

THE DAIRY GOAT SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED
REGULATIONS
MOST RECENTLY AMENDED 2024

REGULATIONS

1. Until otherwise determined by the Council the following regulations shall be the Regulations of the Society:

DEFINITIONS

- “The Regulations” means the Regulations of the Council from time to time in force. A new or altered Regulation shall come into force on the 1st June of the year in which the Regulation is determined. A new or altered Regulation shall not be retrospective and apply only to kids born on or after that date, unless otherwise stated.
- “The Herd Book” means the Herd Book of the Society and shall be a register restricted to bucks and does by a registered sire and from a registered dam as approved by the Council.
- “Purebred” for the Society’s purposes an animal shall be deemed purebred if it is:
 - A Saanen/Toggenburg/Anglo Nubian/ British Alpine/Australian Melaan/Australian Brown/Nigerian Dwarf/Lamancha/Alpine/Sable buck or doe that has two Herd Book pure bred parents of the same breed, **or in the case of the Sable two purebred Saanen and/or Sable parents.**
 - A Saanen/Toggenburg/Anglo Nubian/British Alpine/Australian Melaan/Australian Brown/Nigerian Dwarf/Lamancha/Alpine/Sable buck or doe that has a purebred Sire and an Appendix A dam of the same breed.
 - A Saanen/Toggenburg/Anglo Nubian/British Alpine/Australian Melaan/Australian Brown/Nigerian Dwarf/Lamancha/Alpine/Sable buck or doe that has an Appendix A Sire and a purebred Dam of the same breed.
 - An Australian Melaan/Australian Brown/Nigerian Dwarf/Alpine/Sable buck or doe that has an Appendix A Sire and an Appendix A Dam of the same breed.
- “A section of the Herd Book” means a section restricted for registration of a recognised breed of goats.
- “An appendix to the Herd Book” means an entry restricted to those approved by the Council.
- “Registered” in relation to an animal denotes entered or registered in the Herd Book or in the case of a doe, or a buck, of a breed with a complying Appendix system, in Appendixes A to E (both inclusive) of the Herd Book, or in the Identification Record of the Herd Book or the Experimental listing of the Herd Book, should it be in place.
- “Registered number” or ‘regd.no.’ in relation to an animal denotes the number allocated to such animal in the Herd Book.
- “Herd Book Number” or “H.B.No.” denotes the number allocated by the Society to an animal registered in the Herd Book.
- “A registered sire and/or dam” means a buck or doe registered in the Society’s Herd Book or registered in a recognised Herd Book the provisions of which (in the opinion of the Council) are similar to those of the Society.
- “An unregistered sire and/or dam” means a buck or doe not registered in the Herd Book of the Society and also not registered in a recognised Herd Book.
- “Authenticated breeding” means proof of identity from service certificates, entry forms, transfer certificates, or other relative material correlated with tattoo brand.
- “Breeder” shall mean the owner of a goat at its date of birth.
- “Service certificate” denotes the certificate signed by the registered owner or lessee of a sire certifying the date or dates when a dam was served by the sire and embodying the name, and the Herd Book Number (if any) of the animal.
- “Transfer certificate” denotes the certificate signed by the registered owner of a registered animal showing the date of sale of the animal and embodying the name and registered number (if any) of the animal.
- “Date of sale” and “date of transfer” shall respectively be the date on which the ownership passes to the transferee PROVIDED THAT for the purposes of these Regulations the date of sale or date of transfer shall be deemed to be that set out as such in the transfer submitted to and recorded by the Society.
- “Imported” denotes in relation to an animal that the animal has been imported into Australia PROVIDED THAT if it has been imported in dam the words “in dam” or “in utero” or some similar words or some generally recognised a contraction thereof shall be used to indicate that the animal has been imported in dam PROVIDED THAT a kid born after shipment and during

the transit of its dam to Australia shall be deemed to have been born in Australia and to have been imported in dam and subject to these regulations to be eligible for registration in the Herd Book.

- “Doe Kid” – female goat, under the age of 12 months.
- “Goatling” – female goat, 12-24 months of age.
- “Doe” – female goat over the age of 24 months.
- “Buck Kid” – entire male under the age of 12 months.
- “Buckling” – entire male 12-24 months.
- “Buck” – entire male over 24 months.

DAIRY BREEDS

- “**SAANEN**” means a buck or a doe, which conforms, to this Society’s Breed Standard for Saanens. They shall be registered in the SAANEN section of the Herd Book with the prefix letter “S”.
- “**TOGGENBURG**” means a buck or a doe, which conforms, to this Society’s Breed Standard for Toggenburgs. They shall be registered in the TOGGENBURG section of the Herd Book with the prefix letter “T”.
- “**BRITISH ALPINE**” means a buck or a doe, which conforms, to this Society’s Breed Standard for British Alpines. They shall be registered in the BRITISH ALPINE section of the Herd Book with the prefix letter “A”.
- “**ANGLO NUBIAN**” means a buck or a doe, which conforms, to this Society’s Breed Standard for Anglo Nubians. They shall be registered in the ANGLO NUBIAN section of the Herd Book with the prefix letter “N”.
- “**AUSTRALIAN MELAAAN**” means a buck or a doe, which conforms, to this Society’s Breed Standard for Australian Melaans. They shall be registered in the AUSTRALIAN MELAAAN section of the Herd Book with the prefix letter “M”.
- “**AUSTRALIAN BROWN**” means a buck or a doe, which conforms, to this Society’s Breed Standard for Australian Brown. They shall be registered in the AUSTRALIAN BROWN section of the Herd Book with the prefix letter “B”.
- “**NIGERIAN DWARF**” means a buck or a doe, which conforms, to this Society’s Breed Standard for Nigerian Dwarfs. They shall be registered in the NIGERIAN DWARF section of the Herd Book with the prefix letter “D”.
- “**LAMANCHA**” means a buck or a doe, which conforms, to this Society’s Breed Standard for Lamanchas. They shall be registered in the LAMANCHA section of the Herd Book with the prefix letter “L”.
- “**ALPINE**” means a buck or a doe, which conforms, to this Society’s Breed Standard for Alpines. They shall be registered in the ALPINE section of the Herd Book with the prefix letter “F”.
- “**SABLE**” means a buck or a doe, which conforms, to this Society’s Breed Standard for Sables. They shall be registered in the SABLE section of the Herd Book with the prefix letter “Z”.
- NOTWITHSTANDING the above, animals registered prior to the adoption of these definitions shall retain the prefix or suffix allocated.

BREED POINTS

SAANEN BREED STANDARD

- **GENERAL APPEARANCE** (style and quality): Attractive dairy type, revealing vigour, femininity in does or masculinity in bucks, with harmonious blending and correlation of parts, showing no tendency to coarseness.
- **HEAD** (skull, eyes, ears, mouth, nostrils): Head slender, medium length, well balanced on neck, facial line dished or straight, skull broad between eyes, polled or neatly disbudded. Eyes large and bright, amber colour. Pricked ears, medium size carried well above horizontal. Mouth, well developed muzzle, broad lips, open nostrils. Side profile should show no tendency to undershot or overshot jaw.
- **NECK:** Blending smoothly into the shoulder, with or without tassels. Does long and slender. Bucks fine and strong, not coarse.
- **BACKLINE:** Strong, straight and horizontal from withers to hips.
- **FOREQUARTERS:** Lean, high withers, set well into shoulders, which should blend firmly into body. Chest wide and deep in bucks, showing medium width and depth in does.
- **BODY** (barrel): Wedge-shaped, long barrel having well sprung ribs and a deep frame extending directly to udder.

- **HINDQUARTERS:** Gradual fall from hips to tail, good width between hips and between thurls. Rump broad and strong, pin bones wide and prominent.
- **LEGS** (hooves): Straight and strong. Forelegs showing proportionate width to chest, hindlegs and hocks well apart. Hocks slightly bent when seen from side. Pasterns short and strong, hooves sound and well-shaped.
- **UDDER:** Broad attachment high at rear and well forward in front and no pocket, not pendulous or unduly divided. Level sole, soft textured and showing good capacity. Skin tan.
- **TEATS:** Of adequate size for ease of milking, well attached and distinct from udder. Set well apart, pointing slightly forward and down, not outward.
- **TESTICLES:** Scrotum well attached, relatively even and not divided or unduly pendulous, carrying two testes.
- **RUDIMENTARY TEATS:** Two, set wide apart slightly to the fore and side of the scrotum, of good size but not overdeveloped, unless the buck is milking.
- **SIZE:** Does 81cm (32 inches). Bucks 94cm (37 inches).
- **COAT:** Short and smooth, bucks may have a longer coat.
- **COLOUR:** Even white or cream, tan skin. Black spots may appear on ears, nose, eyelids and udder.
- **DIFFERING FROM IDEAL** (found and recognised): Horned. Raised bridge to nose. Longer hair along back and down the quarters. Uneven tassels.
- **FAULTS:** Cow hocks. Dropped pasterns. Roach back or sway back. Size differing substantially from ideal. Lack of dairy quality. Uneven gait. Lack of masculinity in bucks. Pink skin. Poor feet. Splayed feet. Low set ears. Weak or narrow chest. Shallow body. Steeply sloping rump. Even biscuit tinge as distinct from cream. Fleshy, pendulous or unduly divided udders. Pocket in udder. Teats: small, thin, large, bulbous, ill defined, un-balanced. Lack of milking capacity. Divided, uneven or unduly pendulous scrotum. Spots on barrel smaller than a 10cent coin.
- **DISQUALIFICATIONS:** Wry face. Double or supernumerary teats. Double orifices. Obviously undershot or overshot jaw, (side profile). Undescended testicles in bucks or one testicle only. Pendulous ears. Off colour. Broken colour. Dark biscuit colour. Intersex. Patches on barrel larger than a 10cent coin.

TOGGENBURG BREED STANDARD

- **GENERAL APPEARANCE** (style and quality): A robust dairy type of animal, active and vigorous, showing breed character and vitality, well proportioned. Any tendency to raciness or legginess is undesirable. Does feminine, bucks obviously masculine in appearance.
- **HEAD** (skull, eyes, ears, mouth, nostrils): Head medium length, facial line straight, polled or neatly disbudded. Eyes set well apart, full and bright. Ears erect and pointing slightly forward. Muzzle broad and strong, but without coarseness. Side profile should show no tendency to undershot or overshot jaw.
- **NECK:** Clean at junction with head and blended smoothly into the shoulders, with or without tassels. Does long and fine, but not too slender. Bucks fine and strong, not coarse.
- **BACKLINE:** Back strong, straight and horizontal to hips.
- **FOREQUARTERS:** Fine withers, with shoulders sloping and blending into the body. Chest full between the forelegs, deep in bucks, fairly deep in does.
- **BODY** (barrel): Length of the barrel proportionate to height. Rib cage well rounded, large, deep and a wedge-shaped body.
- **HINDQUARTERS:** Gradual slope from hips to tail, good width between hips and between thurls. Rump broad and strong, pin bones wide and prominent.
- **LEGS** (hooves): Well boned, strong, straight and parallel (not cow hocked). Hocks slightly bent when seen from side. Strong in pasterns. Hooves sound and well-shaped.
- **UDDER:** Carrying well up the back and broadly attached with good fore- development. Not pendulous or unduly divided, showing good capacity. Skin: colour fawn to dark brown and softly textured.
- **TEATS:** Of adequate size for ease of milking, well attached and distinct from the udder. Set well apart, pointing slightly forward and down not outward.
- **TESTICLES:** Scrotum well attached relatively even and not divided or unduly pendulous, carrying two testes.
- **RUDIMENTARY TEATS:** Two, set wide apart slightly to the fore and side of the scrotum, of good size but not overdeveloped, unless the buck is milking.
- **SIZE** (height): Does 79cm (31 inches), Bucks 90 cm (35.5 inches).
- **COAT:** Does and bucks to have a short coat, a short coat with longer fringes, or a long coat all over.

- **COLOUR:** Light fawn to chocolate (with no preference for any shade) with white Swiss markings as follows – facial stripes from above the eye to the muzzle, edges and tips of ears, legs from the knees and hocks down to hooves and insides of legs to trunk, on rump and around tail. Spots at base of tassels or on neck in place of tassels. Facial stripes may be indistinct in mature bucks.
- **DIFFERING FROM IDEAL** (found and recognised): Cream or fawn instead of white markings. White hairs throughout coat. White spots on head or throat. Indistinct facial markings. White ears. Raised bridge to nose or dished facial line. Horned. Uneven tassels.
- **FAULTS:** Spots on barrel smaller than a 10cent coin. Steeply sloping rump. Cow hocks. Dropped pasterns. Roach back or sway back. Size, differing substantially from ideal. Uneven gait. Pink skin. Poor feet. Splayed feet. Low set ears. Weak or narrow chest. Shallow body. Lack of dairy quality. Fleshy pendulous or unduly divided udders. Pocket in udder. Teats: small, thin, large, bulbous, ill defined, unbalanced. Lack of milking capacity. Lack of masculinity in bucks. Divided, uneven or unduly pendulous scrotum.
- **DISQUALIFICATIONS:** Obviously undershot or overshot jaw, (side profile). Black or rusty black coat colour. Double teats. Double orifices. Supernumerary teats. Intersex. Lack of characteristic Swiss markings. Wry face. Undescended testicles in bucks or one testicle only. Pendulous ears. White or cream belly. Patches on barrel larger than a 10cent coin.

ANGLO-NUBIAN BREED STANDARD

- **GENERAL APPEARANCE** (style and quality): The ideal is a large exotic animal with a high, proud head-carriage, majestic bearing and upright stance. The goat should show the true attributes of sound dairy type.
- **HEAD:** (skull, eyes, ears, mouth, nostrils): Profile short and arched. Polled or neatly disbudded. Muzzle fine and tapered, nostrils flat, ideally the bite should be where the teeth fit snugly against the dental pad, the teeth may extend beyond the dental pad. Ears low set on the head, long, broad and pendulous. Eyes should be almond shaped and set wide apart.
- **NECK:** Strong, medium length and without tassels. Dewlap may be present on both bucks and does.
- **BACKLINE:** Straight back either level or rising slightly to hips. May show slight dip behind withers but with no signs of weakness.
- **FOREQUARTERS:** Withers well defined, blending firmly into shoulders. Chest broad and deep.
- **BODY** (barrel): Heavy framed with good length and reasonable depth.
- **HINDQUARTERS:** Rump rounded, broad and strong but not steep. Wide between thurls, tail short.
- **LEGS** (hooves): Hooves sound and well formed. Legs strong and straight with no inclination to cow hocks or weak pasterns, which should be short, strong and upright.
- **UDDER:** Showing a broad attachment and no pocket, softly textured with a good capacity; slight division allowed.
- **TEATS:** Of good size, set well apart and distinct from the udder.
- **TESTICLES:** Well-developed, evenly balanced, not divided, carrying two testes.
- **RUDIMENTARY TEATS:** Two, set wide apart slightly to the fore and side of the scrotum, of good size but not overdeveloped, unless the buck is milking.
- **SIZE** (height): Does 81cm (32 inches) bucks 94cm (37 inches).
- **COAT:** Short, fine and glossy.
- **COLOUR:** Any colour or combination of colours. May be plain broken coloured or mottled but should not carry full Swiss markings. Skin black, but may be grey with black pigmentation.
- **DIFFERING FROM THE IDEAL** (found and recognised): Horned, wry tail. Slightly overshot jaw (the teeth may extend beyond the dental pad in older goats, giving the appearance of a slightly overshot jaw, but it is the top of the teeth that are out of line, not the actual jaw.)
- **FAULTS:** Fine bone and lack of size. Short, stiff ears. Straight profile. Tassels. Cow hocks, dropped pasterns. Size differing substantially from ideal. Substantially overshot jaw. Visible teeth. Roach back or sway back. Tan skin. Poor feet. Splayed feet. Weak or narrow chest. Lack of dairy quality. Fleshy udder. Pocket in udder. Teats: small; thin; ill- defined or unbalanced. Lack of milking capacity. Lack of masculinity in bucks. Unduly pendulous, divided or uneven scrotum.
- **DISQUALIFICATIONS:** Undershot jaw. Double teats. Double orifices. Supernumerary teats. Intersex. Pink skin. Wry face. Undescended testicles or one testicle only. Boer goat colouring (white with a coloured head).

BRITISH ALPINE BREED STANDARD

- **GENERAL APPEARANCE** (style and quality): Tall, rangy and graceful with smoothly blended body, exhibiting pronounced triple dairy wedge shape, fine but not inclined to weakness. Does feminine, bucks obviously masculine in appearance.
- **HEAD** (skull, eyes, ears, mouth, nostrils): Head long with strong square muzzle, facial line dished or straight, polled or neatly disbudded. Eyes set well apart, full and bright. Ears erect and pointing slightly forward. Side profile should show no tendency to undershot or overshot jaw.
- **NECK:** Blending smoothly into shoulders with or without tassels. Does long and fine. Bucks fine and strong, not coarse.
- **BACKLINE:** Back strong, straight and horizontal or rising slightly to hips.
- **FOREQUARTERS:** Withers fine and high, blending firmly into shoulders. Chest full between the forelegs, deep in bucks, fairly deep in does.
- **BODY** (barrel): Abdomen well rounded, large, deep and wedge shaped, of proportionate length.
- **HINDQUARTERS:** Gradual slope from hips to tail, good width between hips and between thurls. Rump long and flat, pin bones wide and prominent.
- **LEGS** (hooves): Long, strongly boned legs but not coarse or heavy. Front legs straight and parallel from front and side. Hind legs straight and parallel viewed from rear, hocks slightly bent when seen from the side. Pasterns fairly short and strong. Hooves sound and well-shaped.
- **UDDER:** Back attachment high and broad, fore attachment carried well forward and blending smoothly to abdomen, not pendulous or unduly divided, showing good capacity. Skin colour dark, pigmented in black and softly textured.
- **TEATS:** Of adequate size for ease of milking, well attached and distinct from udder. Set well apart, pointing slightly forward and down, not outward.
- **TESTICLES:** Scrotum well attached, relatively even and not divided or unduly pendulous, carrying two testes.
- **RUDIMENTARY TEATS:** Two set wide apart slightly to the fore and side of the scrotum, of good size but not overdeveloped, unless the buck is milking.
- **SIZE** (height): Does 83cm (32.5 inches). Bucks 95cm (37.5 inches).
- **COAT:** Short, fine and glossy, may have fine grey undercoat. Bucks may have a longer coat.
- **COLOUR:** Black with the following white Swiss markings – facial stripes from above eyes to muzzle and on muzzle, edges and tips of ears, legs from the knees and hocks down and insides of legs to trunk, on rump and under the base of tail. Facial stripes may fade in maturing bucks and they may become grey on flanks with age.
- **DIFFERING FROM IDEAL** (found and recognised): White ears, indistinct facial marks, white hair around cheeks, forehead, at base of or on tassels, or on throat in place of tassels. Off white or cream markings instead of white. Colour tending to grey (salt and pepper) around base of ears, throat and under neck. Less intense black. Other than grey or black skinned udders. Nose with slightly raised bridge. Horned. Uneven tassels. Longer fringe along backline and hindquarters.
- **FAULTS:** Rusty black coat colouring. Cow hocks. Steeply sloping rump. Dropped pasterns. Roach back or sway back. Size differing substantially from ideal. Uneven gait. Poor feet. Splayed feet. Low set ears. Weak or narrow chest. Shallow body. Lack of dairy quality. Fleshy pendulous or unduly divided udders. Pockets in udder. Teats small, thin, large bulbous, ill defined; or unbalanced. Lack of milking capacity. Lack of masculinity in bucks. Divided, uneven or unduly pendulous scrotum. Spots on barrel smaller than a 10cent coin.
- **DISQUALIFICATIONS:** Obviously undershot or overshot jaw, (side profile). Wry face. Pink-skinned udders. Double teats, double orifices. Supernumerary teats. Intersex. Lack of Swiss markings. White or cream belly. Pendulous ears. Undescended testicles in bucks or one testicle only. Patches on barrel larger than a 10cent coin.

AUSTRALIAN MELAAAN BREED STANDARD

- **GENERAL APPEARANCE** (style and quality): Tall, rangy and graceful with smooth blended body exhibiting a pronounced triple dairy wedge shape, fine but not inclined to weakness. Does feminine, bucks obviously masculine in appearance.
- **HEAD** (skull, eyes, ears, mouth, nostrils): Head long, facial line dished or straight, polled or neatly disbudded. Eyes set well apart, full and bright. Ears long, erect, high set, may point slightly forward. Muzzle well developed without coarseness. Side profile should show no tendency to undershot or overshot jaw.
- **NECK:** Blending smoothly into shoulders. Does long and fine. Bucks long, fine but strong, not coarse. With or without tassels which if present must be black.

- **BACKLINE:** Back strong, straight and horizontal or slightly rising to the hips.
- **FOREQUARTERS:** Fine and high withers, blending firmly into the shoulders. Chest full between the forelegs, deep in bucks, fairly deep in does, smoothly blending when viewed from front and side.
- **BODY:** Abdomen well rounded, large and deep, wedge shaped, of proportionate length to height.
- **HINDQUARTERS:** Gradual slope from the hips to the tail, good width between hips, thurls and escutcheon. Rump long and flat, pin bones wide and prominent. Tail of good length, carried straight.
- **LEGS (hooves):** Long, strongly boned legs, but not coarse or heavily boned. Front legs straight and parallel from front and side. Hind legs straight and parallel viewed from the rear, hocks slightly bent when viewed from the side. Pasterns strong and fairly short, hooves sound, well-shaped and preferably solid black.
- **UDDER:** Back attachment high and broad, fore attachment carried well forward and blending smoothly into the abdomen. Not pendulous or unduly divided, showing evenness and good capacity. Skin colour black grey and softly textured.
- **TEATS:** Two of adequate size for ease of milking, well attached and distinct from the udder. Set well apart, pointing slightly forward and down, not outward.
- **TESTICLES:** Scrotum well attached, relatively even and not unduly divided or pendulous.
RUDIMENTARY TEATS: Two set wide apart, slightly to the fore and sides of the scrotum, of good size but not overdeveloped, unless the buck is milking.
- **COAT and SKIN:** Coat, short, fine and glossy. May have a fine grey undercoat. Bucks may have a longer coat but fine and glossy. All external skin is to be black, blue or grey and finely textured.
- **COLOUR:** Even intense black with no tendency to salt and pepper markings.
- **SIZE (height):** Does 81cm (32 inches). Bucks 94 cm (37 inches).
- **DIFFERING FROM THE IDEAL (found and recognised):** Less than intense black. Horned. Nose with slightly raised bridge. Uneven tassels. Longer fringe along backline and on hindquarters on does.
- **FAULTS:** White sparse hairs around the throat and/or tassels, feet, udder, scrotum. Lack of dairy quality. Cow hocks, steeply sloping rump. Weak or dropped pasterns. Roach back or sway back. Ewe-necked, short beefy neck. Forequarters winged and unblended. Size substantially differing from ideal. Uneven gait, splayed or poor feet. Low set or short ears. Weak or narrow chest, shallow body. Fleshy, pendulous or uneven udder, pocket in the udder, weak medial suspensory ligament in the udder. Teats small, thin, large, bulbous, ill-defined or unbalanced. Lack of milking capacity. Lack of masculinity in bucks, divided, uneven or unduly pendulous scrotum. Uneven black colour. Short tail or tail carried slightly crooked. Rusty black coat colouring. Spots on barrel smaller than a 10cent coin.
- **DISQUALIFICATIONS:** White fleck/spots/patches on the body, legs, head or chest. Tan or white Swiss markings (all or part). Pendulous ears. Obviously undershot or overshot jaw, (side profile). Wry face. Tan or pink skin. Double teats, double orifices. Supernumerary teats, intersex. Cryptorchid (undescended testicles) or monorchid (one testicle only) in bucks. Patches on barrel larger than a 10cent coin.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN BREED STANDARD

- **GENERAL APPEARANCE:** (style and quality): Elegant with dairy quality. Fine without tending to weakness. An alert expression and stance, combined with a docile temperament. Does feminine, bucks obviously masculine in appearance.
- **HEAD (skull, eyes, ears, mouth, nostrils):** Head slender and medium length, facial line straight, dished or slightly raised bridge. Eyes full and set well apart. Ears neat to long, erect and pointing slightly forward. Polled or neatly disbudded. Side profile should show no tendency to undershot or overshot jaw.
- **NECK:** Blending smoothly into shoulders. Does long and fine, bucks fine and strong, not coarse. With or without tassels.
- **BACKLINE:** Back strong, straight and rising to the hips or horizontal.
- **FOREQUARTERS:** Withers fine and high, blending smoothly and finely into shoulders. Chest wide and deep in bucks, showing medium width and depth in does.
- **BODY:** Long, deep wedge shaped. Well sprung ribs, good abdominal capacity.
- **HINDQUARTERS:** Gradual fall from hips to tail, good width between hips and thurls. Rump broad and strong. Pin bones wide and prominent.
- **LEGS (hooves):** Long, strongly-boned legs, but not coarse or heavy. Front legs straight and parallel from front and side. Hind legs straight and parallel viewed from rear, hocks slightly bent

when viewed from side. Pasterns fairly short and strong. Hooves sound and well-shaped, dark brown or black horn.

- **UDDER:** Back attachment high and broad. Fore attachment carried well forward and blending smoothly into abdomen. Not pendulous or unduly divided. Showing good capacity. Skin brown to soft brown-black, softly textured.
- **TEATS:** Of adequate size for ease of hand milking, well attached and distinct from the udder. Set well apart, pointing slightly forward and down, not outward. Allowing good milk flow.
- **TESTICLES:** Scrotum well attached, relatively even and not divided or unduly pendulous. Carrying two testes.
- **RUDIMENTARY TEATS:** Two, set wide apart, slightly to the fore and sides of the scrotum, of good size but not over-developed, unless the buck is milking.
- **SIZE (height):** Does 81cm (32 inches). Bucks 94cm (37 inches).
- **COAT:** Smooth and short, does may have a light fringe along backline and on legs. Bucks may have a longer coat.
- **COLOUR:** Uniform, silver/fawn to chocolate, sparsely scattered white, cream, sandy or dark hair throughout but not detracting from overall brown appearance.
- **DIFFERING FROM THE IDEAL:** Excessively raised bridge from nose. Heavy head. Flared nostrils. Horned. Uneven tassels. Rose brown skin on udder. Long or very short pasterns.
- **FAULTS:** Steeply sloping or rounded rumps. Cow or sickle hocks. Post legged. Roached back. Sway back. Size differing substantially from the ideal. Dropped pasterns. Poor feet. Splay feet. Uneven gait. Weak or narrow chest. Shallow body. Low-set ears. Lack of femininity in does. Lack of masculinity in bucks. Lack of blending in forequarters. Dewlaps. Keel chested. Tan-skinned udder. Fleshy, pendulous or unduly divided udder. Uneven udder in adult. Pocket in udder. Teats small, thin bulbous, unbalanced, ill-defined. Lack of dairy quality. Lack of milking capacity. Small spots of other than main body colour. Divided uneven or unduly pendulous scrotum. Loosely attached shoulders and dropped withers. Ewe necked. Cobbiness. Spots on barrel smaller than a 10cent coin.
- **DISQUALIFICATIONS:** Obviously undershot or overshot jaw, (side profile). Wry face. Double orifices. Double or supernumerary teats. Patches of other than main body colour. Black coat. Grey underbelly. Pendulous ears. Any white “Swiss” markings or facial stripes. Undescended testicle(s) or one testicle only. Patches on barrel larger than a 10cent coin.

NIGERIAN DWARF BREED STANDARD

- **GENERAL APPEARANCE:** Robust. Dairy type with triple dairy wedge, feminine does, masculine bucks, well blended, no tendency to coarseness, well proportioned.
- **HEAD (skull, eyes, ears, mouth, nostrils):** Medium length. Facial line – dished or straight. Ears medium sized & pricked. Well-developed muzzle. Polled or disbudded, eyes large & bright & set well apart, can be either brown/gold or blue with no preference given to either colour, no coarseness.
- **NECK:** Blending smoothly into the shoulders with no coarseness, with or without tassels. Does, long and feminine. Bucks, masculine and strong.
- **BACKLINE:** Backline strong, straight & horizontal.
- **FOREQUARTERS:** Fine withers, blending firmly into shoulders, wide & deep in bucks with medium width & depth in does.
- **BODY (barrel):** Triple dairy wedge with good spring of rib (which are backward sloping with clean flat bone) and proportional length to height.
- **HINDQUARTERS:** Gradual fall (gentle downward slope) from hips to tail, good width between hips flaring out to thurls, rump level across thurls.
- **LEGS (hooves):** Straight, strong, parallel with flat bone, with pasterns short & strong (nearly upright/vertical). Hooves sound & well shaped with good heel depth.
- **UDDER:** Broad attachment high at rear and well forward in front (at least as far forward as the front of the hip bones) and no pocket, not pendulous or unduly divided, side well attached to inner thighs, strong medial ligament, soft textured and showing good capacity. Skin tan to black.
- **TEATS:** Set in the centre & lowest point of each udder half, to be a reasonable size to enable hand milking or ease of cup placement.
- **TESTICLES:** Two testicles in a well attached scrotum which is relatively even (in summer may have the appearance of being pendulous).
- **RUDIMENTARY TEATS:** Two good size teats set slightly to the fore & side of the scrotum, milking bucks will have doe sized teats.
- **SIZE:** Does – maximum 57cm (22.5”), minimum 43cm (17”). Bucks – max 60cm (23.5”), minimum 43cm (17”). Measurement to be taken after reaching 4 years of age.

- **COAT:** Soft, hair is short to medium in length.
- **COLOUR:** Any colour & pattern. Skin tan to black.
- **DIFFERING FROM IDEAL** (found and recognised): Horned. Uneven tassels.
- **FAULTS:** Roman nose. Roach or sway back. Dip behind the wither. Shallow body. Narrow chest. Steep rump. Flat rump (no gradual fall from hips to tail). Width decreasing from hips to thurls. Toe in or out. Cow or bow hocked. Dropped, weak or long pasterns. Postiness. Dew claws different sizes. Splayed feet. Fleshy, pendulous or unduly divided udders. Pocket in udder. Undefined medial ligament/flat sole. Pink skin. Teats: different sized teats, bulbous, extremely small/thick, sideways pointing. Bucks: unduly pendulous, divided testicles. Under recommended minimum height. Over recommended maximum height.
- **DISQUALIFICATIONS:** Wry face. Double or supernumerary teats. Double orifices. Blind teats. Spurs/sprigs on teats. Pendulous ears, La Mancha ears. Undescended testicles in bucks, or one testicle only. Obviously undershot or overshot jaw (side profile). Over breed standard recommended maximum height or under the breed standard minimum height when measured at 4 years of age (or older) disqualifies animals from registration in Purebred Section.

LAMANCHA BREED STANDARD

- **GENERAL APPEARANCE:** Moderate size dairy type showing no tendency to coarseness. Harmoniously blended showing femininity in does, masculinity in bucks.
- **HEAD** (skull, eyes, ears, mouth, nostrils): Head elegant, of medium length. Facial line straight. Polled or disbudded. Eyes set broadly apart, large and bright. Ears are the distinctive feature of the breed, a) over b).
 - a) The “gopher ear” is described as follows: maximum length of one inch (2.5 cm) but preferably non-existent and with very little or no cartilage. The end of the ear must be turned up or down. This is the only type of ear that will make bucks eligible for registration.
 - b) The “elf ear” is described as follows: maximum length of two inches (5.0 cm) is allowed, the end of the ear must be turned up or turned down and cartilage shaping the small ear is allowed. The ear is to be measured with a rigid measure placed firmly against the head at the base of the ear that is neither pulled nor stretched. Natural folds and creases of the ear are to be unaltered during measurement.
- **MUZZLE:** Well-developed without coarseness. Side profile should show no tendency to undershot or overshot jaw.
- **NECK:** Clean at junction to neck, with or without tassels, blended smoothly into shoulders. Does long and fine, bucks with strength not coarseness.
- **BACKLINE:** Strong, straight and horizontal from withers to hips.
- **FOREQUARTERS:** Withers sloping into shoulders and blending into the body. Chest showing medium width and depth in does, greater capacity in bucks.
- **BODY:** Wedge shaped deep frame with a good length of barrel with well sprung ribs.
- **HINDQUARTERS:** Slight slope from hips to tail. Good width between hips. Rump broad with pin bones wide.
- **LEGS:** Straight, strong and parallel from front and side. Hind legs straight and parallel when viewed from the rear; hocks slightly bent when viewed from side. Pasterns short and strong. Hooves sound and well-shaped.
- **UDDER:** High wide attachment at rear and well forward in front without pocket. Not pendulous or unduly divided. Soft textured and showing good capacity.
- **TEATS:** Of adequate size for ease of milking, well attached and distinct from the udder. Set well apart, pointing slightly forward and down not outward.
- **TESTICLES:** Scrotum well attached, relatively even and not divided or unduly pendulous, carrying 2 testes.
- **RUDIMENTARY TEATS** (bucks): Two, set wide apart slightly to the fore and side of scrotum, of good size but not overdeveloped unless the buck is milking.
- **SIZE:** Does minimum height (28 in./71 cm) – Mature Bucks Minimum height (30 in./76 cm). Height to be measured at 4 years.
- **COAT:** Short, fine and glossy. Bucks may have a longer coat.
- **COLOUR:** Any colour or combination of colours is acceptable with no preferences.
- **DIFFERING FROM IDEAL:** Horned, large scurs, uneven tassels.
- **FAULTS/VERY SERIOUS DEFECTS:** Roman nose, cow hocks. Dropped pasterns. Roach or sway back. Lack of dairy quality. Uneven gait. Malformed feet. Weak or narrow chest. Shallow body. Steep rump. Fleshy, pendulous or unduly divided udder. Pocket in udder. Teats- small, thin, large, bulbous, ill-defined, unbalanced. Lack of milking capacity. Divided, uneven or unduly pendulous scrotum. Pink skin. Height smaller than 71cms.

- **DISQUALIFICATIONS:** Blind teat. Double teat(s). Supernumerary teats. Double orifice. Evidence of hermaphroditism/intersex. Wry face. Buck with one testicle or with abnormal testicles. Anything other than gopher ears on bucks. Ears other than true Lamancha type on does. Obviously undershot or overshot jaw (side profile).

ALPINE BREED STANDARD

- **GENERAL APPEARANCE** (style & quality): Tall, rangy and graceful, upstanding and alert with presence, having a smoothly blended body exhibiting pronounced triple dairy wedge shape, fine but not inclined to weakness. Does feminine, bucks obviously masculine in appearance.
- **HEAD** (skull, eyes, mouth, nostrils): Head long with strong square muzzle, facial line dished or straight, polled or neatly disbudded. Eyes set well apart, full and bright. Ears erect and pointing slightly forward.
- **NECK:** Blending smoothly into shoulders, with or without tassels. Does long and fine. Bucks fine and strong, not coarse.
- **BACKLINE:** Back strong, straight and horizontal or rising slightly to the hips.
- **FOREQUARTERS:** Withers fine and high, blending firmly into shoulders. Chest full between the forelegs, deep in bucks, fairly deep in does.
- **BODY** (barrel): Abdomen well rounded, large, deep and wedge shaped. Of proportionate length and depth (to height).
- **HINDQUARTERS:** Gradual slope from hips to tail, good width between hips and thurls. Rump long and flat, pin bones wide and prominent.
- **LEGS** (hooves): Long, strong oval boned legs but not coarse or heavy, front legs straight and parallel from front and side. Hind legs straight and parallel viewed from rear, hocks slightly bent when seen from the side, pasterns fairly short and strong. Hooves sound and well- shaped.
- **UDDER:** Back attachment high and broad, fore attachment carried well forward and blending smoothly to abdomen, not pendulous or unduly divided, showing good capacity. Skin colour tan to dark brown or grey to black, and softly textured.
- **TEATS** (Two): Of adequate size for ease of milking, well attached and distinct from the udder. Set well apart, pointing slightly forward and down, not outward.
- **TESTICLES:** Scrotum well attached, relatively even and not divided or unduly pendulous, carrying two testes.
- **RUDIMENTARY TEATS:** Two set wide apart slightly to the fore and side of the scrotum, of good size but not overdeveloped, unless the buck is milking.
- **SIZE** (height at withers): Does 83 cms (32.5 inches), Bucks 95 centimetres (37.5 inches).
- **COAT:** Short, fine and glossy, may have a fine undercoat. Bucks may have a longer coat.
- **COLOUR:** Any combination of colours or any pattern form (Toggenburg and solid white colour is a fault).
- **SUPPLEMENTARY DESCRIPTIONS:** To assist with identified varieties.

MAIN IDENTIFIED VARIETIES

- Cou Blanc. White forequarters, black hindquarters, black / grey markings on head.
- Cou Clair. Cream to tan or grey forequarters, black hindquarters.
- Cou Noir. Black forequarters, white hindquarters.
- Pied. Spotted or mottled.
- Chamoisee. Cream to Brown with black face, dorsal stripe, legs & hooves; sometimes has a black “martingale” over the withers & down to the chest.
- Two-tone Chamoisee. Light forequarters with brown or grey hindquarters.
- Sundgau. Black body colour with white swiss markings, may have white to grey under the belly. May also have white splash on side or forehead.
- Broken. The term placed as a prefix to the colour type of any colour being banded, splashed, etc.
- **SKIN COLOUR INCLUDING THE UDDER.**
 - Cou Clair, Cou Blanc, Cou Noir, Pied tan to black.
 - Chamoisee tan or dark brown or black.
 - Sundgau dark grey to black.
- **DIFFERING FROM IDEAL** (found and recognised): Horned. Nose with slightly raised bridge. Uneven tassels, longer fringe along backline and hindquarters.
- **FAULTS:** Cow hocks. Steeply sloping rump. Dropped pasterns. Roach back or sway back. Size differing substantially from ideal. Uneven gait. Poor feet. Splayed feet. Low set or pendulous ears. Weak or narrow chest. Shallow body. Lack of dairy quality. Fleshy, pendulous or unduly divided udder. Pocket in udder. Teats: small, thin, large, bulbous, ill-defined or unbalanced. Lack of milking capacity. Lack of masculinity in bucks. Divided, uneven or unduly pendulous scrotum. Toggenburg and solid white colour is undesirable.

- **DISQUALIFICATIONS:** Obviously undershot or overshot jaw (side profile). Wry face. Udders which are white/pink skinned. Double teats, double orifices. Supernumerary teats. Intersex. Undescended testicles in bucks or one testicle only.

SABLE BREED STANDARD

- **GENERAL APPEARANCE:** Attractive dairy type, revealing vigour, femininity in does or masculinity in bucks, with harmonious blending and correlation of parts, showing no tendency to coarseness.
- **HEAD:** Head slender, medium length, well balanced on neck, facial line dished or straight, skull broad between the eyes, polled or neatly disbudded. Eyes large and bright amber coloured. Pricked ears, medium size carried well above horizontal. Nose and inside of ears preferably very dark tanned to black in colour.
- **MOUTH:** Well developed muzzle, broad lips, open nostrils.
- **NECK:** Blending smoothly into the shoulder, with or without tassels, does long and slender, bucks fine and strong, not coarse.
- **BACKLINE:** Strong, straight and horizontal from the withers to hips.
- **FOREQUARTERS:** Lean, high withers, set well into the shoulders which should blend firmly into the body. Chest wide and deep in bucks, showing medium width and depth in does.
- **BODY:** Wedge shaped, long barrel having well sprung ribs and a deep frame extending directly to the udder.
- **HINDQUARTERS:** Gradual fall from the hips to tail, good width between hips and thurls. Rump broad and strong, pin bones wide and prominent.
- **LEGS:** Straight and strong. Forelegs showing proportionate width to chest, hind legs and hocks well apart. Hocks slightly bent when seen from the side. Pasterns short and strong, hooves sound and well-shaped.
- **UDDER:** Broad attachment high at the rear and well forward in front, and no pocket. Not pendulous or unduly divided. Level sole, very softly textured. Skin colour tan or darker.
- **TEATS:** Of adequate size for ease of milking, well attached and distinct from the udder. Set well apart, pointing slightly forward and down, not outward.
- **TESTICLES:** Scrotum well attached, relatively even and not divided or unduly pendulous. Carrying two testes.
- **RUDIMENTARY TEATS:** Two, set wide apart, slightly to the fore and sides of the scrotum, and being of good size but not overdeveloped, unless the buck is milking.
- **SIZE:** Does 81 cm (32 inches). Bucks 94cm (37 inches).
- **COAT:** Short and smooth. Bucks may have a longer coat.
- **COLOUR:** Any colour combination including splashing on body, badgering on face. Both male and females may have a dorsal stripe running down the withers and chest. Striping may be present on legs. Skin colour tan or darker on 75% of body.
- **DIFFERING FROM THE IDEAL:** Horned. Raised bridge to nose. Uneven tassels. Longer hair along back and down the quarters.
- **FAULTS:** Low set ears. Weak or narrow chest. Roach or sway back. Steeply sloping rump. Cow hocks. Dropped pasterns. Splayed hooves. Poor hooves. Uneven gait. Fleshy, pendulous or unduly divided udder. Pocket in udder. Small, thin, large, bulbous, ill-defined or unbalanced teats. Lack of milking capacity. Lack of dairy quality. Shallow body. Size differing substantially from ideal. Lack of masculinity in bucks. Divided, uneven or unduly pendulous scrotum. Pink skinned udder.
- **DISQUALIFICATIONS:** Pendulous ears. Wry face. Obviously overshot or undershot jaw (side profile). Double or supernumerary teat. Double orifices. Undescended testicles in bucks, or one testicle only. Intersex. Swiss markings, solid white, solid cream, solid black, solid brown.

APPENDIX SYSTEMS

1. a) **APPENDIX D.** A doe, or a buck of a breed with a complying Appendix system, may be registered in Appendix "D" provided that it has at least one registered parent of the same breed which is registered as either Pure, Appendix A, B, C, or D. Where an Appendix D parent is the highest-grade appendix in the parentage, at least one of the parents must have a registered parent of the breed themselves for their progeny to qualify for Appendix D, otherwise progeny will be registered in Appendix E or IR, regulations permitting. Applications for registration to be accompanied by:
 - i) An inspection certificate signed by an approved Branch inspector stating that its conformation, type and breed colour conform to the breed standards and it is free from disqualifying faults, OR

- ii) In extreme circumstances and subject to relevant Branch approval, photographic evidence may be provided. In addition to two colour photographs clearly showing each side of the animal, photographs must be provided which show the absence of disqualifiable faults including double teats, double orifices, supernumerary teats and intersex conditions. Photographs of the udder are to be taken from underneath the rear legs of the animal and clearly show the absence of disqualifying faults as listed above. Photographs showing the absence of intersex conditions are to be taken from underneath the tail area and clearly show the vulva. Where inspection is impractical due to distance and the Branch does not accept photos, the Branch will instead allow to be submitted for approval a short video of the animal clearly showing all points listed above.
 - iii) In the circumstance of progeny sired by a Herd Book buck and either a Herd Book doe or an Appendix doe of the same breed being registered after the progeny is 12 months of age the requirements of Regulations 1 (a)(i) and 1(a)(ii) are waived, unless application for registration is made under 16 g.
 - iv) Inspection requirements detailed in 1a) (i) and 1a) (ii) are waived where both parents are registered animals of the same breed, complying with parental requirements listed in 1(a).
- b) **APPENDIX E.** A doe, or a buck of a breed with a suitable Appendix system in place, may be registered in Appendix “E” provided that its application for registration is accompanied by:
- i) An inspection certificate signed by an approved Branch inspector stating that its conformation, type and breed colour conform to the breed standards and it is free from disqualifying faults, OR
 - ii) In extreme circumstances and subject to relevant Branch approval, photographic evidence may be provided. In addition to two colour photographs clearly showing each side of the animal, photographs must be provided which show the absence of disqualifiable faults including double teats, double orifices, supernumerary teats and intersex conditions. Photographs of the udder are to be taken from underneath the rear legs of the animal and clearly show the absence of disqualifying faults as listed above. Photographs showing the absence of intersex conditions are to be taken from underneath the tail area and clearly show the vulva. Where inspection is impractical due to distance and the Branch does not accept photos, the Branch will instead allow to be submitted for approval a short video of the animal clearly showing all points listed above.

SAANEN/TOGGENBURG/ANGLO NUBIAN/BRITISH ALPINE APPENDIX SYSTEM

- a) Provided registration requirements have been met, for a doe or buck to upgrade through the Appendix system they must have one purebred parent, **with the exception of Appendix D – see g) below.**
- b) Progeny of two animals of the same Appendix grade can only be registered at the same appendix level as the parents.
- c) If two animals of differing appendix grades are bred together, the resulting progeny are given the status equal to the lowest appendix grade animal. For example, a mating between an Appendix D animal and an Appendix B animal would result in Appendix “D” progeny.
- d) A buck or doe may be registered in Appendix “A” of the Herd Book provided that both parents are of the same breed, with one parent being registered as purebred and the other the parent registered as Appendix “B”, or alternatively both parents being registered as Appendix “A”.
- e) A buck or doe may be registered in Appendix “B” of the Herd Book provided that both parents are of the same breed, with one parent being registered as purebred and the other the parent registered as Appendix “C”, or alternatively both parents being registered as Appendix “B”.
- f) A buck or doe may be registered in Appendix “C” of the Herd Book provided that both parents are of the same breed, with one parent being registered as purebred and the other the parent registered as Appendix “D”, or alternatively both parents being registered as Appendix “C”.
- g) A buck or doe may be registered in Appendix “D” of the Herd Book provided that parent and inspection requirements in 1 (a) have been met. **Where a buck or doe has one parent of the same breed that is registered as Appendix D, and another parent of the same breed that is registered as Appendix E, that animal may be registered as Appendix D.**
- h) A buck or doe may be registered in Appendix “E” of the herd of the Herd Book provided that inspection requirements in 1 (b) have been met.

AUSTRALIAN MELAAN/AUSTRALIAN BROWN/SABLE APPENDIX

- a) Australian Melaan, Australian Brown or Sable Doe and Buck progeny of differing Appendix genitors are eligible for registration one (1) grade higher than the lesser Appendix. **In the case of the Sable, the parents can be either registered Saanens, registered Sables or a combination of both (retrospective changes to existing registered Sables can be applied for up until 1st January 2025).**
- b) Australian Melaan, Australian Brown or Sable Doe and Buck progeny of the same Appendix genitors are eligible for registration one (1) grade higher than the genitors Appendix. **In the case of the Sable, the parents can be either registered Saanens, registered Sables or a combination of both (retrospective changes to existing registered Sables can be applied for up until 1st January 2025).**
- c) A buck or a doe may be registered in Appendix D of the Australian Melaan, Australian Brown or Sable Section of the Herd Book provided that parent and inspection requirements in 1 (a) have been met. In the case of the Sable there must be at least one registered Sable parent, or two registered Saanen parents of any Appendix.
- d) A buck or doe may be registered in Appendix E of the Australian Melaan, Australian Brown or Sable section of the Herd Book provided that inspection requirements listed in 1 (b) have been met. Appendix E does not exist for the Sable.

NIGERIAN DWARF APPENDIX

- a) Nigerian Dwarf Doe and Buck progeny of differing Appendix genitors are eligible for registration one (1) grade higher than the lesser Appendix.
- b) Nigerian Dwarf Doe and Buck progeny of the same Nigerian Dwarf Appendix genitors are eligible for registration one (1) grade higher than the genitors Appendix.
- c) A Buck or a Doe may be registered in Appendix D of the Nigerian Dwarf Section of the Herd Book provided it has a minimum of one parent registered as a Nigerian Dwarf and inspection requirements in 1 (a) have been met.
- d) Registration into the Purebred Section (Grade P) is not automatic. All animals eligible for Purebred Section registration are initially placed in a holding appendix, Appendix X, pending official height verification.
- e) Any animal with a parent of the Nigerian Breed cannot be registered into the Appendix system of any other breed.
- f) Further specific Regulations regarding Nigerian Dwarfs include:
 - i) Regulation 83 (Official measurement. Recognising other Society service certificates. Recognising other Society certificates).
 - ii) Regulation 96 (List of recognised Societies).

LAMANCHA APPENDIX

A Buck or Doe may be registered in the Purebred Lamancha section providing that both parents are registered as purebred Lamanchas, or one parent is registered as purebred and the other is registered as Appendix A in the Lamancha section.

- a) A Buck or Doe may be registered in the Appendix A section providing that both parents are registered as Appendix A, or one parent is registered as Appendix B and the other is registered Appendix A or above in the Lamancha section.
- b) A Buck or Doe may be registered in the Appendix B section providing that both parents are registered as Appendix B, or one parent is registered as Appendix C and the other is registered as Appendix B or above in the Lamancha section.
- c) A Buck or Doe may be registered in the Appendix C section providing that both parents are registered as Appendix C, or one parent is registered as Appendix D and the other parent is registered as Appendix C or above in the Lamancha section.
- d) A Buck or Doe may be registered in the Appendix D section providing that both parents are registered as Appendix D, or one parent is registered as Appendix A or above, or one parent is registered as Appendix E and the other parent is registered as Appendix D or above in the Lamancha section, and inspection requirements listed in 1a) i) or 1 a) ii) have been met.
- e) A Buck or Doe may be registered in the Appendix E section providing that both parents are registered as Appendix E, or one parent is registered as appendix B, C or D in the Lamancha section, and inspection requirements listed in 1a) i) or 1 a) ii) have been met.
- f) All Lamancha bucks, irrespective of purity level must be inspected as per inspection requirements listed in Regulation 1a) i) or 1 a) ii), and must have gopher ears.

(From 1st July 2023 until 30th June 2024, Lamancha bucks or does that were registered in the Identification Record section of the Herd Book could be re-submitted for registration in their applicable Lamancha appendix section. All such goats have been listed in the Errata section of the printed 2024 Herd Book).

ALPINE APPENDIX

- a) All animals registered in this section are to come from imported Alpine stock.
- b) Imported semen/embryo is to be treated as we would a purebred animal in Australia unless compelling evidence proves the semen donor/embryo is a cross-bred animal.
- c) Alpine Doe and Buck progeny of different Alpine Appendix genitors are eligible for registration one (1) grade higher than the lesser Appendix.
- d) Alpine Doe and Buck progeny of the same Alpine Appendix genitors are eligible for registration one (1) grade higher than the lesser Appendix.
- e) A buck or doe may be registered in Appendix D of the Alpine Section of the Herd Book provided that it has a minimum of one parent registered as an Alpine or American Alpine/French Alpine, and inspection requirements in 1 (a) have been met.

REGISTRATION

2.
 - a) Unless with the permission of the Council no person shall be entitled to register an animal in the Herd Book unless he is a Member or a Junior Member and shall have recorded with the Society:
 - i) A prefix.
 - ii) A distinguishing tattoo mark (refer Regulations 44-50).
 - b) The prefix and distinguishing tattoo mark shall be shared only in the event of a Joint Membership.
 - i) Upon dissolution of a Joint Membership the registered prefix and/or tattoo mark recorded for that membership may be retained by one party of the Joint Membership, provided:
 - a) the applicant is a member,
 - b) all other parties to the Joint Membership give written consent for the prefix and/or tattoo mark to be retained by the applicant. Consent is not required should other parties to the Joint Membership cease to be member/s.
 - c) The fee for Membership registration of prefix and tattoo brand shall be as determined by Council from time to time.
 - d) Goats may be registered that are bred by non-members when those goats are purebred, registered with the American Dairy Goat Association (ADGA) and of a DGSA recognised breed. Such goats can be transferred to a DGSA member upon registration when they are live animals in Australia and the DGSA member has proof of ownership. DGSA member to pay registration and transfer fees.
3. Any goat may be subject to an inspection and, if decided upon by the Branch Committee and/or Council, be subject to re-inspection for type, colour, identification and for any other purpose. A goat's ancestors may also be inspected for type, colour and identification. Such inspection shall be carried out by two persons who shall be approved by the Council and/or Branch Committee.
4. The prefix and tattoo mark respectively shall be distinctive and shall not so resemble that of any other prefix or tattoo mark recorded by any other person with the Society as in the opinion of the Council will tend to be misleading PROVIDED ALWAYS that the Council may, at its discretion, refuse to register any prefix and/or tattoo mark.
5. The prefix shall be used as a prefix to and as part of the name of every animal submitted for registration in the Herd Book and no prefix shall be registered or used in connection with a goat bred in Australia other than the prefix of the breeder of that goat.
6. If and so long as a person has more than one herd of registered goats whether running on the same property or not, he may record with the Society and use a prefix and/or tattoo mark in respect of each herd and in such case the numbers used in association with each tattoo mark shall run consecutively regardless of numbers used by such person in association with any other tattoo.
7. A registered prefix shall not be transferable except with the written consent of the person under whose name such prefix is or was registered and with the consent of the Council, however
 - a) A Stud Prefix may be passed on to an immediate family member.
 - b) A Stud Prefix may be reused 15 or more years after the membership it was attached to has lapsed, providing 5 or less animals were registered.

8. Registration of an animal shall be affected only upon the application made by its breeder or owner in the appropriate form prescribed by the Council and upon such information being furnished by the applicant as the Council may from time to time require.
9. The name of any animal in respect of which an application for Registration in the Herd Book is made shall contain not more than **30** letters, including the Prefix. Spaces between words will be counted as a letter. The word "Champion" shall not be accepted as a Prefix. A hyphenated Prefix that has been allocated before 1st January 1985 shall be deemed to be a single word. Where an existing Prefix contains 18 letters or more the member may use up to 30 letters in an animal's name.
10. No animal of a particular breed shall be registered in the Herd Book with the same name as that of another animal of the same breed already registered or with a name so similar to that of the name of another registered animal of the same breed as in the opinion of the Council is likely to mislead.
11. No name or part of a name shall be registered if in the opinion of the Council it is likely to mislead either with regard to sex, relationship, origin, or otherwise.
12. A registered animal shall not be described or referred to in any publication other than by its registered name.
13. No person shall be entitled to register an animal unless he is the breeder of such animal, or unless application for entry in Appendix "E" or the Identification Register be made. The exception being where application is made for an animal purchased by a member that has already been registered in another recognised Society's Herd Book. Only the owner can make such application and the animal must meet the DGSA breed standard for that breed, and application should include a copy of the animals existing registration(s) and a receipt to authenticate purchase.
14. No animal shall be registered in the Herd Book except by direction of the Council.
15. DNA parent verification is recognised and recorded on registration certificates. Where only sire verification has occurred the letters 'SV' are recorded, dam verification the letters 'DV', and both sire and dam 'PV'.

ELIGIBILITY FOR REGISTRATION

16. a) No animal shall be eligible for registration in the Herd Book unless:
 - i) The applicant is a member of the Society or such other person as approved by the Council.
 - ii) It conforms to the breed standard of the following accepted breeds: SAANEN, TOGGENBURG, BRITISH ALPINE, ANGLO NUBIAN, AUSTRALIAN MELAAN, AUSTRALIAN BROWN, NIGERIAN DWARF, LAMANCHA, ALPINE, SABLE or the requirements of the Identification Record or Experimental Section, and meets any assigned Appendix system.
- b) For Appendix regulations please refer to Regulations 1a and 1b.
- c) A buck or doe may be registered in the numbered section of the Herd Book if it meets the definition of "Purebred".
- d) Bucks and does that are imported to Australia may be included in the numbered section provided they are registered in a Goat Herd Book recognised by the Council.
- e) No animal differing from the accepted standards may be accepted in the Herd Book or Appendices. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in 1 (a) or 1 (b), does having off colour may be accepted for an Appendix Section of the Herd Book at the discretion of the Council.
- f) Applications, for bucks or does over 12 months of age, shall not be accepted for registration, with the exception of those conforming to 16 (g) below, except in Appendix "D" or "E" where Regulations permit or in the Identification Record. Does over 12 months may be registered in their entitled section of the Herd Book provided that:
 - i) The registration is applied for by the breeder.
 - ii) The animal has been identified in accordance with Regulations 44-45.
 - iii) An additional late penalty fee of three times the standard fee is forwarded with the application.
 - iv) The owner can prove to the Branch Committee that the doe is tattooed and the registration is warranted.
 - v) The Branch to recommend or decline application subject to inspection. Application for does over 12 months old and under 24 months old that do not comply with all the above provisions will be registered in Appendix "D" or "E" where regulations permit or in the Identification Record.

- g) The DGSA accepts registrations of DNA parent verified goats at triple the fee, providing a minimum of three generations are registered. This Regulation is exempt from 1 (a) and 1 (b).
- h) The DGSA does not recognise any individual strain within the breeds.

IDENTIFICATION RECORD

17. The purpose of the Identification Record is to provide recognition of Dairy Goats which are not registrable in the breed section but which may be of value for upgrading and commercial purposes.
- a) Animals must be distinctly dairy type.
 - b) Animals must be free from the following faults – undershot or overshot jaw, wry face, double teats, double orifice, intersex, supernumerary teats, monorchid, cryptorchid.
 - c) Recording in this Section is as required for registration in Appendix E of the Breed Section except that no inspection is required and the recording certificates must be stamped with “For I.R Only, Non-Specific Breed”. The recording fee in this section is the same as the Appendix D for does and the Numbered Section for bucks. There shall be no age limit on the recording of goats (bucks or does) in this section.
 - d) Animals must be tattooed. The recorded number will be preceded by the letters ”I.R.”. The tattoo is the same as for the breed sections (i.e. owner’s registered tattoo mark in the right ear and a serial number in the left ear).
 - e) They shall not be eligible to compete in shows against the recognised dairy breeds or for special awards other than lactation, 24-hour testing or High Performance Awards. These milking awards shall be documented in the same manner as exists for both sections of the recognised dairy breeds.
 - f) The male progeny of goats (bucks or does) in this section are eligible for recording in this section or may be eligible for registration in Appendix “D” or “E” of a breed section under Regulations 1 (a) and (b), providing any assigned Appendix systems for the breed have been met.
 - g) The female progeny of goats (bucks or does) are eligible for recording in this section and may be eligible for registration in Appendix “D” or “E” of a breed section under Regulations 1 (a) and (b), providing any assigned Appendix systems for the breed have been met.
 - h) Service certificates issued in respect of any buck, in this section must be stamped “For I.R Only, No Specific Breed”, and will only be recognised if accompanied by written acknowledgment signed by both the owner of the buck and the owner of the doe served that the recording of the buck and recording or registration of any resultant offspring is clearly understood.
 - i) Transfer certificates issued in respect of any goat (Buck or doe) in this section must be stamped “For I.R Only, Non-Specific Breed”, will only be recognised if they are accompanied by written acknowledgment signed by both the owner and the purchaser that the recording of such goat and the recording or registration of any future offspring is clearly understood.
 - j) No goat recorded in the Identification Record may be identified in any publication, advertisement or pedigree as being of a particular Breed type.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION (Colonial Percy Island Goats)

18. The purpose of the Experimental Section is to provide recognition of Dairy Goats, which are not eligible for registration in the breed sections and are being used to create a new breed.
- a) Animals must be distinctly dairy type.
 - b) **DNA verification must be submitted with the application for registration, showing that the animal is purebred – only containing Colonial Percy Island genetics.**
 - c) Animals must be free from the following faults – under shot or over shot jaw, wry face, double teats, double orifice, intersex, supernumerary teats, **undescended testicles in bucks or one testicle only.**
 - d) Listing in this Section is as required for registration in Appendix E of the Breed Section except that no inspection is required and the listing certificates must be stamped with “For E.B. only, Experimental Breed”. There shall be no age limit on the listing of goats (bucks or does) in this section.
 - e) Animals must be tattooed. The recorded number will be preceded by the letters EB. The tattoo requirement is the same as for the breed sections (i.e. owner’s registered tattoo mark in the right ear and a serial number in the left ear).
 - f) They shall not be eligible to compete in general show classes against the recognised dairy breeds. They may however compete in Best Udder classes against the recognised

breeds. They may also participate in lactation and 24-hour testing and the Special Awards for this testing: e.g. *, Q*, *Q*, R or F figures, †, Section Mark (§), Double Section Mark (§§), etc. These milking awards shall be documented in the same manner as exists for both bucks and does of the recognised dairy breeds.

- g) **Progeny** of goats in this section may only be listed in this section.
- h) Service certificates issued in respect of any buck, in this section must be stamped "For E.B. only, Experimental Breed" will only be recognised if accompanied by written acknowledgment signed by both the owner of the buck and the owner of the doe served that the listing of the buck and of any resultant offspring is clearly understood.
- i) Transfer certificates issued in respect of any goat (buck or doe) in this section must be stamped "For E.B. only, Experimental Breed", will only be recognised if they are accompanied by written acknowledgment signed by both the owner and the purchaser that the listing of such goat and future offspring is clearly understood.
- j) No goat listed in the Experimental Section may be identified in any publication, advertisement or pedigree as being of a recognised dairy breed.
- k) **An Appendix system does not and will not exist for Colonial Percy Island Goats, as the only animals registered will be DNA verified as being pure.**
- l) **A Breed Standard does not currently exist for Colonial Percy Island Goats, as the only animals registered will be DNA verified as being pure.**

REGISTERED NUMBER AND HERD BOOK NUMBER

- 19. A number shall be allocated to each animal registered with the Society and this shall be part of the animals' name and shall at all times be used as such to the exclusion of any stud number or registration number assigned to it by any other Body.

REGISTRATION FEES

- 20. The registration fees payable by a Member to the Society shall be as determined by Council from time to time.
 - a) That when a breeder registers 20 or more goats in a financial year (1st July to 30th June), the breeder may then register additional goats at 50% discount of the specified fee. Appendix D, E and IR animals do not count towards half price discounting, nor are they eligible to receive the discount.
- 21. Every application whether for registration in the Herd Book or for re-registration of an animal or for transfer of the registration of a prefix or tattoo mark shall be made in the appropriate form from time to time prescribed for the purpose by the Council.
- 22. All information required in the prescribed form shall be set out in the application and the applicant shall furnish such additional information as the Council may in general or in particular case require.
- 23. The Council may either, cancel, suspend or vary the registration of any animal or may, suspend, or vary any persons Prefix at any time for any reason which the Council in its absolute discretion may consider sufficient. No member or owner shall have any claim against the Council or The Dairy Goat Society of Australia by reason of any such cancellation, suspension, or variation, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing the Council may vary the registration by altering the registration number, the Prefix or any part of the name of the animal or the description of the animal or any particulars recorded in relation to the animal.
- 24. During the period of suspension of registration of any animal the animal shall be deemed to be not registered.
- 25. Cancellation of or variation in the registration of an animal shall not necessarily affect the registration already effected of any progeny of which such animal became the sire or dam during the period of registration of such animal.
- 26. Upon the cancellation of or variation in the registration of an animal the Council may cancel the registration of any descendant of such animal or may allow the registration of the descendant to remain and/or the Council may make correction in the description (including its name, stud or such registration number or any recorded particulars) of any such descendant or such variation in its registration as the Council may consider proper.
- 27. The cancellation of the registration of an animal shall not necessarily disqualify such animal for re-registration, subject to the approval of the Council being first obtained.
- 28. Unless otherwise decided by the Council, no animal shall be re-registered except in the name in which it was registered immediately prior to the cancellation of registration.
- 29. Should any unregistered buck be kept for reasons which fail to satisfy the Council of the Society, then all applications for registration for any kids born on that property may be accepted for Appendix "D" if the parentage complies with 1 (a), or Appendix E, or the Identification Register,

except for progeny from registered does served by a registered buck from another stud and accompanied by a service certificate.

TRANSFERS

30. Upon sale, exchange, gift, lease, loan or mortgage or other disposition of an animal or of any interest in an animal registered in the Herd Book there shall be lodged by the registered owner with:
- a) The Secretary an application for transfer in the prescribed form signed by the owner as transferor with all relevant details completed including service details if the doe was served prior to transfer within 7 days of such disposition. Or
 - b) The transferee of an application for transfer must be on the prescribed form signed by the owner as transferor with all relevant details completed including service details if the doe was served prior to transfer within 60 days of such disposition. It is then the responsibility of the transferee to lodge this form with the Secretary before application for registration of any progeny of this animal. Or
 - c) The Secretary an application for the cancellation of the animal's registration within 60 days of such disposition, provided such notice is given to the transferee before ownership of the animal is finalised.
31. A transfer will not be deemed to be complete unless and until signed by the transferor.
32. The Council may accept or may refuse to record any transfer.
33. Upon the approval of a transfer by the Council and subject to the payment of the prescribed fee transfer shall be recorded in the case of an animal registered in the Herd Book.
- a) If a Transfer of an animal submitted for registration is expressed to be by way of indeterminate Lease, Mortgage or Loan, the Transfer will remain in force until a new Transfer is submitted by the Transferee returning the animal to the original owner.
 - b) If a Transfer of an animal submitted for registration is expressed to be by way of a terminating Lease, Mortgage or Loan and the Application is accompanied by a fee equal to twice the prescribed Transfer Fee registration of the animal will automatically revert to the original owner on termination of the Lease, Mortgage or Loan.
 - c) A registered animal transferred to a non-member may be transferred to a subsequent new owner/member upon payment of the prescribed fee to the Society and Statutory Declaration to support ownership. All such animals are subject to inspection.
34. Any Member who does not transfer an animal within the prescribed 60 days after the purchase price has been paid in full will have to pay a penalty fee as determined by Council. This penalty shall become a debt to the Society and the Member liable to Rule 11 sub-clause (c) of the Constitution.
- a) That when a financial member affects 10 or more transfers in one financial year (1st July to 30th June) a discount of 50% will apply for the additional transfers affected. The application for this discount must be made in writing to the Federal Secretary listing and naming the first 10 goats transferred.
 - b) That when a financial member affects 100 or more transfers in one financial year (1st July to 30th June), a discount of 67% will apply for the additional transfers affected.
 - c) Application for discounted pricing must be made in writing to the Federal Secretary listing the first 10/100 goats transferred during that financial year.

BREEDING RECORDS

35. It shall be the duty of every Member being the owner of an animal to keep proper records of his breeding activities and all such records so kept shall be open for inspection by any person authorised by the Council to inspect the same, and any such person shall be at liberty to take such extract therefrom as he may think fit.

DEATHS

36. Upon the death of a registered animal the registered owner or breeder as the case may be shall within 90 days thereafter notify the Federal Secretary upon the appropriate Deaths Form, who shall record the same in the record.

CULLS

37. The Registered owner of any animal which is culled from their herd shall notify the Society thereof and such animal shall forthwith be de-registered. The owner of a culled animal shall tattoo in the same ear as the identification number, either a bar bearing the word "CULL" or

alternatively the symbol Δ with Lamanchas having this additional tattoo on the underside of the tail. An animal can only be culled by its current owner and provided they are, or upon becoming, a member of the Society.

DE-REGISTRATION FROM HERD BOOK

38. Without prejudice to the generality of Regulation 14, registration in the Herd Book may be subject to cancellation at the discretion of the Council if:
- a) The prescribed fee payable upon any registration or transfer or application for transfer of such animal shall not be duly paid; or
 - b) Application for registrations made whilst the applicant was not a financial member of the Society; or
 - c) The animal or any interest in the animal be sold, leased, mortgaged or otherwise disposed of or dealt with and no application for transfer in the prescribed form be lodged with the Secretary and be accepted by the Council; or
 - d) By operation of law its registered owner be divested of the legal ownership, possession or in control of the animal other than by virtue of a registered transfer; or
 - e) Any particulars furnished in the application for its registration the Herd Book be in the opinion of the Council incorrect; or
 - f) A disqualifying fault is found by a Judge, who has then notified, in writing, the appropriate Branch committee within 7 days. The Branch committee will then appoint two (2) suitably qualified, independent assessors to inspect the animal. A report from the inspectors on their findings will then be submitted, in writing, to that Branch committee for possible action; or
 - g) In the opinion of the Council, it is in the interest of the particular breed of which the animal is a member that the registration of the animal in the Herd Book be cancelled; or
 - h) If a registered animal is culled.

VOLUMES OF THE HERD BOOK

39. The Council shall whenever it considers it appropriate so to do, print and publish a volume of the Herd Book containing such records of registration and pedigrees as have been recorded in the Herd Book since the then last published volume.
40. The Council may include in any volume any matter which, it considers appropriate.
41. The Council may in respect of any photograph, pedigree, or other printed matter, included in the volume at the request of a registered owner, require such contribution towards the cost of publication as it considers proper.
42. No advertisement, illustration, photograph, picture, or other matter shall be included in the Herd Book except by direction of the Council.
43. The Council may supply to Members upon application one or more copies of any volume of the Herd Book upon payment of such contribution towards the cost incurred in the printing of such volume as the Council may think proper.

TATTOO

44. **All goats that are to be DGSA registered born on or after 1st January 2025 must be identified with a tattoo** within sixty days of birth.
- a) The tattoo mark will appear in the Right (offside) ear and the unique identification will appear in the Left (nearside) ear, with the exception of Lamancha goats, who will be tattooed with the tattoo mark and the serial number on the underside of the tail.
- NOTE: As per Regulation 46, members are to abide by state-based NLIS requirements when a goat leaves their property.**
45. In the event of a tattoo mark and/or number fading the registered owner shall inform the Secretary of his Branch forthwith to that effect and such animal shall have the original tattoo re-applied by an inspector appointed by the Branch, and the special symbol adopted by the Society to signify this fact shall also be tattooed on the animal. A Tattoo cannot be changed for any reason.

ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMALS

46. **Breeders are to comply with NLIS requirements in the State their goats reside in.**
47. **If NLIS identified at the time of registration the number/s will be recorded on the registration certificate. Animals which have been recorded in a Herd Book and later NLIS identified shall be listed in the next published Herd Book after the Federal Secretary has**

been notified of the NLIS identification number/s by the owner. The registered owner to forward to the Federal Secretary the current registration certificate for amendment with the appropriate fee.

48. The DGSA does not recognise subcutaneous microchips.

CERTIFICATES OF SERVICE

49. Certificates of Service shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Council from time to time. Until otherwise determined by the Council a fee shall be charged for each booklet of twenty-five certificates.
50. When a doe is served by a registered buck which is not the property of the registered owner of such doe, the service certificate signed by the Lessee/Owner of the buck, provided he is financial and is a Full or Junior Member of the Society, shall accompany the application for registration for the resultant progeny.
51. No buck shall be deemed qualified for service unless it is registered in the Herd Book.
52. Owners and lessees of registered bucks must deliver Certificates of Service to the owner or lessee of the doe not later than three (3) months from the first service provided that any stipulated agreement has been fulfilled.

CONFORMITY TO BREED

53. The Council may at any time appoint at least two (2) inspectors to inspect or count the goats in any herd, and the Council shall use its discretion thereafter in taking action on the inspector's report.
54. A registered owner upon receiving notice of an intending inspection shall yard his goats and shall facilitate such inspection in every way.

REGISTRATION OF GOATS AS A RESULT OF ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

55. Goats born as a result of Artificial Insemination may be registered by the Society and entered in the Herd Book provided the provisions of the current regulations appertaining to registrations are observed in addition to the following:
- A member using semen from his own buck, a buck hired, part owned, leased by him, or semen from a buck at a collection centre approved by the Society, on his own does, shall be required only to comply with clause (b) where applicable and (e).
- a) The process of artificial insemination may be carried out by a suitably experienced person or the owner of the goat.
 - b)
 - i) With each batch of semen dispatched from an Artificial Insemination Centre or from individual on farm storage facility by the owner, shall be sent to the consignee a certificate of origin to suitably identify the semen and the buck from which it was collected. This shall specify the breed, name of buck, herd book number, tattoo, batch number, details of identification of semen, date of dispatch and type of semen, e.g., whether chilled or deep frozen.
 - ii) With each batch of semen collected at a registered Artificial Insemination Centre or on farm under instruction from the buck owner, a certificate stating the collection date, number of straws collected, buck breed, registered name, herd book number, and an individual batch code, must be forwarded on to the Federal Secretary within 28 days of the semen collection date.
 - iii) Each collection of semen processed must carry the minimum identification of the bucks registered name and an individual batch code, this information must be clearly visible.
 - iv) The direct sale or transfer of semen from an owner to another breeder must comply with 55 b i).
 - c) On insemination of an animal registered or eligible for registration, the person performing the insemination must supply to the owner a certificate of insemination giving the registered name, Herd Book number and tattoos of the animal inseminated and the same particulars of the buck, the certificate of origin and batch numbers and type of semen used. It is essential that doe's earmarks must be verified by the person inseminating the animal.

- d) Existing rules for Herd Book application shall apply to the kids born by artificial insemination. Normal penalties apply for late registration. In addition, a member shall lodge with his application the relative certificate of insemination.
- e) A member shall state on the entry form that the kid in question was a result of artificial insemination and give all requisite particulars as at present or hereafter required.
- f) To signify that the animal was got by artificial insemination the initials "A.I." shall be printed in the Society's Herd Book following registration.
- g) All bucks used to supply semen for artificial insemination must be registered in the Society's Herd Book recognised by Federal Council. The Society reserves the right to refuse to register kids in its Herd Book until it has approved the buck supplying the semen and may withhold its approval of any artificial insemination centre, licensed owner, veterinarian surgeon, private practitioner or other person. The decision of the Society as to the granting or withholding Society's approval shall be final and binding for the purpose of this constitution.
- h) The Society may demand a blood test, or the collection of blood samples from the sire, the dam and the kid for the purpose of having such tests carried out.

IMPORTATION OF SEMEN AND EMBRYOS

56. The DGSA recognises and accepts any future semen or embryo imports from the USA which are recognised in their Herd Book. The semen or embryos are to be from pure dairy animals, with four generations of lineage and from one of the DGSA recognised dairy breeds. Such semen or embryos are automatically eligible for registration in our Herd Book. Documented proof of the semen or embryo importation and USA registration would be required to be sent to the Federal Secretary before any registration in the DGSA Herd Book could be finalised.

EMBRYO COLLECTION IMPLANT AND SALE

57. Goats born as a result of embryo transplantation including imported embryos may be registered by the Society and entered in the Herd Book provided the provisions of the current regulations appertaining to registrations are observed in addition to the following:
- a) A certificate of collection, implantation and sale as prescribed by Federal Council shall be completed as appropriate at the time or times of embryo collection, implant and sale.
 - b) The recipient must be clearly identifiable.
 - c) The frozen embryo container must be clearly marked at collection, and recorded at implantation.
 - d) Kids born as a result of embryo transplant shall have the letters "ET" included against their names in the Herd Book.
 - e) The certificate of collection, implantation and sale and service/AI certificate shall accompany the transfer certificate (as applicable) if the recipient doe is sold prior to kidding, or if the frozen/fresh embryo is sold.
 - f) The certificate of collection, implantation and sale and service or AI certificate, along with the record of the recipient doe, shall accompany the Herd Book entry form when resultant kids are registered.
 - g) Kids born as a result of embryo transfer shall carry the prefix of the owner of the embryo.

PRODUCTION TESTS

58. Any results of a production test which have a butter fat percentage, milk yield, or protein level which is extremely high may be verified as soon as possible after the original test. The Branch will be responsible for the cost of the verification.

ONE DAY PRODUCTION TESTS

59. It is intended that milk production tests should indicate yields on normal foods. The administration of drugs or the feeding of whole milk or animal fats to increase milk yields is not permitted. Tests to determine the 24-hour production (milk and butterfat) of does shall be conducted in accordance with the following general rules:
- a) Tests shall be organised and conducted at Branch level and Branches are expected to encourage and promote the holding of such tests. Branches shall use a standard application form as issued by the Federal Milk Awards Officer.
 - b) Branches may impose particular regulations, which shall not conflict with or override the rules contained herein, to expedite and/or control the organisation and conduct of

these tests. Branches will set a minimum standard of competency for supervisors of these tests.

- i) No close relatives or owners of the does, persons residing on the same property or any person with a vested interest (part ownership/lease) in the doe may act as a test supervisor for the owners of the does to be tested.
- c) Branches may impose fees to cover any aspect or participation in these tests.
- d) Tests shall be open only to registered, experimental listed or identification record does, which have kidded not less than seven (7) full days before the date of the test. The date of the test shall be considered as the date on which the last milking is conducted.
- e) The 24-hour production shall be determined by two supervised milkings the last of which shall take place not more than 24 hours after the doe has been stripped out under supervision. The quantity of milk for each milking shall be determined by weighing and the sum of the individual weights shall be the 24-hour milk production of the doe. The milk obtained during the strip out need not be weighed. Milk quantities (as weighed) must be recorded to no more than two decimal places, (clock face scales must be calibrated in kilograms with .05 divisions, digital scales must be calibrated in kilograms and recorded to no more than two decimal places). Manual or Automatic in line flow meter readings will also be accepted with the conversion rate of litres (l.) of milk multiplied by 1.03 to obtain Kilograms. (Automatic in line flow meters must be calibrated annually with report lodged with the FMAO).
- f) To determine the butterfat and protein content of the milk a representative sample shall be taken from each milking and kept separate to represent the individual milkings, or if approved by a recognised milk testing authority a composite sample will be taken. The protein percentage, if required, and the butterfat percentage of the samples shall be determined by test and the mean butterfat percentage of the total daily production of milk shall be calculated if necessary. NOTE that the mean butterfat percentage is not the arithmetical average unless these individual butterfat percentages or the individual milk weights are identical. The 24-hour butterfat production of the doe shall be calculated from the relevant milk weights and butterfat percentages.
- g) The following information, certified correct by the properly appointed persons, must be forwarded to the State Milk Awards Officer (or his delegate) within 30 days of the date of the test, on the proper form, for each doe tested:
 - i) Name of goat, her breed, Herd Book number (or Appendix and Volume No.), tattoo number, and date of last kidding.
 - ii) Name of goat's owner.
 - iii) Time of strip-out.
 - iv) Time of each milking.
 - v) Yield obtained at each milking.
 - vi) Percentage of protein, if required, as calculated by the approved tester.
 - vii) Steward's statement that each doe was stripped or milked by the times stated and that each does tattoo number was checked at each milking and strip-out.
 - viii) Name of goat's Dam.
 - ix) Dam's Herd Book No.
 - x) Dam's production awards (if any).
 - xi) Authority to claim.
- h) i) All relevant equipment used in the test shall be approved by the Federal Milk Awards Officer, or delegate and shall be subject to such checks as are specified by the Federal Milk Awards Officer, or delegate, providing milk shall be measured by clock face scales that are calibrated in kilograms with .05 divisions or digital scales calibrated in kilograms and recorded to no more than two decimal places, or by Manual or Automatic in line flow meters, with the conversion rate of litres (l.) of milk multiplied by 1.03 to obtain Kilograms. (Automatic in line flow meters must be calibrated annually with report lodged with the FMAO).
ii) If milking is being conducted using a milk machine but no in line flow meters are being used, one goat must be milked at a time and then the milk decanted from the milk machine bucket into the bucket used for weighing. The milk machine lines and bucket must be cleaned with an accepted dairy equipment cleanser between goats to avoid butterfat and protein contamination. If milk is being recorded and sampled with in line flow meters, follow instructions for use provided by the test company.
- i) Protein, if required, and butterfat testing shall be done by a person or organisation approved by the Branch.

- j) The Society shall recognise the results of these tests by the awarding of the following Distinguishing Marks to Standard Sized Does and Nigerian Dwarf does:-

i) **STAR (*) SUFFIX:**

Standard Sized Does. Provided that the mean butterfat percentage is not less than 3.0% a doe is entitled to be credited with Star Points which equal the sum of the Milk Points and Time Points calculated as follows:

Milk Points = kilograms of milk x 2.2

Time Points = 0.01 point for each day that the doe has been kidded to a maximum of 3.65 points.

A doe which is credited with a minimum of eleven (11) Star Points for any one test shall be awarded a * suffix to its name.

Nigerian Dwarf Does. Provided that the mean butterfat percentage for Nigerian Dwarf Grade B to D is not less than 3.5% or for Nigerian Dwarf Grade P, X & A is not less than 4%, a doe is entitled to be credited with Star Points which equal the sum of the Milk Points and Time Points calculated as follows:

Milk Points = kilograms of milk x 2.2

Time Points = 0.01 point for each day that the doe has been kidded to a maximum of 3.65 points.

A doe which is credited with a minimum of four (4) Star Points for any one test shall be awarded a * suffix to her name.

ii) **Q STAR (Q*) SUFFIX.**

Standard Sized Does. Provided that the mean butterfat percentage is not less than 3.5% and the 24-hour milk production is not less than 3 kilograms a doe is entitled to be credited with Q Star Points which equal the sum of Star Points and Butterfat Points calculated as follows:

Butterfat Points = Kilograms of butterfat x 44

A doe which is credited with a minimum of eighteen (18) Q Star Points for any one test shall be awarded a Q* suffix to its name.

Nigerian Dwarf Does. Provided that the mean butterfat percentage for Nigerian Dwarf Grade B to D is not less than 4% OR for Nigerian Dwarf Grade P, X & A is not less than 5%, and the 24-hour milk production is not less than 1.15 kilograms is entitled to be credited with Q Star Points which equal the sum of Star Points and Butterfat Points calculated as follows:

Butterfat Points = Kilograms of butterfat x 44

A doe which is credited with a minimum of six (6) Q Star Points for any one test shall be awarded a Q* suffix to her name.

iii) **STAR Q STAR (*Q*) SUFFIX.**

A doe which has been awarded a star and a Q star shall be entitled to a *Q* suffix to its name.

iv) **DAGGER (†) PREFIX.**

A registered male goat whose dam and sire's dam have both been awarded a Star and/or a Q Star shall be awarded a † prefix to its name.

- k) A doe which has been awarded either a Star, Q Star or Star Q Star is entitled to a suffix to its name comprising its own award(s) and a numeral indicating the number of awards granted to its female forebears in a direct unbroken line of descent.
- l) **Notes on calculations.**
- i) Use a calculator or direct calculation in determining butterfat percentage, mean butterfat percentage, award points, etc.
- ii) After all calculations have been completed round-off calculated figures as follows for determination of award entitlements:
- a) Butterfat kilograms - round-off to four decimal places e.g. 0.187575kg is shown as .1876kg on the 24 hour Milk Test sheet. After multiplying by 44, B.F. points are entered to two decimal places, e.g. $.1876 \times 44 = 8.2544$ and is shown as 8.25.
- b) Star and Q star Points - round-off to two decimal places e.g. 18.205 is reported as 18.21 points.
- c) For rounding-off purposes, it is the third decimal place which determines whether the second figure is rounded up or down. All numbers from 5 to 9 inclusive are to be rounded-off to the next highest number; all numbers from 1 to 4 inclusive are to be rounded-off to the next lowest number.
- m) Claims for awards gained under these rules must be submitted on the approved form. Claims must be signed by the owner of the goat for which the award is claimed where the claimant is not the owner. Claims endorsed as approved by the appropriate Branch and accompanied by supporting evidence are to be forwarded automatically to the Federal Milk Awards Officer for scrutiny and confirmation. No award based on 24-hour testing may be claimed in any publication or advertisement or incorporated in a goats name or pedigree until that award has been approved by the Federal Milk Awards Officer.
- n) Federal Milk Awards Officer shall confirm the approval of an award as follows:
- i) Advise the relevant Branch of the award approved and of the total points gained.
- ii) Issue the appropriate certificate.
- iii) Advise the AGW editor for publication in the earliest convenient edition of The Australian Goat World of the following details of the award: Name of goat, name of owner, breed, registration number, date of kidding, kilograms of milk produced, butterfat percentage, milk, butterfat, time, Star and Q Star points and the award gained.
- iv) Advise the Federal Secretary for publication in the Herd Book then being compiled of the following details of the award: Name of goat, registration number, breed, age at commencement of lactation and the award gained.

NOTE: Regulations 60 - 65 also apply to

- **INDEPENDENT HERD RECORDING**
- **HERD RECORDING BY FARMER OWN SAMPLING**
- **HERD RECORDING BY A COMBINATION OF INDEPENDENT MONITORING AND FARMER OWN SAMPLING.**

HERD RECORDING

60. Herd Recording is defined as a regular and systematic method of measuring and recording the herds milk and butterfat production, as well as protein, if required.
61. The production must be measured in a scheme recognised by the appropriate Branch and it shall be that Branches responsibility to generally oversee the Herd Recording scheme. The scheme shall not conflict with or override the rules contained herein. The branch will set a minimum standard of competency for supervisors of these tests. The State Milk Awards Officer (or delegate) shall endorse the results and forward them to the Federal Milk Awards Officer.
62. It is intended that milk production tests should indicate yields on normal foods. The administration of drugs or the feeding of whole milk or animal fats to increase milk yields is not permitted.
63. The first Herd Recording must be held at least 7 days after the kidding date and no longer than 90 days after kidding date.
64. No consecutive recording of individual goats are to be made at intervals more than 70 days.
65. It is recommended but not compulsory that at least 10 recordings occur during a 365-day lactation.

INDEPENDENT HERD RECORDING

66. When the measurement of production, i.e. the weighing of milk quantity and the taking of samples for immediate or subsequent butterfat testing, is done by a person suitably trained and recognised by the Branch, independent of the Herd Recording. The Society shall award Distinguishing Marks as listed below to goats which qualify through an Independent Herd Recording scheme during the first, second, third, fourth or subsequent 365-day period of lactation.
- a) Milk shall be measured by clock face scales that are calibrated in kilograms with .05 divisions or digital scales calibrated in kilograms and recorded to no more than two decimal places, or by Manual or Automatic in line flow meters, with the conversion rate of litres (L) of milk multiplied by 1.03 to obtain kilograms. (Automatic in line flow meters must be calibrated annually with report lodged with the FMAO).
 - b) **PREFIX RS** to be allotted to any doe which has been recorded and attained her standard for age.
 - c) **PREFIX R** to be allotted plus numerals indicating the highest yield in multiples of 10 Kgs. not being less than 900kgs for a Standard Sized Doe or 300kgs for a Nigerian Dwarf doe which the animal has attained in up to 365-day recording. Thus, R100 indicates a yield of not less than 1000kgs; R143 would indicate a production of not less than 1430kgs, and so on for Standard Sized Does, or R30 indicates a yield of not less than 300kgs; R33 would indicate a production of not less than 330kgs, and so on for Nigerian Dwarf Does.
 - d) **PREFIX RM.** A doe registered in the Register of Merit is entitled to the prefix RM plus numerals indicating the highest yield in multiples of 10kgs which the doe itself has achieved in up to 365 days recording. Thus, RM122 would indicate a maximum yield of not less than 1220kgs, and so on for Standard Sized Does or RM40 would indicate a maximum yield of not less than 400kgs for Nigerian Dwarf Does. This prefix shall have preference over and be substituted for prefix RS or R. A doe is entered in the Register of Merit when the doe itself and its dam have both produced not less than 1150kgs for a standard sized doe or 380kgs for a Nigerian Dwarf doe in up to 365 days recording.
 - e) **PREFIX AR.** A doe registered in the Advanced Register is entitled to the prefix AR plus numerals indicating the highest yield in multiples of 10kgs which the goat itself has achieved as for R and RM prefixes.
 - i) A standard sized doe is registered in the Advanced Register when she has yielded not less than 1400kgs of milk in up to 365 days recording with an average butterfat percentage of not less than 3.5%, and is out of a dam registered in the Register of Merit or advanced Register and by a sire whose dam is so registered.
 - ii) A Nigerian Dwarf doe is registered in the Advanced Register when she has yielded not less than 465kgs of milk in up to 365 days recording with an average butterfat percentage of not less than 4% for Grade B to D, or not less than 5% for Grade P, X & A, and is out of a dam registered in the Register of Merit or advanced Register and by a sire whose dam is so registered.
 - f) **PREFIX ARP.** A goat registered in the Advanced Register Protein is entitled to the prefix ARP plus numerals indicating the highest yield in multiples of 10kgs, which the goat itself has achieved as for AR prefix. A goat is registered in the Advanced Register Protein when she has yielded not less than 1400kgs milk in up to 365 days recording with the average butterfat percentage of not less than 3.5%, and protein not less than 3.0% and is out of a dam registered in the Register of Merit or Advanced Register and by a sire whose dam is so registered.
 - g) **LP SUFFIX.** Is awarded to a Standard Sized Doe who has achieved a minimum of 6,000kgs of milk, or a Nigerian Dwarf doe who has achieved a minimum of 2,000kgs, of milk in a Herd Recorded Lifetime. Award to be followed by the number of lactations taken to achieve same, i.e. 600/4 LPs for Standard Sized Does or 200/4 LPs for Nigerian Dwarf Does, to be recorded once in the Herd Book.
 - h) **SECTION MARK PREFIX (§).** A registered male goat whose dam and whose sires' dam have both qualified for the prefix R90 or better, for Standard Sized Does or R30 or better for Nigerian Dwarf does, shall be entitled to a Section Mark before his name. A Section Mark shall be followed by numerals indicating the "R" value of his dam and Sires Dam respectively, i.e. a male whose Dam is entitled to the R90 prefix and whose Sires Dam is entitled to the R190 prefix would qualify for the prefix §90/190 for Standard Sized Bucks, or for Nigerian Dwarfs, a male whose Dam is entitled to R30 prefix and whose Sire's Dam is entitled to R63 would qualify for the prefix §30/63. This prefix shall be placed before a Dagger when a goat is entitled to both prefixes.

- i) **DOUBLE SECTION MARK (§§).** A registered male whose dam is registered in the Register of Merit or the Advanced Register and whose sire is (a) entitled to a Section Mark or Double Section Mark and (b) out of a dam that is registered in the Register of Merit or Advanced Register shall be entitled to a Double Section Mark before his name. A Double Section Mark whose dam is entitled to the prefix RM190 and whose Sire's dam is entitled to the prefix RM173 will qualify for the prefix §§190/173. This prefix shall have preference over and be substituted for the Section Mark and shall appear before a Dagger when a goat is entitled to both prefixes.

HERD RECORDING BY FARMER OWN SAMPLING

67. When the measurement of production is done by the herd owner or a member of his immediate family the system shall be referred to as Herd Recording by Farmer Own Sampling. The Society will award Distinguishing Marks as listed above to goats which qualify through Farmer Own Sampling Herd Recording scheme during first, second, third or fourth or subsequent 365 days period of lactation EXCEPT THAT in all Distinguishing Marks the letter "R" shall be replaced by the letter "F" to distinguish those awards gained by Farmer Own Sampling from those gained under Independent Herd Recording, e.g. a Standard Sized Doe who has yielded not less than 900 Kgs. of milk in up to 365 days recording under a Farmer Own Sampling scheme of Herd Recording shall be entitled to the prefix F90, or a Nigerian Dwarf Doe who has yielded not less than 300 Kgs of milk in up to 365 days recording under a Farmer Own Sampling scheme of Herd Recording shall be entitled to the prefix F30.

a) **PREFIX FRM.**

- i) A Standard Sized Doe registered in the Farmers Register of Merit is entitled to, the Prefix FRM plus numerals indicating the highest yield in multiples of 10kgs, which the Standard Sized Doe itself, has achieved in up to 365 days of recording. A Standard Sized Doe is entered in the Farmers Register of Merit when the Standard Sized Doe itself and its dam have both produced not less than 1150kgs in up to 365 days recording.
- ii) Or a Nigerian Dwarf Doe itself and its dam have both produced not less than 380kgs in up to 365 days recording.
- iii) This prefix shall have preference over and be substituted for prefix FS or F.

b) **PREFIX AFR.**

- i) A Standard Sized Doe is registered in the Advanced Farmers Register when she has yielded not less than 400 Kgs of milk in up to 365 days recording with an average butterfat percentage of not less than 3.5%, and is out of a dam registered in the Register of Merit, the Farmers Register of Merit, the Advanced Register or the Farmers Advanced Register and by a sire whose dam is so registered.
- ii) A Nigerian Dwarf Doe is registered in the Advanced Farmers Register when she has yielded not less than 465Kgs of milk in up to 365 days recording with an average butterfat percentage of not less than 4% for Grade B to D Nigerian Dwarf Doe or is not less than 5% for Grade P, X & A Nigerian Dwarf Doe and is out of a dam registered in the Register of Merit, the Farmers Register of Merit, the Advanced Register or the Advanced Farmers Register and by a sire whose dam is so registered.

- c) When a Distinguishing Mark awarded to a buck is gained through a Farmer Own Sampling Herd Recording Scheme the numerals indicating the "F" value of his dam and/or his sires dam shall be preceded by the letter "F", e.g. for Standard Sized Goats the prefix §90/F190 would indicate that his dam is entitled to prefix R90 and his sires dam is entitled to the prefix F190. e.g. for Nigerian Dwarf Goats the prefix §30/F63 would indicate that his dam is entitled to prefix R30 and his sires dam is entitled to the prefix F63.

HERD RECORDING BY A COMBINATION OF INDEPENDENT MONITORING AND FARMER OWN SAMPLING

68. When the measurement of production is done by a combination of independently monitored 24-hour tests and regular recording by the herd owner or family member the system shall be

referred to as Herd Recording by Independent Monitoring and Farmer Own Sampling. The Society shall award Distinguishing Marks as for Independent Herd Recording during the first, second, third and fourth or subsequent 365-day period of lactation providing the following conditions are met:

To qualify for “R” figures goats so recorded need to be:

- a) Tested by an independent branch approved 24-hour milk test recorder, at least 3 times during a 365-day lactation. Branch requirements for the conduct of 24-hour test must be met.
- b) Tests will be held within the first 90 days, between 90 and 180 days, and 180 and 365 days.
- c) Recording by Farmer Own Sampling shall occur at regular intervals and meet Branch requirements.
- d) When claiming awards Herd Recording Lactation Reports and certified results of 24-hour test must be forwarded to Branch Milk Awards Officers.
- e) Where significant differences appear in more than one monitored 24-hour test independent sampling claims may be rejected. Significant difference will depend on individual yield but variations greater than 30% within a 30-day period will be generally considered significant.
- f) “F” figures may be awarded where goats are ineligible for “R” figures.

PRODUCTION STANDARDS FOR AGE

69. The Standard Production for Standard Sized Does required for 365-day lactation for either Independent or Farmer Own Sampling Herd Recording is as follows for a doe kidding as:

- a) Junior Yearling (kidding date under 18 months) 636kgs milk or 22kgs b/fat or 17.8kgs protein.
- b) Senior Yearling (kidding date 18 months to 2 yrs) 653kgs milk or 23kgs b/fat or 18.3kgs protein.
- c) Junior 2 (kidding date 2 yrs to 2 ½ yrs) 670kgs milk or 23kgs b/fat or 18.8kgs protein.
- d) Senior 2 (kidding date 2 ½ yrs to 3 yrs) 695kgs milk or 25kgs b/fat or 19.5kgs protein.
- e) Junior 3 (kidding date 3 yrs to 3 ½ yrs) 720kgs milk or 26kgs b/fat or 20.2kgs protein.
- f) Senior 3 (kidding date 3 ½ yrs to 4 yrs) 745kgs milk or 28kgs b/fat or 20.9kgs protein.
- g) Junior 4 (kidding date 4 yrs to 4 ½ yrs) 770kgs milk or 29kgs b/fat or 21.6kgs protein.
- h) Senior 4 (kidding date 4 ½ yrs to 5 yrs) 795kgs milk or 30kgs b/fat or 22.3kgs protein.
- i) Mature (kidding date over 5 yrs) 820kgs milk or 32kgs b/fat or 23kgs protein.

The Standard Production for Nigerian Dwarf Does required for 365-day lactation for either Independent or Farmer Owned Sampling Herd Recording is as follows for a doe kidded as:

- a) Junior Yearling (kidding date under 18 months) 212kgs milk or 7.4kgs b/fat or 6kgs protein.
- b) Senior Yearling (kidding date 18 months to 2 yrs) 218kgs milk or 7.7kgs b/fat or 6.1kgs protein.
- c) Junior 2 (kidding date 2 yrs to 2 ½ yrs) 224kgs milk or 8kgs b/fat or 6.3kgs protein.
- d) Senior 2 (kidding date 2 ½ to 3 yrs) 232kgs milk or 8.4kgs b/fat or 6.5kgs protein.
- e) Junior 3 (kidding date 3 yrs to 3 ½ yrs) 240kgs milk or 8.7kgs b/fat or 6.8kgs protein.
- f) Senior 3 (kidding date 3 ½ yrs to 4 yrs) 250kgs milk or 9.4kgs b/fat or 7kgs protein.
- g) Junior 4 (kidding date 4 yrs to 4 ½ yrs) 260kgs milk or 9.7kgs b/fat or 7.26kgs protein.
- h) Senior 4 (kidding date 4 ½ yrs to 5 yrs) 265kgs or 10kgs b/fat or 7.5kgs protein.
- i) Mature (kidding date over 5 yrs) 275 kgs milk or 11kgs b/fat or 7.7kgs protein.

70. **SIRE OF MERIT (SM).** This award is given to any male goat which has sired at least five (5) daughters meeting the following:

- a) Standard sized doe – gaining at least one of R90 or F90 or above; or * or Q * or *Q* awards.
- b) Nigerian Dwarf doe – gaining at least one of R30 or F30 or above; or * or Q * or *Q* awards.

The prefix “SM” shall be placed before the buck’s name. The son of a Sire of Merit buck who himself qualifies for the Sire of Merit award is entitled to the Prefix “SM 2” and so on for succeeding generations.

71. **SIRE OF DISTINCTION (SD).** This award is given to any male goat which has sired at least eight (8) daughters meeting the following:

- a) Standard size doe - gaining at least one of R120 or F120 or *Q* awards.
 - b) Nigerian Dwarf doe - gaining at least one of R 40 or F40 or *Q* awards.
- This award replaces any previous Sire of Merit (SM) award. The prefix “SD” shall be placed before the buck’s name. The son of a Sire of Distinction buck who himself qualifies for the Sire of Distinction award is entitled to the Prefix “SD 2” and so on for succeeding generations.

72. **DAM OF MERIT (DM).** This award is given to any female goat which has produced at least three (3) daughters meeting the following:

- a) Standard size doe – gaining at least one of R90 or F90 or above, or * or Q * or *Q* awards.
- b) Nigerian Dwarf doe – gaining at least one of R30 or F30 or above, or * or Q * or *Q* awards.

The Prefix “DM” shall be placed before the doe’s name. The daughter of a Dam of Merit doe who herself qualifies for a Dam of Merit award is entitled to the Prefix “DM 2” and so on for succeeding generations.

73. **DAM OF OF DISTINCTION (DD).** This award is given to any female goat which has produced at least five (5) daughters meeting the following:

- a) Standard sized doe – gaining at least one of R120 or F120 or *Q* awards.
- b) Nigerian Dwarf doe – gaining at least one of R40 or F40 or *Q* awards.

This award replaces any previous Dam of Merit (DM) award. The prefix “DD” shall be placed before the doe’s name. The daughter of a Dam of Distinction who herself qualifies for a Dam of Distinction award is entitled to the Prefix “DD2” and so on for succeeding generations.

NOTE:

Awards for DM and DD for Standard sized does; the daughters must be Standard sized does.

Awards for DM and DD for Nigerian Dwarf does; the daughters must be Nigerian Dwarf does.

74. **PRODUCTION AWARDS.** Claims for Productions Awards supported by relevant documents shall be approved by the Branch Committee and forwarded to the Federal Milk Awards Officer for verification. The following conversion figures shall be used by all Branches for Production Awards:

- a) To convert pounds (lbs.) of milk to kilograms – multiply by 0.4536.
- b) To convert litres (l.) of milk to kilograms – multiply by 1.03.

No Production Award based on Herd Recording figures is to be claimed or approved until the lactation on which it is based is completed. Approval of a Production Award automatically supersedes any lesser Production Award previously approved or for which a goat was eligible.

75. When State Branch endorsed applications for Production Awards have been received and scrutinised by the Federal Milk Awards Officer, they shall confirm the approval of an Award as follows:

- a) Advise the relevant Branch of the Award approved.
- b) Issue the appropriate Certificate.
- c) Advise the AGW Editor of the following details for publication in the earliest convenient editions: name of doe, breed, Herd Book number, age at commencement of lactation, days on test, kilograms of milk, kilograms of butterfat, percentage protein and percentage total solids (if known) and Award.
- d) Advise the Federal Secretary of the following details for publication in the Herd Book then being compiled: name of doe, Herd Book number, age of doe at commencement of lactation (e.g. J2, S3) and Award.

76. No Production Award may be claimed in any publication or advertisement or incorporated in a goat’s title or pedigree until that Award has been approved by the Federal Milk Awards Officer. Claims for Production Awards must be signed by the owner of the goat for which the award is claimed where the claimant is not the owner.

HIGH PERFORMANCE AWARD

77. An award to recognise does with superior classification scores and herd recording milk awards.

- a) Registered does of any age may qualify for the High Performance Award when they meet both of the following requirements:
 - i) Achieve a classification score of VG87 or greater, and

- ii) Achieve a milk award of 1400kg of milk in 365 days with butterfat percentage of not less than 3.5% (standard size doe) or 465kg of milk in 365 days with butterfat percentage of not less than 4% for Grade B to D or not less than 5% for a Grade P, X & A (Nigerian Dwarf doe), through Independent Herd Recording (R figures), Farmer Own Sampling (F figures), or a combination of both.
- b) A doe will be entitled to have the letters HP at the front of her name and before any other prefix, except the Australian Champion award, and a numeral indicating the number of High Performance awards granted to its female forebearers in a direct unbroken line of descent, i.e. HP2, HP3, HP4, etc.
- c) The award will be permanent and transferrable with the sale of a doe.
- d) To apply for the HP award:
 - i) The owner must forward the doe's classification report and milk award to the Branch Secretary for confirmation.
 - ii) The Branch Secretary will notify the Federal Secretary of the attainment of the award.
 - iii) The Federal Secretary will issue a 'High Performance' certificate to the owner of the doe and publish details in the next issue of the herd book.

AUSTRALIAN CHAMPION AWARD

81.

- a) All shows must be run under the rules and regulations of the DGSA to obtain Australian Championship points and Dairy Doe of the Year points.
- b) All shows run under the rules and regulations of the DGSA must engage a current DGSA Panel Judge or an officiating international judge from a Dairy Goat Society panel, in order for Australian Championship points and Dairy Doe of the Year points to be awarded.

AUSTRALIAN CHAMPION AWARD – DOES AND BUCKS

82. **DOES**

An award entitled "Australian Champion Award for Does" shall be made to a registered doe which has met the following requirements:

- a) Standard sized doe – gained a *, Q*, *Q* or R105 (minimum) or F105 (minimum), and gained a minimum of 100 points in the show ring.
- b) Nigerian Dwarf doe – gained a *, Q*, *Q* or R35 (minimum) or F35 (minimum), and gained a minimum of 100 points in the show ring.

System for Awarding Points

- a) **When accumulating points as per below, only DGSA registered goats at the show may be counted.**
- b) Five (5) points for winning Breed Championship (Doe) plus One (1) point for each doe of her breed shown over 12 months of age. A minimum of Six (6) points, maximum of Twenty (20) points may be gained by a Breed Champion.
- c) Supreme Champion Doe (or Best Doe Exhibit) is automatically Champion of her Breed and in addition to Breed Champion points (above) shall receive One (1) point for each doe of other Breeds shown over 12 months of age. A total maximum of Twenty (20) points may be gained by a Supreme Champion Doe or Best Doe Exhibit.
- d) Doe must be over 12 months of age to gain points. A maximum of Fifty (50) points to be obtained by an un-kidded doe, the remaining Fifty (50) points to be gained as a milking doe.
- e) Points may be gained by dry does. Any doe may only be included in the calculation of points if the winner of her class is eligible to be considered for Breed Champion Doe.
- f) The total of 100 points must be gained under at least 3 different judges.
- g) The system is to be administered at Branch level. However, it is the responsibility of the individual owners to maintain a record of points gained as the Branch will not keep these figures.
- h) The Judge and Show Schedule must be recognised by the Branch Committee. In general, the Judge and Show Schedule are deemed to be recognised unless the Branch Committee rules to the contrary.
- i) Should a doe under 12 months of age be selected as Breed Champion NO points will be awarded to that Breed. If in the opinion of the Judge none of the animals are of sufficiently high standard no breed Champion Doe should be selected.

- j) There is no time limit for acquiring show points or milk awards.
- k) Where the Show Schedule does not include Breed Champion Doe, following selection of Supreme Champion the winners of the age classes for does of the other breeds should be presented in the ring and the judge asked to select the Breed Champion Doe of each Breed.
- l) Each Breed Champion Doe will be presented with an Australian Champion Points Certificate stating the number of points gained in writing. The Judge and Steward will sign this. Under exceptional circumstances the Secretary and President of the Branch may sign this when an official copy of the results have been sent to the Branch Secretary.

General

- a) The owner of the doe shall collect the Points Certificates and when the required number of points and qualifying milk award have been gained must forward these to the Branch Secretary for confirmation of the Award.
- b) After confirmation by the Branch Committee the Branch Secretary will notify the Federal Secretary of the attainment of the award. The Federal Secretary will then issue an "Australian Champion Certificate", and post directly to the owner of the doe and publish details in the next issue of the Herd Book.
- c) The Award is permanent and the doe will be entitled to have the letters "A.Ch." placed in front of her name and before any other prefix to which she is entitled and a numeral indicating the number of Australian Championship awards granted to its female forbearers in a direct unbroken line of descent. (ie A.Ch, A.Ch 2, A.Ch 3, etc).
- d) Points Certificates are transferable on transfer of a doe.
- e) Any queries or disputes must be referred to the Branch Committee for settlement.

BUCKS

An award entitled "Australian Champion Buck Award" shall be made to a Registered Buck which has met the following requirements:

- a) Has gained a minimum of 40 points in the show ring.

System for awarding points

- a) **When accumulating points as per below, only DGSA registered goats at the show may be counted.**
- b) Five points for winning Champion Buck plus one for each buck or buckling of his breed shown over 12 months of age. A minimum of 6 or a maximum of 20 points.
- c) Supreme Champion Buck in addition to Champion Buck points (above) receive one point for each buck of other breed shown over 12 months of age. A total maximum of twenty points may be gained by a Supreme Champion Buck.
- d) An additional 60 points minimum are to be obtained by the doe progeny of the buck and are added to the Champion Buck points to make a minimum of 100 points for Australian Champion Buck eligibility.
Points to be allocated on the following basis:
 - i) Each standard sized doe sired by the buck may gain a total maximum of 5 points for any of the following milk awards; *, Q*, *Q* or herd recording figures of R105 (minimum), F105 (minimum), only one award may be claimed.
 - ii) Each Nigerian Dwarf doe sired by the buck may gain a total maximum of 5 points for any of the following milk awards; *, Q*, *Q* or herd recording figures of R35 (minimum), F35 (minimum), only one award may be claimed.
 - iii) Each doe sired by the buck may gain 3 points for each Breed Champion or 5 points for Supreme Champion (maximum 5 points per show) awarded at a recognised show.
OR:
 - iv) Each doe sired by the buck may gain 20 points for an Australian Champion Award.
- e) Each doe sired by the buck is entitled to a maximum of 20 points towards the bucks Australian Champion Buck Award.
- f) The total of 100 points must be gained under at least three different judges.

- g) The system is to be administered at Branch level. However, it is the responsibility of the individual owners to maintain a record of points gained, as the Branches will not keep these.
- h) The judge and show schedule must be recognised by the Branch Committee. In general, the judge and show schedule are deemed to be recognised unless the Branch Committee rules to the contrary.
- i) Should a buck under twelve months of age be selected as Champion Buck, NO points will be awarded. If in the opinion of the judge, none of the animals is of a sufficiently high standard Champion Buck points should be withheld.
- j) There is no time limit for acquiring points and all points are transferable.

General

- a) The owner of the buck shall collect the Points Certificates and when the required number of points have been gained must forward these to the Branch Secretary for confirmation of the Award.
- b) After confirmation by the Branch Committee the Branch Secretary will notify the Federal Secretary of the attainment of the award. The Federal Secretary will then issue an “Australian Champion Certificate”, and post directly to the owner of the buck and publish details in the next issue of the Herd Book.
- c) The Award is permanent and the buck will be entitled to have the letters “A.Ch.” placed in front of his name and before any other prefix to which he is entitled and a numeral indicating the number of Australian Championship awards granted to its male forebearers in a direct unbroken line of decent. (ie A.Ch, A.Ch 2, A.Ch 3, etc).
- d) Points Certificates are transferable on transfer of a buck.
- e) Any queries or disputes must be referred to the Branch Committee for settlement.

83. SPECIFIC NIGERIAN DWARF REGULATIONS

MEASUREMENT

- a) Nigerian Dwarfs are height verified at four years of age. Application, with payment of prescribed fee, can be made to the Federal Secretary for animals meeting the recommended breed height specification for transferral from Appendix X to the Purebred Section (Grade P).
- b) Height is to be verified by an official measurer – a Dairy Goat Panel Judge or an appointed Branch Inspector.
- c) Animals need to be officially measured only once. The official height, upon application, will be transcribed onto their pedigree and registration level updated/papers reissued. Goats not measured and/or not applied to be upgraded will remain in Appendix X. Goats measured and found to be over height (OH) or under height (UH) will be transferred back to Appendix A with their pedigree amended to include their measured height along with the code OH or UH respectively. It will be the duty of the official measurer to notify the Federal Secretary of all goats officially measured and found to be OH or UH.
- d) Measurement Definitions
 - i) Official Measuring Device – DGSA approved measuring device (check with State Branch for more information).
 - ii) Official Measurer: Appointed Branch Inspector or Dairy Goat Panel Judge.
- e) Procedure for Official Measuring
 - i) The goat is to stand with its head in a relaxed position, and stand squarely on all four hooves with legs in a vertical line to the ground. The goat is not to lean forwards or backwards. The goat must be standing on a firm surface that is flat and level. Surface to be solid ground, wood, or preferably, concrete. Hooves are to be neatly trimmed.
 - ii) The height is measured in centimetres or inches using an official measuring device.
 - a) Height measurement to be taken at the highest point of the wither to the ground.
 - b) A total of three measurements must be taken, then added together and divided by three. This will give an overall average, with the result being the height of the goat.
 - c) Upon measurement, the official measurer to record the date, name of goat, registration number and height on the D.G.S.A. prescribed form and sign their name.

RECOGNISING OTHER SOCIETY SERVICE CERTIFICATES

- f) If a non-DGSA sire is used when a member is registering progeny, a service certificate will be accepted by the DGSA provided the sire conforms to a) ii and a) iv below. A copy of the other society's service certificate along with a copy of the sire's registration papers must be included with the registration application. Applicant to pay fees as prescribed to register the sire/sire's parentage with the DGSA.

RECOGNISING OTHER SOCIETY CERTIFICATES

- g) The following points relate to the recognising of other society certificates.
- i) The DGSA will not recognise another society's certificate for an animal that has been bred by a DGSA member. Such animals must be direct registered with the DGSA – if not direct registered with the DGSA another society's certificate will only be recognised if said animal has been sold.
 - ii) The animal must conform to the DGSA Nigerian Dwarf Breed Standard.
 - iii) The applicant must be shown as the owner on the animal's certificate (or a receipt/waybill included to authenticate the purchase of the animal). A copy of the registration certificate must be forwarded to the Federal Secretary.
 - iv) The certificate must contain DNA parent verification for that animal.
 - v) Application must be accompanied by payment of applicable registration and transfer fees.
 - vi) Nigerian Dwarfs registered outside DGSA and applied to be recognised for registration with DGSA will be placed into the appropriate Appendix depending upon the percentage of Nigerian Dwarf breeding as outlined below:
 - 25 – 50% Nigerian Dwarf Appendix D.
 - 51 – 75% Appendix C.
 - 76 – 87.5% Appendix B.
 - 87.6% - 93.75% Appendix A.
 - 93.76 – 100% Appendix X until height verification after 4yrs of age to Purebred.
 - Fullblood / Purebred Appendix X until height verification after 4yrs of age to Purebred.

SHOW AWARDS

84. Federal Council shall donate to each State Branch each year two purple sashes of good material with gold lettering and fringe, one for Grand Champion Doe and one for Grand Champion Buck, these to be won at a Branch held show at which both Bucks and Does are exhibited, each State to nominate its own show. Such sashes to be at least 1½ metres long and at least 15 centimetres wide, bearing the wording:

DAIRY GOAT SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA
FEDERAL COUNCIL TROPHY 20__
GRAND CHAMPION BUCK (or DOE).

FEDERAL COUNCIL MEETINGS

- 85.
- a) All notices of Motion and Amendments must be submitted in writing.
 - b) Any Special Resolutions to alter the Articles of Association that are to be presented at the next AGM of the DGSA LTD must be circulated to all Branches at least 120 days prior to the AGM to enable revision of these.
 - c) Any motion presented to Council that incorporates proposed alterations to the existing regulations relating to Dairy Breeds or Breed Points in Regulation 1 must be tabled at a physical meeting of the Federal Council and must remain on the table until the physical Federal Council meeting to be held the following year (12 months) at which time a vote is to be taken. Each Branch is to be directed by Council to notify members of the tabled motion and seek relevant responses in writing as soon as practical after the motion is tabled.
 - d) At physical meetings of Council ALL motions must be written down and signed by the Mover. All accusations must be accompanied by evidence in writing.
 - e) Any Financial Member may attend physical meetings of the Council as observers. They shall not be allowed to speak unless invited to do so by the Chairman and the meeting shall move into camera when desirable. Such observers must inform the host Branch of

their intention to attend the meeting at least one month prior to the date of the meeting. The date, place and time of Federal Council Meetings together with the rules pertaining to attendance by members at that meeting shall be advertised in the "Australian Goat World" two (2) months prior to each Meeting.

- f) The Minutes of the Physical Meeting of Council shall be submitted for approval at the first Postal Ballot following.
- g) The first Postal Ballot following the Physical Meeting of Council shall be held within three months of the Physical Meeting.
- h) Following the Physical Meeting each year the Federal President and Federal Secretary shall draw up a calendar of meetings both Postal and Physical for the following year and the Federal Secretary shall issue as soon as possible thereafter a calendar to each State Branch Secretary showing dates for closing of motions and closing of voting for such meetings and the dates of closing for nominations for Federal positions.
- i) The Federal Secretary shall ensure that Postal Ballot papers, nomination forms, etc., are sent to the Branch Secretaries at least one month prior to closing dates.
- j) Motions on Postal Ballots shall be Carried if a simple majority of votes cast are in favour, PROVIDED that at least 75% of directors vote on the item. The method of voting for Postal Ballots shall be YES/NO/ABSTAIN, but an abstention shall not be counted as a vote for the purposes of the Clause. Details of the motions on each Postal Ballot and its voting results are to be recorded as an annexure to the Minutes of the next Federal Council Meeting.
- k) Rescission motions can only be passed at a physical meeting and not by a postal ballot.
- l) Postal Ballots may only be used for "house-keeping" matters.
- m) Following confirmation of the minutes of the Annual Council meeting each year the Secretary shall incorporate all alterations, additions and amendments passed by Council during the preceding twelve months into the Constitution and Regulations and shall arrange for the printing of these i.e. alterations, additions and amendments on a separate page or pages in the same format as the Constitution and distribute these to all members.
- n) The Annual Surplus shall be distributed in the following manner:
Federal Council at its physical meeting will decide if money is to be added to the Research Fund from its annual surplus. The amount shall not exceed 25% of the surplus. The maximum to be refunded to the branches will be 80% of 75% of the annual surplus calculated as follows:
50% to be divided pro rata on Membership numbers.
50% to be divided equally between all Branches.
This to be implemented when the Reserves reach \$100,000 and this sum shall be maintained as a minimum Reserve.
- o) Thirty-three and one-third percent of Membership fees shall be refunded to the Branches.
- p) Federal Council shall be responsible for the following expenses in respect of Physical Council Meetings: -
 - Each Branch, excluding the host Branch, shall receive one discounted airfare. Should any branch be unable to get a discounted airfare then that Branch shall be reimbursed the actual cost of the cheapest ticket obtained but limited to the cost of an economy airfare.
 - Hire of meeting room.
 - Meals for directors and/or office bearers, during the course of the Meeting for lunch, morning and afternoon teas.In addition, the Council shall pay the following allowances to office bearers:
 - President - Allowance of up to \$800, return economy or discounted airfare to Council Meeting plus accommodation for each night required.
 - Treasurer - Allowance of up to \$600, return economy or discounted airfare to Council Meeting plus accommodation for each night if required.
 - Australian Goat World Editor - Allowance of up to \$1,000.
 - Publicity Officer - Allowance of up to \$600.
 - Milk Awards Officer - Allowance of up to \$800, plus the return economy or discounted airfare to the State in which Federal Council is held.
 - National Co-Ordinator of Judge's Training Program - Allowance of up to \$300.
 - Australian Judges Panel Adjudicator – Allowance of up to \$300.
 - Website Co-ordinator – an allowance of up to \$300.
 - Export Liaison Officer – Allowance of up to \$600.
 - Commercial Dairy Liaison Officer – Allowance of up to \$300.

- Junior Member Liaison Officer – Allowance of up to \$200.
- q) The President shall be reimbursed his expenses for visiting specific States if conditions arise needing his presence or for public relations visits at the discretion of Federal Council.

SIGNING AUTHORITY

86. A signing Authority Form shall be completed by all joint memberships and returned to the Federal Secretary to verify authority to sign all registrations, transfers and buck service certificates on behalf of that joint Membership. Such forms shall be included on the membership application and renewal forms.

PENALTY FEE

87. A Handling Fee as determined by Council from time to time shall be charged for all errors in Registration and/or Transfers that need to be returned to the Member for clarification and/or corrections.

WORKING WITH CHILDREN ACCREDITATION

88. All DGSA Federal Directors, office-holders, branch committee members, judges on State judges' panels and active judges on the Australian panel of judges are required to hold current Working with Children accreditation or State equivalent, or in Western Australia a Statutory Declaration. To be obtained from the relevant authority in the State in which the applicant resides. A register of card holders is to be kept by the Federal Secretary. Documentation where a State equivalent or in Western Australia a Statutory Declaration is required will be recognised for a period of three years from the date of issue.

AUSTRALIAN JUDGES PANEL

89. The Australian Judges Panel shall contain the names of all judges who score a minimum of 100 points on the following basis:
- a) One point for each year of membership, maximum of 40, verified by Federal Secretary.
 - b) Two points for each year served on a State Judges Panel, verified by Branch. Total of points gained under clause 1 and 2 must not exceed 40.
 - c) One point for every show judged within the home State where there are under 100 entries.
 - d) Two points for every show judged within the home State where there are 101-150 entries.
 - e) Three points for every show judged within the home State where there are over 150 entries.
 - f) Three points for every show judged outside the home State having under 100 entries, excluding Branch and Royal Shows.
 - g) Four points for every show judged outside the home State having over 100 entries, excluding Branch and Royal Shows.
 - h) Ten points for passing Judges examination of reasonable standard (written and practical) set by persons authorised by the National Co-Ordinator of Judge's Training Program.
 - i) 12 points for every State Branch Show or State Royal Show judged. The State Royal Show in a State is the one recognised by the State's Branch Committee. Judging appointments may be verified from Branch, Society or Show Society records or by use of the Officiating Judges form. If entries at a show are not known or cannot be verified then the points allocated are to be calculated at the minimum. The Panel shall be administered by an Adjudicator appointed annually by Council. State Branches shall forward verified nominations, together with relevant details, to the Federal Secretary who shall pass them on to the Adjudicator. The Adjudicator shall:
 - i) Advise the Federal Secretary of the result of the application. The Federal Secretary shall then advise the relevant Branch.
 - ii) As soon as possible after an application has been approved send the Certificate to the Federal President who shall sign it and forward it to the relevant Branch for presentation at a suitable time.

The Federal Secretary shall ensure that a list of members of the Panel is published annually in the Herd Book. Once admitted to the Australian Judges Panel the names on this list will remain there for the rest of the Judges natural life unless they have brought the Society into disrepute.

NATIONAL JUDGES TRAINING

90.

1. Eligibility for Admission

- a) To be eligible for admission to a branch panel a candidate must have had at least 5 years active membership, i.e. been a member, bred, registered and exhibited dairy goats or had extensive experience as a steward of dairy goats where the member has not been an active breeder or exhibitor and this can be verified.
- b) Reached a minimum age of 18 years for admission to a Branch panel.
- c) Branch committees use their own discretion for special consideration for individuals to vary the qualifications requirement for that individual, based on the candidate's experience and merit. National Co-Ordinator of Judges Training to be notified of any such changes.
- d) Be the holder of Working with children accreditation, or authorised State government equivalent, or in Western Australia a Statutory Declaration.

2. Training and Assessment

Any judge's candidate can attend a judges training course and sit the exam in any State regardless of what State they reside.

Any Member can attend any Judges training course in any State regardless of what State they reside.

- a) All judge's candidates will participate in the following process to qualify:
 - i) Attend pre-examination training, which will be for a minimum of 20 hours, which includes a short child safety component.
 - ii) Undertake a practical test including the judging of bucks, does, kids and group classes with a minimum pass level of 80% overall and 75% for any one class, and meet pre-determined criteria indicating level of competence.
 - iii) Undertake a written test based on the Breed Standards Manual and lectures with a minimum of 80% pass, and meet pre-determined criteria indicating level of competence.
 - iv) Complete an orientation assignment or task related to Breed Standard Manual prior to other examinations for the purpose of assessment. Tasks to demonstrate understanding of breed standards could include audio tape, photo collection, video/dvd, posters, interview, etc.
 - v) Dress and presentation to be a standard expected of a judge.
 - vi) Make oral comments, use a microphone and give justifications for placings in practical assessment at a standard expected of a judge.
 - vii) Make application to the relevant Branch and notify the Federal Judges Coordinator of Judges Training of their application as a Level 1 Cadet. In the event of a State Branch refusing an applicant who has passed a Judges training school, the relevant Branch must notify the applicant of their refusal and the reasoning why they have refused the application. Federal Council may after investigation of any claims against the applicant override the State Branches decision and include the applicant as a Level 1 Cadet.
- b) Persons conducting judging schools will:
 - i) Follow guidelines developed by this sub-committee and approved by Federal Council.
 - ii) Be qualified judges appointed by each Branch and be level 3 or 4 judges (see competency standards).
 - iii) Be familiar with Federal Regulations for the training of judges.
 - iv) Work as a team of three, when possible.
 - v) Prepare workshops for the candidates based on the training package approved by the National Co-ordinator of Judge's Training Programs.

- vi) Allow candidates in distant and remote regions to undertake correspondence programs in preparation for examination.
- vii) Complete a report on the candidates' level of proficiency (report to be included in package and will relate to tasks undertaken and standards achieved).
- viii) Notify both National Coordinator for Judges Training and the relevant branch committee in writing of successful candidates.

3. Minimum Levels of Competency

All qualified dairy goat judges are permitted to judge at the competency level they have attained. Provided that the judge has met the requirements of Clause 9e.

This requirement does not apply to Level 1 Cadet.

The National Coordinator of Judge's Programs will issue judges licences to all judges when the requirements are met. The National Coordinator of Judge's Programs shall maintain a national database of each judge's credentials.

All qualified dairy goat judges are required to judge handler classes, including child or youth handler classes.

Judges appointed to branch panels will advance their standing by progressing through the following steps:

- a) **LEVEL 1 Cadet:**
 - i) Met requirements for membership i.e. 5 years financial and an active member of the DGSA.
 - ii) Be the holder of current Working with children accreditation or authorised equivalent.
 - iii) Passed all stages of the Judge's training program at required level of competency.
 - iv) Paid such fees as determined by the Branch.
 - v) After attending as a cadet, a minimum of 1 recognised show, preferably within home State under the guidance of a Level 3 or 4 over-judge (option of up to 6 shows as a cadet for those wishing to gain more experience and confidence). Recognised shows are those that have at least 15 animals and at least 2 breeds. Make application to relevant Branch committee to advance to Level 2 having gained satisfactory reports from all over-judges when the applicant was a Cadet.
- b) **LEVEL 2 Limited Judge:**
 - i) Has completed Cadetship.
 - ii) After successfully judging 4 shows preferably within the home State as a Level 2 Judge make application with proof of judging appointments to relevant Branch committee to advance to Level 3 Judge.
- c) **LEVEL 3 Open:**
 - i) Is competent to judge within and out of State at all size shows.
 - ii) The right to judge Royal and Branch shows.
 - iii) The eligibility to over-judge with cadet judges.
- d) **LEVEL 4** (Australian Judges Panel) is appointed as per current regulations.
- e) **Review of Level:**
 - i) A Branch Committee may review a Level 1 and Level 2 judge's performance when 3 written complaints from 3 different members at 3 different shows are received about that judge's poor performance. The judge would have the right to address such complaints.

4. Frequency of Judge's Schools

To be determined by each Branch, but no longer than 3 yearly, unless there are insufficient applicants.

5. Location of Judge's Schools

- a) To be determined at Branch level, providing:
 - i) Branches are to consider location of members to ensure that judge's training courses are accessible to all members. It may be necessary to hold consecutive schools, i.e. city and country.
 - ii) Correspondence courses may be offered to distant members, however the practical exam may need to be held in a larger centre with unfamiliar animals.
 - iii) Costs may vary for city and country members.
 - iv) Written exams may be conducted at alternative times and venues to accommodate members, depending on availability of a suitable supervisor.

6. Qualification of Trainers

- a) Branch committees will appoint up to three members to be trainers of judges.
- b) Trainers will be experienced judges with at least Level 3 competency.
- c) Invited guests and specialists may present some of the program.

7. Minimum Number of Applicants

- a) The minimum number of applicants needed to conduct a Judge's Training Program may be determined by each Branch.
- b) There is no maximum number of applicants.
- c) Judging courses are open to interested members, including those not wishing to be on a panel.

8. Fees

- a) When determining fee structures, organisers should aim to make the program accessible to members.
- b) Fees are set by the relevant Branch from time to time and include course notes and other essential material.
- c) Costs for non-panel participants may be less than for those members admitted to a panel.

9. Refresher Requirements

- a) Attendance for all judges at all levels is expected.
- b) Judge's refresher courses may be held in conjunction with judge's training schools and should be held every 2 years.
- c) Panel judges of all levels are not required to undertake exams.
- d) Refresher courses should be accessible to all panel members.
- e) Level, 2, 3 and 4 judges are required to attend at least one judge's forum or refresher program every 5 years.

A judge who does not participate in an approved forum or refresher program or undertake an alternative program approved by the National Co-ordinator of Judge's Programs will be recorded as not meeting requirements.

At the expiration of the Licence of currency a judge shall be required to give an undertaking to meet the requirements, or choose to be removed from a judge's panel.
- f) A judge who has not attended a forum or refresher program within 5 years may be reinstated at the previous competency level following satisfactory participation in an approved forum or refresher program. The National Co-ordinator of Judge's Programs will issue a Licence of currency to the judge at this time and update the national database.

10. Other

- a) These regulations are binding on all Branches and no judging program will be acknowledged unless approved by the National Co-ordinator for Judge's Training Programs, who is appointed annually by Federal Council.
 - b) The program must be based on the Breed Standards Manual.
 - c) National training packages will be provided by the National Co-ordinator for Judge's Training Programs. Packages will contain suggested lecture formats and suggested content, exam format, minimum requirements for practical exam and competency criteria, certificates and techniques.
 - d) All DGSA Judges must be financial or life members of the DGSA.
 - e) All DGSA Panel judges must hold a Judges Licence of Currency card. The card is to be issued annually after the following requirements have been met: Membership requirements (Regulation 90 10d), Working with Children accreditation/authorised State government equivalent requirements (Regulation 88), and judges refresher course requirements (Regulation 90 9). Card will have expiry date of WWC accreditation or 31/12 of the current year, whichever comes first, with judges being unable to judge with an expired card date.
 - f) That a Judge must not knowingly judge an exhibit that they have bred, and an exhibitor must not knowingly enter exhibits for a show where they know the judge has bred the goats.
91. Federal Council elects a National Co-ordinator of Judge's Training Programs. This appointment is to be made annually. The role of the Co-ordinator is to:
- a) Approve judge's training programs by ensuring they meet the National standard as determined by Federal regulations.
 - b) Provide guidelines and materials as needed to ensure that each Judge's training program is consistent with regulations.

DAIRY GOAT RESEARCH FUND

92. The Research Fund shall be administered by Directors who are representative of each Branch, elected annually, and the Society shall donate to the Fund such sums of money as shall from time to time be determined by the Council.

CLASSIFICATION

- 93.
- a) All Classification is voluntary.
 - b) All Classification is to be done by Holstein Australia Certified Goat Classifiers.
 - c) All costs associated with classification are to be paid for by the owner of the stock.
 - d) Both registered and non-registered stock can be classified, but need to be permanently identified.
 - e) Participants of classification must agree that the data can be used by Holstein Australia to compile statistics, and these can be made available for public viewing. This compiled data will not state individual animals, stud or any form of individual identification.
 - f) Bucks are eligible for classification from 1 year of age.
 - g) Does are eligible for classification 48hrs after their first kidding or subsequent kiddings.
 - h) Does may be re classified to see if they can improve their score as they develop and are able to be done after a subsequent kidding.
 - i) On the day of classification, the following information must be supplied to the Classifier; date of birth, kidding date and lactation number.
 - j) Goats must not be tethered for classification.

CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE

The aim of the Classification Committee is to:

- a) Ensure the continued improvement of the classification system as administered by Holstein Australia, and
- b) Support the adoption of classification as an objective assessment and breeding selection tool amongst DGSA members.

The classification committee shall consist of six members, one from each state Branch in which there are DGSA members (Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania). Committee members shall:

- a) Be a financial member of the DGSA, and

- b) Be nominated by their State Branch, and
- c) Serve a term of 1 year, pending re-election by their State Branch.

The six members of the committee shall then elect a committee chair from the group.

The committee will meet virtually as often as necessary to discuss classification matters.

The committee must meet the following milestones:

- a) As often as the committee deems necessary:
 - i. Hold a face-to-face workshop with Holstein Australia to review and update the classification system and deal with issues raised by members. Location can be in any state.
 - ii. Provide DGSA updates to Holstein Australia that affect classification, including but not limited to: addition of new breeds, changes in breed standards.
- b) Every year:
 - i. Co-ordinate two face-to-face events, in any state, to educate members on the classification system and provide a demonstration of the classification process and how it can be used in a breeding program.
 - ii. Write one article for the AGW about classification which can include but is not limited to: update on changes after Holstein Australia review workshop, education material, case study on herd that uses classification, summary of education event, etc.
 - iii. Provide a report to Federal Council that contains the following data for the financial year:
 - 1. Number of does and bucks classified
 - 2. Number of herds classified
 - 3. Summary of workshop with Holstein Australia and resulting changes (if held that year)
 - 4. Summary of engagement events and materials
 - 5. Changes in average final scores across all cohorts

“THE AUSTRALIAN GOAT WORLD”

- 94.
- a) The official organ of the Society will be known as “The Australian Goat World” and it will be published at intervals to be determined by Council.
 - b) The journal shall include information calculated to further the interest of Goat Breeders and Goats as determined by Council.
 - c) The journal shall publish such details of championship awards at all shows, also any point scores at recognised shows. The Federal Milk Awards Officer to supply a copy of milk awards for publication in the AGW.
 - d) All current Society fees shall be published in each edition of the Journal.
 - e) The Journal may publish photographs of animals, which accompany articles detailing their achievements provided no sales are openly sought.
 - f) The photo for the front of the AGW must be approved by the Committee of the Feature State.
95. The winners of all championships awarded by the Dairy Goat Society of Australia on or after the first day of January, 1960, together with the names of the respective owners at the date of the relative award and the names of the judges making the relative award may be included in the Australian Goat World published next after the making of such award or if that be impracticable then in the next following volume of the Australian Goat World.

96. For the purposes of article 11(f) the DGSA recognises the following Associations:

ADGA (American Goat Breeders Association) and the
NZDGBA (New Zealand Dairy Goat Breeders Association).

And for the Nigerian Dwarf, for the purposes of Article 11(f), the DGSA Ltd recognises the

- MGBA (Miniature Goat Breeders Association of Australia Inc.)
- AABMGS (Australian All Breeds Miniature Goat Society Inc.)
- MGA (Miniature Goats Australia Association Inc.)
- **AGB (Australian Goat Breeders Inc.)**

