## Mohair Australia Ltd ABN 40 008 585 135

## AUSTRALIAN ANGORA GOAT BREED STANDARD

OVERVIEW	FAULTS
Mohair Australia Ltd. recognises the angora goat as a white fibre producing animal.	
The quality of Angora goats can be described in three areas. Size, Conformation and Fleece quality. Clearly, fleece quality is the most important but Size and Conformation are important because they relate to survival, reproduction and well being of animals in paddock conditions.  CONFORMATION	
Goats should be well grown for their age with a good frame.	
Head	
Strong and well formed with a broad muzzle.  Bucks should have a bold and masculine head.  Area around the eye and muzzle should be silky and lustrous.	♦ Excessive mohair on the face
The jaws fitting together well, with the lower incisors meeting the upper dental pad.	♦ Overshot or undershot jaw
Horns	♦ No horns
Horns should be set at least 30mm apart at the base and curve up, back and away from one another.  Buck horns should be thick and round while in does they should be	♦ Straight Upright Spiky Horns
lighter and shorter.	
Ears should be silky, lustrous and pendulous.	<ul><li>♦ Black pigmentation</li><li>♦ Short mohair</li><li>♦ Folded ears</li></ul>
Forequarter / front legs The neck should fit neatly into the shoulders and carry the head proudly.	<ul><li>♦ Weak neck</li><li>♦ Narrow chest</li></ul>
The chest should be broad and deep.  The front legs strong and straight and set square with the top of the shoulders firm and strong.	<ul> <li>◇ Dip behind shoulder</li> <li>◇ Loose shoulders</li> <li>◇ Weak pasterns and hooves</li> </ul>
Pasterns upright and strong and hooves well formed.  Barrel (Body)  Barrel should be long, broad and deep with well-sprung ribs.  The back (top line) should be strong and straight.	<ul> <li>♦ Lack of depth and breadth of body</li> <li>♦ Short or sway back</li> <li>♦ Narrow Girth</li> </ul>
Hindquarter / hind legs	♦ Excessively sloping
Rump should be broad and slightly sloping. Hind legs strong, straight, set well apart and square. Pasterns upright and strong. Hooves well formed.	rump
The tail should be soft and lustrous	<ul><li>♦ Splayed hooves</li></ul>

Teats / Testes	$\Diamond$	Absence of one or both
The scrotum is well attached and carries two even sized testes.		testicles in bucks
	<b>♦</b>	Any abnormality in the scrotum
Udder should be well attached with two teats	$\Diamond$	Deformed teats in does
	$\Diamond$	Extra or bottle teats
FLEECE		
Mohair should be white, soft and lustrous.		
The primary characteristic which distinguishes mohair is its	$\Diamond$	Kemp/Medullation
uniformity of lock structure, high lustre, silky handle and long staple	$\Diamond$	Coloured Fibre
length.		anywhere on the animal
Lock Structure	$\Diamond$	Strong and straight
The lock should be uniform in terms of fineness, style, character and		necks
length.	$\Diamond$	Strong, short or flat
		britches
	$\Diamond$	Varied length fibre – in
		the staple or fleece
<b>Lustre</b> – Lustre is the silky sheen and brightness of the fibre.	$\Diamond$	Dull, chalky fibre
<b>Handle</b> – Handle is the soft silky feel of the fibre.	$\Diamond$	Dry, harsh handle
<b>Length</b> – 25mm growth per month is regarded as ideal.	$\Diamond$	Shorter than ideal for
		period of growth.
Density		
Density is evident by gauging the solidity of lock (or thickness in	$\Diamond$	Lack of density
terms of density, not broadness of lock) the number of locks over a	$\Diamond$	Over dense
given area. Put simply the number of fibres per square mm	ļ	
<b>Fineness</b> – Fineness is relative to age, size of goat and feed conditions.	$\Diamond$	Over strong for age

## FIBRE GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Style	The twist of the mohair
Character	Crimp or wave in the staple
Kemp/Gare (medullated fibre)	Is generally a chalky, weak, hollow fibre that will not accept
	dye with kemp being a shorter fibre.
Length	All fibres should be of even length and preferably at a growth
	of 2.5cm per month or better
Staple	The group of uniform fibres that naturally form together.