



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
Stature - slightly taller at withers than at hips with long bone pattern throughout.		2	2	2
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 and slightly uphill to withers; level chine with full crops into a strait, wide loin; wide hips smoothly set and level with back; strong rump which is uniformly wide an 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 an 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).		8	12	10
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 Angularity and openness 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