive deposits of fat in the brisket area.
7. **Disqualifications:**
8. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

C. Body

1. The body should be boldly three-dimensional, exhibiting excellent length of loin, depth of body, and width across the top line all the way back from the hooks to the pins.
2. Fullblood does should possess a wedge shape (feminine wedge) that is deeper at the flank and becomes gradually shallower as you move forward to the heart girth.
3. This is an indication of body capacity sufficient to carry multiple kids while also maintaining adequate rumen function.
4. The heart girth should provide ample respiratory capacity and should not appear pinched when viewed from the side or top.
5. Ribs should be well sprung.
6. The loin should be well muscled, wide, deep, and long.
7. The top line should be level throughout with an abundance of muscle from the top of the shoulders through the front of the hip.
8. Animals should exhibit adequate body conditioning relative to their age and stage of production, but not extremely thin or show accumulation of excessive fat deposits.
9. **Faults:**
 - a. Swayback
 - b. A break/excessive dip in the top line behind the shoulders
 - c. Narrow/poorly sprung rib shape
 - d. Inadequate muscling through the back and loin
 - e. Pinched heart girth
 - f. Inadequate depth/capacity in the flank (tube shaped)
 - g. Excessive fat deposits
10. **Disqualifications:**
 - a. An extreme occurrence of any of the above-mentioned faults

D. Hindquarters

1. A Fullblood doe's hip should be broad and long with a gentle slope from the hooks to the pin bones, while exhibiting adequate width for kidding.
2. The base of the tail must be centered and straight.
3. The remainder of the tail may curve upward or to one side.
4. The area of the rear legs between the pin bones and down through the inner thigh should be well muscled, deep, full, and firm.
5. Both inner and outer thighs should be deep, wide, and muscular.
6. There should be ample muscling extending beyond the stifle towards the hock.
7. **Faults:**
 - a. Hip (hooks to pins) too steep
 - b. Hip (hooks to pins) too level
 - c. Lack of length through the hip (hooks to pins)
 - d. Lack of width across the hip (hooks to pins)
 - e. Lack of muscling
 - f. Excessive deposits of fat (typically around the tail head)
8. **Disqualifications:**
 - a. Wry tail
9. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

E. Feet and Legs

1. The legs should be strong, well placed, and in proportion with the depth of body of the animal.
2. The legs should be well jointed and smoothly blended, allowing for ease of movement and soundness over a long, productive life.
3. Legs and hooves should exhibit adequate bone and size in proportion to the overall size of the animal, neither appearing too thick or too thin.
4. The front legs should be straight: the point of the shoulder, knee, pastern, and hoof should form a straight imaginary line from the point of the shoulder to the toe of the foot while viewing from the front of the animal.
5. The rear leg should form an imaginary line from the pin bone, down to the hock, and dropping down to the dewclaw when viewed from the side or rear of the animal.
6. Pasterns should be strong and of medium length with enough angulation to allow free, easy movement, but should not be soft or weak.
7. Hooves should be well formed, as dark as possible, and point directly forward when viewed.
8. **Faults:**
 - a. Any deformities or abnormalities in the structure of the feet or legs
 - i. Knock knees
 - ii. Buck knees
 - iii. Calf knees
 - iv. Bowlegs
 - v. Pastern too short
 - vi. Pastern too long
 - vii. Sickie hocked
 - viii. Post legged (too straight in the hocks)

- ix. Straight shouldered
- b. Any deformities or abnormalities in the hooves
- c. Legs that are too straight
- d. Legs that are too weak
- e. Legs lacking sufficient bone/size in proportion to the animal's body
- f. Hooves pointing inward or outward
- g. Splayed toes
- 9. **Disqualifications:**
 - a. Any foot or leg fault that adversely affects the animal's gait or causes lameness
 - b. Pasterns too weak or "down" while on the move or standing.
- 10. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

F. Skin and Coverings

- 1. No preference should be given to any hair type
- 2. Fullblood Does less than 6 months of age are required to have at least 50% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail.
- 3. This includes around the anus and vulva.
- 4. 100% pigmentation is preferred.
- 5. Fullblood Does 6 months of age and older are required to have at least 75% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail.
- 6. This includes around the anus and vulva.
- 7. 100% pigmentation is preferred.
- 8. **Faults:**
 - a. Excessive skin on the neck and under the jaw resulting in the animal having a less clean/feminine appearance
- 9. **Disqualifications:**
 - a. Does under 6 months of age with less than 50% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail
 - b. Does 6 months of age and older with less than 75% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail

G. Reproductive Organs

- 1. Does should have a well-formed udder with good fore and rear attachment: The udder should be well supported throughout the productive life of the doe, with the floor of the udder at or above the level of the hocks.
- 2. It is important that the udder is constructed so that the offspring can nurse unassisted.
- 3. Ideal teat structures consist of either one or two, well separated, functional teats on each half of the udder.
- 4. Acceptable teat structures consist of no more than two functional teats per side and may include:
- 5. One or more non-functional teat with no more than one additional non-functional teat or protrusion attached to the main teat, as long as it does not interfere with or prevent nursing.
- 6. A split teat with two distinctly separate teats and orifices, when at least 50% of the body of the teat is separated.

7. Counts as two functional teats per side allowed.
8. Only one of the two functional teats per side can contain two milk channels (Double Orifice) with a smooth or rounded end, and with no sign of a dimple or division between the orifices.
9. Refer to the TEAT DIAGRAM and pictures for additional information on teat structures.
10. Does must have kidded or show evidence of visible udder formation consistent with late-term pregnancy by 24 months of age
11. **Faults:**
 - a. Infantile or underdeveloped vulva by 24 months of age
 - b. Udder and teat abnormalities or defects
 - c. Poorly attached or pendulous udder
12. **Disqualifications:**
 - a. Any udder or teat structure that prevents a newborn kid from nursing unassisted
 - b. More than two functional teats on one half of the udder
 - c. Split teat when less than 50% of the body of the teat is separated
 - d. Additional, functional teat(s) attached to the main teat
 - e. More than two milk channels in one teat
 - f. Bulbous teats
 - g. A doe that has not kidded, nor is showing evidence of visible udder formation consistent with late-term pregnancy, by 24 months of age
13. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

H. Coloration

1. The traditional Boer goat is white bodied with a red head, but no preference is given to any hair color.

III. Fullblood Bucks

A. Head

1. A Fullblood buck should have a prominent, strong head with brown eyes that give a soft, gentle look to the face. They should not have an untamed or wild look. A Fullblood buck should exhibit an ennobled, Roman nose consisting of a gentle curve, wide nostrils, and a well-formed mouth with well-opposed jaws. Fullblood bucks should have a strong, masculine appearance around their heads.
2. The forehead should be prominent and form an even curve linking the nose and horns.
3. Horns should be dark, round, strong, of moderate length, positioned well apart, and have a gradual backward curve before turning outward symmetrically.
 - a. In the cases of a broken horn due to a naturally occurring accident (fighting with other animals, head getting stuck, etc.) where the other horn is still intact, no discrimination is to be placed upon the animal.
 - b. If both horns get broken but one or both are showing signs of regrowth and repair, no discrimination is to be placed upon the animal.
4. The horns should be well spaced from the back of the neck to allow for full range of motion, without rubbing the neck at maturity.
5. Ears should be smooth and pendulous with no folds or pinches at the base of the ear canal, (horizontally folded ear tips are acceptable), and with enough length to lay smoothly against the head without interfering with the eye.
 - a. In the case of one or both ears of the animal being short due to a naturally occurring accident (frostbite, dog attacks, etc.), and neither ear exhibits any other disqualifying factors at the ear canal, the animal is not to be discriminated against.
6. The front of the upper dental pad must touch all incisors, at any point on the tooth above the gum, until the goat is 24 months of age.
7. After 24 months of age, and allowance of up to ¼ of an inch beyond the upper dental pad is permitted for incisor teeth.
 - a. A bite and jaw that fit correctly are still preferred, however.
8. Teeth must erupt in the proper sequential order.
9. Deciduous (baby) teeth that have been shed prior to the eruption of permanent teeth are not to be discriminated against.
 - a. Deciduous-teeth that have not yet been shed, before the corresponding permanent tooth is fully in place, are not to be discriminated against.
10. There should be no more than 8 permanent incisors present; unless there is a deciduous tooth still present as a result of the natural shedding process that has yet to fall out.
11. The first two incisors should be erupted by no later than 24 months of age.

12. **Faults:**

- a. Dished or concave forehead/face
- b. Bulging or wild eyes
- c. Flat, straight, or wild type horns (elevated too far off the back of the head/neck)
- d. Horns positioned too close together
- e. Horns that grow too close/tight to the head or neck
- f. Erect or airplane ears
- g. Jaw too pointed
- h. Shallow lower jaw
- i. Twisted, crooked, or overlapping permanent teeth
- j. A head that is too small/refined in proportion to the rest of the body, giving a more feminine appearance

13. **Disqualifications:**

- a. Wry or twisted face
- b. Cleft palate
- c. Blue eyes
- d. Naturally polled
- e. Dehorned
- f. Ear folded lengthwise (from the top at the ear canal, down to the tip)
- g. Ear crimped or narrowed at the base (ear canal)
- h. Elf or gopher ears
- i. Shortened lower jaw (parrot mouth)
- j. The front of the upper dental pad does not touch all incisors at any point on the teeth above the gums, prior to 24 months of age
- k. Incisor teeth protruding more than ¼ of an inch beyond the upper dental pad, after 24 months of age
- l. Teeth not erupting in proper sequential order or position
- m. More than 8 incisors when additional teeth are not the result of the natural shedding process of deciduous (baby) teeth

14. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

B. Neck and Forequarters

- 1. The neck should be of moderate length and in proportion to the overall length of the goat's body.
- 2. Fullblood bucks should have heavily muscled necks displaying masculinity.
- 3. Fullblood bucks should display heavier muscling through the neck and forequarters than does.
- 4. Shoulders should be fleshy and proportional to the body, without excessive looseness or protrusion of the shoulder blades.
- 5. The top of the shoulders should be broad, well rounded, and not come to a point.
- 6. The forequarters should be well muscled and blend smoothly into the knee.
- 7. **Faults:**
 - a. Neck too short, too long, or too thin
 - b. Excessive movement/looseness in the shoulder blades

- c. Sternum protruding excessively in the brisket
- d. Chest too narrow, too shallow, or too wide to the point that it causes the point of the elbow to be separated from the body
- e. Excess deposits of fat in the brisket area (wasty brisket)

8. Disqualifications:

- 9. Any extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

C. Body

- 1. The body should be boldly three-dimensional, exhibiting excellent length of loin, depth of body, and width throughout the entire topline
- 2. Fullblood bucks should possess a more uniform depth of body from the heart girth back to the flank, favoring the heart girth.
- 3. This is an indication of masculinity and sufficient capacity for internal organs such as the heart and lungs, while also maintaining space in the flank for adequate rumen function.
- 4. The heart girth should provide ample respiratory capacity and should not appear pinched when viewed from the side or top.
- 5. Ribs should be well sprung.
- 6. The loin should be well muscled, wide, deep, and long.
- 7. The top line should be level throughout with an abundance of muscle from the top of the shoulders through the front of the hip.
- 8. Animals should exhibit adequate body conditioning relative to their age and stage of production, but no be extremely thin or show accumulation of excessive fat deposits.
- 9. **Faults:**
 - a. Swayback
 - b. A break/excessive dip in the top line behind the shoulders
 - c. Narrow/poorly sprung rib shape
 - d. Inadequate muscling through the back and loin
 - e. Pinched heart girth
 - f. Inadequate depth in the heart girth and excessive depth in the flank, giving a more maternal and feminine appearance
 - g. Excessive fat deposits

10. Disqualifications:

- 11. Any extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

D. Hindquarters

- 1. A Fullblood buck's hip should be broad and long with a gentle slope from the hooks to the pin bones, with clearly defined and adequate width.
- 2. The base of the tail must be centered and straight.
- 3. The remainder of the tail may curve upward or to one side.
- 4. The area of the rear legs between the pin bones and down through the inner thigh should be well muscled, deep, full, and firm.
- 5. Both the inner and outer thighs should be deep, wide, and muscular.
- 6. There should be ample muscling extending beyond the stifle towards the hock.

7. A deep twist in Fullblood bucks is desirable, showing length between the bottom of the anus and where the leg split defines the muscling of the inner thigh.
8. **Faults:**
 - a. Hip (hooks to pins) too steep
 - b. Hip (hooks to pins) too level
 - c. Short through the hip
 - d. Too narrow between the hooks and pins
 - e. Lack of muscling
 - f. Excessive deposits of fat (typically around the tail head or behind the elbow)
9. **Disqualifications:**
 - a. Wry tail
10. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

E. Feet and Legs

1. The legs should be strong, well placed, and in proportion with the depth of body of the animal.
2. The legs should be well jointed and smoothly blended, allowing for ease of movement and soundness over a long, productive life.
3. Legs and hooves should exhibit adequate bone and size in proportion to the overall size of the animal, neither appearing too thick or too thin.
4. The front legs should be straight: the point of the shoulder, knee, pastern, and hoof should form a straight imaginary line from the point of the shoulder to the toe while viewing from the front of the animal.
5. The rear leg should form an imaginary line from the pin bone, down to the hock, and dropping down to the dewclaw when viewed from the side or rear of the animal.
6. Pasterns should be strong and of medium length with enough angulation to allow free easy movement but should not be soft or weak.
7. Hooves should be well formed, as dark as possible, and point directly forward when viewed.
8. **Faults:**
 - a. Any deformities or abnormalities in the structure of the feet and legs
 - i. Knock knees
 - ii. Buck knees
 - iii. Calf knees
 - iv. Bowlegs
 - v. Pastern too short
 - vi. Pastern too long
 - vii. Sickie Hocked
 - viii. Post Legged (too straight in the hocks)
 - ix. Straight shouldered
 - b. Any deformities or abnormalities in the hooves
 - c. Legs that are too straight
 - d. Legs that are too weak

- e. Legs lacking sufficient bone/size in proportion to the animal's body
- f. Hooves pointing inward or outward
- a. Splayed toes

9. Disqualifications:

- a. Any foot or leg fault that adversely affects the animal's gait or causes lameness
 - b. Pasterns too weak or "down" while on the move or standing.
10. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

F. Skin and Coverings

- 1. The skin should be loose and supple, with no preference given to any hair type.
- 2. Mature Fullblood bucks should have a pleated appearance to the skin on the front of, and around, the neck.
- 3. Fullblood bucks less than 6 months of age are required to have at least 50% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail.
 - a. This includes around the anus.
 - b. 100% pigmentation is preferred.
- 4. Fullblood bucks 6 months of age and older are required to have at least 75% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail.
 - a. This includes around the anus.
 - b. 100% pigmentation is preferred.

5. Faults:

- a. A six-month-old or older animal that does not exhibit the pleated appearance to the skin on the front of, and around the neck.

6. Disqualifications:

- a. Bucks under 6 months of age with less than 50% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail
- b. Bucks 6 months of age and older with less than 75% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail

G. Reproductive Organs

- 1. Fullblood bucks must have two large, well-formed, functional testicles of equal size in a single scrotum with a distinct epididymis.
- 2. A split in the apex of the scrotum of no greater than one inch in length is permitted but not preferred.
- 3. The scrotum should be well attached and not overly pendulous.
- 4. The apex of the scrotum should hang straight from the attached area of the body without having any twisting from one or both testicles.

5. Faults:

- a. Excessively pendulous scrotum that allows for potential damage
- b. Split in the apex of the scrotum

- 6. Lack of distinct epididymis

7. Disqualifications:

- a. Undescended or missing testicle(s)
- b. Underdevelopment of the testicles for the age of the animal
- c. Abnormal or diseased testicle(s)

- d. A split in the apex of the scrotum that exceeds 1 inch in length
- e. Twisting of one or both testicles originating where the scrotum meets the body
- 8. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

H. Coloration

- 1. The traditional Boer Goat is white bodied with a red head, but no preference is given to any hair color.

IV. Percentage Bucks

A. Head

- 1. A Percentage buck should have a prominent, strong head with brown eyes that give a soft, gentle look to the face. They should not have an untamed or wild look. A Percentage buck should exhibit a well-formed mouth with well-opposed jaws. Percentage bucks should have a strong, masculine appearance around their heads.
- 2. The forehead should be prominent and form an even curve linking the nose and horns.
- 3. Horns, if present, should be dark, round, strong, of moderate length, positioned well apart, and have a gradual backward curve before turning outward symmetrically.
 - a. In the cases of a broken horn due to a naturally occurring accident (fighting with other animals, head getting stuck, etc.) where the other horn is still intact, no discrimination is to be placed upon the animal.
 - b. If both horns get broken, but one or both are showing signs of regrowth and repair, no discrimination is to be placed upon the animal.
- 4. The horns, if present, should be well spaced from the back of the neck to allow for full range of motion, without rubbing the neck at maturity.
- 5. Percentage bucks may be polled (hornless) or have disbudded horns.
- 6. Ears should be smooth and pendulous with no folds or pinches at the base of the ear canal (horizontally folded ear tips are acceptable), and with enough length to lay smoothly against the head without interfering with the eye.
 - a. In the case of one or both ears of the animal being short due to a naturally occurring accident (frostbite, dog attacks, etc.), and neither ear exhibits any other disqualifying factors at the ear canal, the animal is not to be discriminated against.
- 7. The front of the upper dental pad must touch all incisors, at any point on the tooth above the gum, until the goat is 24 months of age.
- 8. After 24 months of age, an allowance of up to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch beyond the upper dental pad is permitted for incisor teeth.
- 9. A bite and jaw that fit correctly are still preferred
- 10. Teeth must erupt in the proper sequential order.
- 11. Deciduous (baby) teeth that have been shed prior to the eruption of permanent teeth are not to be discriminated against.

- a. Deciduous-teeth that have not yet been shed, before the corresponding permanent tooth is fully in place, are not to be discriminated against.
- 12. There should be no more than 8 permanent incisors present; unless there is a deciduous tooth still present as a result of the natural shedding process.
- 13. The first two incisors should erupt no later than 24 months of age.
- 14. **Faults:**
 - a. Dished or concave forehead/face
 - b. Bulging or wild eyes
 - c. Flat, straight, or wild type horns (elevated too far off the back of the head/neck)
 - d. Horns positioned too close together
 - e. Horns that grow too close/tight to the head or neck
 - f. Erect or airplane ears
 - g. Jaw too pointed
 - h. Shallow lower jaw
 - i. Twisted, crooked, or overlapping permanent teeth
 - j. A head that is too small/refined in proportion to the rest of the body, giving a more feminine appearance
- 15. **Disqualifications:**
 - a. Wry or twisted face
 - b. Cleft palate
 - c. Blue eyes
 - d. Ear folded lengthwise (from the top at the ear canal, down to the tip)
 - e. Ear crimped or narrowed at the base (ear canal)
 - f. Elf or gopher ears
 - g. Shortened lower jaw (parrot mouth)
 - h. The upper dental pad does not touch all incisors at any point on the teeth above the gums, prior to 24 months of age
 - i. Incisor teeth protruding more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch beyond the upper dental pad, after 24 months of age
 - j. Teeth not erupting in proper sequential order or position
 - k. More than 8 incisors when additional teeth are not the result of the natural shedding process of deciduous (baby) teeth
- 16. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

B. Neck and Forequarters

- 1. The neck should be of moderate length and in proportion to the overall length of the goat's body.
- 2. Percentage bucks should have heavily muscled necks displaying masculinity.
- 3. Percentage bucks should display heavier muscling through the neck and forequarters than does.
- 4. Shoulders should be fleshy and proportional to the body, without excessive looseness or protrusion of the shoulder blades.

5. The top of the shoulders should be broad, well rounded, and not come to a point.
6. The forequarters should be well muscled and blend smoothly into the knee.
7. **Faults:**
8. Neck too short, too long, or too thin
9. Excessive movement/looseness in the shoulder blades
10. Sternum protruding excessively in the brisket
11. Chest too narrow, too shallow, or too wide to the point that it causes the point of the elbow to be separated from the body
12. Excessive deposits of fat in the brisket.
13. **Disqualifications:**
14. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

C. Body

1. The body should be boldly three-dimensional, exhibiting excellent length of loin, depth of body, and width throughout the entire topline
2. Percentage bucks should possess a more uniform depth of body from the heart girth back to the flank, favoring the heart girth.
3. This is an indication of masculinity and sufficient capacity for internal organs such as the heart and lungs, while also maintaining space in the flank for adequate rumen function.
4. The heart girth should provide ample respiratory capacity and should not appear pinched when viewed from the side or top.
5. Ribs should be well sprung.
6. The loin should be well muscled, wide, deep, and long.
7. The topline should be level throughout with an abundance of muscle from the top of the shoulders through the front of the hip.
8. Animals should exhibit adequate body conditioning relative to their age and stage of production but not be extremely thin or show accumulation of excessive fat deposits.
9. **Faults:**
 - a. Swayback
 - b. A break/excessive dip in the topline behind the shoulders
 - c. Narrow/poorly sprung rib shape
 - d. Inadequate muscling through the back and loin
 - e. Pinched heart girth
 - f. Inadequate depth in the heart girth and excessive depth in the flank, giving a more maternal and feminine appearance
 - g. Excessive fat deposits
10. **Disqualifications:**
11. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

D. Hindquarters

1. A Percentage buck's hip should be broad and long with a gentle slope from the hooks to the pin bones, with clearly defined and adequate width.
2. The base of the tail must be centered and straight.
 - a. The remainder of the tail may curve upward or to one side.

3. The area of the rear legs between the pin bones and down through the inner thigh should be well muscled, deep, full, and firm.
4. Both the inner and outer thighs should be deep, wide, and muscular.
5. There should be ample muscling extending beyond the stifle towards the hock.
6. A deep twist in Percentage bucks is desirable, showing length between the bottom of the anus and where the leg split defines the muscling of the inner thigh.
7. **Faults:**
 - a. Hip (hooks to pins) too steep
 - b. Hip (hooks to pins) too level
 - c. Lack of length through the hip (hooks to pins)
 - d. Lack of width across the hip (hooks to pins)
 - e. Lack of muscling
 - f. Excessive deposits of fat (typically around the tail head or behind the elbow).
8. **Disqualifications:**
 - a. Wry tail
9. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

E. Feet and Legs

1. The legs should be strong, well placed, and in proportion with the depth of body of the animal.
2. The legs should be well jointed and smoothly blended, allowing for ease of movement and soundness over a long, productive life.
3. Legs and hooves should exhibit adequate bone and size in proportion to the overall size of the animal, neither appearing too thick or too thin.
4. The front legs should be straight: the point of the shoulder, knee, pastern, and hoof should form a straight imaginary line from the point of the shoulder to the toe of the foot while viewing from the front of the animal.
5. The rear leg should form an imaginary line from the pin bone, down to the hock, and dropping down to the dewclaw when viewed from the side or rear of the animal.
6. Pasterns should be strong and of medium length with enough angulation to allow free, easy movement, but should not be soft or weak.
7. Hooves should be well-formed, as dark as possible, and point directly forward when viewed.
8. **Faults:**
 - a. Any deformities or abnormalities in the structure of the feet or legs
 - i. Knock knees
 - ii. Buck knees
 - iii. Calf knees
 - iv. Bowlegs
 - v. Pasterns too short
 - vi. Pasterns too long
 - vii. Sickie hocked
 - viii. Post legged

- ix. Straight shouldered
- x. Any deformities or abnormalities in the hooves
- xi. Legs lacking sufficient bone/size in proportion to the animal's body
- xii. Hooves pointing inward or outward
- xiii. Splayed toes

9. Disqualifications:

- a. Any foot or leg faults that adversely affects the animal's gait or causes lameness
 - b. Pasterns too weak or "down" while on the move or standing
10. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

F. Skin and Coverings

- 1. The skin should be loose and supple, with no preference given to any hair type.
- 2. Mature Percentage bucks should have a pleated appearance to the skin on the front of, and around, the neck.
- 3. Percentage bucks less than 6 months of age are required to have at least 50% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail.
 - a. This includes around the anus.
 - b. 100% pigmentation is preferred.
- 4. Percentage bucks 6 months of age and older are required to have at least 75% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail.
 - a. This includes around the anus.
 - b. 100% pigmentation is preferred.

5. Faults:

- a. A six month old or older animal that does not exhibit the pleated appearance to the skin on the front of, and around the neck.

6. Disqualifications:

- a. Bucks under 6 months of age with less than 50% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail
- b. Bucks 6 months of age and older with less than 75% pigmentation on the hairless area under the tail

G. Reproductive Organs

- 1. Percentage bucks must have two large well-formed testicles of equal size in a single scrotum with a distinct epididymis.
- 1. A split in the apex of the scrotum of no greater than one inch in length is permitted but not preferred.
- 2. The scrotum should be well attached and not overly pendulous.
- 3. The apex of the scrotum should hang straight from the attached area of the body without having any twisting from one or both testicles.

4. Faults:

- a. Excessively pendulous scrotum that allows for potential damage
- b. Split in the apex of the scrotum
- c. Lack of distinct epididymis

5. Disqualifications:

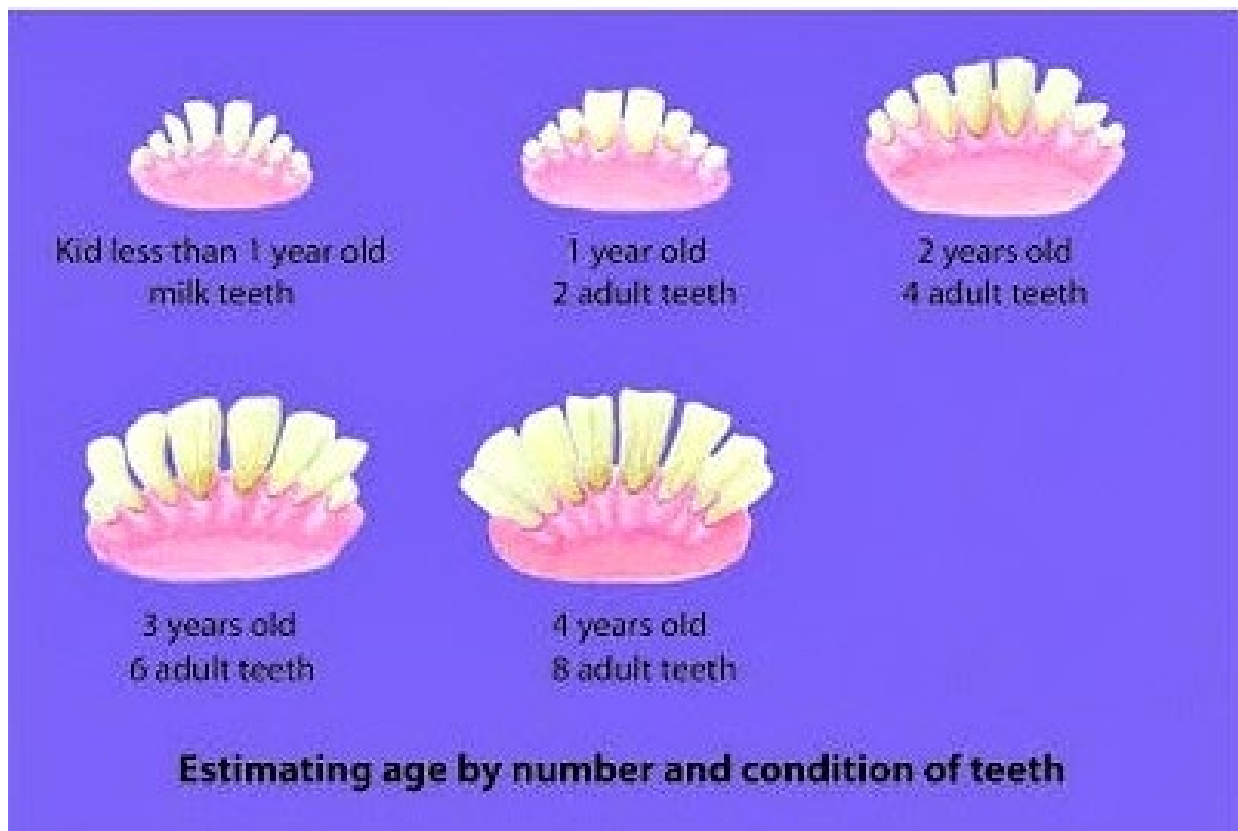
- a. Undescended or missing testicle(s)

- b. Underdevelopment of the testicles for the age of the animal
- c. Abnormal or diseased testicle(s)
- d. A split in the apex of the scrotum that exceeds one inch in length
- e. Twisting of one or both testicles originating where the scrotum meets the body
- f. An extreme occurrence of an above-mentioned fault

H. Coloration

1. The traditional Boer goat is white bodied with a red head, but no preference is given to any hair color.

V. American Boer Goat Association Teeth Eruption Diagram

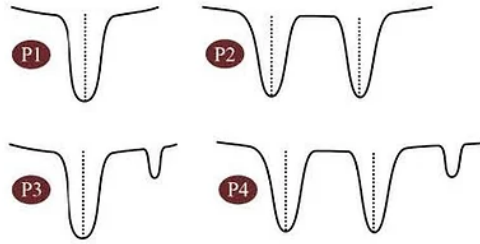


VI. American Boer Goat Association Teat Chart

PREFERRED TEAT STRUCTURES

Preferred teat structures offer the newborn kid the best opportunity to nurse unassisted.

Preferred teat structures consist of either one or two, well-separated, functional teats on each half of the udder (P1, P2). One additional, non-functional teat further toward the doe's stomach is not discriminated against (P3, P4).

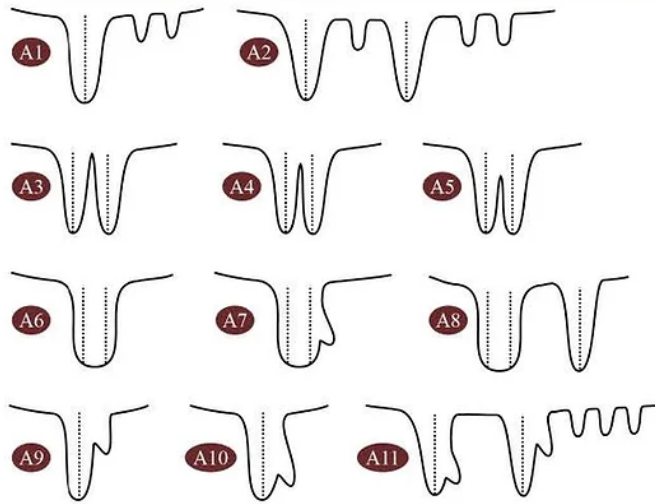


ACCEPTABLE TEAT STRUCTURES

Acceptable teat structures should allow the newborn kid the ability to nurse unassisted and must have no more than two functional teats on each half of the udder. Some acceptable teat structures may become disqualifying over the productive life of the doe if the teat becomes difficult or impossible to nurse unassisted.

Acceptable teat structures include:

- One or more non-functional teats in addition to functional teat(s) (A1, A2, A11)
- Split teats, when at least 50% of the body of the teat is separated (A3, A4, A5)
- Teats containing two milk channels with no sign of separation between teat channels (A6, A7, A8)
- Teats with one additional, non-functional teat attached to the main teat (A7, A9, A10, A11)



DISQUALIFYING TEAT STRUCTURES

Any teat structure that prevents a newborn kid from nursing unassisted is a disqualification.

Disqualifying structures include:

- Split teats, when less than 50% of the body of the teat is separated (D1, D2, D3, D4)
- Teats with additional, functional teat(s) attached to the main teat (D5, D6)
- Teats with more than two milk channels (D7)
- More than two functional teats on one half of the udder (D7, D8)
- Bulbous teats, or the complete lack of a milk channel on one half of the udder

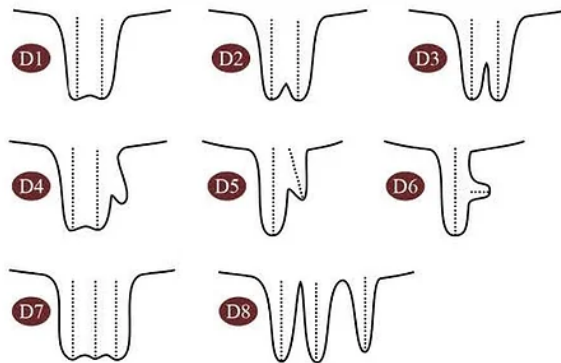


Figure 1 TEAT DIAGRAM