



AMERICAN COLORED ANGORA GOAT REGISTRY



The Quarterly Fanzine For Colored Angora Goat And Mohair Lovers!

Registry Classifications

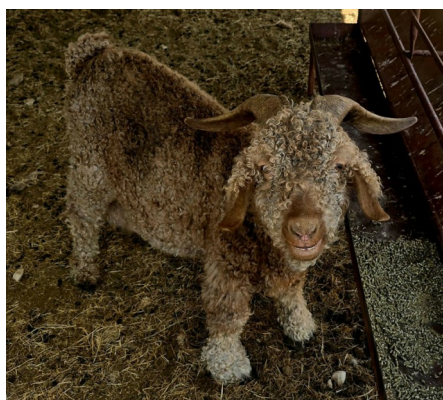
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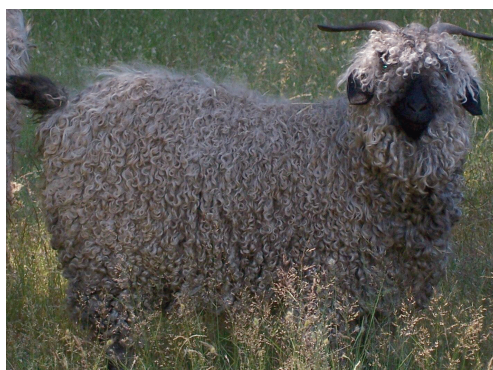


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"The Only Angora Goat Registry Recognized By the United States Department of Agriculture"

Planning ahead for Shows and Events

Most events have deadlines to sign up if you plan to show your goats or fleece.

If You will be showing your goats be sure and check if there is a “must be shorn by date”.

Be sure and check if you will need a health certificate (CVI) for goats you are showing. Health certificates are issued for a specific period.

Schedule your vet appointment as necessary.

If you have shows or events in your area we will be happy to list them, at no cost, for you here and on the ACAGR.us website.

Rhinebeck New York

October 17 & 18, 2026

<https://sheepandwool.com/>

Oregon Flock And Fiber Festival

October 17 & 18, 2026

Albany, Oregon

<https://www.oregonflockandfiberfestival.com/>



These are just a few of the many 2026 events and shows being held nationwide.



A Few Words From The Editor

If you have ever wondered why the Judge at an Angora Goat Show has placed the goats where they are then check out the Judges Score Card on [Page 10](#).

If you make submissions to ACAGR to: Register, Transfer, Record, etc. goats please check out the information on [Page 5](#).

FYI - As you are scrolling thru this newsletter you will see text that is highlighted blue. These are called Hyperlinks. Placing your cursor on them and clicking will take you to the described subject matter. They are simply a shortcut.

Email us with questions or concerns, or recommendations regarding this Newsletter. If you would like to be removed from the ACAGR mailing list and no longer receive the newsletter simply reply to this email with the word “remove”.

info@acagr.us

Q&A's

Q - What is ACAGR?

A - The American Colored Angora Goat Registry - ACAGR, is simply a registry for Colored Angora Goats. ACAGR is not an association or club and there is no membership.

Q - Can I register my purebred White Angora Goat with ACAGR?

A - Yes, any color or pattern of Colored Angora Goat can be registered or recorded with ACAGR. Colored Angora Goats that don't meet the Breed Standard for Colored Angora Goats can be Recorded and a Certificate of Recordation will be issued.

Visit; <http://ACAGR.us> for more information about registering or recording your Colored Angora Goats.

Publication Schedule

Issue	Publication Dates
Spring Quarter	April 1st ~ 7th
Summer Quarter	July 1st ~ 7th
Fall Quarter	October 1st ~ 7th
Winter Quarter	January 1st ~ 7th

Disclaimer Notice:

Any opinions, views or presentations in this newsletter are those of the editor or author . No warranty or guarantee is made or implied as to the accuracy of any content. The American Colored Angora Goat Registry is not responsible for any content or use of any content. Read, share or use at your own risk. ACAGR does not provide or endorse any information regarding animal health or procedures.

Registry Classifications:

Offspring of ACAGR (American Angora Goat Registry), CAGBA (Colored Angora Goat Breeders Association) AAGBA (American Angora Goat Breeders Association), CLRC (Canadian Livestock Records Corporation) or HAGSA (Heritage Angora Goat Society of Australia), color or white Registered Angora Sire and Dam may be registered with ACAGR without inspection based on a breeder's certification that the offspring are free of any disqualifying traits, and if CAGBA, AAGBA, CLRC and/or HAGSA Registration numbers are provided.

Offspring with **one each** of ACAGR, CAGBA, AAGBA, CLRC and/or HAGSA registered parent and one AAGBA (USA) or CLRC (Canada) parent may be registered with ACAGR without inspection based on a breeder's certification that they are free of any disqualifying traits, and if ACAGR, CAGBA, AAGBA, CLRC and/or HAGSA Registration numbers are provided.

Offspring with only **one Registered** parent (ACAGR, CAGBA, AAGBA, CLRC or HAGSA) **must** be inspected to be Registered.

Goats can be Recorded without being inspected.

Proven Pedigree: Breeders may apply for registration without inspection of:

- A **doe** that has **three** or more ACAGR, CAGBA Registered offspring from at least **two** different sires; or
- A **buck** that has **five** or more ACAGR CAGBA Registered offspring from **three** or more different dams.

This means the Doe or Buck has had these offspring pass inspection. That allows this Dam or Sire to be Registered in ACAGR by Proven Pedigree and all subsequent offspring are eligible to be registered without being inspected.

Registered goats must be identified with a tattoo, or ear tag, or ear notch, or microchip.

The ACAGR Registry will remain open until sufficient animals exist in the Registry before considering closing the registry.

The ACAGR registry is the only Angora Goat Registry recognized by the United States Department of Agriculture. As such, Angora Goats, white or colored, registered with ACAGR and tattooed with a herd ID and number are not required to have a Scrapie Ear Tag. States may have additional state requirements.

Registry Information, Updates: Etc.

Older Registration and Record Certificates contain out of date **Fee** and **Mailing Addresses**. Please refer to the information below when making submissions and paying fees.

The mailing address for ACAGR is: The fees as of January 1, 2026 are:

ACAGR
201 Fawn Street
Harper, TX 78631

The PayPal address for ACAGR is:

registrar@acagr.us

Forms to Register or Transfer goats can be submitted by email. Simply take a good photo of the papers to be submitted and ATTACH them to an email to: registrar@acagr.us. Payment for email submissions can be made using the PayPal address shown above. Please **DO NOT** embed photos in your email, simply Save them and attach them to it. You can also send your papers , using messenger to the Registrar, Tracy Ross. Either method works fine and is much easier and more reliable than using the Post Office.

Registrations: \$10.00

Transfers: \$10.00

Recording a goat: \$10.00

Inspections photo or physical \$10.00

Duplicate Certificates: \$10.00

PayPal Payment for registrations, transfers, etc. should be sent to:

Registrar@acagr.us

Do Not send payments for registrations, transfers, etc. to CAGBA.



Payette County Fair - New Plymouth, Idaho

First Angora Goat Show!



Congratulations to Shell Fisher for promoting and organizing a great Angora Goat Show at the Payette County Fair in New Plymouth, Idaho! This is the first year for the Angoras at this fair.

Shell Fisher - ATI Farms put on a great display for fair goers to learn more about Angora Goats and mohair.



CAG History

The history of color in Angora goats is a long one. In early books (1900) about Angoras, there are references to herds of reddish colored Angoras in Turkey where the Angora originated. It was common practice in Turkey to periodically outcross the Angora with the stronger, black Kurd goat. This increased the vigor and reproductive rate of the Angoras, which tended to be small and delicate in constitution. The resulting crosses were then bred back to purebred Angoras and considered purebred after five generations.

When Angoras were first exported out of Turkey, it was noted that the occasional red kid was born. Wherever the Angoras were sent, cross-breeding with the local type of goat was practiced to increase their numbers. So, throughout their long history, Angoras have received infusions of blood from other types of goats - including their color genes.

In 1900 in America, the American Angora Goat Breeders Association (AAGBA) was formed.

All goats admitted to the Registry were inspected for purebred type and then the herd-book was closed. It is from these initially-inspected goats that our registered white Angora stock is derived. A part of the AAGBA Registry standard is disqualification of any Angora with color in its fleece, and so most of those goats born with color were undoubtedly destroyed. It is therefore quite astonishing to realize that there is still the occasional colored kid born in registered herds today, but now they have value to colored Angora goat breeders.

In the early 1980s, Isa Jennings of Oregon found a faded red buck from a registered herd and a brown doe. Excited by colored Angoras, Isa and friend Linda Mercer of Idaho formed a partnership. They went on a trip through the Navajo Nation and returned in 1985 with a group of colored goats - predominantly blacks and reverse badger patterned. They shared their experiences in the Black Sheep Newsletter and found there were many others interested in colored Angoras.

Registry/Record History

In 1990, Linda(Mercer) made a first attempt at starting the Colored Angora Goat Record. A year later, Linda, Isa, Sharon Chestnutt and Rolly Thompson collaborated to try to get the Record established. In late 1992, Sharon simplified the paperwork one last time, breeders responded, and the Colored Angora Goat Record (CAGR) was opened.

The goals of the Record were:

- To keep a record pf colored goat pedigrees.

- To aid research into the genetics of color, and

- To keep breeders in touch via a newsletter.

(Note: At that time the internet was in it's infancy as were cell phones and all of the communication technology we take for granted today!)

By keeping pedigree records, the Record proved successful and helpful to breeders as goats moved about the country. With so few colored goats, knowing pedigrees was a very important to prevent inadvertent inbreeding. Some color genetics patterns have been recognized and research is continuing and shared in the newsletter. However, from the first, It was apparent that what breeders really wanted was a Registry. Much of each newsletter became devoted to how a Registry

continued - could be formed and what the standards should be. In the fall of 1998, a Registry Proposal was voted on by the membership of the CAGR and passed. In the summer of 1999, the first Inspectors were trained, and the first goats inspected and entered into the Colored Angora Goat Registry.

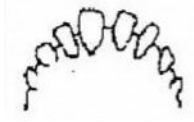
In1999, the Colored Angora Goat Breeder's Association (CAGBA) was formed, a Board of Directors was elected, and the original CAGR goals were adopted. The first President was Pauline Holmes. Once the Association was up and running, the CAGR was dissolved.



Northern Nevada circa early 1900s

Determining A Goats Age

First year (kid) - All teeth are small and sharp. They will gradually be replaced by larger, permanent teeth, and the process is used to help determine the age of the goat.



Second year (yearling) - The goat loses the two middle front teeth when it is around 12 months old, and they are replaced by larger, permanent teeth.



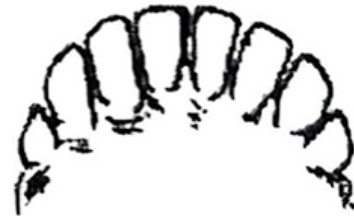
Third year (2-3 year old) - the teeth next to the middle pair are replaced by permanent teeth when the goat is about 24 months old.



Fourth Year (4 year old) - The goat now has six permanent teeth, with only one pair of kid teeth remaining.



The age of the goat beyond 5 years must be guessed at from the amount of wear on the teeth. This is very variable, and diet has a big effect. Goats on a rough, coarse diet will grind their teeth away faster than does on an easily eaten diet. Does grazing on rough pasture will show considerable wear sooner than barn-fed does on a better quality ration. Teeth spread, loosen and finally drop out as the goat ages.



Colored Angora Goat Breeders Association - Judges Score Card

Fleece – 50 points

Completeness of Cover, Uniformity, Character and Style (10)

Consistent lock type, flat or ringlet, covering the entire body. Uniform length of mohair over the entire body with a minimum growth rate of one inch per month since shearing. Should have a mohair top knot, mohair on cheeks, lower jaw and neck. Note: Shorter fleece lengths should not be discriminated against.

Luster and Handle of Fleece (7)

Good, bright type of mohair is most desirable.

Density and Yield (6)

Number of fibers per unit area, determined by the amount of skin exposed when fleece is parted.

Fineness (7)

Finer, not sheepy, mohair is more desirable. Uniformity of fineness throughout the entire fleece.

Freedom from Kemp and Medulated Fiber (10)

Kemp fibers are large, opaque/heavily pigmented, “hairy” fibers most commonly found at the withers, along the spine and around the tail and britch.

Color (10)

Full expression of color with no discrimination between gray, red, brown or black or patterned. White is considered a color on a patterned goat where colors darker than white make up more than 40% of the fleece. White is considered a color on "Blue" goats that display the marking traits of a "Blue" goat.

Fleece Disqualifications

Goats shown in Colored Angora Goat classes must show visible color in their fleeces and at least 40% of the fleece must be colored.

Body – 50 points

Size and weight for Age (8)

Minimum weight for yearling bucks is 80 lbs, yearling does 60 lbs.

Constitution and Vigor (8)

Width and dept of chest, fullness of heart girth and spring of rib.

Conformation (11)

Width and depth of body, straightness of back, width of loin, straightness of legs.

Amount of Bone (8)

The size and strength of bone below the knee indicating strength of body. Should be clean and in proportion to the size of the animal.

Angora Breed Type (15)

Indicated by head, horns, ears and topknot. Horns should be wide-set on a buck and should spiral outward and go back.

Physical Disqualifications

Deformed mouth, broken down pasterns, deformed feet, crooked legs, abnormalities of testicles, missing testicles, more than 3-inch split in scrotum, close set distorted horns, excessive sway back, wattles.

Note: This is the latest Judges Score Card approved by the CAGBA Board of Directors July 2020

Grades and Terms Used for Mohair - What does it all mean?

The Micron System used to grade mohair refers to the diameter of the fiber in microns. The micron or micrometer is a unit of measure in the International System of Units equaling one, one millionth of a meter.

Grade of Mohair refers to a yarn count* where the number of hanks (each 560 yards) weigh one pound. This system is used by yarn and garment producers.

*A yarn count is a number that indicates the thickness or fineness of the yarn, representing its linear density, which is the length of yarn per unit weight. Higher count numbers generally mean thinner yarn, while lower numbers indicate thicker yarn.

Current Trade Terminology	Grade of Mohair	Micron System
No. 1 Kid – Super Fine	Finer than 40s	under 23.01
No. 1 Kid	40s	23.01 - 25.00
No. 1 Kid	36s	25.01 - 27.00
No. 2 Kid – Fine Kid	32s	27.01 - 29.00
No. 2 Kid	30s	29.01 - 31.00
No. 1 Grown & Yearling	28s	31.01 - 33.00
No. 1 Grown & Yearling	26s	33.01 - 35.00
No. 2 Grown	24s	35.01 - 37.00
No. 2 Grown	22s	37.01 - 39.00
No. 3 Grown	20s	39.01 - 41.00
No. 3 Grown	18s	41.01 - 43.00
No. 3 Adult – Coarse	coarser than 18s	over 43.01

Useful Links

Angora Goat Ranches, Breeders etc.:

[South Texas Angora Goats, Pat & Tracy Ross Harper, TX](#)
[Speck Angoras, Dr. Fred Speck, Kerrville, TX](#)

Colored Angora Goat Reference Sources:

[PLF Color, Pattern and Markings](#)

Organizations, Associations, etc.:

[American Colored Angora Goat Registry ACAGR](#)
[American Angora Goat Breeders Association AAGBA](#)

Ranch, Milking and Other Supplies:

[Caprine Supply](#)
[Hoegger Supply](#)

Clipper & Shear Repair Parts and Repairs

[Hemp's Clippers & Supplies](#)

Sources that we use for vaccines, wormers, etc.:

[Jeffers Livestock Supply](#)
[KV Vet Supply](#)
[Valley Vet Supply](#)

Goat Health:

The Merck Veterinary Manual -> <https://www.merckvetmanual.com/>
Goat Medicine - Mary C. Smith & David M. Sherman
Goat & Sheep Medicine - D. G. Pugh

Please Note:

These are sources that we use and are presented as information only.
We do not endorse or represent them, their products or advise, just that we have found them useful .
Always use your own judgment and common sense and always call your veterinarian when in doubt.
If you are a supplier or ranch or if you have a link you think would be informative send us and email
with the information.

