



# ANDDA

## AMERICAN NIGERIAN DWARF DAIRY ASSOCIATION

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### **BREED STANDARDS IN ADGA**

#### **What, Who, How, Why?**

*Elizabeth R Henning, ADGA Director, Retired Linear Appraiser, Judge, Linear Appraisal Committee Chair*

#### What is a breed standard?

A breed standard is a specific description of an animal with characteristics that make it different from others of the same species. In genetic terms this is referred to as the phenotype, or characteristics that can be observed or measured. ADGA currently recognizes nine breeds of dairy goats: Alpine, Guernsey, LaMancha, Nigerian Dwarf, Nubian, Oberhasli, Saanen, Sable, Toggenburg. Some dairy goat breed standards are based on color patterns (Oberhasli, Saanen, Toggenburg), some on ears (LaMancha, Nubian,) some on size (Nigerian Dwarf.) All have breed-specific disqualifications that relate to color, ears, size or combinations of such.

#### Who determines breed standards?

When an individual or a group has interest in developing a breed, they put together a list of descriptors that make it unique. For ADGA to consider including a breed in our registry, there are several requirements that must be met. The proposal must come from a recognized breed organization with a Constitution/Bylaws and current officers. Also required is a proposed breed standard, the history of the development of the breed, statement of its uniqueness, and proof of existence of at least 100 animals born within the past 10 years that have a minimum of four generations meeting that breed standard. In other words, animals that exhibit and whose offspring inherit the breed standard.

When a breed standard is defined, it also usually includes a description of the traits that would disqualify an animal from being recognized as an example of the breed and accepted for registration in the herdbook. For example, a buck kid with anything other than "elf" ears cannot be registered in the LaMancha herdbook; a black Oberhasli buck is not eligible for the Oberhasli herdbook.

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## ANDDA YOUTH—Calculating One Day Milk Star Points

Math is the last thing anyone wants to learn during the summer. Calculating whether a doe can earn a milk star on a One Day test may make math a bit more fun.

A milk star is earned by calculating pounds of milk, pounds of butterfat, and days fresh on the two official milk outs.

To earn a milk star in **ADGA**, a Nigerian Dwarf must have a total of 7 points

**Pounds of Milk**— 1 point for each pound of milk, calculated to one decimal point.

**Pounds of Butterfat**—1 point for every .05 pounds of butterfat, calculated to one decimal point.

**Days Fresh**—for every 10 days since freshening, a doe earns .1 points up to a total of 1.44 points. Points are not rounded up.

To earn a milk star in **AGS**, a Nigerian Dwarf must have a total of 35 points.

**Pounds of Milk**— 5.55 point for each pound of milk.

**Pounds of Butterfat**—1.11 point for each pounds of butterfat.

**Days Fresh**—.0555 for each day since the doe kidded, for a maximum of 19.98.

Add the total points together. Does your doe star?

### Things to Remember

- \* A Sire can earn a plus through daughters earning a One Day test
- \* A buck progeny can earn a star from a dam earning a star on One Day test
- \* A “G” in GCH can be earned through One Day test
- \* The “chain of stars” can continue with a One Day test
- \* Scores from One Day do not apply to Genetic Evaluations

[NEW YOUTH QUIZ](#) - take the new quiz to earn End-of-Year points!

## *Showmanship* Question of the Month:

How is Production recognition noted on registration papers?



## Putting the Spot on the Spotlight Sale

KRISTINA BOZZOBALDENEGRO, ADGA Spotlight Chair

- *How far in advance does one need to plan a kidding for a Spotlight Sale animal?*

There is no rule here, the apps are submitted annually so breeders can see what is accepted and plan accordingly. With that said we have accepted animals from does with multiple proven offspring and some with few. We look for well rounded nominations.

- *How many animals of each breed are usually submitted?*

Oh, this varies we've had up to 9 per breed to none.

- *Do you need to be a "well-known" herd to submit an animal?*

Definitely not. We want a herd to nominate an animal that has proven themselves, regardless if it's local regional or national. We obviously appreciate those nominations that have national exposure but that is definitely not the only item we look at when evaluating nominations. The reason we have such a large committee is so that we have members with regional exposure and they reach out to those herds for nominations and they provide valuable input during the selection process on show wins, herd info etc.

- *What type of testing does the owner need to do?*

If the animal is accepted, they do CAE, Tuberculosis, Brucellosis, DNA typing and we recommend G6S, this is all laid out in the nomination packet.

- *What is required from an animal once an animal is selected?*

Keeping the animal healthy, providing the marketing info so we can market the sale, and transportation of animal to sale Location.

- *What happens if the animal gets sick after selection and before shipping to the sale? Or at the sale?*

We've had that happen- two things can occur here: withdrawal of consignment, substitution of sibling or an acceptable relative. It has occurred- as a matter of fact the doe I purchased at the sale was a substitute for her sister that had an injury.

- *Are AI or ET goats penalized in the selection process? (ie, natural breeding preferred?)*

Definitely not.

- *Is there a preference on age of animal? Doe or Buck? Never freshened or bred?*

This information is in the nomination packet- buck must be less than one-year-old and does can be milking so any age is acceptable. I believe the oldest doe we've sold in the spotlight sale was two-year-old.

- *Who is responsible for marketing?*

ADGA and the owner. We provide a website and social media marketing. We certainly expect the herd owner to market also.

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## How are breed standards used in evaluating dairy goats?

In many other species, such as dogs, each breed standard describes the "ideal" representative of the breed. Since ADGA adopted the unified scorecard used in evaluation of all dairy goats in shows and type evaluation (Linear Appraisal,) all breeds recognized by ADGA are evaluated using the same description of the "ideal" as defined in the scorecard. As part of the scorecard, a section of the General Appearance category includes evaluation of breed characteristics along with definition of the ideal head.

*Head & Breed Characteristics - clean-cut and balanced in length, width, and depth, broad muzzle with full nostrils, well-sculpted, alert eyes; strong jaw with angular lean junction to throat; appropriate size, color, ears, and nose to meet breed standard. ADGA Guidebook 2022, pp. 151-152.*

What this means is that ALL dairy goats are evaluated in accordance with the unified scorecard, not as individual breeds. When judging or evaluating dairy goats in Linear Appraisal, the degree to which an animal meets breed standards is generally impactful only when that animal exhibits a breed-specific serious defect or disqualification. The "Head and Breed Characteristics" section of the senior doe scorecard is allocated 5 points out of the 35 designated for General Appearance; 14% of the GA category and 5% of the total for evaluation of a senior doe. The section is given more weight in junior does (18% of GA category, 10% of total) and bucks (14.5% of GA category, 8% of total.)

These "weights," however, include head structure as well as breed characteristics. Since the goal of ADGA's scorecard emphasizes function, correct head structure will take precedence in show placings and type evaluations over faults in meeting breed standard (other than breed-specific disqualifications.)

*The goal of the Unified Scorecard is to aid in the selection of the type of dairy goat that can function efficiently over a long productive lifetime. ADGA Guidebook 2022, Bylaws XVIII, p. 150.*

As an example, a Nubian buck with a dished face would have a very serious defect. When compared with other bucks in a show who exhibit correct breed character in nose, he would be faulted. However, if he was the most structurally correct buck in

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all other areas of the scorecard, he could still be named GCH, as breed character comprises only 8% of the total evaluation. In linear appraisal, he might be assigned a score of Excellent in General Appearance and Excellent overall, but would be assigned a Miscellaneous Code of 70 for having an incorrect nose for the breed.

### Why are breed standards important?

If a person's goal in breeding dairy goats is to breed animals that milk well and live long, productive lives, regardless of how they look, maintaining breed standards may not be important. For those of us who enjoy and wish to continue to improve a specific breed, it is extremely important. Breed-specific defects, and, ESPECIALLY, disqualifications should be rigorously avoided in any breeding program that focuses on breed improvement. Continuing to use non-conforming animals in a breeding program is a recipe for disaster in future generations. By continuing to conform to the required phenotype, we increase the chances that future generations will conform. We cannot "see" genotype. A serious defect or disqualification may be just as easily genetically transmitted as that high, wide rear udder we all covet. It may not appear immediately, but it is still there.

### A NOTE ON LINEAR APPRAISAL HEIGHT MEASUREMENT

Elizabeth R Henning, Chair, ADGA Linear Appraisal Committee

Last winter's Linear Appraisal Summit brought several recommendations to the Linear Appraisal Committee, Appraisers, and the ADGA Board of Directors. One of those recommendations was to eliminate the "exact" measurement and recording of height for all animals. During my 25 years as an appraiser, this was a trait often singled out for inconsistency among appraisers, concern with use of measuring device, problems with fidgety animals, and concern with appraiser safety when getting "up close and personal" with unruly animals. All of these factors, but particularly inconsistency and appraiser safety, provided the basis for a change in measuring procedure. ALL animals will still be evaluated for conformity to breed standard, just as we do for Nigerian Dwarf animals at shows. However, an exact measurement will be recorded only if overheight for Nigerian Dwarf (assigned Miscellaneous Code 82) or underheight if 48 months and older for standard breed (assigned Miscellaneous Code 83.) Those concerned about height genetics should watch and ask for documentation of height status through Linear Appraisal reports provided to herd owners at the end of each linear appraisal session.

## AGS Nationals—District 3 Specialty Show

Hosted by HNDGA; Norman, OK: June 5, 2022; Judge Denice Hasty



**Grand Champion & Best Udder:**

***Short on Heaven UGot the Grace***

**Bred and Owned by Jada Pelzel**

**Reserve Champion:**  
***Short on Heaven Love My Joy***

**Bred and Owned by Jada Pelzel**





**Senior Produce of Dam:**  
 Short on Heaven UGot The Grace 7\*M & Short on Heaven King's Justice 7\*M; dam is Rosasham CB PrincesLindenTree

**Dam & Daughter:**

Sinai Thunder O My Darling (Dam) & Cottonwood Hollow Quinn (daughter).



**Get of Sire:**

Short on Heaven UGot The Grace 7\*M, Short on Heaven UMyFascination 8\*M, & Short on Heaven UMyPassion; Sire is Castle Rock U Got The Look \*+B





**Grand Champion:**  
*Lovie Rose Farm Simply Farrah*  
*Owned by Micki Patton*



**Reserve Champion:**  
*Short on Heaven IB Lorelei*  
*Bred and Owned by Jada Pelzel*



**Jr Breeder Trio:**  
*Flying UBar Strawberry Moon, Flying UBar Delilah, and Flying UBar Moon River*  
*Bred and Owned by Gary and Teresa Ussery*





**Grand Champion:**  
*Brazos Valley H. Mr. Freeze*  
*Owned by Monty O'Hair*



**Reserve Champion**  
*Dragonfly CP Lenus*  
*Owned by Danielle Boyd*



**Sire & Son:**  
CH/MCH Chicks with Goats  
Rebel Poe (sire) &  
MerryTale RP Kanan Jarrus  
(son)

**Junior Produce of Dam:**  
MerryTale SS Lilly Stark &  
MerryTale SS Winter is Coming





**ADGA 2022 Senior Nigerian Dwarf National Grand Champion GCH Agape's Prize French Quarter  
2022 Senior Nigerian Dwarf National Reserve Grand Champion Wood Bridge Farm Remember Me.**



**2022 Youth Premier Senior Nigerian Dwarf Doe SGCH Cade's Lil Farm BD Meggie exhibited by Youth Premier Exhibitor Caden Cockburn**





**2022 Nigerian Dwarf National Junior Champion Hilltown Meadows Demi Plié**

**2022 Nigerian Dwarf National Reserve Junior Champion Primrose Hill U'L Sprkle 4-Evr**

**2022 Youth Premier Junior Nigerian Dwarf Doe Mischief Manor A Thyme exhibited by Madison Myers**

**Group Winners:**

- Dairy Herd: Agape's Pride
- Best 3 Senior Does: Agape's Pride
- Sr Get: Agape's Price Countn On Quinn
- Sr Produce: Agape's Prize French Quarter
- Nigerian Best 3 Jr Does—Primrose Hill
- Nigerian Jr Get of Sire—Farm Olde South Lmt Unlimited



## Group Classes and Specialty Shows Explained

Often exhibitors will see “Group Classes” being offered at State Fairs and Specialty Shows. This can be a bit confusing on what and how to enter.

One rule is that any animal entered in the Group Class must also have been judged in the show. That means an animal that did not present in the age class in front of that judge is not eligible to enter a Group Class. Awards have been stripped from animals that were in a Group Class and not presented in the age class in the show.

Many classes can be offered to Juniors, Seniors, and Bucks.

The Show will decide whether all animals shown must be owned solely by the Exhibitor or if animals can be loaned from another Exhibitor.

“AGS leaves the numbers in group classes up to most shows/fairs,” Amy Kowalik of AGS said.

Group Classes can either be free to exhibitors that showed in the open class or charged an additional fee.

Both the American Dairy Goat Association and American Goat Society have similar rules on composition of a Group Class.

Group Classes are not necessarily “The Best” animals at the show, but ones that display uniformity and consistently strong traits within a breeding program. Avoid animals with the same weakness.

An animal that placed middle in a strong class may be of a better type than one who placed high in a weak class. Age and maturity usually has an advantage.

A Produce of Dam Class can be a Milking Doe and her Dry Daughter or vice versa. This will not be as strong as two

milking does.

“A breeder's trio is just that—3 does bred by one breeder—it is up to the show to say if they have to also be owned by just that breeder. Normally that is not required so if someone else has one of your animals you can use them to comprise the class,” Kowalik said.

“Get” classes give consideration to the number of dams represented in the group. Conversely, the number of Sires in a “Produce of Dam” class is noted. Triplets or repeat breedings are not as strong a representation in a Group Class.

With a Produce or Get Class, progeny displaying better traits than the Dam or Sire will place better than carbon copies.

Dairy Herd is not judged on milk production, but uniformity, type, mammary system, and the ability to sustain production over a lifetime.

“Most often the dairy herd consists of, and must have a minimum of, 4 but can be more,” Kowalik said. “Some state fairs do 5 or more and call it a State Dairy Herd Class.” She said most breeders want this class to be their herd name but some show rules allow an animal that has been shown in the open classes and owned by the exhibitor to be a part of a group of 4 as part of an exhibitor’s dairy herd.

Group classes are not required for Specialty, but suggested.

The American Nigerian Dwarf Dairy Association offers one Specialty Show for ADGA and one Specialty Show for AGS in each District annually. Submissions are taken October 1—March 31.

ANDDA Specialty Show Application is [here](#).

Class	ADGA Description	AGS Description
Dairy Herd	All Owned by Same Person/Herd	Up to Show to Determine
Produce of Dam	All With Same Dam	3 animals with same Dam
Breeder's Trio	All Bred by Same Person/Herd	All Bred by Same Breeder
Dam & Daughter OR	Direct progeny	Direct Progeny
Get of Sire	All With Same Sire	3 animals with Same Sire; can have a "Doe Get" class with at least one in milk
Best Pair	N/A	Any Two selected by Exhibitor
Club/Chapter	N/A	5 does by at least 3 members of same Club or Chapter
State Herd	N/A	8 Animals by 5 Exhibitors from same state
AGS J. C. Lincoln Dairy Herd Award	N/A	4 or more Dairy Herds of 4 or more does with 4 or more owners
	<a href="#">ADGA Link</a> ; Guidebook 124	<a href="#">AGS Link</a>

### ANDDA ELECTION RESULTS:

President—Ellen Dorsey

Director-at-Large—LeRoy Satter

Eastern Director—Carissa Schneider

Western Director—Karen Goodchild

Thank you Dianea Fay, outgoing Director-at-Large for your many years of service!

## Thank you, Dianea Fay, for your Service

After researching dairy goats for several years, Dianea Fay and her sons, Brandon and Trenton, chose to start a Nigerian Dwarf herd in 2007. “We showed pretty extensively when we were younger,” Dianea said.

Her herd name is Beards & Tales Farm out of Kansas, initially registering with both ADGA and AGS.

“We have participated in milk test and Linear Appraisal,” Fay said. “We have taken our herd to ADGA Nationals four times, I believe.” She also cites participation in a 2013 Nebraska University study on CAE and her herd testing negative.

She said her favorite memory is seeing her mother fall in love with Tiny Tales Laura Ingalls. “They were best friends,” Fay recalls fondly.

Fay has been an ANDDA Director two different times. “The first time was for 6 or 8 years,” Fay said. “This time I believe it has been 6 or 8 years again.” She has overseen elections, newsletter, and promotions during her tenure.

“The Breed Club can influence how the breed is received and recognized,” she said. Fay feels the Breed Club is an important place to monitor trends and have open discussions.

While the breed club has grown over the past few years, she feels there is still room for more to join since it is the fastest growing breed in each registry.



Tiny Tales Laura Ingalls during a Linear Appraisal session. She was a favorite doe of Dianea’s mother.



“Advice I give is to find a couple of people you trust and ask them to be your mentors,” Fay advised. “Successful herds all have had amazing mentors right there with them.”



Tiny Tales Elizabeth and her daughter, Tiny Tales Cindy Bear

## Welcome, LeRoy Satter, to the ANDDA BOD!

I bought my first Nigerian in September of 2017 while showing my Nubians at the Washington State Fair, LeRoy Satter said.

Satter is the newly elected Director-at-Large. His herd, Till-Riv, is mostly Nigerian now, although he admits to still having a few Nubians and Toggenburg.

Satter is a member of both ADGA and AGS, although his herd is primarily ADGA registered. Till-Riv is an ADGA PLUS herd so he participates in DHIR milk test and linear appraisal.

“There are many great reasons to belong to a breed club,” Satter said. “Most importantly it gives you a place to have the opportunity for your voice to be heard as well as receive information in matters that are important to your breed.”

He cites lobbying for, and getting the rules changed regarding using leashes while in the show ring as a prime example. Further, he feels the breed club gives members a place to receive recognition for does for our award programs.

As a board member, he wants to help members achieve their goals.

“Other than the everyday enjoyment of having them,” Satter stated. “Probably my shining moments were winning Junior Best In Show against nationally known breeders in one of the most prestigious shows in the country, 2nd place Junior Get of Sire at ADGA National Show, and Nigerian Dwarf Total Performance Winner at our State Fair—and being beaten by only 4 points by the Alpine for overall.”

The Sire that won 2nd place Junior Get is Springwater AL Wait That's Me....affectionally called “Mac” by Satter.

In addition to being on the ANDDA Board, Satter also serve on ADGA National Show, Convention, and Long Range Convention Committees, as well as Vice President of Northwest Oregon Dairy Goat Association, and Board of Southwest Washington DGA.



Satter placed 7th with Senior Yearling Till-Riv WTM Caramel Apple at ADGA Nationals this past week.



Mac holds a special place in the Satter herd.

## Recipe of the Month – Ghee

By Dawn Robnett, [Mesquite Valley](#)

Like clarified butter, ghee results from separating the milk solids and the butterfat in processed butter while cooking out the water. In the classic French style, the pure butterfat gets strained immediately and used in its pale golden state; the Indian method takes the process a step further, essentially caramelizing the milk solids before straining the butterfat to give it a nutty flavor and a deeper color. It also can be used by people with lactose intolerance as the lactose is cooked/strained off in the milk solids. If you have a cream separator and make your own butter, then Ghee is a good way to preserve your butter. This can also be made from cow's butter from the grocery.

To begin, you will need a heavy bottomed pot and unsalted butter (although I've read salted can be used).

1. In a heavy bottomed pot, heat the butter over low heat. Let the butter melt and foam. Don't mess with this too much; it's really not necessary to stir or fuss with it.
2. As the butter stops foaming, the milk solids will start turning brown and settle on the bottom of the pan. The browning is necessary to create the authentic, slightly nutty taste of the ghee. If you prefer a more neutral flavor remove from heat when solids have collected on the bottom but before they are browned too much.
3. When the butter is lightly browned, remove the pan from the heat, let the ghee cool a little, and pour it through a fine-mesh strainer or cheesecloth into an airtight jar. Canning jars make perfect vessels for ghee.

**STORAGE:** Ghee doesn't require refrigeration as long as it's stored properly. Because the milk solids and water have been cooked out, ghee can be stored at room temperature for extended periods as long as it is stored in an airtight container and kept in a cool, dark, and dry cabinet.

Heat and liquid, at the wrong time, can cause ghee to oxidize or spoil. Oxidation turns it an off shade of brown; spoiled ghee has a sour smell. In either case, the ghee is no longer safe to use and should be discarded.

**HOW TO USE GHEE:** Ghee performs better than butter in high-heat cooking since it has a smoke point of 450 F, compared to 350 F for ordinary butter. Ghee can work as the butter or oil in most recipes.

**WHAT DOES IT TASTE LIKE?** Ghee tastes like butter but with a slightly roasted, nutty background note. Like butter, ghee will differ in flavor depending on the quality/type of the milk used to produce it. Because the milk solids have been removed, ghee does not have the creamy mouthfeel of butter. Ghee remains soft at room temperature but turns firm and granular in the refrigerator.

We're on the web  
[www.ANDDA.org](http://www.ANDDA.org)



**PROMOTING THE  
NIGERIAN DWARF  
BREED SINCE 1996**

Editor:  
Karen Goodchild  
OK Doe K Dairy Goats

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comment or article idea!