

The American Dairy Goat Association has adopted a Unified Scorecard. The Unified Scorecard is an aid in the selection of the type of dairy goat that can function efficiently over a long, productive life. This provides for selection of the proper type of dairy goat, whatever the breed and whatever the age of the goat. There are four major categories to the scorecard.

ADGA SCORECARD – General Appearance

	Points		
		Sr. Doe	Jr. Doe
<p>A. GENERAL APPEARANCE.....</p> <p>An attractive framework with femininity (masculinity in bucks), strength, upstandingness, length, and smoothness of blending throughout that create an impressive style and graceful walk.</p> <p>Stature – slightly taller at withers than at hips with long bone pattern throughout.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Back – strong and straight with well-defined vertebrae throughout and slightly uphill to withers; level chine with full crops into a straight, wide loin; wide hips smoothly set and level with back; strong Rump which is 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; tall symmetrical to body and free from coarseness; vulva normal in size and shape in females (normal sheath and testes in males).</p> <p>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 angulated 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.</p>	<p>35</p> <p>2</p> <p>5</p> <p>5</p> <p>8</p> <p>15</p>	<p>55</p> <p>2</p> <p>10</p> <p>8</p> <p>12</p> <p>23</p>	<p>55</p> <p>2</p> <p>8</p> <p>10</p> <p>10</p> <p>25</p>

ADGA SCORECARD – Dairy Character & Body Capacity

Points

B. DAIRY CHARACTER.....

Angularity and general openness with strong yet refined and clean bone structure, showing 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.

Withers – prominent and wedge-shaped with the dorsal process rising 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.

C. BODY CAPACITY.....

Relatively large in proportion to size, age, and period of lactation of animal (of breeding season for bucks), providing ample capacity, strength, and vigor.

Chest – deep and wide, yet clean-cut, with well sprung foreribs, full in crops and at point of elbow.

Barrel – strongly supported, long, deep, and wide; depth and spring of rib lending to increase into a deep yet refined flank.

Sr. Doe	Jr. Doe	Buck
20	30	30
10	15	15
4	7	7
6	8	8

ADGA SCORECARD – Mammary System

Points

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.
		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 ad well above the hocks. Fore, rear, and lateral attachments must be strong and smooth.
		Fore Udder – wide and full to the side and extending moderately forward without excess non-lactating tissue and indicating capacity, desirable shape, and productivity.
		Rear Udder – capacious, high, wide, and arched into the escutcheon; uniformly wide and deep to the floor; moderately curved in side profile without protruding beyond the vulva.
		Balance, 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.
		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.
	TOTAL	

Sr. Doe	Jr. Doe	Buck
35		
13		
5		
7		
6		
4		
100	100	100