

4-H Goat Project Record Book



Name: _____

Parents' Names: _____

Club Name: _____

Club Leader: _____

My Goat Project(s): *check all that apply*

- Showmanship Market Breed Pack



Goat(s) Name(s): _____

Years in Goat Program: _____

4-H Age (*as of Jan 1st*): _____

Date Book Started: _____

Date Book Completed: _____

If market project:

Buyer's Name: _____

Date "Thank You" letter sent or delivered: _____

MICHIGAN STATE
UNIVERSITY | **Extension**

Why Keep A Record Book?

- You learn more about your project animal(s) including costs, feed, health, and management skills.
- Keeping a record book documents activities and progress in your project.
- Records of your project improve management and production practices.
- A completed record book will help you plan future projects.

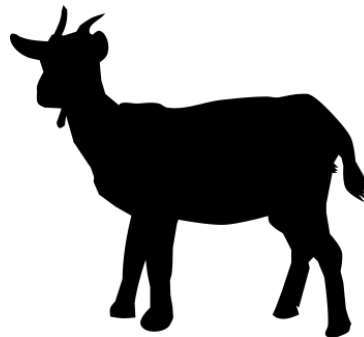
Keep this record book as a part of your personal 4-H records. This information is helpful in applying for 4-H awards and scholarships. Be sure to include all awards and recognitions you receive throughout your 4-H year.

Extra Credit for my Goat Project:

An outstanding 4-H project record book is one going above and beyond the minimum requirements:

- A completed record book should have a beginning and final photograph. You are encouraged to be in the photo with your project animal(s) and to include more photographs, include captions, and use additional pages if needed.
- Include a report on a related topic of at least one page: Proper care and Nutrition; Selection; Animal Science; Judging; Veterinary Science; etc.
- Interview a breeder or another professional dealing in the field of your chosen project animal asking everything you ever wanted to know and write up a one page Q&A.
- Think outside the box and be creative! This is your record book, be you!

Books are due by the September Livestock Council Meeting.



Specie Chair Comments:

Goat Specie Chair Signature: _____

Goat Project Record Book

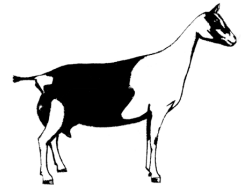
Each member MUST complete title page (pg 1), core pages (pgs 3-14), Market Project Record (if marketing) AND at least one supplemental diagram (pgs 15-18) based on the type of goat(s) in your project(s). Rate your Goat and Showmanship Questions are optional.

Club Meetings Held: _____ Number I attended: _____ Education Credits Earned: _____

Names of classes, clinics, projects, and other approved events I earned my education credits:

I gave _____ project talks or demonstrations.

Topics were:



List any activities, goat shows, fairs, or related programs attended:

Number of goats in my herd or in the herd my goat lives with: _____

List by name and age

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

What are your goals for this year's goat project(s)?



Project Information

(Copy this page as needed to include each goat you are exhibiting)

(check all that apply) Show Market Breed Pack

Goat's Name	
Goat's Gender	
Scrapie Tag Number (if applicable)	
Registration Number (if applicable)	
Livestock Ear Tag Number (if applicable)	
Goat's Birth Date	
Date Disbudded (if applicable)	
Date Castrated (if a wether)	
Birth Weight	
Purchase Weight	
Auction Weight	
Breed of Goat	

What is your goat's purpose? For example, do you use it's cashmere to make textiles? Milk for cheese? Will its meat provide food? Or is it a pet?



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(Copy this page as needed to include each goat you are exhibiting)

(check all that apply) Show Market Breed Pack

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Purchase Weight	
Auction Weight	
Breed of Goat	

What is your goat's purpose? For example, do you use it's cashmere to make textiles? Milk for cheese? Will its meat provide food? Or is it a pet?





Health Record

Hoof Care: *(list dates for current year)*

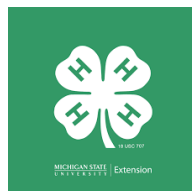
Total Grooming Costs: \$_____ (clippers, hoof trimmers, shampoo, buckets, etc.)

Worming:

Date	Brand Wormer	Effect	Amount	Cost
			Total Cost:	

Medication and Shots: *(for illness or prevention)*

Date	Type	Reason	Effect	Amount	Cost
				Total Cost:	



Veterinarian visit(s):

Date	Goat	Vet Name	Reason	Cost
			Total Cost:	

What did/do you do to keep your goat(s) healthy?

Total Health Expenses: \$ _____ . _____ (pgs 7-8)

Bedding Costs:

Type of Bedding	Cost per Month	Number Months Used	Total
		Total Cost:	

Other supply costs: \$ _____ . _____ (rakes, shovels, etc.)

What did/do you do to keep your goat(s) pen and pasture areas clean?

Show and Award Record:

Goat	Date	Where Shown	Name of Class	Placing

Total Show Costs: \$ _____ . _____ (entry fees, pen fees, etc.)

Photos



Test Your Knowledge!



1. What two things should you consider when buying a goat?
2. What should your mineral mix contain?
3. What is the average temperature, pulse rate, and respiration rate of a goat?
4. Name five goat products.
5. Name five pieces of equipment needed to care for goats and their use.
6. Name five breeds of goats and their primary use.
7. How often do you de-worm and vaccinate your goat?
8. What elements should your goats be protected against?
9. What is a purebred goat?
10. What does the CD&T vaccinate against?
11. How did you prepare for fair and showing your goat?
12. If you could change something about your goat, what would it be and why?

GOAT PHOTOS



Take photos of your project animal throughout your project to show how they have grown.
(make copies of this page as needed)



Individual Goat Records

(Copy this page as needed to include each goat you are exhibiting)

Registered Name: _____
 Barn/Herd Name: _____
 Registration Number: _____ Breed: _____
 Date of Birth: _____ Color: _____
 (Check) _____ Doe _____ Wether
 (Check) _____ Disbudded _____ Naturally polled
 Tattoo Information: Right ear: _____ Left ear: _____
 Ear Tag Number: _____ Microchip Number: _____
 Use: (Check all that apply) _____ Show _____ Breed _____ Milk _____ Meat _____ Fiber _____ Pet
 (Check) _____ This goat is a kid _____ This goat is a dry yearling _____ This goat is a wether
 _____ This goat has freshened _____ date _____ # does _____ # bucks
 Previous freshening dates _____ date _____ days milked
 _____ date _____ days milked
 Shearing Dates: _____ Weight of Fleece _____
 Weight at Fair Check-In _____ Actual or _____ calculated from heart girth



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Registered Name: _____
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 Registration Number: _____ Breed: _____
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 (Check) _____ Doe _____ Wether
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 Shearing Dates: _____ Weight of Fleece _____
 Weight at Fair Check-In _____ Actual or _____ calculated from heart girth



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Registered Name: _____

Barn/Herd Name: _____

Registration Number: _____ Breed: _____

Date of Birth: _____ Color: _____

(Check) _____ Doe _____ Wether

(Check) _____ Disbudded _____ Naturally polled

Tattoo Information: Right ear: _____ Left ear: _____

Ear Tag Number: _____ Microchip Number: _____

Use: (Check all that apply) _____ Show _____ Breed _____ Milk _____ Meat _____ Fiber _____ Pet

(Check) _____ This goat is a kid _____ This goat is a dry yearling _____ This goat is a wether

_____ This goat has freshened _____ date _____ # does _____ # bucks

Previous freshening dates _____ date _____ days milked

_____ date _____ days milked

Shearing Dates: _____ Weight of Fleece _____

Weight at Fair Check-In _____ Actual or _____ calculated from heart girth



Individual Goat Records

(Copy this page as needed to include each goat you are exhibiting)

Registered Name: _____

Barn/Herd Name: _____

Registration Number: _____ Breed: _____

Date of Birth: _____ Color: _____

(Check) _____ Doe _____ Wether

(Check) _____ Disbudded _____ Naturally polled

Tattoo Information: Right ear: _____ Left ear: _____

Ear Tag Number: _____ Microchip Number: _____

Use: (Check all that apply) _____ Show _____ Breed _____ Milk _____ Meat _____ Fiber _____ Pet

(Check) _____ This goat is a kid _____ This goat is a dry yearling _____ This goat is a wether

_____ This goat has freshened _____ date _____ # does _____ # bucks

Previous freshening dates _____ date _____ days milked

_____ date _____ days milked

Shearing Dates: _____ Weight of Fleece _____

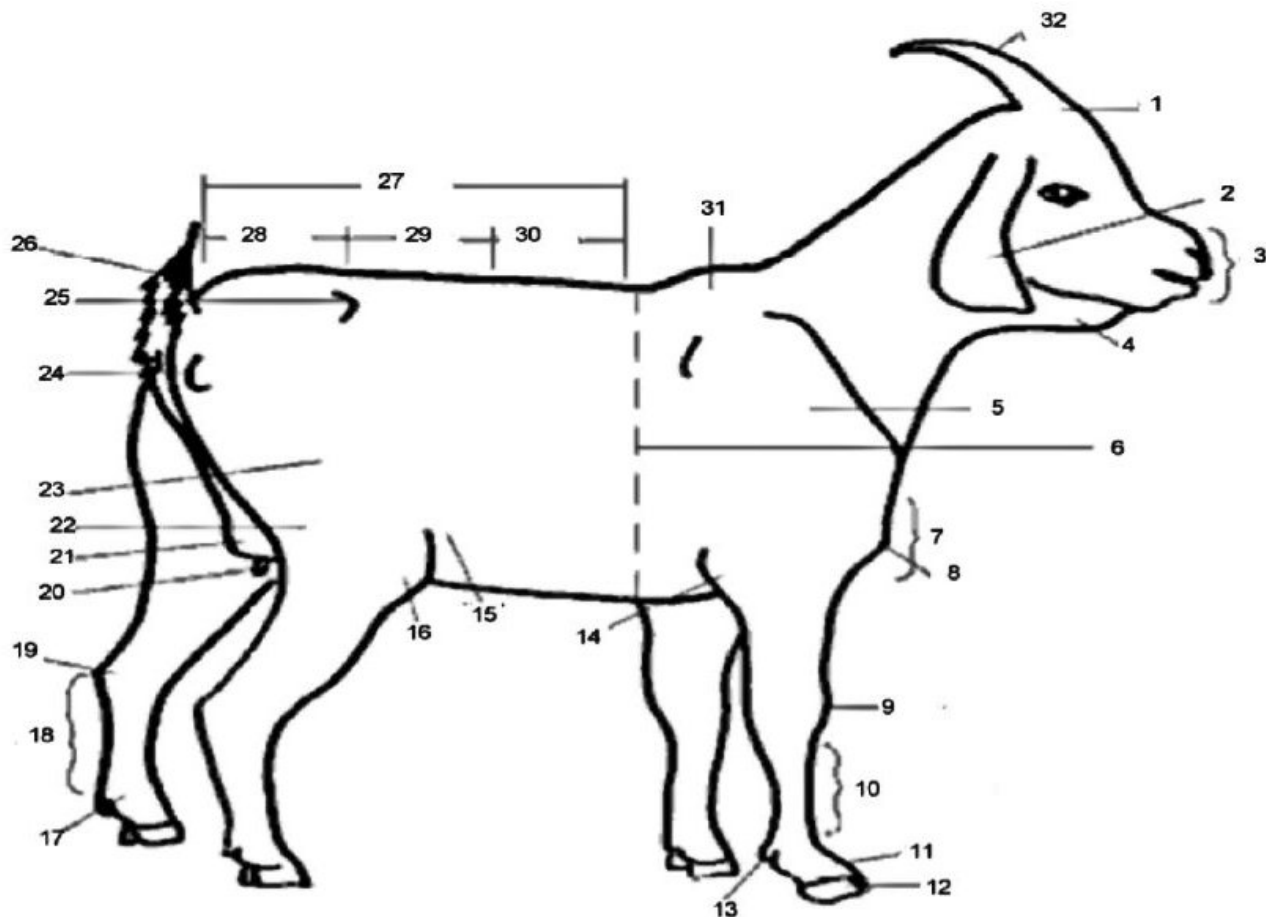
Weight at Fair Check-In _____ Actual or _____ calculated from heart girth

Supplemental Diagram

Identifying Parts of an Angora Goat (Fiber)

(include this page if you are showing an Angora Goat)

Ages 8-12: Complete 10 labels **Ages 13-15:** Complete 30 labels **Ages 16-19:** Complete all labels



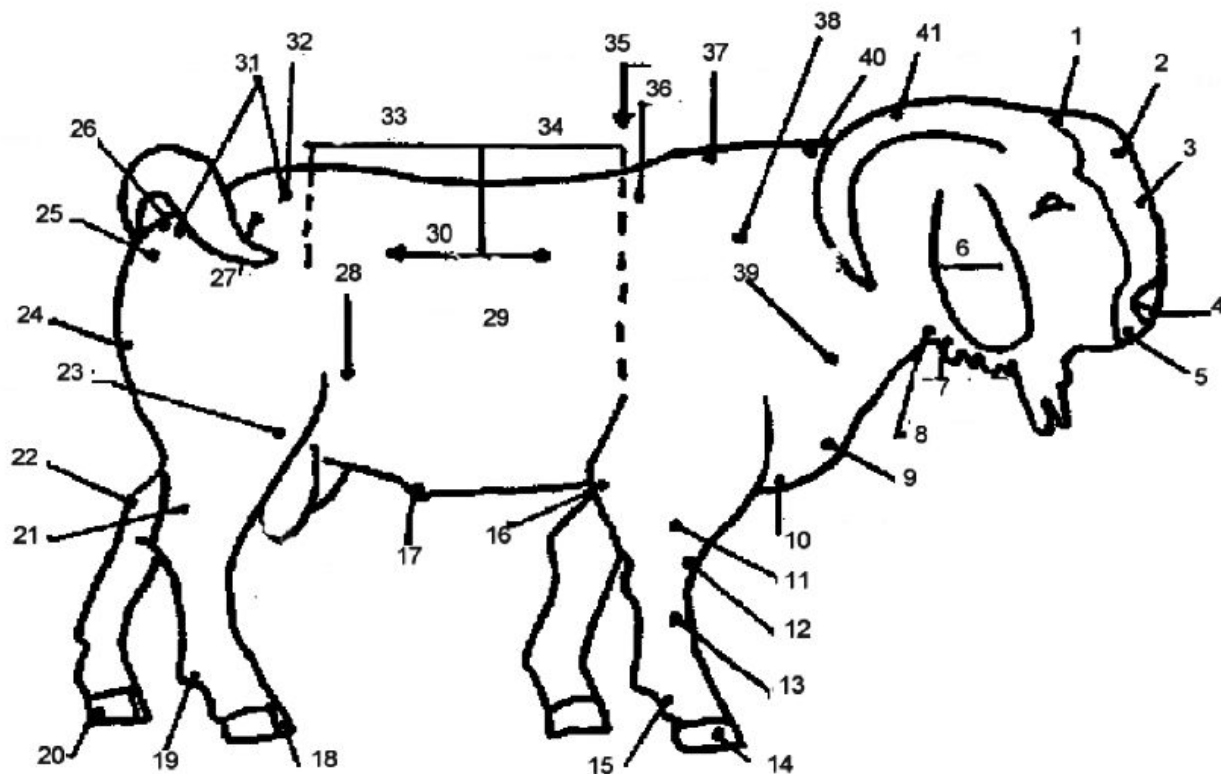
- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 9. _____ | 17. _____ | 25. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 10. _____ | 18. _____ | 26. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 11. _____ | 19. _____ | 27. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 12. _____ | 20. _____ | 28. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 13. _____ | 21. _____ | 29. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 14. _____ | 22. _____ | 30. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 15. _____ | 23. _____ | 31. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 16. _____ | 24. _____ | 32. _____ |

Supplemental Diagram

Identifying Parts of a Boer Goat (Meat)

(include this page if you are showing a Boer Goat)

Ages 8-12: Complete 10 labels **Ages 13-15:** Complete 30 labels **Ages 16-19:** Complete all labels



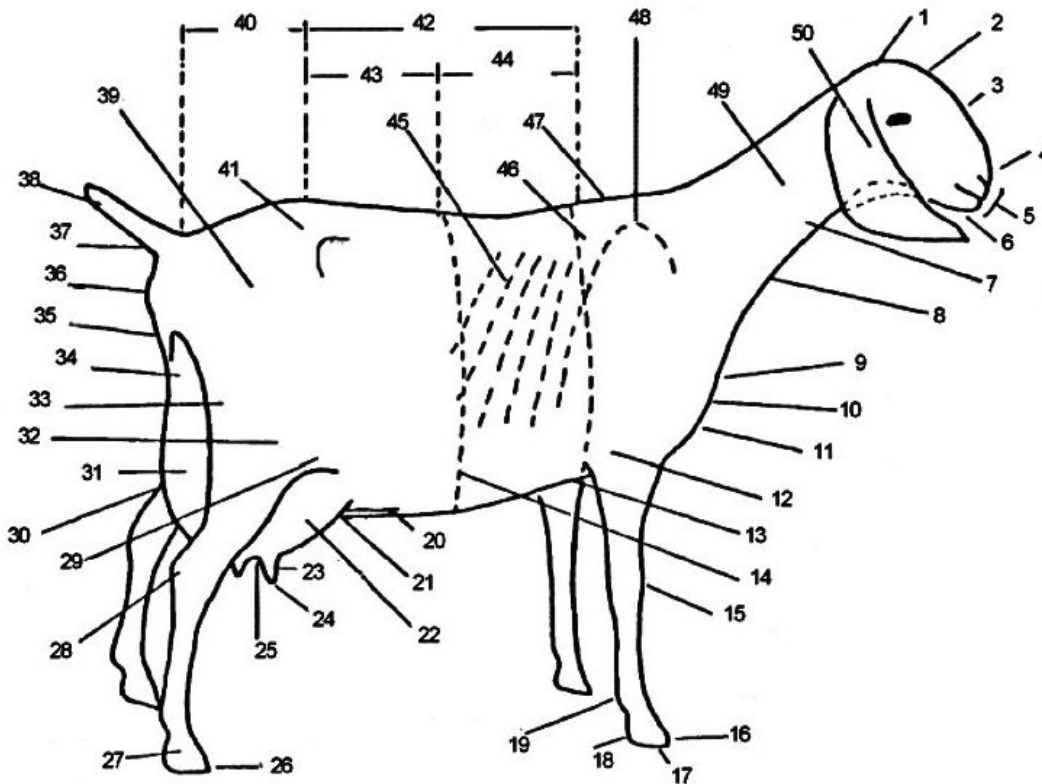
- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 11. _____ | 21. _____ | 31. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 12. _____ | 22. _____ | 32. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 13. _____ | 23. _____ | 33. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 14. _____ | 24. _____ | 34. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 15. _____ | 25. _____ | 35. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 16. _____ | 26. _____ | 36. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 17. _____ | 27. _____ | 37. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 18. _____ | 28. _____ | 38. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 19. _____ | 29. _____ | 39. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 20. _____ | 30. _____ | 40. _____ |
| | | | 41. _____ |

Supplemental Diagram

Identifying Parts of a Dairy Goat

(include this page if you are showing a Dairy Goat)

Ages 8-12: Complete 10 labels **Ages 13-15:** Complete 30 labels **Ages 16-19:** Complete all labels



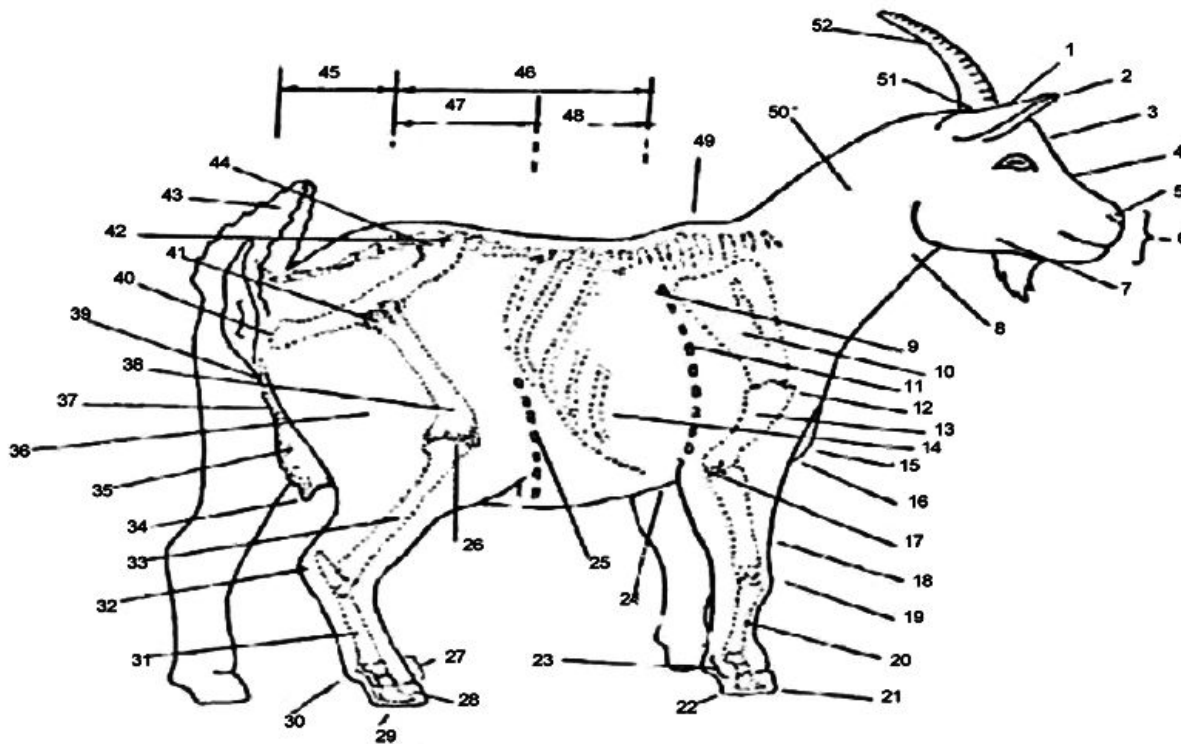
- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 14. _____ | 27. _____ | 39. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 15. _____ | 28. _____ | 40. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 16. _____ | 29. _____ | 41. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 17. _____ | 30. _____ | 42. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 18. _____ | 31. _____ | 43. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 19. _____ | 32. _____ | 44. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 20. _____ | 33. _____ | 45. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 21. _____ | 34. _____ | 46. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 22. _____ | 35. _____ | 47. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 23. _____ | 36. _____ | 48. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 24. _____ | 37. _____ | 49. _____ |
| 12. _____ | 25. _____ | 38. _____ | 50. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 26. _____ | | |

Supplemental Diagram

Identifying Parts of a Pygmy Goat

(include this page if you are showing a Pygmy Goat)

Ages 8-12: Complete 10 labels **Ages 13-15:** Complete 30 labels **Ages 16-19:** Complete all labels



- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 14. _____ | 27. _____ | 40. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 15. _____ | 28. _____ | 41. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 16. _____ | 29. _____ | 42. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 17. _____ | 30. _____ | 43. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 18. _____ | 31. _____ | 44. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 19. _____ | 32. _____ | 45. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 20. _____ | 33. _____ | 46. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 21. _____ | 34. _____ | 47. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 22. _____ | 35. _____ | 48. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 23. _____ | 36. _____ | 49. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 24. _____ | 37. _____ | 50. _____ |
| 12. _____ | 25. _____ | 38. _____ | 51. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 26. _____ | 39. _____ | 52. _____ |



Market Project Record

(include this page if you have a market project Meat Goat)

Market records MUST be completed for exhibitors to sell their Market (meat) Goat through the 4-H Livestock Auction/Sale.

Fill in the following to determine the break-even price and the profit/loss for your project.

1. Rate of Gain

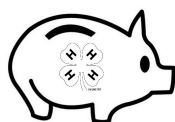
- A. Final Weight (Date _____) _____ lbs
- B. Beginning Weight (Date _____) _____ lbs
- C. Total Gain (A – B = Total Gain) _____ lbs
- D. Days on Feed _____ days
(Number of days between beginning and final weight)
- E. Rate of Gain (C ÷ D = Rate of Gain) _____ lbs/day

2. Project Expenses

- A. Value of Animal at Start of Project (purchase price) \$ _____.
- B. Total of Feed Costs \$ _____.
(page 6 ÷ number animals in herd = feed cost per animal)
- C. Total Fair Expenses \$ _____.
(entry/pen fees \$_____, photography fees \$_____, Livestock Council commission on total sale price of market animal \$_____)
- D. Total of Other Expenses \$ _____.
(pages 7, 8, & 9. Divide any expense used by the whole herd by the number of animals in the herd to find expense per goat. For example: You spent \$100 on bedding for 5 goats = \$20 per goat and only your market goat had a \$75 vet visit, you would add \$20 and \$75 for your goat's "other expenses".)
- E. Total Expenses (A + B + C + D = Total Expenses) \$ _____.

3. Project Income

- A. Official Weight of project for Livestock Auction/Sale _____ lbs
- B. Break-Even Price (Total Expenses ÷ Official Weight) \$ _____ per lb
- C. Profit or Loss (Total Price per lb – Break-Even Price per lb) \$ _____ per lb
- D. Total Profit or Loss for Project (A x C = Total) \$ _____.





Share Your Story...

What did you enjoy most about raising this goat project? Least?

What is the most interesting thing you learned raising this goat as a project?

What would you change about this year's experience?

What did you like most about the 4-H Goat Program?

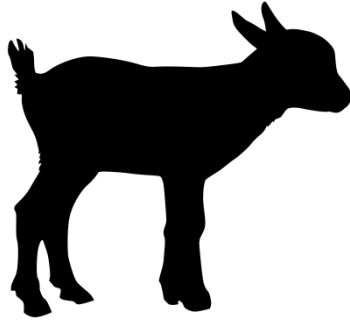
What would you like to see done differently next year in the 4-H Goat Program?

4-H PLEDGE

I pledge my **HEAD** to clearer thinking,
my **HEART** to greater loyalty,
my **HANDS** to larger service,
and my **HEALTH** to better living,
for my club, my community,
my country, and my world.



THANK YOU for participating in the 4-H Goat Program this year!



Beginner Showmanship (ages 8-12)

This is a list of possible questions a judge may ask you in the ring for showmanship.

If you are a Beginner Showman, complete this page as optional practice.

What is a goat less than one year old called? _____

What is a female goat called? _____

What is a mother goat called? _____

What is a male goat called? _____

What is a father goat called? _____

What is a castrated male goat called? _____

How many teats should a dairy goat have? _____

How many teats can a meat goat have? _____

What part of the goat produces milk? _____

Name an internal parasite: _____

Name an external parasite: _____

What are the "tassels" some goats have called? _____

Name the most important diet ingredient that affects milk production: _____

What is the milk that a goat makes just after giving birth called? _____

How many compartments are in a goat's stomach? _____

Can 4-H dairy goats at the Northwestern Michigan Fair have horns? _____

Can 4-H meat goats at the Northwestern Michigan Fair have horns? _____

Name a meat goat breed: _____

Name a dairy goat breed: _____

How often should you trim your goat's hooves? _____

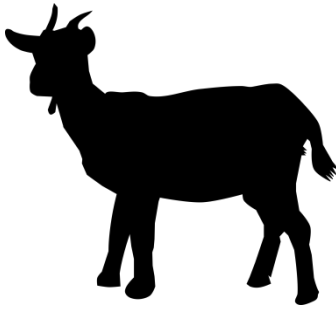
What disease causes blisters on the lips and gums of a goat? _____

How many goats does a mature goat usually give birth to? _____

How many dewclaws does a goat have? _____

How long does a goat usually live? _____

In the show ring where is the most important place to look? _____



Intermediate Showmanship (ages 13-15)

This is a list of possible questions a judge may ask you in the ring for showmanship.

If you are an Intermediate Showman, complete this page as optional practice.

What season of the year do goats usually get pregnant? _____

How long is a goat in heat? _____

What country did Boer goats originate? _____

A lack of what nutrient will result in the death of animal the quickest? _____

Using a good disinfectant liberally, guards against the spread of what? _____

What is the mid-section of a goat's body, the rib care area, called? _____

What is the accumulation of excessive amounts of gas in the rumen called? _____

What do the initials "AI" stand for? _____

What are the disease protection protein particles in colostrum? _____

Why should you remove the water bucket from the kidding pen? _____

When should a doe bred in November kid? _____

Why should you practice for showmanship? _____

In showmanship class, is the conformation of the goat considered? _____

What is inbreeding? _____

Why do buck butt head and rear at each other? _____

What does stature refer to in dairy goats? _____

According to the ADGA scorecard, how many points is the general appearance of the exhibitor? _____

What are the causes of foot rot? _____

When should you worm your goat(s)? _____

Can you ask the judge to repeat an instruction or question in the show ring? _____

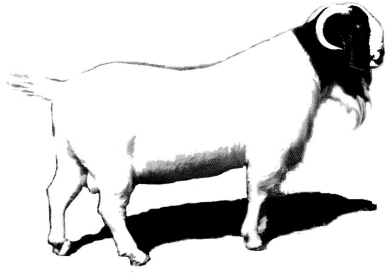
List two things to do when fitting a dairy goat for show: _____

What is Mastitis? _____

What is the official USDA identification for untattooed and unregistered goats? _____

Name the 4 compartments of a goat's stomach: _____

Name two thing to do when fitting a meat goat for show: _____



Senior Showmanship (ages 16-19)

This is a list of possible questions a judge may ask you in the ring for showmanship.

If you are a Senior Showman, complete this page as optional practice.

How many points is the appearance of the animal on the ADGA showmanship score card? _____

What do you do when fitting your goat? _____

How old should a doe be before breeding it? _____

What is the normal weight of a kid at birth? _____

What does condition mean in meat goats? _____

What is the normal temperature of a goat? _____

What is goat meat called? _____

What is another name for afterbirth? _____

If a goat's top line tends to dip, would bringing the hind legs closer to the front help raise it? _____

When reproducing what does the doe provide? _____

When reproducing what does the buck provide? _____

How old should a buck be before he is used for breeding? _____

What causes white muscle disease? _____

Where is the thurl located? _____

What ligament supports the udder? _____

When entering the ring, which way do you circle the ring? _____

What are the causes of foot rot? _____

When should you worm your goat(s)? _____

Which part of the stomach is known as the fermentation vat? _____

Can sore mouth be transmitted from goats to humans? _____

How can you weigh your goat without a scale? _____

Name two important things to do to all kids at birth: _____

What is the main difference between showmanship class and breed class? _____

What is the accumulation of excessive amounts of gas in the rumen called? _____

Rate Your Dairy Goat: Using the ADGA score card, please rate YOUR goat. If you have multiple goats, you may pick one for this activity. Have fun and think like a judge!

ADGA DAIRY GOAT SCORE CARD *(Ideals of type and breed characteristics must be considered in using this card.)*

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

Rate Your Meat Goat:

Using the USBGA guide, please rate YOUR meat goat. Have fun and think like a judge!

USBGA MEAT GOAT GUIDE (*Ideals of type and breed characteristics must be considered in using this guide.*)

USBGA MEAT GOAT GUIDE

The purpose of the meat goat judging guide is to aid in the selection of structurally correct sound meat goats with high meat to bone ratio. Also to improve the consistency of terminal meat goat placement in the show ring.		
SIZE, CONDITION, AND DEVELOPMENT: Preference is given to animals exhibiting superior growth and muscle development according to age. Animal should have an even covering of firm flesh without excess fat. Animal must exhibit a healthy appearance being alert. Eyes are to be bright and clean, loose pliable skin is a must.	16 Points	
HEAD AND NECK: Head should be strong, wide, and have depth to the jaw. Bite should be aligned for optimal feed consumption being neither under/over shot. Neck should be in proportion to the body in size and demonstrate muscling with a thick base that blends smoothly into the shoulders.	6 Points	
FRONT END ASSEMBLY: Shoulders should be strong, wide, and well muscled with an even covering of firm flesh. Shoulder blades should be set smoothly against the chest wall and withers. Withers should be rounded and barely defined while blending smoothly into the area of the spine, crops, and ribs. The brisket should be broad, deep, and proportionally strong.	10 Points	
BACK AND RUMP: Back should be strong, wide, straight and nearly level with a smooth, even covering of firm flesh. The loin should be long, wide, and well covered. Rump should be long, broad, and slightly sloping. The hips (hooks) should be wide apart and level with the back. The thurls should be set wide apart as the pins. Tail should set slightly above the pins, swing freely, and have less than 3/8" fat at the tail head.	16 Points	
HIND SADDLE: Hind saddle should be wide, deep, and demonstrate smooth, firm, well defined muscling. The thigh muscle should extend well down the hind leg resulting in a short shank. This muscling should result in a deep, wide twist when viewed from the rear and an outward curving of the thigh when viewed from the side.	16 Points	
LEGS, PASTERNS AND FEET: Hind legs should be medium in length, set wide apart and be nearly straight when viewed from the rear. Hind legs should be nearly perpendicular from hock to pastern when viewed from the side. Fore legs should be medium length, wide apart, straight and strong. Bones should be clean, round and of adequate density to support weight. Pasterns should be short to medium in length and strong. Feet should be sound and correctly support the weight of the goat. All joints should be clean and move freely. Animal should track wide in the fore and rear with all toes pointed forward.	14 Points	
HEART GIRTH: Heart girth should be large with both width and depth. Fore ribs should be well sprung. Width must be displayed between the front legs in the chest floor. A fullness at the elbow is desired with less than 3/8" fat behind the elbow.	12 Points	
BARREL: Barrel should have well sprung wide spaced ribs and strong support from front to rear. It should blend smoothly into a deep, strong flank.	10 Points	
TOTAL	POINTS 100	

GOAT PHOTOS



Take photos of your project animal throughout your project to show how they have grown.
(make copies of this page as needed)