Dairy Goat - Alpine

- AKA French Alpine or American Alpine
- Medium to large breed
- Erect ears, medium – short hair and a straight face
- Originated in the Alps region and are fairly large and rangy goats
- No distinct color pattern
- Color terms
  - Cou Blanc – “white neck”; white neck with black hindquarters and black or gray markings on the head
  - Cou Clair – “Clear neck”; a tan, saffron, off-white or gray neck with black hindquarters
  - Cou Noir – “Black Neck”; a black neck and front quarters with white hindquarters
  - Sundgau – Black with white markings on the underbody, facial stripes and leg stripes
  - Pied – Spotted or mottled
  - Chamoisee – Brown or bay with characteristic markings of a black face, dorsal stripe, feet and legs, and sometimes a martingale running over the withers and down the chest
  - Two-Tone Chamoisee – Light front quarters with brown or gray hindquarters
  - Broken Chamoisee – A solid chamoisee color, broken by another color (usually white) by being banded or splashed
- Known for excellent milkers, with large, well-shaped udders.
Dairy Goat - LaMancha

- Medium sized animals
- Hair is short and fine; Very small ears
- The LaMancha goat originated in Oregon by Mrs. Eula Frey from short-eared goats of a type found not only in LaMancha, but throughout Spain.
- It has excellent dairy temperament and is an all-around sturdy animal that can withstand a great deal of hardship and still produce.

- The "gopher ear" is described as follows: an approximate maximum length of one inch 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 which will make buck eligible for registration.
- The "elf ear" is described as follows: an approximate maximum length of two inches is allowed, the end of the ear must be turned up or turned down and cartilage shaping the small ear is allowed.
- Any color or combination of colors is acceptable with no preferences
Dairy Goat – Nubian aka Anglo-Nubian

− Anglo-Nubians were developed in England by crossing British goats with bucks of African and Indian origin.
− The Anglo Nubian is an all-purpose goat, useful for meat, milk and hide production.
− As it is the best suited of the dairy goat breeds to hot conditions, the Anglo Nubian has been used in grading-up programs in many tropical countries to increase the milk and meat production of local breeds.
− The Anglo-Nubian is a relatively large, proud, and graceful dairy goat. The Anglo-Nubian goat is named for Nubia, in northeastern Africa.
− The originally goats imported from Africa, Arabia and India were long-legged, hardy goats that had some characteristics desired by goat breeders in England.
− English breeders crossed these imported bucks on the common short-haired does of England prior to 1895 to develop the Anglo-Nubian goat.
− The Anglo-Nubian usually gives less milk than the Swiss breeds, but produces a milk of higher butterfat content.
− The head is the distinctive breed characteristic, with the facial profile between the eyes and the muzzle being strongly convex.
− The hair is short, fine and glossy.
Dairy Goat - Oberhasli

- The Oberhasli is a Swiss dairy goat.
- This breed is of medium size, vigorous and alert in appearance. Its color is chamois.
- Does may be black but chamois is preferred.
- Chamois is described as: Bay - ranging from light to a deep red bay with the later most desirable.
Dairy Goat - Saanen

- The Saanen dairy goat originated in Switzerland, in the Saanen Valley.
- Saanen does are heavy milk producers and usually yield 3-4 percent milk fat.
- It is medium to large in size (weighing approximately 145 lbs/65kg) with rugged bone and plenty of vigor.
- Does should be feminine, and not coarse. Saanens are white or light cream in color, with white preferred.
- The hair should be short and fine, although a fringe over the spine and thighs is often present.
- Ears should be erect and alertly carried, preferably pointing forward.
- The face should be straight or dished.
- The breed is sensitive to excessive sunlight and performs best in cooler conditions. The provision of shade is essential and tan skin is preferable.

© 1997 OSUPress, Pullman, WA University.
Dairy Goat - Toggenburg

- The Toggenburg is a Swiss dairy goat from Toggenburg Valley of Switzerland at Obertoggenburg. They are also credited as being the oldest known dairy goat breed.
- This breed is medium size, sturdy, vigorous, and alert in appearance. Slightly smaller than the other Alpine breeds, the does weight at least 120lb/55kg.
- The hair is short or medium in length, soft, fine, and lying flat. Its color is solid varying from light fawn to dark chocolate with no preference for any shade.
- Distinct white markings are as follows: white ears with dark spot in middle; two white stripes down the face from above each eye to the muzzle; hind legs white from hocks to hooves; forelegs white from knees downward with a dark lien (band) below knee acceptable;
- The ears are erect and carried forward. Facial lines may be dished or straight, never roman.
- Toggenburgs perform best in cooler conditions. They are noted for their excellent udder development and high milk production, and have an average fat test of 3.7 percent.
Dairy Breed – Nigerian Dwarf

- The Nigerian Dwarf is a miniature goat of West African Origin. It's conformation is similar to that of the larger dairy goat breeds.
- The parts of the body are in balanced proportion. The nose is straight. The ears are upright.
- The coat is soft with short to medium hair.

- Ideal weight is suggested to be about 75 pounds based on HES evaluation information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ideal</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does</td>
<td>17” to 19”</td>
<td>22.6”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucks</td>
<td>19” to 20”</td>
<td>23.6”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Height of the Nigerian Dwarf Goat
Meat Goat - Boer

- The Boer is an improved indigenous breed with some infusion of European, Angora and Indian goat breeding many years ago.
- The Boer goat is primarily a meat goat with several adaptations to the region in which it was developed.
- It is a horned breed with lop ears and showing a variety of color patterns.
- The Boer goat is being used very effectively in South Africa in combination with cattle due to its browsing ability and limited impact on the grass cover.
- Producing weaning rates in excess of 160% the Boer goat doe is a low maintenance animal that has sufficient milk to rear a kid that is early maturing. The mature Boer Goat ram weighs between 110-135 kg (~240-300 lbs) and ewes between 90 and 100 kg (~200-225 lbs).
- A kidding rate of 200% is common for this breed.
- Puberty is reached early, usually about 6 months for the males and 10-12 months for the females.
- The Boer goat also has an extended breeding season making possible 3 kids every 2 years.
Meat Goat - Kiko

- The appropriately named Kiko goat was purpose-bred in New Zealand for meat production – the Maori word “kiko” meaning flesh or meat.
- The Kiko breed was established by crossbreeding selected feral does with Anglo-Nubian, Toggenburg and Saanen bucks, with further cross-breeding in the second and third generations.
- After four generations of selective breeding – selection being on the grounds of survivability and growth rate in a hill country environment – a dramatic improvement in live weight and animal performance was achieved.
- By 1986 the Kiko breed was established and the herd was closed to further cross-breeding.
Meat Breed – Spanish Goat

– Goats were a common sight on early European sailing ships. They were desirable because of their relatively small size. They are agile, friendly and capable of eating a much less desirable, and more available, diet than other sources of milk and meat.

– That would have placed the first goats in Oklahoma and Texas in the early 1540s. Pockets of wild goats, descended from these animals, developed for over 400 years before developing this livestock became profitable.

– The trend for smaller, more agile goats was dominant in the wild. Small udders were essential. Large udders would be cut up by cactus, thorns, rocks and any number of other obstacles.

– These feral goats became known as "Spanish" or "brush goat".

– Traditionally, in the United States goats have not been considered as a meat source. Ethnic groups have increased in the last few years from areas where goats are a staple in their diet. These recent groups have had the money and influence to attract the owners of wild goats.

– The fat content of the meat is considerably less than beef. America is in need of a healthy red meat source. Producers, consumers and investors are looking at the changes in the animals and the market. The meat goat is capable of becoming the fastest growing livestock animal in quite some time.
Other Breeds – Pygmy Goats

- The Pygmy Goat was originally called the Cameroon Dwarf Goat. The goat is mostly restricted to the West African countries.
- A full coat of straight, medium-long hair which varies in density with seasons and climates. On females, beards may be non-existent, sparse, or trimmed. On adult males, abundant hair growth is desirable; the beard should be full, long and flowing, the copious mane draping cape-like across the shoulders.
- All body colors are acceptable, the predominate coloration is a grizzled (agouti) pattern produced by the intermingling of light and dark hairs, of any color.