



# MEMBERS HANDBOOK

THE MINIATURE GOAT REGISTRY, INC.  
EST. 2007



## **TMGR MISSION STATEMENT**

The mission of The Miniature Goat Registry (TMGR) is to develop and promote the production of well-balanced miniature goats. TMGR will provide and maintain a registry of the pedigrees of the various miniature goat breeds and maintain herd books for each respective breed. Furthermore, the registry will disseminate relevant, pertinent information regarding these miniature breeds via the registry's webpage and official FaceBook page and promote the highest standards of education regarding the husbandry of the respective breeds. Lastly, TMGR will encourage and demand the highest ethical standards amongst its members and cooperate with other entities possessing similar objectives and goals.

## **CODE OF ETHICS**

AS A MEMBER OF TMGR, I PLEDGE:

- 1) To promote the objectives, interests and goals of TMGR as outlined in the Mission Statement.
- 2) To educate myself with the various miniature goat breed standards, and to use these standards as my guide in breeding and evaluating these miniature goat breeds.
- 3) To develop and improve the various miniature goat breeds through sound judgment and ethical behavior, thus creating a positive public image of said breeds.
- 4) To share my experience and knowledge, contributing my energies towards the best interests of our common goals.
- 5) To realize my moral obligations and responsibilities to the public, to my associates, and to the animals under my husbandry.
- 6) To refrain from issuing any false statements to the public or my associates which I know to be false and misleading.
- 7) To be truthful in advertising and to keep accurate records; not altering facts or withholding pertinent information about any animal in order to benefit myself in any way or transaction.
- 8) Anyone found guilty of deliberately falsifying an animal's record and/or altering an animal's appearance to make it qualify for certification and/or registration will have his/her membership revoked. Any subsequent applications to TMGR for certification and/or registration will not be accepted.



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The Miniature Goat Registry

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# **I. REGISTRATION RULES**

## **GOAT NAMING CONVENTIONS**

1. **Herd Name:** The herd name of the breeder shall be the first part of the registered name of the goat. The breeder is the person who owns/leases the dam at the time of conception not at the time of birth. *Goats registered by breeders who are not active members of TMGR at the time of Registration will have "The" inserted at the front of the name.*
2. **Unique Name:** TMGR requires each registered goat to have a unique name which may be up to 35 characters long. If an Application for Registration proposes a name already in use the Registrar may change the name by adding to, taking away from, or substituting. The Registrar will consult the owner prior to making a name change.
3. Names of goats the Registrar determines to be objectionable may be rejected at the Registrar's discretion. A member may petition the TMGR Board of Directors to overrule this decision if they do not agree it is justified.

## **REGISTERING A GOAT WITH A DOCUMENTED PEDIGREE**

1. Both sire and dam **MUST** be registered, either with TMGR, MDGA, CGS, AGS, NDGA or ADGA.
2. **Parents not Registered with TMGR:** If the sire or dam is not registered with TMGR you must send TMGR a photocopy or photograph of their registration papers. If the date of sale is on the back of the Certificate of Registration also include a copy of the back. Please remember to always make copies for your records before sending in paperwork to the TMGR office and *do not send TMGR original registration papers from other Registries since we cannot be responsible for them.*
3. **Dam Ownership:** The owner of the dam at the time of service is recognized as the Breeder of the kids produced, unless there is a Doe Lease on file with the Registrar. In this case the Lessee is recognized as the Breeder.
4. **Sire Ownership:** The owner of the sire at the time of service must also be the Breeder, unless there is a Buck Lease on file with the Registrar or a signed Buck Service Memo is included with the Application for Registration or has been submitted on the website.
5. **Permanent Identification:** Prior to registration, goats must have permanent identification in the form of tattoos and/or a microchip. If the microchip is the only permanent identification on the goat, the Application for Registration must still assign tattoos for the goat. *If the Breeder does not have a TMGR Herd Name and Tattoo they must contact the Registrar so unique tattoos can be assigned for each goat prior to the registration.*
6. **Photos:** Include one head photo (showing breed character), one side view photo of the whole goat, and photos of any notable markings.

7. Paperwork: Please make sure paperwork is filled out in its entirety, complete with photos and payment. Incomplete paperwork will result in delays. *TMGR is not responsible for incorrect information on certificates from other registries.*
8. Transfer: If when registering a goat, you are also transferring it to a new owner, both the registration fee and the transfer fee apply.
9. Herdbook: Any goat under a year old is placed in the Experimental Herdbook. If your goat is over a year old and you would like them placed directly in either the American or Purebred Herdbook, you will need to provide the same documentation which is needed to move a goat from the Experimental Herdbook. (Please see the Herdbook section, page 9.)
10. Please contact Registrar if you have any questions about the registration of a goat.

#### **DUAL REGISTRATION (REGISTERING A GOAT REGISTERED WITH MDGA)**

1. MDGA Registration Certificate: Send a legible photocopy or photograph along with the registration fee. *It is important you do not send the original. We cannot be responsible for it.*
2. Photos: Include one head photo (showing breed character), one side view photo of the whole goat, and photos of any notable markings.
3. Herdbook: TMGR's Herdbook rules differ from MDGA. Any goat under a year old is placed in the Experimental Herdbook. If your goat is over a year old and you would like them placed directly in either the American or Purebred Herdbook, you will need to provide the same documentation which is needed to move a goat from the Experimental Herdbook. (Please see the Herdbook section, page 9.)
4. Grades: Goats in the MDGA Grade Herdbook must follow the Native on Production process.
5. Paperwork: Please make sure paperwork is filled out in its entirety, complete with photos and payment. Incomplete paperwork will result in delays. *TMGR is not responsible for incorrect information on certificates from other registries.*
6. Tattoos: These must be unique, and it is possible the existing tattoo may already exist within TMGR. In this case, the Registrar will contact you to discuss options.
7. Please contact the Registrar if you have any questions about dual registration.

## **PERMANENT IDENTIFICATION**

A unique approved permanent marking (e.g., tattoos or microchip) **MUST** be applied or inserted in a goat prior to it being registered with TMGR. This permanent identification must be recorded on the certification of registration and is used to confirm the goat's identification for the purposes of registry activities, e.g., shows, milk test, breeding service, semen collection, and sale/change of ownership.

Either tattoos or microchips can be used as the primary identification for dairy goats registered with TMGR. If the owner chooses to use microchips only, tattooing is not required. However, tattoos must still be assigned and recorded on the Certificate of Registration. It is strongly recommended animals be tattooed/microchipped before they are sold or purchased.

This identification policy is for TMGR registry purposes and programs only. It is the responsibility of the member to know individual state and/or federal requirements for the interstate and intrastate transport for fairs, exhibits, breeding, transfer of ownership, movement to market, and disease eradication programs. Registration papers or additional visible identification may be required to accompany the goat for state or federal regulatory purposes.

### **Tattoos**

If not using microchips, a goat must be tattooed before they can be registered. Preferred tattoo locations are in the ears or in the tail web. If a goat is unable to be tattooed in the ear or tail web, they may be tattooed inside the flank, and this shall be noted on the Certificate of Registration. TMGR has an exclusive use policy for assigned tattoo sequences. Assigned tattoo sequences are protected with their use restricted to the membership they are assigned to.

The sequence of letters "USA", "CULL", "MEAT" and "NONE" will not be assigned and shall not be used. The sequence "TMGR" is assigned to the registry and may be used at the discretion of the Registrar to register goats for non-members who do not have an assigned tattoo.

When filling out applications for registration, please state on the application the tattoos as they exactly appear on the animal or as they are assigned if the goat's primary identification is its microchip.

No animal shall be registered by TMGR with the same tattoo within a twenty-year period. Alteration of a tattoo to assure uniqueness may be requested by TMGR before registration is completed.

It is recommended that the Herd Tattoo (a unique alphanumeric combination of 2 to 4 characters assigned to every membership) go in the goat's right ear and in the left ear, the individual identification be a letter to indicate year of birth and a serial number to designate order of birth on your farm.



When a goat is re-tattooed due to fading or illegible tattoo, the certification of registration shall be sent back to the Registrar, with the appropriate revision fee, and will be marked "retattooed."

A tattoo will be deemed correct when it can be identified, it exactly matches what is recorded on the registration paper, and no other marks are detected. If other marks exist, they can be disregarded, if the Certificate of Registration is marked "retattooed."

Here are several years of recommended letters designating years

2019—L	2022—P	2025 —T	2028—X	2031—A
2020—M	2023—R	2026—V	2029—Y	2032—B
2021—N	2024—S	2027—W	2030—Z	2033—C

Letters "G", "I", "O", "Q", "U" are not used.  
It is too easy to confuse "I" with "1" and "G", "O", "Q", and "U" with "0".

**Microchips**

Microchips are passive electronic identification devices that are implanted into a goat's body. They are passive in that they do not emit a frequency or have a power source of their own. They are activated by a chip reader and return a unique number sequence typically 12 or 15 digits. It is highly recommended members use the 15-digit chips that start with the three-digit country of origin code (840 is the code for USA).

If a member chooses to only use microchips as the means for permanent identification, the member is responsible for providing a microchip reader any time the animal needs to be identified (e.g., milk test competition, show, transport, semen collection, etc.).

Because goats can end up in a human food chain, there are only two acceptable locations for implantation – the base of the ear between the skin and the cartilage where the ear meets the head or in the tail. If your goat goes to slaughter, it is your responsibility to communicate the animal has a microchip so it can be removed from the carcass prior to processing.

When a goat is re-chipped due to a lost or missing microchip, the Certificate of Registration shall be sent to the office with the appropriate revision fee and will be marked "re-implanted." The second microchip number will be added to the registration paper.

A microchip will be deemed correct when it can be identified, the numbers exactly match what is recorded on the Certificate of Registration (special characters or spaces can be ignored), and no other chips are detected. If multiple microchips are detected, it will be allowed, if both are identified on the Certificate of Registration and the Certificate of Registration is marked "reimplanted."

### **WHEN IS A BUCK SERVICE MEMO REQUIRED**

A Buck Service Memo must accompany an Application for Registration under the following conditions:

1. If you had your doe serviced by a buck owned by another party, i.e., the dam and the sire are not owned by the same person(s).
2. If you buy a bred doe, a Buck Service Memo must accompany the first Application for Registration of her offspring. If the seller of the bred doe does not provide a Buck Service Memo with the sale of the doe, the kids cannot be registered.
3. A Buck Service Memo is not needed if the does serviced is owned by one member of the partnership – any member of a buck owning partnership can register kids or sign a Buck Service Memo for that buck.
4. If the sire of the goat you are registering is not owned by the breeder, you must have the owner of the sire fill out and sign a Breeding Memo.

### **“DOE ONLY” BUCK SERVICE MEMO**

1. A “Doe Only” Buck Service Memo restricts registration of kids from a given breeding to doe offspring only. Bucklings born from a breeding with a “Doe Only” Buck Service Memo would be unregistrable.
2. The “Doe Only” Buck Service Memo must be used to restrict registration of offspring. The “Doe Only” Buck Service Memo requires the signature of the owner of the buck AND a signature of the owner of the doe documenting the owner of the doe understands this service memo is a restricted breeding memo and only doelings from this breeding can be registered.
3. If a person submits an Application for Registration for a buck from a “Doe Only” Buck Service Memo, the registration of the buck will be denied.

### **PRENATAL OWNERSHIP**

1. When registering kids from a doe that was purchased already bred, the owner should provide you with a Transfer Form for the doe and a Buck Service Memo for the sire.
2. If the member selling the pregnant doe wishes to restrict which kids from that does can be registered, the seller has the option of providing a “Doe Only” Buck Service Memo. The signature of the buyer of the doe is required on the “Doe Only” Buck Service Memo to document the new owner understands the registration of kids will be restricted to doelings only.
3. You can transfer the doe at any time prior to kidding and registration of kids.

4. The Buck Service Memo should be kept and turned in with the Application for Registration for the kids when they are born. When the kids are born, they will be registered with the herd name of the breeder.
5. Since the kids are born on the new owner's property, the new owner's Tattoo Prefix will be used. The new owner will need to have applied for a Herd Name and Tattoo Prefix.

### **REGISTRATION OF AI KIDS**

1. Prior to registration of AI kids, a Buck Collection Form must be filed with TMGR for mini dairy goat breeds. If the buck is a Standard Breed or Nigerian Dwarf, the buck collection must be on file with ADGA, AGS, or NDGA.
2. At the time of registration, the owner of the doe will submit a Record of Artificial Insemination Form with the Application for Registration. The Record of Artificial Insemination Form will serve as a service memo for progeny resulting from artificial insemination.
3. The Record of Artificial Insemination Form must provide the following:
  - a) The buck's name and registration number
  - b) The doe's name, registration number, and permanent identification (tattoo and/or microchip) used to verify her identity prior to insemination
  - c) Doe's Owner's Name and TMGR Membership Number
  - d) Processor's Name and date semen was processed
  - e) Inseminator's Name, Signature, and TMGR Membership Number (if a member)
4. If the semen used is not from a TMGR registered buck, a copy of the buck's Certificate of Registration must be submitted with the Application for Registration.

### **BUCK COLLECTION RULES**

1. A Buck Collection Form must be filed with TMGR for any miniature dairy breed bucks collected. Buck Collection Forms for Foundation Breeds should be submitted to foundation registries (e.g., ADGA) and not TMGR.
2. It is the owner's responsibility to ensure the Buck Collection Form for miniature breed bucks has been submitted to TMGR. The form can be submitted by the processor or the owner/agent. The buck must be identified by permanent identification (tattoos or microchip) at the time of collection and that permanent identification on the buck must be verified as matching that which is on his Certificate of Registration.

3. A Buck Collection Form consists of the following information:
  - a) the buck's registered name, registration number, and tattoos and/or microchip (whichever was used to identify him at the collection)
  - b) name, address, phone number of the buck owner;
  - c) the name, address and phone number of the processor;
  - d) the number of straws collected and buck code (if one is assigned by the processor),
  - e) the signature of the buck owner,
  - f) the signature of the person who verified the identity of the buck
  - g) the signature of the semen processor; and
  - h) the date of the collection.
4. Offspring resulting from the use of collected semen will not registered if the Buck Collection Form does not contain the criteria in #3 above.
5. The vial, straw, or other container carrying semen must be accurately labeled (with permanent ink) with the following information: name and registration number of the buck; date of collection; business name or National Association of Animal Breeder's code for the person/organization collecting and freezing the semen. Additional information, such as processor's code, tattoos, date of birth, etc., are allowed, but are not required.
6. Once a Buck Collection Form is on file with TMGR, TMGR will a note a collection record exists for the buck in the online pedigree. No information other than a collection record exists (e.g., owner, number of straws, etc.) will be displayed.

#### **REGISTRATION OF NATIVE ON PRODUCTION (FEMALES ONLY)**

1. Definition of Native on Production: A doe for which parentage cannot be proven by registration papers, but which adheres to the TMGR standard of its breed (please refer to the TMGR Breed Standards) AND has demonstrating her ability to meet TMGR Advanced Registry requirements for Milk Production by participating and completing at least one lactation under official DHIA/DHIR Rules and Regulations.
2. Because NOPs are placed in the Experimental Herdbook, the doe is allowed to conform to the Experimental Standard
3. Advanced Registry requirements can be met by a 305-day AR lactation or meeting the 3 One-Day Test requirements.

4. You must complete the NOP Application for Registration and indicate which Breed Standard the doe conforms to. Include height measurement and any identifying marks.
5. Provide 3 photographs showing the right side, left side and a close-up of the head showing breed characteristics.
6. Provide a letter stating why the NOP status is being requested, and all known history and heritage of the animal. Include statement from previous owners and/or breeders when possible.
7. Provide a copy of an official DHIA Final Doe Page or the results from the 3 One-Day Tests to the Milk Program Chairman.
8. Submit a non-refundable registration fee of \$15.00. You must be a TMGR member to use the NOP program. This fee includes review by the NOP committee of all information submitted. Requests for additional photos or information may be necessary. Acceptance is not guaranteed.
9. Once the application is reviewed and accepted, the does will be registered as Native on Production with the designation of NOP as part of the registration number.
10. Upon acceptance for registration, NOP does are assigned F0 for their generation, assigned 50:50 percentages (unless sufficient documentation of percentages is in their application packet) and are placed in the Experimental Herdbook.
11. NOP does must be bred to a TMGR or MDGA Experimental, American or Purebred registered mini dairy goat buck of the same breed to produce kids which will be registered as F1.
12. The doe-only offspring of an ADGA Grade or Grade Experimental of 75% or higher known lineage bred to a registered Nigerian or Mini buck (of the same standard breed) can be registered with TMGR based on pedigree alone. They will be noted as F0 and will be placed in the Experimental Herdbook.
13. If paperwork exists from one of the qualified registries, it is strongly suggested that you obtain those certificates of registration to submit to TMGR for registration of your animals and/or go back to the breeder and re-create the paper trail. Once your goat is registered with TMGR as Native on Production, it will remain as such even if you later get a Certificate of Registration to document pedigree.

## REQUIREMENTS TO INCLUDE GENETIC INFORMATION IN ANIMAL RECORDS

1. Genetic information submitted to TMGR will be incorporated into the goat's database record with information being displayed on the goat's Certificate of Registration and on TMGR's on-line pedigree record.
2. For TMGR to include genetic information in a goat's database record, the report from an approved, recognized lab must be submitted to TMGR.
3. Test results from approved labs should track animals by registered name and registration number OR by breed, gender, date of birth, and tattoo information. Test results without sufficient information to track results to a specific registered animal will not be accepted.

## TRANSFERRING A GOAT

1. When a TMGR registered goat is sold, it must be transferred to the buyer and the transfer recorded in TMGR records before its progeny can be registered. All changes of ownership must be recorded through TMGR.
2. When transferring an animal already registered with TMGR, please mail the ORIGINAL Certificate of Registration to the Registrar with the transfer form on the back of the Certificate of Registration filled out. **Transfers of goats already registered with TMGR cannot be processed without the original Registration Certificate being returned to the Registrar.**
3. If the goat being transferred is 3<sup>rd</sup> generation or higher and more than one year of age, you may request a change of Herdbook placement. When doing so, submit documentation of the goat meeting Breed Standard. At the time of transfer, the goat will be evaluated for Herdbook reassignment as part of the Transfer Fee.
4. If you sell an animal prior to registering it and wish to register and transfer it at the same time, please fill out the Application for Registration AND the Transfer Section at the bottom of the Application for Registration form. If using the on-line system, fill out the Application for Registration, hit the SUBMIT button, then fill out the Transfer Form and hit the SUBMIT button.
5. The inclusion of a Certificate of Registration with the sale of a goat is at the owner's discretion. Animals sold without a Certificate of Registration (or Application for Registration) the Transfer Section filled out will NOT be recognized as registered animals.
6. It is highly recommended to photocopy both sides of the original certificate to keep in your records until you receive the new certificate. This can be used as documentation in case the original is lost in the mail.

## **HERDBOOK STANDARDS**

TMGR maintains three herdbooks for tracking the development of and lineages/pedigrees for each breed: Experimental, American, and Purebred. Descriptions and requirements of each are as follows.

### **Experimental Herdbook**

Any animal that is generation F1 or F2 is placed in the Experimental Herdbook, no matter what their physical description or age. Animals in the Experimental Herdbook may meet Breed Standard but are not required to meet Breed Standard.

Animals of 3rd generation or higher are placed in the Experimental Herdbook until they are at least one year of age and will remain in the Experimental Herdbook, if they do not meet Breed Standards as they age. Animals that have been evaluated for moving out of the Experimental Herdbook but were deemed ineligible for another herdbook will have an asterisk (\*) placed at the end of their registration number.

Any animal moved to the American or Purebred Herdbook may at a later point in their life be moved back to the Experimental Herdbook if they are deemed to no longer meet the Breed Standard (e.g., they continue to grow, and their height exceeds the maximum height when they are older).

Native on Production or Native on Appearance animals are also placed in the Experimental Herdbook. Because these animals are missing documented lineages, they are identified as F0. These lines require an additional generation to be eligible for the American Herdbook.

### **American Herdbook**

Any animal that is generation F3, F4, or F5 and is documented to meet Breed Standard, including height, at one year of age or older can be moved from the Experimental Herdbook to the American Herdbook. If registration occurs after the goat is one year of age or older, it can be placed directly into the American Herdbook, if sufficient documentation of meeting Breed Standards is provided.

Movement from the Experimental Herdbook into the American Herdbooks is initiated by the owner submitting documentation of the goat meeting Breed Standard and requesting the herdbook change. The original registration papers must be mailed to the Registrar. Additionally, quality pictures that include a front and side view and height measurements at one year of age or more must be submitted. Height measurements need to be taken and signed by another breeder, veterinarian, milk tester, or show judge. If the owner cannot find someone to assist in measuring the goat's height, photos of the height can be submitted to the Registrar, who can act as the neutral third party. There is a \$3.50 fee to process the Herdbook change and issue the new registration papers for qualifying animals as American.

Any goat that is 6<sup>th</sup> generation or higher, that meets Breed Standard, but does not have sufficient documentation of its parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents all meeting Breed Standard after they were one year of age can be placed in the American Herdbook.

### **Purebred Herdbook**

Any animal that is generation F6 or higher, is documented to meet Breed Standard, including height, at one year of age or older AND has documentation of the 3 preceding generations (parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents) meeting Breed Standards at one year of age or older can be moved from the Experimental Herdbook to Purebred Herdbook. If registration occurs after the goat is one year of age or older, it can be placed directly into the Purebred Herdbook, if sufficient documentation of meeting Breed Standards is provided.

Movement from the Experimental Herdbook into the Purebred Herdbooks is initiated by the owner submitting documentation of the goat meeting Breed Standard and requesting the herdbook change. The original Certificate of Registration must be mailed to the Registrar. Additionally, quality pictures that include a front and side view and height measurements at one year of age or more must be submitted. Height measurements need to be taken and signed by another breeder, Veterinary, Milk Tester, or Show Judge. If the owner cannot find someone to assist in measuring the goat's height, photos of the height can be submitted to the Registrar, who can act as the neutral third party. There is a \$3.50 fee to process the herdbook change and issue the new registration papers for qualifying animals as Purebred.

### **LEASING ANIMALS**

TMGR shall recognize the following regulations and agrees to register animals when an animal is leased by another person other than the breeder/owner.

#### **All Leases**

1. To be valid, the agreement must be signed by all parties involved AND must be submitted to the TMGR Registrar.
2. The term of the lease will be the date the legal owner signs the form, until the end date noted on the agreement.
3. The owner(s) agrees NOT to sell the animal after signing the agreement before the end of the lease agreement.
4. A leased animal may only be leased by one TMGR member at a time.
5. TMGR is not responsible for settling disagreements, legal responsibilities, or injuries between the lease, or injuries between the lessee and the recorded owner(s).
6. A lease contract must be signed and on file in the TMGR office prior to or accompanying the first kid Application for Registration.



7. The lease agreement shall include at a minimum the following:
  - a. The leased goat's name, registration, tattoo/microchip information (this should be verified before lessee takes possession)
  - b. Owner AND lessee's name, mailing address, email, and phone numbers
  - c. Both parties' signatures
  - d. Dates the lease took place (beginning and ending date)

In addition to the lease agreement's required information above, it is strongly recommended the parties involved have a separate, more comprehensive lease agreement (not filed with the registry). This additional lease agreement should include details, such as husbandry standards, veterinary care standards, and responsibilities of each person.

A sample of both kinds of lease agreements can be found on the TMGR website.

### **Doe Leases**

The breeder of an animal is the person owning the dam at the time of service and is recognized as the breeder of the kid produced by such service, unless a doe lease memorandum is on file in the TMGR office. With a Doe Lease on file with the Registrar, the lessee would be recognized as the breeder of the kids. The herd name (prefix) of a lessee may be used if a doe lease form is on file in the TMGR office at the time of service or accompanied with the Application for Registration.

### **Buck Leases**

The filing of a Buck Lease with TMGR permits the lessee of the buck to sign Buck Service Memos (as owner of the buck). The Lessee of the Buck does not need Buck Service Memos from the owner of the buck for breeding service of the does owned by the lessee, if the lease is on file with TMGR. This lease will be active until the date lease ends and this field must be filled in with a valid date.

### **AUTHORIZED SIGNATURES**

It is highly recommended that you provide TMGR with a signature authorization card allowing at least one signature in addition to your own in case of an emergency or death. Signature cards are only used for the purpose of signing registrations and transfers should you be incapacitated or die.

You should review your Authorized Signature Card every 3 to 5 years, to ensure the people you have listed are still able to carry out these duties. We recommend at least one of your authorized signatories be knowledgeable of dairy goats. The people you chose to handle your general estate issues may not be qualified to know how best to rehome your herd to appropriate owners. Without having another person authorized to sign registrations or transfers, your animals will not be sellable as registered stock. All the work you put into documenting and proving your breeding lines will be lost.

## **II. BREED STANDARDS**

When it comes to the basic body structure of a dairy goat, form follows function. The principles of good body structure for any dairy breed are, in general, the same. Solid underlying structure allows for long, productive lives. Thus, the first section under Breed Standards describes the structure and form for a good miniature dairy goat and follows with breed specific standards for each recognized breed of miniature dairy goats.

### **WHAT CONSTITUTES GOOD DAIRY GOAT CONFORMATION**

Dairy goats are long in the body, with smooth blending, and are slightly taller at the withers than the hips. Does are feminine; bucks are obviously more masculine in appearance. Miniature dairy goats are elegant and exhibit dairy character by virtue of fine, thin, loose, pliable skin, open ribbing and depth of body. In general, most dairy goat breeds retain minimal fleshing and put their energy into producing milk instead of maintaining a larger, thicker, more muscled body.

A dairy goat's head starts with a broad, deep muzzle with large nostrils. The face structure is clean cut, with a deep, wide jaw. Eyes are full, prominent, and set well apart. Animals are generally polled or neatly disbudded; horned individuals are allowed.

The neck blends smoothly into the shoulder. Does' necks are long and fine. Bucks' necks are strong, but not coarse. Withers are moderate, blending smoothly into shoulders. Shoulders should be laid tightly alongside the ribcage, while at rest and in motion. Chest is wide and deep in bucks, medium width and depth in does, never coarse, nor narrow or shallow.

The body is long, deep, and wedge shaped, with well sprung ribs with good capacity and carrying depth back through the flank, which is free of excessive fleshing. The back is strong, straight, wide, and level. Rump is long from hips to pins and slope at approximately 20 degrees or less downward toward the pins. Rump is broad between hips, thurls, and pins when viewed from above, and flat from thurl to thurl.

Legs are strong, but not coarse or heavily muscled. Front legs are straight, parallel, and perpendicular to the ground when viewed from front and side. Bones are flat and strong, not thin or frail. Hocks are neither overly straight, nor sickle hocked when viewed from the side. Pasterns are fairly short and strong. Hooves are sound and well-shaped with tight toes.

The udder is strongly attached, elastic, and well balanced. Fore udder attachment is carried well forward and blends smoothly into the abdomen. Medial suspensory ligament is evident from the rear and at the bottom of the udder and blends smoothly into the abdomen. Udder is not pendulous or overly divided and shows good capacity. Escutcheon is high, arched, and wide from side to side. Teats are of adequate size for ease of hand milking, well attached and distinct from the udder. They are centered directly below the udder half when viewed from the rear, pointing slightly forward and down, not outward.

On bucks, the scrotum is relatively even and not excessively divided or split.

**Weight:**

Most mini dairy goats have adult does weighing between 80 -120 pounds.  
Bucks can weigh as much as 180 pounds, but typically are 145-165 pounds.

**Height:**

Miniature dairy goats are bred to be mid-sized dairy goats in between the Nigerian Dwarf and Standard breed heights. All mini dairy breeds should not cross below the Nigerian maximum allowable heights and should be well under standard breed minimum heights.

**MINI ALPINE**

Mini Alpines are lean and refined with erect ears and a straight face. All colors and combinations are allowed with frosted ears and nose permitted. Blue eyes are allowed.

**Minimum Heights (American and Purebred):**

22" for does and 23" for bucks

**Maximum Height:**

Experimentals -- 32" for does and 34" for bucks.

Americans -- 31" for does and 33" for bucks

Purebreds must not exceed 30" for does and 32" for bucks

**MINI GUERNSEY**

Mini Guernseys tend to be smaller than other mini breeds. Ears are erect and set lower than other Swiss breeds. Ear can be carried in a bonnet position, being forward swept and with ear tips slightly turned up. The face is dished or straight.

They may be any shade of cream to gold, ranging from a pale flaxen to deep bronze or russet gold. The body should be clearly gold, with no preference on shade. Partial to full roaning is allowed. White patches, face, and star/blaze are allowed.

Hair may be short or long and flowing or both. A long curtain, skirt, and/or dorsal fringe is desirable, but not required to meet Breed Standard. Skin must display gold tone, ranging from peachy-flesh to orange gold in one or more of these locations on the animal: muzzle, ears, ears, under tail, mammary or scrotum. Frosted ears and muzzle will be accepted. Blue eyes are allowed.

**Minimum Heights (American and Purebred):**

22" for does and 23" for bucks

**Maximum Height:**

Experimentals - 28" for does and 30" for bucks.

Americans - 27" for does and 29" for bucks.

Purebreds - 26" for does and 28" for bucks.

**Faults:**

Moderate To Serious: (depending upon degree)

Roman nose

Very Serious Defects:

Black hairs in the coat

Dominantly white coat on mature does.

**Disqualifications:**

Shorter or taller than Breed Standard allows. (American and Purebred)

No gold tone to skin found on muzzle, ears, eyes, under tail, mammary or scrotum.

Swiss facial stripes and/or rump marking (as on Toggenburg or Oberhasli breeds)

Black markings or spots in the hair over 1-1/2 (3.8 cm) in any direction

Pendulous ears

LaMancha type ears

All white coat on mature does

All white or dominantly white coat on bucks

**MINI LAMANCHA**

The Mini LaMancha is a miniature breed of dairy goat, with average weights for fully mature, lactating does fall between 90 and 120 pounds. Mini LaManchas tend to exhibit long, level lactations with strong persistence, a good let down response, good teat size and udder capacity, and a strong will to milk. Their milk is richer than that of standard dairy goats, and they tend to have calm manners on the milk stand. Mini LaManchas also carry more flesh than standard dairy goats, so that wethers or cull does can make excellent meat animals.

In addition, Mini LaManchas possess a quiet, personable temperament, making them well-suited for the urban dairy. Their tiny ears and straight profile give them a sophisticated look, the perfect cover for their inquisitive, playful nature. Mini LaManchas draw their unique blend of characteristics from the two foundation breeds, Nigerian Dwarf and Standard LaMancha. The Standard LaMancha breed contributes improved udder conformation and milk production, lactation length and persistence, good butterfat percentages, and a quiet, friendly temperament, while the Nigerian Dwarf breed contributes smaller size, improved hardiness, higher levels of butterfat and protein production, increased ability to hold condition during heavy lactation periods, and, frequently, aseasonal breeding. The Mini LaMancha is an optimal blend of these sought-after qualities.

**General Appearance**

Mini LaManchas are usually heavier and wider than their Swiss counterparts. They are usually shorter in stature, with more substantial bone and a deeper body. They are elegant and exhibit dairy character by virtue of fine skin, open ribbing and depth of body. They have an alert expression and stance, combined with a docile engaging temperament.

Does are feminine; bucks are obviously more masculine in appearance. Any color is acceptable in Miniature LaManchas, and blue eyes are allowed.

### **Head**

The facial profile is straight with a deep, wide jaw. Animals are polled or neatly disbudded. Eyes are full and set well apart.

Ears are the defining characteristic of Mini LaMancha goats. They may be gopher or elf on does or Experimental bucks. Only gopher ears are acceptable on American or Purebred bucks. Correct gopher ears are tight against the head with very little or no cartilage, and a maximum length of one inch. They should be barely visible viewed from the front. Elf ears have cartilage and a tip which turns up or down, with a maximum length of 1.5 inches. Ears may be measured, if necessary, from the base of the skull to the ear tip, without stretching or manipulation.

Necks blend smoothly into the shoulder. Does necks are long and fine, bucks are strong, but not coarse.

### **Body**

The back is strong, straight, wide, and level.

Withers are moderate, blending smoothly into shoulders. Chest is wide and deep in bucks, medium width and depth in does, never coarse. Shoulders should be laid tightly alongside the ribcage.

The Mini LaMancha body is long, deep, and wedge shaped, with well sprung ribs with good capacity and carrying depth back through the flank.

Rump is long from hips to pins and slope at approximately 20 degrees or less downward toward the pins. Rump is broad between hips, thurls, and pins when viewed from above, and flat from thurl to thurl.

Legs are strong, but not coarse or heavily muscled. Front legs are straight, parallel, and perpendicular to the ground when viewed from front and side. Hocks are neither overly straight, nor sickle hocked when viewed from the side. Pasterns are fairly short and strong. Hooves are sound and well-shaped with tight toes.

### **Udder**

Fore udder attachment is carried well forward and blends smoothly into the abdomen. Medial suspensory ligament is evident from the rear and at the bottom of the udder and blends smoothly into the abdomen. Udder is not pendulous or overly divided and shows good capacity.

Escutcheon is high, arched, and wide from side to side.

### **Testicles**

Scrotum is relatively even and not divided or split.

### **Teats**

Teats are of adequate size for ease of hand milking, well attached and distinct from the udder. Centered directly below the udder half when viewed from the rear, pointing slightly forward and down, not outward.

### **Size (American and Purebred)**

Ideal size range in does: 24-26 inches

Ideal size range in bucks: 24-28 inches

### **Minimum Heights (American and Purebred):**

23" for does and 23" for bucks

### **Maximum Height (American and Purebred):**

27" for does and 29" for bucks

### **Disqualifications**

Shorter or taller than Breed Standard allows. (American and Purebred)

Anything other than gopher or correct elf ears on Purebred or American does.

Anything other than gopher ears on Purebred or American bucks.

## **MINI NUBIAN**

The Mini Nubian is a medium sized dairy goat of mixed Asian, African and European ancestry, the result of the careful crossing of the Anglo Nubian and Nigerian Dwarf breeds. They are known for high quality, high butterfat milk production, and can carry more muscling than dairy goats of Swiss origin. Any color or color combination is accepted including frosted nose and ears. Blue eyes are allowed.

The head is the most distinctive breed characteristic of the Mini Nubian and one of the most challenging aspects of breeding Mini Nubians. Goats do not upgrade into the American and Purebred Herdbooks based on generation alone. The minimum standards for each herdbook must be met.

### **Nose**

The preferred profile of the Mini Nubian is convex. Please note noses just after birth are scrunched up, and profiles can improve dramatically as the goat ages. For better accuracy we judge breed characteristics and assign a herdbook after one year of age. The following are terms we use to describe and evaluate the nose or profile of the Mini Nubian:

Concave (dished) – This term describes the nose of the goat when viewed in profile. The Nigerian Dwarf has a concave or straight profile, while the Nubian has a convex profile. Concave profiles are undesirable in the Mini Nubian and allowed in the Experimental Herdbook only.

Straight Nose – A straight profile is preferred over a concave profile. More often the nose is actually a very slight concave or convex. Straight noses are allowed in the Experimental and American Herdbooks.

Convex (Roman) – Convex is the profile of a purebred Nubian. Convex noses are preferred. To be placed in the Purebred Herdbook, Mini Nubians must have clearly convex noses. Convex noses can be found in every generation and not just those individuals with higher percentage Nubian.

### **Ears**

The second defining characteristic of the Mini Nubian head is its ears. Wide, pendulous ears that flare forward at the ends creating the characteristic “bell shape” are preferred. The ears of the Mini Nubian are judged *at rest*, and the breeder is advised to take the time to obtain photographs of the ears at rest when registering his/her goat. The following terms are used to describe the ears of the Mini Nubian:

Control – Nubians and Mini Nubians alike demonstrate varying levels of control over their ears. Some individuals have near total control and are able to raise their ears very high. Other individuals have almost no control. Nubians and Mini Nubians with **curtain** ears have very soft ears that dangle down beside their heads at all times. Curtain ears may be preferred by some breeders. They are not, however, shown preference in the Breed Standard.

Airplane – Airplane ears extend straight out from the head like the wings of an airplane. These ears are fairly common in first generation crosses. They are accepted in the Experimental Herdbook only.

Dropped – The terms 2/3rds and 3/4ths dropped ears have been used for years to describe ears that are closer to pendulous than airplane ears are. These terms, however, are not well defined. They do not mean the same thing to all breeders and are confusing to new breeders. To simplify matters, we will refer to all ears that are neither airplane nor pendulous as “dropped”. This applies to ears that are set close to the head but are too short, as well as ears that lack the close set to the head. The later type of ear tends to come out from the head, and then drop down, or be set higher on the head. Dropped ears are allowed in the Experimental and American Herdbooks only.

Pendulous – Pendulous refers to ears that are long and set close to the side of the head. Pendulous ears in does extend to the tip of the nose or beyond when held alongside the head. Pendulous ears in bucks will approach the tip of the nose. Ears in bucks that extend to or beyond the tip of the nose are preferred. Ears are best judged pendulous at maturity. Ears shall be judged to be pendulous or not while they are in a relaxed position. Pendulous ears are strongly preferred and are the only ears accepted into the Purebred Herdbook.

Bell Shaped – The third defining characteristic of the Mini Nubian ear is its shape. The shape should be wide with a round tip and a flare at the end. Some pendulous ears may be too stiff or narrow to host this shape. Bell shaped ears are strongly preferred and are the only ears accepted into the Purebred Herdbook.

Experimental Mini Nubians –

Can be any generation. They can have any type of profile and any type of ear

American Mini Nubians –

Must be third generation or higher. They must have straight or convex noses, with convex noses strongly preferred. They must have dropped or pendulous ears, with bell shaped pendulous ears strongly preferred.

Purebred Mini Nubians –

Must be sixth generation or higher. They must have clearly convex noses. They must have pendulous, bell-shaped ears.

**Minimum Heights (American and Purebred):**

22" for does and 23" for bucks

**Maximum Height:**

Experimentals - 32" for does and 34" for bucks.

Americans - 31" for does and 33" for bucks.

Purebreds - 30" for does and 32" for bucks.

## **MINI OBERHASLI**

Mini Oberhasli draw their unique blend of characteristics from the two foundation breeds, Nigerian Dwarf and Standard Oberhasli. The Standard Oberhasli is a medium sized goat (typically 2 inches smaller than other standard sized breeds) with a proportionally wider body. It is known for its deep, rich, red bay color and chamoisee pattern. Additionally, standard Oberhasli have a distinctive short, wide head, with deep jaw and broad muzzle with a wide forehead and prominent eyes. The Oberhasli ear tends to be shorter than other Swiss breeds, set lower, and pointed forward. Nigerian Dwarf goats are known for short stature, high percentage of butterfat and protein in their milk, aseasonal breeding, improved hardiness. Nigerian Dwarfs are easy to keep and maintain body condition. The Mini Oberhasli is expected to be a blending of these two breeds.

The average weight for fully mature, lactating doe Mini Oberhasli ranges between 80 and 120 pounds. Standard Oberhasli are known for their sweet nature, and this calm, quiet, gentleness is carried through into the Mini Oberhasli who also demonstrate a quiet, docile, friendly temperament. Mini Oberhasli are alert and inquisitive. Does can be pushy at feeding time, and in mixed breed herds, Mini Oberhasli will likely become herd queens.



Mini Oberhasli tend to exhibit long, level lactations, large teat size, and good udder capacity with a strong will to milk. Standard Oberhasli, while not particularly high in butterfat, are known for sweet, fine-flavored milk. The crossing of the standard Oberhasli with the Nigerian Dwarf results in the Mini Oberhasli having richer milk (>5% butter fat) than that of standard dairy goats (~3% butter fat) while maintaining the sweet, delicate fine-flavored milk. While the Nigerian Dwarf breed contributes the increase in milk components, the Standard Oberhasli breed contributes improved udder capacity and milk production, lactation length and persistence, body depth and width found in the Mini Oberhasli.

Mini Oberhasli are a color-based breed. Its color is chamoisee – red bay with black facial markings, black legs from the knees and hocks down, black belly and a black dorsal of various width. The preferred color is a deep, dark red bay, but lighter color or less red (i.e., more brown) is acceptable. Black facial markings can vary from refined thin lines from the eyes towards the muzzle to thick lines to a mostly black face. Similarly, there are black markings, with various degrees of thickness, going from the base of each ear towards the poll where the dorsal strip begins. All black facial markings within this range are accepted with no one marking being preferred over the others. Interior of the ears are black. Does have udders that are grey to black in color. Blue eyes are allowed.

Frosted ears or muzzle are not accepted in the American or Purebred Herdbooks. A few white hairs throughout the coat are acceptable for purebred registry, but the amount of white hairs cannot reach the level of “roaning”. Mini Oberhaslis in the American Herdbook are allowed to have white markings, provided no white spot in over 2 inches in any direction. No white spots are allowed for purebred status.

Bucks tend to have more black on the head than does. Bucks can have black hair along the shoulder, underside of the neck, and lower chest. The black dorsal marking on bucks tends to also be wider than on does.

### **Black Coloring**

Occasionally, Oberhasli are born all black. This coloration is not the typical recessive black seen in other goat breeds, where breeding two black goats guarantees the result in black offspring. Originally thought to follow this pattern, black Oberhasli bucks cannot be registered with AGS and are only registered in the ADGA Experimental Herdbook. These registration decisions are to protect the chamoisee coloring and prevent the breed from becoming all black. Because breeding two black Mini Oberhasli together does not result in 100% black offspring and are just as likely to produce bay chamoisee offspring, we find no reason to exclude black bucks from the registry. Black does are allowed in all 3 herdbooks and black bucks are allowed in the Experimental Herdbook only. Black does are not allowed to have any white hairs on the nose, ears, or body to be accepted into the Purebred Herdbook.

### **Allowable Exceptions for Individuals Registered in the Experimental Herdbook**

Any goat produced by breeding a standard Oberhasli and a Nigerian Dwarf or breeding any generation Mini Oberhasli can be registered in the Experimental Herdbook regardless

of correct Oberhasli coloring or color pattern. Frosted ears and muzzles are only allowed in the Experimental Herdbook.

Goats in the Experimental Herdbook may have any amount of white markings (recognizing that white overlays are very common in Nigerian Dwarf goats). But caution is recommended, as breeding white out can be very difficult and white markings can remain genetically, even if not expressed in a given goats phenotype.

### **General Appearance**

Mini Oberhasli are wider than their Swiss counterparts but retain minimal fleshing associated with most dairy breeds. They are usually shorter in stature, with a wider and deeper body. They are elegant and exhibit dairy character by virtue of fine skin, open ribbing and depth of body. They have an alert expression and stance, combined with a docile engaging temperament. Does are feminine; bucks are obviously more masculine in appearance.

### **Head**

The facial profile is dished or straight with a deep, wide jaw. Animals are polled or neatly disbudded. Eyes are full, prominent, and set well apart.

Ears are erect, short, set low, and pointed forward. Ears of a Mini Oberhasli should be smaller than ears of other mini-Swiss breeds.

Necks blend smoothly into the shoulder. Does necks are long and fine, bucks are strong, but not coarse.

### **Body**

The back is strong, straight, wide, and level.

Withers are moderate, blending smoothly into shoulders. Chest is wide and deep in bucks, medium width and depth in does, never coarse. Shoulders should be laid tightly alongside the ribcage.

The Oberhasli body is deep, and wedge shaped, with well sprung ribs with good capacity and carrying depth back through the flank. It is known for its wider body type.

Rump is long from hips to pins and slope at approximately 20 degrees or less downward toward the pins. Rump is broad between hips, thurls, and pins when viewed from above, and flat from thurl to thurl.

Legs are strong, but not coarse or heavily muscled. Front legs are straight, parallel, and perpendicular to the ground when viewed from front and side. Hocks are neither overly straight, nor sickle hocked when viewed from the side. Pasterns are fairly short and strong. Hooves are sound and well-shaped with tight toes.

**Udder**

Fore udder attachment is carried forward and blends smoothly into the abdomen. Medial suspensory ligament is evident from the rear and at the bottom of the udder and blends smoothly into the abdomen. Udder is not pendulous or overly divided and shows good capacity. Escutcheon is high, arched, and wide from side to side.

**Testicles**

Scrotum is relatively even and not divided or split.

**Teats**

Teats are of adequate size for ease of hand milking, well attached and distinct from the udder. Centered directly below the udder half when viewed from the rear, pointing slightly forward and down, not outward.

**Size (American and Purebred)**

Ideal size range in does: 24-26 inches

Ideal size range in bucks: 24-28 inches

**Minimum Heights (American and Purebred):**

23" for does and 23" for bucks

**Maximum Height (American and Purebred):**

28" for does and 30" for bucks

**Disqualifications**

Roman (convex) nose

Anything other than erect ears.

Anything other than correct coloring. (American or Purebred)

Shorter or taller than Breed Standard allows. (American and Purebred)

**MINI SAANEN**

Mini Saanens are a heavier-boned breed, carrying more substance than the other Swiss breeds. The ears are erect, and the face is straight or dished. They must be solid white for acceptance in the Purebred registry. Blue eyes are allowed.

**Minimum Heights (American and Purebred):**

22" for does and 23" for bucks

**Maximum Height:**

Experimentals -- 32" for does and 34" for bucks.

Americans -- 31" for does and 33" for bucks

Purebreds must not exceed 30" for does and 32" for bucks

### **MINI SABLE**

Mini Sables are a heavier boned breed, carrying more substance than the other swiss breeds, and they are the colored version of the Mini Saanen breed. The ears are erect, and the face is straight or dished. The Sable may be any color or combination of colors, solid or patterned, EXCEPT solid white or solid cream. Blue eyes are allowed.

Mini Sables can be the offspring of Mini Sables or Mini Saanens

#### **Minimum Heights (American and Purebred):**

22" for does and 23" for bucks

#### **Maximum Height:**

Experimentals -- 32" for does and 34" for bucks.

Americans -- 31" for does and 33" for bucks

Purebreds must not exceed 30" for does and 32" for bucks

### **MINI TOGGENBURG**

Mini Toggenburgs tend to be smaller and more angular than the other breeds. Ears are erect and the face is dished. They may be any shade of brown, with white on edge of ears, facial stripe, lower legs and triangle at base of tail. Frosted ears and muzzle will be accepted. Blue eyes are allowed.

#### **Minimum Heights (American and Purebred):**

22" for does and 23" for bucks

#### **Maximum Height:**

Experimentals -- 28" for does and 30" for bucks.

Americans -- 27" for does and 29" for bucks

Purebreds must not exceed 26" for does and 28" for bucks

### **III. OFFICIAL SHOW RULES**

#### **SHOW SANCTION AND FEES**

1. Application for show sanction shall be made to the Office of the Show Committee Chairperson.
2. The schedule of classes published for any given show shall state: "TMGR rules to govern and take precedence over all other rules."
3. A sanction application and a copy of the schedule of classes shall be sent to the TMGR Show Committee Chairperson for approval. All scheduled classes and breeds must be listed. Application forms may be obtained from the Official Show Committee Chairperson or online at [www.tmgronline.com](http://www.tmgronline.com).
4. Application for show sanctioning must be submitted to TMGR at least 45 days prior to the show for the following regular sanction fees to apply: Sanction application fee - \$10; all sanctions, \$15 each per show (judge). If application for show sanctioning is received less than 45 days before the show, each sanction will be \$25. Each sanction will receive Grand Champion and Reserve Grand Champion Rosettes.
5. Application for show sanctioning without Rosettes must be submitted to TMGR at least 45 days prior to the show for the following sanction fee(s) to apply: Sanction application fee - \$10; all sanctions \$5 each per show (judge). If application for show sanctioning is received less than 45 days before the show, each sanctioning will be \$10.
6. No other Club, Organization, or Agency will make any rule or rules, which directly or indirectly affect the Sanctioned Show, without first obtaining approval from TMGR.
7. TMGR may allow for the dual sanctioning of a show if the rules above are adhered to during the course of that show.



#### **RULES AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING ANIMALS**

1. An official TMGR Certificate of Registration is required for any animal entered and shall be presented to the show secretary prior to the start of the show. Miniature goats with an official MDGA Certificate of Registration may show and be counted in the total animals shown but may not record a win unless registered with TMGR within 10 days of the date of the show. If the animal is not registered with TMGR within the 10-day period following the show, the Reserve Champion will record the win if otherwise eligible. The show secretary will be responsible for assuring that each animal is accompanied by the proper Certificate of Registration before the animal is shown.
2. In lieu of original Certificate of Registrations an officially validated faxed or electronic copy of the Certificate of Registration from the Registrar shall be accepted by show officials.

3. Proof of ownership shall be the name on the official Certificate of Registration, unless ownership has changed within 90 days of the show and a transfer of ownership form is presented with the certificate. In that case, ownership shall be the name on the transfer form. Transfer of ownership forms that are dated more than 90 days prior to the show date will not be honored as proof of ownership.
4. An animal may be judged in only one age class per show. Proof of birth date shall be the birth date on animal's official Certificate of Registration.
5. The base date for computing the age of the animal shall be the day the animal is to be judged, unless otherwise stated by a Fair Board in its rules governing livestock. This date must be stated on the show application and in the rules.
6. Health certificates may be required if specified in the schedule of classes and official show rules. When health certificates are not required, the show officials shall see that all animals brought to the show grounds are in apparent good health and free from noticeable disease. Show officials may deny entry if animal does not appear in good health.
7. Any animal disqualified in its class will not be counted in the total number of animals shown for sanction purposes.
8. Animals are required to have a legible tattoo and/or microchip as a condition for recording a Grand or Reserve Grand Champion win. (Animals under 6 months of age are exempt from this rule.) Owner will be responsible for providing a microchip reader if animals are chipped.
9. There are no minimum or maximum age restrictions.
10. Any animal of any age may be measured at any time by the judge at the judge's discretion while in the show ring.

#### **SHOW OFFICIALS' RESPONSIBILITIES**

1. The Show Secretary / Chairperson must have a copy of these rules available at all times during the show.
2. The Show Secretary / Chairperson is / are responsible for enforcing TMGR show rules. The Sponsoring Organization is responsible for the actions of the entire show committee.
3. All TMGR sanctioned shows must be judged by a person officially recognized by TMGR.
4. No person shall judge any animal in which she / he has an ownership or part ownership, or which is owned by a member of his / her immediate family.

5. Prior to the beginning of the show, the official Registration Certificate must be shown to the Show Secretary/Chairperson to verify the following information: a) That each animal is entered in the correct sanction and age class by verifying birth date. b) That each animal is entered by its full and correct name. c) That the registration number matches those on the entry form. d) To confirm ownership of animal.
6. Show Secretary/Chairperson is responsible for filling out all Reports of Awards correctly and mailing reports to the TMGR office within ten (10) days after the show. Failure to do so may result in invalidation of show wins. All required signatures must be present on the Show Report.

### **JUDGE'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

1. Judge all animals according to the TMGR Score Card and Fault Matrix.
2. Judge shall make awards according to the merit of the animal in any class in which there is no competition.
3. Judge shall check the date of birth on the Certificate of Registration of all Grand and Reserve Grand Champion animals to verify their having been shown in their correct age class.
4. Judge will check and verify that the tattoos or microchips on all animals selected for Grand Champion or Reserve Grand Champion animals match the information shown on the Registration certificates. It is acceptable for the tattoos to be reversed, as long as they are correct in all other ways. On the Report of Awards, the judge shall record the status of tattoos of both the Grand Champion and Reserve Grand Champion. i.e., correct OR reversed and initial the note. In the case of reversed tattoos, the Judge MUST tell the owner that they have 60 days to return the Certificate of Registration to the Registrar for correction or the win will become invalid.
5. Judge will measure the height of the Grand Champion and Reserve Grand champion from the Senior classes and relay this information to the Show Secretary/Chairperson to record on the Report of Awards.

### **CLASSES**

1. All animals will be judged according to the TMGR Score Card and Fault Matrix.
2. Entries may not be added to or withdrawn from classes after the judging has started unless the Show Committee has given permission. Entries SHALL NOT be added to or withdrawn from a class once the Judge has placed the class and begun to give reasons.
3. Junior Sanction classes shall include all Bucks under 12 months and Does under 24 months that have not freshened.

4. Senior Sanction classes shall include all Does 12 months of age and over including yearlings, which have freshened one or more times and Bucks that are 12 months of age or older.
5. Does that are over 24 months of age and have never freshened do not qualify for competition in TMGR sanctioned shows.
6. All Sanctions must have a minimum of two age (2) classes.
7. Best Udder (BU) (Optional Class). This class is comprised of Senior Does selected by the Judge from each age class; or open to all Does who participated in the classes. The Show Secretary / Show Chairman and Judge will decide before the classes begin which option they will use.
8. Best In Show (BIS) (Optional Class). This class is comprised of all of the Grand Champion of Breed animals in the show. When BIS is offered, all Grand Champion animals must compete. Grand Champion Senior Does may be milked out at the request of the judge prior to entering show ring. Winner of the BIS will not receive a leg, with the following exception: If a Senior Grand Champion animal in a sanctioned class where there are less than 6 animals, competes in a BIS class and wins, that animal will be entitled to receive an unrestricted leg. Junior winners will receive a restricted leg.

#### **SELECTION OF CHAMPIONS**

1. Grand Champion shall be selected from the first-place winners of the classes in each sanction.
2. Reserve Grand Champion shall be selected from the animal which stood second to the Champion in its individual class and the remaining first place winners of the other division classes.
3. There must be six (6) animals and two (2) exhibitors in any sanctioned show for the wins of the Grand or Reserve Champions to be considered official.
4. Combined shows must have eight (8) animals and two (2) exhibitors for the wins of the Grand or Reserve Champions to be considered official.
5. Junior and Senior Does may be combined into a Combined Doe Sanction.
6. Junior and Senior Bucks may be combined into a Combined Buck Sanction.
7. AOM Sanctions (All Other Mini's) must have a minimum of six (6) animals and two (2) exhibitors for the wins to be considered official.



8. A Grand Champion animal that does not meet the qualifications for the official win shall forfeit that win to the Reserve Grand Champion, providing that animal meets all the criteria.
9. Miniature goats that are in the American or Purebred Herdbooks who are selected as a Grand Champion, but measured to be over height, can be counted in the total animals shown, but may not record a win unless the owner submits their Certificate of Registration to TMGR requesting the animal be moved back to the Experimental Herdbook within 10 days of the date of the show. If the animal is not moved to the Experimental Herdbook with TMGR within the 10-day period following the show, the Reserve Champion will record the win if otherwise eligible.

### **FINISHED GRAND CHAMPIONS**

1. A Doe shall have three (3) wins under at least two (2) different Judges to become a Finished Grand Champion (FGCH). A minimum of two (2) wins must be in milk. Only one (1) restricted win will be counted towards FGCH status.
2. A Buck shall have three (3) wins under at least two (2) different Judges to become a Finished Grand Champion (FGCH). Only one (1) restricted win will be counted towards FGCH status. The buck must have registered offspring.
3. Restricted Wins are Junior Grand Champions OR a default win as a Reserve Champion

### **PRE-SHOW MILK-OUTS**

1. The Show Committee will make the decision whether or not to require a pre-show milk-out and this information must be published along with the show rules in all advertising promoting the show.
2. The Show Committee is responsible for enforcing the rules if there is a pre-show milk-out.

### **REPORT OF AWARDS**

1. The Report of Awards shall be completed in its entirety THEN signed by the following people in this order:
  - First - by the exhibitors owning the Grand Champion and the Reserve Grand Champion.
  - Second - by the Show Secretary /Chairman.
  - Finally - by the Judge
2. All tattoo/microchip information for the Report of Awards shall be taken from the Judge as he/she reads it on the animal. The Judge is the sole authority as to the accuracy or legibility of the animal's identification.

3. The owner of the animal must certify that all information on the Report of Awards is correct to the best of their knowledge and by signing the Report of Awards has acknowledged that said information is complete and accurate.
4. All corrections to the Report of Awards will be done so in the following manner: Strike through the original information with a single line, enter the new information beside or above the strike through, and initial the change. Only the Show Secretary, owner of the animal, or Judge should make changes on the Report of Awards.
5. No changes may be made on the Report of Awards after it is signed by the Judge. Recording of wins will be taken from these reports as Official by the Official Show Chairperson.
6. Failure of the Show Secretary / Chairperson or Judge to make sure all required signatures and data are complete may invalidate the win. Make certain these signatures are present before submitting the Report of Awards.
7. In the case of a clerical error on the Report of Awards, the Official TMGR Show Chairperson shall make note of the error and is the only person who can verify the win and deem it official, if applicable.

#### **COMPLAINTS AND PENALTIES**

1. All complaints regarding shows are to be made in writing, within 7 days of the show, first, to the local Show Secretary, and then if not resolved, to the TMGR Show Chairman.
2. Wins recorded at a show in which TMGR rules were violated may be invalidated by TMGR.

#### **IV. FAULT MATRIX and JUDGE'S SCORE CARD**

While designed for evaluating goats in a show, the Fault Matrix and Judge's Score Card provide valuable information to breeders whether they ever attend or show or not. The tools provide a two-step process for evaluating a goat. The Fault Matrix is in two sections: condensed information on general physical features of a miniature dairy goat a breeder should evaluate first, followed by breed specific characteristics. General issues captured in the Fault Matrix highlight conditions that affect the longevity and productivity of a dairy goat. It is recommended breeders learn these faults and eliminate them from their breeding stock. Breed Specific Disqualifications highlight cosmetic aspects for a breeder to pay attention to, but they are not foundational issues which apply to all breeds.

The Fault Matrix is organized by severity of faults... moderate, serious, very serious and disqualifying. A goat with moderate faults in some areas may be acceptable to retain and be a productive herd member. Animals with general disqualifying faults should not be retained as breeding animals and if they are brought to a show they will be removed from the ring and not assessed by the judge. Breed Specific Disqualifications would prevent a goat registered in the American or Purebred Herdbooks from participating in a show but would not prevent an animal from being able to be registered. After ensuring a goat is clear of disqualifications and serious faults, the Score Card is used to continue the evaluation process.

The Score Card is used by judges to help evaluate goats in the show ring, rank the class, and determine the winners. It is also useful for all breeders whether they show or not. The Score Card is essential to selecting a quality dairy goat. It helps you evaluate what parts of the body are most important to look at (ones with the highest point value) and how to balance traits across the entire goat. It can be used to evaluate the relative strengths and weaknesses of an animal and help you make breeding decisions in order to create better quality stock.

There is no such thing as a perfect goat, but we can strive to get close! Using the Fault Matrix and Score Card can help you evaluate which goats have the fewest short comings or greatest strengths, as well as assist you in determining if a goat needs to be removed from your breeding program.

## **FAULT MATRIX – ALL BREEDS**



### **MODERATE FAULTS:**

- Natural Horns
- Wry or broken tail
- Large horn scurs or stubs
- Non-disabling lameness or enlarged knees
- Feet turned out or crooked
- Weak pasterns
- Steep rump; less serious in Mini Nubians
- Teats set close together, bulbous, extremely large or small, uneven in size, pointed sideways
- Teats not clearly delineated
- Less than excellent front, rear or side udder attachments.

### **SERIOUS FAULTS:**

- Undershot or overshot(parrot) jaw
- Small boned for existing body size
- Loose, winged, or heavy shoulders (less serious in Mini Nubians)
- Narrow chest, pinched heart girth
- Short, shallow or narrow body
- Low (swayed) back
- Bowed front legs, buck kneed
- Hind legs close (worse in bucks)
- Pasterns sprung (worse in bucks)
- Close in hocks
- Lacking separation between udder halves
- Udder of beefy texture
- Pocket in fore udder of major magnitude
- Udder too distended to feel texture
- Udder hard or swollen (except in does just fresh)

### **VERY SERIOUS FAULTS:**

- Crooked face in does
- Crooked or malformed feet (including very flat feet or shallow heels)
- Pendulous udder
- Udder lacking in size and capacity in relation to size of doe
- Extra teat on doe
- Double orifice in teat
- Presence of scar tissue in udder

## **DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:**

- Serious emaciation
- Total blindness
- Permanent lameness
- Blind (non-functioning) udder half
- Blind teat
- Active mastitis or any other cause of abnormal milk
- Evidence of hermaphroditism
- Evidence of any inability to reproduce
- Double teats, extra teat that interferes with milking
- Crooked face on bucks
- Extra teat on buck
- One testicle only or no testicles
- Permanent physical defect such as naval hernia
- Evidence of myotonia

## **Breed Specific Disqualifying Faults for American and Purebred Goats Only**

### Height Limits:

- Mini Alpine, Mini Nubian, Mini Saanen, Mini Sable –
  - Over 30" for does, over 32" for bucks
  - Under 22" for does, under 23" for bucks

- Mini LaMancha, Mini Oberhasli –
  - Over 28" for does, over 30 for bucks
  - Under 23" for does, under 23" for bucks

- Mini Toggenburg and Mini Guernsey –
  - Over 26" for does, over 28" for bucks
  - Under 22" for does, under 23" for bucks

### Breed Character:

- Mini Nubians - Barely drooping ears, or straight face
- Mini Alpine - Toggenburg color and marking in bucks
- Mini Saanen - Dark cream or dark spots in hair
- Mini Oberhasli - Large white patches over (2") in hair
- Mini Toggenburg – White spots on does over 2" in diameter, White spots on bucks
- Roman nose in Swiss breeds

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## JUDGE'S SCORE CARD

	SR DOE	JR DOE	ALL BUCKS
<b><u>GENERAL APPEARANCE</u></b>	<b>44</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Femininity/Masculinity</b> - Does feminine, bucks masculine. Structure: slightly taller at withers than at hips; smoothly blended throughout; angular; striking style and walk; long level topline.	12	12	14
<b>Head and Breed Character</b> - Balanced in length, width, and depth; alert eyes; appropriate size; ears, and nose meeting Breed Standard.	4	4	4
<b>Front End Assembly</b> - Prominent wither; tightly set point of shoulder and elbow; crops full; well-developed brisket.	6	10	8
<b>Rump</b> - Strong, wide; nearly level from hips to pins and thurl to thurl.	8	12	10
<b>Fore Legs</b> - Clean knees; straight, wide apart and squarely placed.	4	6	6
<b>Rear Legs</b> - Straight and well angulated in side profile; nearly perpendicular from hock to strong pastern.	4	6	8
<b>Fore Feet</b> - Strong with tight toes pointing forward.	3	4	4
<b>Rear Feet</b> - Strong with tight toes pointing forward and deep heels.	3	4	4
<b><u>DAIRY CHARACTER</u></b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Angularity</b> - Increasing depth of body from heart girth to rear flank; body free of excess fleshing	6	8	8
<b>Neck</b> - Does and bucks: long, lean, and blending smoothly into the shoulders.	3	4	4
<b>Skin and Ribs</b> - Thin, loose, pliable skin; good depth and spring of ribs; ribs should be flat, wide, and long.	4	4	4
<b>Withers</b> - Sharp, wedge shaped; rising slightly about the shoulder blades.	3	6	6
<b><u>BODY CAPACITY</u></b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Chest Including Chine And Heart Girth</b> - Deep, wide, and full in the crops and heart girth; level chine.	8	10	10
<b>Barrel Including Loin</b> - Strong, long, deep, wide.	8	10	10
<b><u>MAMMARY SYSTEM</u></b>	<b>24</b>		
<b>Fore Udder</b> - Wide, full to the side and extending forward.	6		
<b>Rear Udder</b> - Capacious, high & wide into the escutcheon; curved in side profile.	6		
<b>Medial Suspensory</b> - Ligament that defines the udder halves; well-balanced	4		
<b>Teats</b> - Uniform size, cylindrical in shape; pointed nearly straight down or slightly forward; placed evenly out from medial on the floor of each udder half.	4		
<b>Capacity And Texture</b> - Well rounded with soft, pliable texture that is well collapsed after milking; no scar tissue; halves evenly balanced.	4		
<b>TOTAL SCORE</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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## V. MILK PRODUCTION PROGRAM

### DHIA GENERAL RULES

1. Fees and forms must be sent to The Miniature Goat Registry (TMGR), milk test coordinator prior to beginning DHIA testing whether it is for a One-Day Test or for 305-day Test. Notification of their state or chosen DHI Association and laboratory to be used is required at that time.
2. Upon receipt by TMGR office of an application to test, doe list (*see milk forms*) and payment of the required fees, a herd will receive permission to test and be enrolled in TMGR DHIR Program. Herds may begin testing any month of the year as soon as fees are paid and permission to test is received. Does must be within 90 days fresh. Renewal fees are due January 1 regardless of the month testing began the prior year.
3. Cost is \$5.00 for herd application plus \$2.00 per doe.
4. All DHIA (Dairy Herd Improvement Association) regulations will be followed. Each mini breed may be tested separately.
5. All persons recording test day data must be current, certified official DHI technicians.
6. Herd owner's scales must be certified by an official technician annually when used by owners to collect data. Seal on scale must represent date certified.
7. The suggested testing interval or days between tests is 30. Herd owners should be sure their testing intervals will fit into the definition of a DHIR year. The test year is 10 or more consecutive tests within a 12-month period.
8. A test year is 305 days or less.
9. Final test day data must be sent to TMGR, milk test coordinator within 2 weeks following the One-Day Test or by March 31 for the 305-day Test. Those herds that are enrolled in the 305-day Test must have their final paperwork submitted and received by March 31 to be eligible for Top 10 or (Top 5) awards. Sheets do not need to be sent each month. A copy of your monthly barn sheet prior to a verification test must be sent.
10. No products or devices designed to enhance production or butterfat may be used, except those that are part of normal daily care. (Example: Adding sunflower seeds to the diet on a regular basis to raise butterfat is normal daily care. Adding a hormone before the test is not normal daily care.)
11. All TMGR registered does will need to be measured for height during each lactation with an approved measuring device. The measurement must be included on the form sent to TMGR, (*see milk forms*) milk test coordinator. This includes those participating in a One-Day Test. The doe must be measured at the highest point of the withers, in 'show



stance', with head up and all four legs squarely beneath her. Measurement must be taken by an official, certified DHI technician, vet or TMGR judge with no financial interest in the animal.

12. Both tattoos and/or microchip information must match does registration papers.

13. A Production Star (\*D) will be earned according to the Chart below.

AGE	MILK/LB	BUTTERFAT/LB
2.00	990	44.5
2.01	994	44.7
2.02	998	44.9
2.03	1002	45.1
2.04	1006	45.3
2.05	1010	45.5
2.06	1014	45.7
2.07	1018	45.9
2.08	1022	46.1
2.09	1026	46.3
2.10	1030	46.5
2.11	1034	46.7
3.00	1038	46.9
3.01	1042	47.1
3.02	1046	47.3
3.03	1050	47.5
3.04	1054	47.7
3.05	1058	47.9
3.06	1062	48.1
3.07	1066	48.3
3.08	1070	48.5
3.09	1074	48.7
3.10	1078	48.9
3.11	1082	49.1
4.00	1086	49.3
4.01	1090	49.5
4.02	1094	49.7
4.03	1098	49.9
4.04	1102	50.1
4.05	1106	50.3
4.06	1110	50.5
4.07	1114	50.7
4.08	1118	50.9
4.09	1122	51.1
4.10	1126	51.3
4.11	1130	51.5
5.00+	> 1134	>51.7



14. TMGR will recognize the Top 10 production records each year provided a minimum production is met. All breeds will be combined unless there are more than 25 does of a Mini breed on test. If more than 25 does of a single Mini breed are on test, a Top 5 of that Mini breed will also be recognized.
15. All Top 10 does (or Top 5) shall have a verification test conducted by a different supervisor. The rules for a verification test will be the same as for a One-Day Test.
16. A Production Certificate will be issued to any doe qualifying for a Production Award. It must be requested by owner and a \$3.50 fee paid before certificate will be processed.
17. Herd owners enrolled in TMGR DHIR program grant permission to TMGR the right to publish records of animals that receive TMGR Awards. Also, all participants will allow pertinent information gathered to be used to establish a DHI database.
18. TMGR reserves the right to rule on any other matters related to TMGR DHIR testing program not covered in these rules.
19. Types of Testing
  1. The following testing types are approved by TMGR:
    - a. **Standard test (CODE 20)** - A certified Supervisor test herd each month, taking AM and PM weights and samples 12 hours apart.
    - b. **Group test** - Conducted like a Standard test except the Supervisors are on of a group of at least 3 people who test each other's herd's alternate months. All Supervisors must be official, certified testers.
    - c. **EOM (Every – Other – Month) (CODE 00)**-Owner tests and samples one month, Supervisor tests alternate months. Owner sends barn sheets to the lab on their alternating month. Samples are taken as in a Standard Test. This method will not be considered for Top 10 or (Top 5) awards.
    - d. **AM/PM (CODE 02)** - Owner and Supervisor share testing and sampling, alternating AM and PM, each month, throughout lactation. Three recorded weights per test.
    - e. **Owner Sampler (CODE 40)** - Owner weighs and samples milk each testing. Owner must be certified as a tester.
    - f. **3 One Day Tests for AR (Advanced Registry)**. A doe receiving 60 points on 3 different one- day tests held in the same year may qualify for an Advanced Registry Certificate if one test is held between 15 to 90 days since fresh, the second is held between 91 to 211 days since fresh, and the third is held between 212 to 305 days since freshening.
    - g. **One day test – see next page.**

2. All plans; except the One Day Test, Standard, Group and 3 One-Day Tests require a verification test.
3. If verification test results deviate more than 5% from the previous month a 2nd verification may be required.
4. Verification Tests will be more than 60 days and less than 150 days from kidding.
5. When completing your VT, fill out a "Doe Data Sheet" checking "Verification Test" at the top of the page and send with your samples to the Lab.
6. When VT results are received from the Lab, please forward to the TMGR Milk Director.

### **ONE-DAY TESTS**

1. Only official certified DHI technicians may preside over a One-Day Test. Note\* DHI testing technician fees may apply.
2. The doe must be on the premises where the test is held during the entire period of the test. Both tattoos and/or microchip information must match does registration papers.
3. Three milk outs will be conducted. The first is a check with no samples taken. Weights will be recorded, but not used to figure final score.
4. Samples and weights will be taken from the second and third milk outs. These will be used to figure final score.
5. Each milk out will be 12 hours apart.
6. Weights and samples must be sent to a DHI lab for butterfat testing.
7. The original result sheet from DHI will be sent to TMGR, milk test coordinator within two weeks of the One-Day Test.
8. Each doe will be officially measured by a predetermined official prior to the first milk out. Each doe must be measured at the highest point of the withers, in 'show stance', with head up and all four legs squarely beneath her, using an approved measuring device. The measuring must be done by a current, approved DHI certified technician, vet or a certified TMGR judge with no financial interest in the animal.
9. Calculating Days Since Freshening: Count the number of days starting with the first day in milk (the day after the doe kids/freshens) to, and including, the date of completing the test (i.e., when the 2nd sample is collected (24-hour milking)).

10. A score of 60 points (figured to the thousandth place, rounded to the nearest whole number) will be required to receive a Production Star (\*D).
11. Scores will be figured on the following formula:
  - a. Multiply pounds of milk by 5.55
  - b. Multiply pounds of milk by butterfat percent, times 1.11
  - c. Multiply days since freshening by .0555 (maximum points allowed for days in milk is 19.98.)
  - d. Combined totals from a. b. and c. designates final score.

Example: a doe fresh 50 days with 5.8 pounds of milk at 4.8% butterfat:

- a.  $5.8 \times 5.55 = 32.19$
  - b.  $5.8 \times 4.8 \times 1.11 = 30.902$
  - c.  $50 \times .0555 = 2.775$
  - d.  $32.190 + 30.902 + 2.775 = 65.867$  (rounded to 66) Doe receives a star.
12. A Production Certificate will be issued to any doe qualifying for a Production Award (\*D). It must be requested by owner and a \$3.50 fee paid before certificate will be processed.

#### **ADVANCED REGISTRY**

1. A doe on 305 milk test that meets or exceeds the requirements for lbs. of milk and/or Butterfat, will receive an AR\*D designation.
2. A single One-Day Test will not qualify a doe for Advanced Registry.
3. A doe receiving 60 points on 3 different One-Day Tests held in the same year may qualify for an Advanced Registry Certificate if one test is held between 15 to 90 days since fresh, the second is held between 91 to 211 days since fresh, and the third is held between 212 to 305 days since freshening. (See rule 9 above for calculating days since freshening).

#### **INHERITED PRODUCTION STARS**

1. TMGR will accept all production titles, including those of the foundation animals, provided TMGR's requirements were met. A copy of the Lab Report must be sent to the Registrar and Milk Program Director when registering Does with Milk Stars.
2. Does may have multiple stars. If the daughter of a star dam earns a star, the daughter becomes a two star dam, each generation in an unbroken line would add a star number. So, the fourth doe in the line receiving a star would be a 4\*D.

3. A buck inherits a star(\*S) if his dam earned her AR or star, and his sire is either a star or a plus buck.
4. A buck may inherit a star (\*S) if both his dam and his sire's dam have earned stars.
5. A buck may inherit a plus (+S) if he has sired three AR or star daughters out of three different dams.
6. A buck may inherit a plus (+S) if he has two sons who have earned a plus (+S).
7. A buck may inherit a plus (+S) if he has two star daughters and one plus (+S) son.
8. A doe may inherit a star (\*D) if she produces three \*D daughters.
9. A doe may inherit a star (\*D) if she produces two plus/star sons.
10. A doe may inherit a star (\*D) if she produces two star daughters and one star/plus son.

#### **FEE SCHEDULE**

1. The fee for herd application shall be \$5.00 plus \$2.00 per doe and each year thereafter. This fee shall be sent to TMGR with application.
2. Group/Show One-Day Tests should be applied for more than 10 days prior to scheduled test date. The fee is \$25.00.
3. Farm One-Day Tests should be applied for more than 10 days prior to scheduled test date. The fee is \$10.
4. TMGR acceptance of milk production awards earn through MDGA's DHIR program requires submittal of 305-Doe Sheets or One Day Milk Test Sheets. These reports must be reviewed and accepted by TMGR's Milk Program before milk production awards will be included in the pedigree. The fee for this review and acceptance is \$2.00 per animal record.
5. Production Award (\*D) certificates can be purchased for \$3.50 upon notification of a doe earning an award. It must be applied for, and fee paid prior to processing.

## **VI. CONFORMATION CLINIC**

The TMGR Conformation Clinic is designed to provide education about miniature dairy goat conformation and a means of getting a personal evaluation of your own animals using photographs of the animal. The Conformation Clinic is a public website. It is understood that photos submitted will be examined by the Evaluators and the strengths and weaknesses of each animal will be discussed publicly.

1. Goats must be a TMGR recognized miniature dairy goat breed and must be registered but are not required to be registered with TMGR.
2. You will submit a series of 4 or 5 photos of your goat: a side view; a rear view; a front view; and an overhead view taken from the rear looking toward the head. For milking does, you must include a photo of the doe's forehead.
3. While clipping is not required, clipped animals generally show better than unclipped ones.
4. The Evaluator will assess the animal against the TMGR Judges Scorecard. They will comment on each animal's conformation and where it could be improved. This is not a show with sequential placings (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.) Rather, the comments pertain to where the animal exhibits correct, desirable conformation and where it could benefit from improvement.
5. Photos may be taken any time during the current year. You may not resubmit photos used from a previous Conformation Clinic to the current clinic.
6. Participants agree to allow publication of the photos and results on the TMGR website.
7. Participants do not need to be a member of TMGR to participate, but there are different fees for members and non-members.

## **VII. CALENDAR CONTEST**

Each year, TMGR hosts a photo contest for the selection of the photos that will be included in the Annual Calendar published by TMGR. The rules for which follow:

1. To participate in the calendar contest, you must be a member of TMGR and your membership must be in good standing.
2. All photos submitted must belong to the person submitting them and if people are in the photo, your submission is indicating that you have their permission or authority to submit their photo.
3. Photos must be of miniature dairy goat breeds recognized and registered by TMGR, but other species, e.g., dogs, horse, chickens, llamas, sheep, cows, may also be in the photo.

4. There are no limits to the number of submissions from a given member, but members are encouraged to provide uniquely distinctive photos (e.g., do not submit effectively the same photo with slightly different angles of reference)
5. At least 13 photos will be selected. Depending on size, scale, and composition of photos submitted, some calendar months may be compilation of multiple photos.
6. If a given member has multiple winning photos, the photo with the largest vote will be included in the calendar. For other winnings photos from the same member, the Registry reserves the right to select a photo that received less votes to achieve balance of breeds, activities, and geographic locations represented in the calendar.
7. No monetary compensation is provided to winners, but all photos published will include the following information: Breeder/Photographer, breed of goat, Herd Name, Location of the Breeder (City and State)

## **VIII. RIGHT TO PUBLISH**

Any person choosing to participate in a TMGR sponsored activity or program, including but not limited to the Annual Calendar Contest, Annual Caprine Conformation Clinic, any TMGR sanctioned show, or the TMGR Milk Production Program activities, allows TMGR to publish results from such activities and to use materials collected as part of an activity for the purpose of supporting TMGR's Mission.

## **IX. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**

### **CONTENT FOUND ON TMGR WEBPAGE**

Some information is not presented in the Member Handbook but is made available to members on the TMGR webpage ([www.TMGRonline.com](http://www.TMGRonline.com)). This content includes:

The Rules and Regulations of the Registry, which apply to all members of TMGR

The Bylaws, which govern the Board of Directors

Extended Breed Standards for some breeds, provides photographs of breed characteristics

Color Descriptions – recommended standard terminology to describe your goat

Recommendations for How to Host a Show

Explanation for How to Do 305-Milk Test

### **CALCULATING GENERATIONS**

Standard dairy goat breeds and Nigerian dairy goats are the foundation breeds from which miniature dairy goat breeds are created. The animals of the foundation breeds are noted as F0 in the herdbooks. Typically, standard breed does are bred to Nigerian bucks,

but either gender of Nigerian or standard breeds may be used in the breeding of miniature dairy goats.

F1 simply means, that animal is one generation from foundation breeds. F2 is two generations from foundation breeds, etc.

A Registered Nigerian Buck bred to a Registered Standard Doe produces a 1st Generation Mini (F1).

An F1 mini bred to an F1 mini produces an F2 mini.

An F2 bred to an F2 produces an F3.

An F3 bred to an F3 produces an F4.

Breeding two animals who are the same F will produce the next highest F.

When breeding two animals who are not the same generation, look at the generation of each parent, take the lowest generation of the two, add 1 to get the generation of the offspring from this breeding.

An F1 mini bred to any generation (F2, F3, etc.) mini produces an F2 mini.

An F2 bred to any higher generation mini (F3, F4, etc.) produces an F3 mini.

An F3 bred to any higher generation mini (F4, F5, etc.) produces an F4 mini. Etc.

Any generation mini bred back to a foundation breed, typically a Standard Doe (F0) or Nigerian Buck (F0) produces an F1 mini. While it is presumed that Purebred Status can be achieved by the 6<sup>th</sup> generation (F6), TMGR will continue to track generations beyond F6.

## **MEASURING HEIGHT**

Goats should be standing on a solid, smooth, hardpacked, level surface.

Dairy goats are measured at the highest point of their withers. Front legs shall be square and underneath the wither. Rear legs shall be placed such that the hock and the pastern line up under or slightly behind the pin bones. The head shall be up, but in a natural stance, not artificially held high

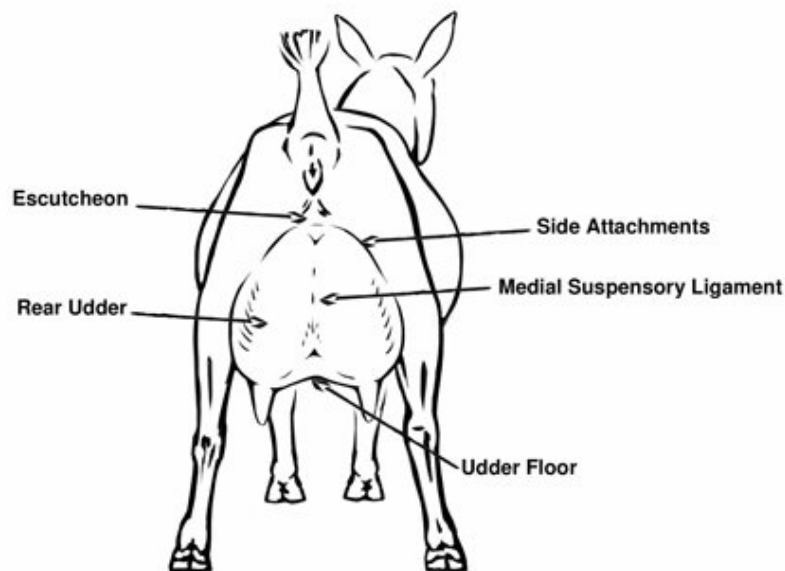
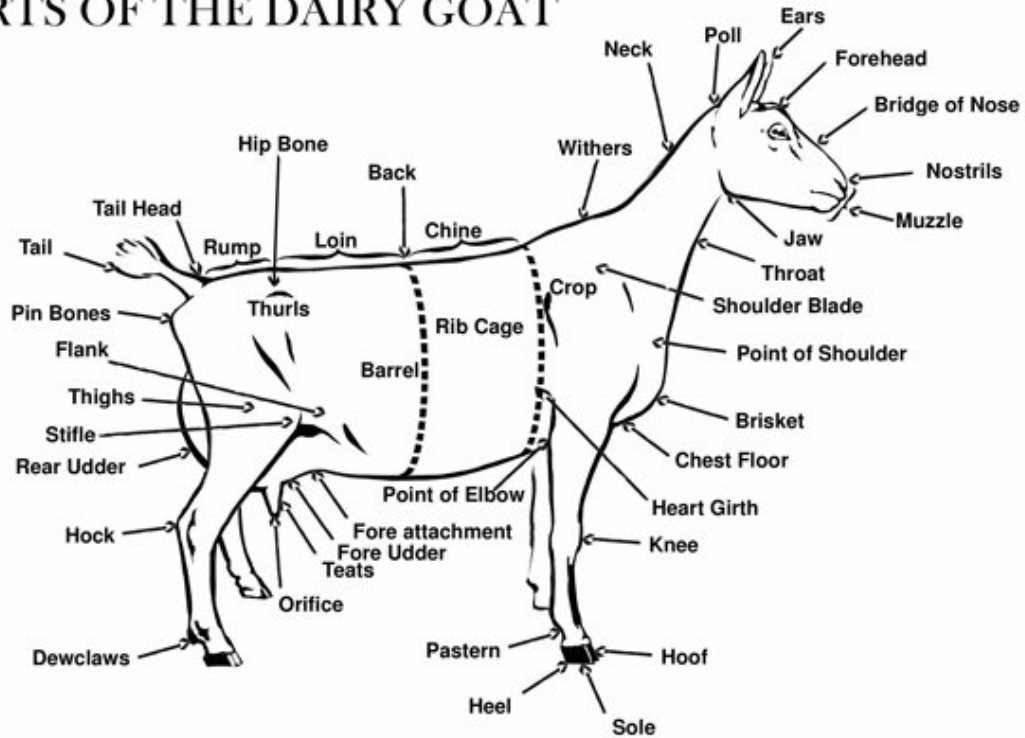
The measuring device should have its base sitting squarely on the ground. The device should be parallel to the goat's front leg. There should be a cross bar that extends over the goat's wither. It is important for the cross bar to be held level to the ground and the entire device be held as straight as possible.

When submitting photos as documentation of the height, the measuring device must be readable in the photo. The photo must show the measuring device from the ground to the top of the wither. The photo must show the stance of the goat and the location of the goat's head.

Do not be concerned if, at one year of age, animal is slightly under minimum height standard for that breed. Animals continue to grow into their 4th and 5th year.

While placement into herdbooks can occur once a goat is more than one year of age, dairy goats continue to grow until they are 3 or 4 years old. It is highly recommended that the height of the goat be measured annually by breeders. Additionally, it is recommended that each time a goat is sold, the height of the goat at the time of transfer be recorded and submitted to the registry with the transfer form.

## PARTS OF THE DAIRY GOAT



graphics by Karen Carr



## **DIRECTIONS FOR TATTOOING**

1. Secure the animal (by halter and lead line or in a stanchion or disbudding box).
2. Clean the area to be tattooed with 70% or higher rubbing alcohol. This removes the dirt, grease and wax build up that may be present.
3. After inserting correct symbols in the tattoo pliers, and prior to tattooing the goat, test the tattoo by making a mark on a piece of paper to ensure that the letters and numbers are in the correct order and orientation.
4. Smear the tattoo paste (green is recommended) on the ear. Try to find a section of the ear or tail that is free of blemishes, hair, veins, and cartilage.
5. Using the pliers imprint the tattoo into the ear / tail web and release the pliers
6. Apply additional ink and rub into the pierced skin to ensure penetration of the ink into the broken skin. Rub for 10-15 seconds, using your gloved finger or an old soft bristle toothbrush.
7. Do not disturb / wash the remaining ink on the ear. Let it wear off as the tattoo punctures heal, which may take up to 3 weeks.
8. Keep track of which tattoos you have used, to ensure you do not inadvertently apply the same tattoo to different animals.
9. It is easiest to read tattoos by placing a light behind the ear and having the light shine through.

## **DIRECTIONS FOR MICROCHIPPING**

1. Scan microchip prior to preparing for implantation into the goat. Verify that the scanner could detect and read the microchip and that the code returned on the reader matches.
2. Secure the animal (by halter and lead line or in a stanchion or disbudding box).
3. Clean the area to be chipped with 70% or higher rubbing alcohol. This removes the dirt, grease and wax build up that may be present.
4. Form a tent of skin and place the needle at the base of the tent. Insert needle fully, subcutaneously, until the hub of the syringe comes into contact with the skin. If chipping in the tail, do not place the microchip in a location where a tattoo might later be placed to avoid the possibility of crushing the chip.
5. Slowly depress the syringe plunger, implanting the chip under the skin and above the muscle layer.

6. Withdraw the needle, apply pressure to the needle wound, if blood is present.
7. Scan animal to ensure the chip is secured in the animal.

### **GENETIC TESTING**

Genetic defects have been identified in numerous animal species. These defects may affect the health and vigor of the afflicted animal. In support of members who would like to collect genetic information about animals in their herd, TMGR will collect information submitted to the registry and will incorporate genetic information into the goat's database record with information being displayed on the goat's Certificate of Registration and on their on-line pedigree record. TMGR recognizes several types of genetic testing.

#### **G6S**

G6-Sulfatase deficiency is an inherited autosomal recessive metabolic defect that occurs in Nubian goats and related crosses. Affected goats exhibit delayed motor development, growth retardation, and early death.) Designations of G6S shall be recorded as: G6S-N/N homozygous normal, G6S-N/G – heterozygous for the mutation, animals with this genotype are carriers, G6S-G/G – homozygous for the mutation, these animals are affected by the disease. Additionally, TMGR will record G6S—NP, as designating an animal whose parents were both G6S- N/N or G6S—NP and thus offspring are considered to be normal by parentage genetics but have not been tested directly.

#### **Casein**

The gene underlying the production of alpha-s1 casein in goat's milk shows polymorphisms which affect the amount of protein and fat produced. This test detects variants known to be correlated with high and low production levels of alpha-s1 casein. These polymorphisms have been found to affect cheesemaking due to differences in protein content, renneting properties, and maybe cheese flavor. The test is designed to detect the low-level variants (E, F, and N); O1 (null), which is associated with the lack of alpha s1 casein production; and high-level variants (A, B). When a goat has two high level variants, they are expected to have higher yields of cheese. A goat with a combination of a low-level variant and a high-level variant is anticipated to be mid-level production. A goat with two low level variants is expected to have lower yields. Goats with two copies of the null gene (01) variant will not produce alpha s1 casein protein.

#### **DNA Profile**

This DNA-based parentage test uses microsatellite marker analysis to compare the DNA profile of an offspring to the profiles of possible parents.

#### **Scrapie Resistance**

There are naturally occurring mutations in the prion protein gene (PRNP) of goats that have been identified to confer resistance to scrapie. S146 and K222 variant have been confirmed to confer genetic resistance against classical scrapie. Results from this test determine whether scrapie resistance is indicated.

Although TMGR is unable to offer discounted rates at this time, we do keep track of this data for you and provide genetic tracking if sufficient documentation has been provided as well as printing this information (when accompanied with a new certificate printout) on certificates free of charge when it is applicable! We also provide this information on our searchable database for our members to reference. More information on all these tests can be found at [vgl.ucdavis.edu](http://vgl.ucdavis.edu)

### **ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION**

Artificial insemination (AI) involves collecting and placing of semen from a buck into the reproductive tract of a doe by mechanical means rather than by natural mating. Does can be inseminated with either fresh semen or with commercially available frozen semen. Breeders may use AI on natural heats, or they can synchronize doe estrous cycles using hormone treatments. Cervical artificial insemination using thawed frozen semen is the standard with dairy goats. Artificial insemination is a herd management tool that can allow dairy goat breeders the flexibility to increase the rate of genetic improvement in their herds.

Reasons the dairy goat producer may consider using AI include reducing the cost of maintaining bucks, increasing the genetics available to their breeding program, increasing the rate of genetic improvement by using genetically superior sires that possesses desirable traits, increasing the number of does to which a buck may be bred, being able to breed several does the same day through use of AI and estrous synchronization, reduce inbreeding, and reduce spread of disease by minimizing animal movement.

The disadvantages of using AI should also be understood and carefully examined before the herd manager decides on this program for a herd. These include initial costs for AI equipment and nitrogen tanks, increased time/effort for heat detection and insemination, lack of standardized procedures for packaging and quality control for goat semen, lack of suitable sire proofs for production traits, and need for specialized training because of anatomic constraints associated with the size of the goat.

AI success is dependent on appropriate timing of insemination related to estrus and ovulation, the seasonality of goat reproduction, the ability to effectively collect and freeze sperm from quality bucks, proper maintenance of storage tanks, proper care of semen from thawing to insemination. Conception rates achieved when using cervical AI range from 50 to 70% with timed AI and 70-80% with breeding by heat check with a buck. AI rates can be lower with less skilled or inexperienced technicians and tends to be lower during spring and summer months when compared to standard rut period.

Maintaining accurate records of collections and documentation of maintain/care of frozen assets is important for successful use of AI in herd management. Owners of frozen semen should retain a copy of the Buck Collection Form in case it is needed. As they sell straws, it is recommended that a copy of the original Buck Collection Form be provided with each sale of straws. Additionally, a bill of sale identifying the semen and its collection information, the date of the transaction, quantity involved, and the source of the semen and whether a Buck Collection Form has been filed with the registry. Bill of sale on bucks that have had semen collect should indicate that semen has been retained and could be sold by the seller.

## **X. SCHEDULE OF RATES**

### **MEMBERSHIPS**

Life Membership .....	\$250.00
Single Membership (First year includes Herd Name Registration).....	\$30.00
Single Membership Renewal.....	\$20.00
Family Membership (First year includes Herd Name Registration) .....	\$40.00
Family Membership Renewal.....	\$30.00
Non-Member Herd Name (Initial Registration) .....	\$15.00
Non-Member Herd Name (Annual Renewal) .....	\$5.00

### **REGISTRATIONS**

Registration (Member).....	\$5.00
Registration (Non-Member) .....	\$10.00
Transfers (Member).....	\$3.50
Transfers (Non-Member) .....	\$10.00
Six Generation Pedigree .....	\$4.00

### **CERTIFICATES**

Revisions (Member) .....	\$3.50
Revisions (Non-Member).....	\$8.00
Duplicates (Member) .....	\$3.50
Duplicates (Non-Member) .....	\$8.00
RUSH Fee (per certificate) (Best Effort*) .....	\$20.00

*\*Does NOT guarantee paperwork can be completed in time. Required paperwork must be complete and correct at time of submittal and accompanied by Rush Fee.*

### **SHOW SANCTIONS** *(Please see the website for specific instructions)*

Show Application Fee (per Judge).....	\$10.00
Each Individual Sanction (With GCH and RGCH Rosettes supplied by TMGR) .....	\$15.00
Each Individual Sanction (Without Rosettes) .....	\$5.00
Add "Best In Show" Rosette (Per Ring).....	\$5.00
Add "Best Udder" Rosette (Per Ring and/or Per Senior Doe Sanction).....	\$5.00
Late/Rush Fee (less than 45 days before show date, <b>per individual sanction</b> ) .....	\$10.00

### **MILK TEST**

305-Day Test (Herd Signup) .....	\$5.00
305-Day Test (Per Doe) .....	\$2.00
One-Day Test (Group/Show Signup) .....	\$25.00
One-Day Test (Farm/Ranch Signup) .....	\$10.00
Milk Production Award Certificate.....	\$3.50
Review for Acceptance of Milk Production Award earned outside TMGR.....	\$2.00

**\*\*Payments for any service can be made via PayPal to [TMGRoffice@gmail.com](mailto:TMGRoffice@gmail.com)**