



American Dairy Goat Association

ADGA registry, based on original import records, is your warranty of good breeding and worldwide acceptance.

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ADGA SCORECARD

The goal of the Unified Scorecard is to aid in the selection of the type of dairy goat that can function efficiently over a long productive lifetime.

	POINTS	Senior Doe	Junior Doe	Buck
A. GENERAL APPEARANCE An attractive framework with femininity (masculinity in bucks), strength, upstandingness, length, and smoothness of blending throughout that create an impressive style and graceful walk.		35	55	55
Head & Breed Characteristics - clean-cut and balanced in length, width, and depth; broad muzzle with full nostrils; well-sculpted, alert eyes; strong jaw with angular lean junction to throat; appropriate size, color, ears, and nose to meet breed standard.		5	10	8
Front End Assembly - prominent withers arched to point of shoulder with shoulder blade, point of shoulder, and point of elbow set tightly and smoothly against the chest wall both while at rest and in motion; deep and wide into chest floor with moderate strength of brisket.		5	8	10
Back - strong and straight with well-defined vertebrae throughout; taller at withers than hips, and level chine with full crops into a straight, wide loin; wide hips smoothly set and level with chine and loin		5	7	6
Rump - strong, uniformly wide and nearly level from hips to pinbones and thurl to thurl; thurls set two-thirds of the distance from hips to pinbones; well defined and wide pinbones set slightly lower than the hips; tailhead slightly above and smoothly set between pinbones; tail symmetrical to body and free from coarseness; vulva normal in size and shape in females (normal sheath and testes in males).		5	7	6
Legs, Pasterns & Feet - bone flat and strong throughout leading to smooth, free motion; front legs with clean knees, straight, wide apart and squarely placed; rear legs wide apart and straight from the rear and well angulate in side profile through the stifle to cleanly molded hocks, nearly perpendicular from hock to strong, yet flexible pastern of medium length; strong feet with tight toes, pointed directly forward; deep heels with sole nearly uniform in depth from toe to heel.		15	23	25
B. DAIRY STRENGTH Long bone pattern throughout. Openness and angularity with strong yet refined and clean bone structure, showing enough substance, but with freedom from coarseness and with evidence of milking ability giving due regard to stage of lactation (of breeding season in bucks) Neck - long, lean, and blending smoothly into the shoulders; clean-cut throat and brisket with adequate width of chest floor to support maintenance of body functions. Withers - prominent and wedge-shaped with the dorsal process arising slightly above the shoulder blades. Ribs - flat, flinty, wide apart, and long; lower rear ribs should angle to flank. Flank - deep, yet arched and free of excess tissue. Thighs - in side profile, moderately incurving from pinbone to stifle; from the rear, clean and wide apart, highly arched and out-curving into the escutcheon to provide ample room for the udder and its attachment. Skin - thin, loose, and pliable with soft, lustrous hair.		20	30	30
C. BODY CAPACITY Relatively large in proportion in size, age, and period of lactation of animal (of breeding season for bucks), providing ample capacity, strength, and vigor.		10	15	15
Chest - deep and wide, yet clean-cut, with well sprung foreribs, full in crops and at point of elbow.		4	7	7
Barrel - strongly supported, long, deep, and wide; depth and spring of rib tending to increase into a deep yet refined flank		6	8	8
D. MAMMARY SYSTEM Strongly attached, elastic, well-balanced with adequate capacity, quality, ease of milking, and indicating heavy milk production over a long period of usefulness.		35		
Udder Support - strong medial suspensory ligament that clearly defines the udder halves, contributes to desirable shape and capacity, and holds the entire udder snugly to the body and well above the hocks. Fore, rear, and lateral attachments must be strong and smooth.		13		
Fore Udder - wide and full to the side and extending moderately forward without excess non-lactating tissue and indicating capacity, desirable shape, and productivity.		5		
Rear Udder - capacious, high, wide, and arched in to the escutcheon; uniformly wide and deep to the floor; moderately curved in side profile without protruding beyond the vulva.		7		
Balanced, Symmetry & Quality - in side profile, one-third of the capacity visible in front of the leg, one-third under the leg, and one-third behind the leg; well-rounded with soft, pliable, and elastic texture that is well collapsed after milking, free of scar tissue, with halves evenly balanced.		6		
Teats - uniform size and of medium length and diameter in proportion to capacity of udder, cylindrical in shape, pointed nearly straight down or slightly forward, and situated two-thirds of the distance from the medial suspensory ligament on the floor of each udder-half to the side, indicating ease of milking.		4		
TOTALS		100	100	100

		Points	Sub-Total
E. SHOWMANSHIP – Suggested Uniform: Long-sleeved white shirt, regulation white pants; 4-H or FFA necktie; 4-H or FFA cap (if applicable), with matching shoes and belt in either black, white, or brown.			
1.	APPEARANCE OF ANIMAL		40
	Condition and Thriftiness - showing normal growth - neither too fat nor too thin.	10	
	Hair - clean and properly groomed. Hoofs - trimmed and shaped to enable animal to walk and stand naturally. Neatly disbudded if the animal is not naturally hornless.	10	
	Clipping - entire body if weather has permitted, showing allowance to get a neat coat of hair by show time; neatly trimmed tail and ears.	10	
	Cleanliness - as shown by a clean body as free from stains as possible, with special attention to legs, feet, tail area, nose, and ears.	10	
2.	APPEARANCE OF EXHIBITOR		
	Clothes and person neat and clean - white costume preferred.	10	10
3.	SHOWING ANIMAL IN THE RING		50
	Leading - enter, leading the animal at a normal walk around the ring in a clockwise direction, walking on the left side, holding the collar with the right hand. Exhibitor should walk as normally and inconspicuously as possible. Goats should lead readily and respond quickly. Lead equipment should consist of a collar or small link chain, properly fitted. As the Judge studies the animal , the preferred method of leading is to walk on the side away from the Judge. Lead slowly with the animal's head held high enough for impressive style, attractive carriage, and graceful walk.	10	
	Pose and show an animal so it is between the exhibitor and the Judge as much as possible. Avoid exaggerated positions, such as crossing behind the goat. Stand or kneel where both Judge and animal may be observed Pose animal with front feet squarely beneath and hind feet slightly spread. Where possible, face animal up and with her front feet on a slight incline. Neither crowd other exhibitors nor leave too much space when leading into a side-by-side position.	15	
	When Judge changes placing , lead animal forward out of line, down or up to the place directed then back through the line, finally making a U-turn to get into position. When a Judge changes placing in a head-to-tail sequence, lead animal out of line and up or down the line on the side next to the Judge. It is the responsibility of another handler to accommodate changes by moving up or down on the side opposite the Judge. To step animal ahead - use slight pull on collar. If the animal steps badly out of place, return her to position by leading her forward and making a circle back through your position in the line. When Judge is observing the animal , if she moves out of position, replace her as quickly and inconspicuously as possible. Be natural. Overshowing, undue fussing, and maneuvering are objectionable.		
	Show animal to best advantage , recognizing the conformation faults of the animal you are leading and striving to help overcome them.	15	
	Poise, alertness, and courteous attitude are all desired in the show ring. Showmen should keep an eye on their animals and be aware of the position of the Judge at all times - but should not stare at the Judge. Persons or things outside the ring should not distract the attention of the showmen. Respond rapidly to requests from judges or officials, and be courteous and sportsmanlike at all times, respecting the rights of other exhibitors. The best showmen will show their animals at all times - not themselves - and will continue exhibiting well until the entire class has been placed, the Judge has given his reasons, and he has dismissed the class.	10	
TOTAL			100
F. HERDSMANSHIP			
1.	PREPARATION OF THE EXHIBIT		
	Adequate, clean bright bedding	10	
	Animals attractively space in pens	10	
	Decorations neat and attractive	10	
	Appropriate signs	5	
	Well-chosen color scheme - background, tack-boxes, etc.	5	40
2.	APPEARANCE AND ATTITUDE OF EXHIBITORS		
	Knowledgeable, courteous, friendly, able to answer questions about exhibit or dairy goats.	15	
	Clothes and person neat and clean, appropriated dressed.	5	20
3.	CARE OF THE EXHIBIT		
	Dairy goats clean, clipped (before show), feet trimmed.	20	
	Aisles kept neat and clean.	10	
	Attractive, organized feeders and feed equipment. Feed and equipment stored neatly when not in use (out of sight if possible) and kept clean.	10	40
TOTAL			100