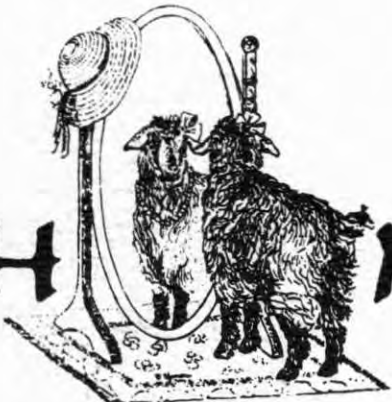




CASH MIRROR

VOLUME TWO, ISSUE TWELVE

SEPTEMBER 1991



\$2.50

CASHMIRROR

CASHMIRROR REFLECTING THE CASHMERE INDUSTRY

Published each month by: **THE FARM**, P.O. Box 639, Toledo, Wa. 98591

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The CASHMIRROR welcomes contributions of articles and photographs. If possible type articles in double spacing on one side of the paper.

No responsibility will be taken for material while in transit or in this office, although it will receive maximum care.

COVER PHOTO: Sasha Smirnoff plays with the twins in her back yard. Captured on camera by mummy - Nancy Smirnoff. (Spokane, Washington)

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Dear Editor,

Thought that the letter from Ellen Recker was excellent - I had thought that Irene Chalmers did not make sense but I did not put pen to paper. So glad that Ellen Reker did.

Thanks for your good work with the cashmere industry - a fiber industry. We did not pay for imported does so we could eat the kids. If CaPrA wants to promote meat instead of fiber - well I would say that is why we're not members of CaPrA anymore. The news from Judith and Duane was most heartening - it now makes sense to run bands of wethers for fiber not meat!! We have one wether that had very lovely 4 inch long down last winter and, yes, we will shear him in 1992 - if we haven't sold him.

Shearing means more housing so we'll work on that. Horns and small barns = trouble! We've been afraid to shear in cold weather for fear some does would not get into shelter in stormy weather and not have their coats either. We felt the

does were worth much more than a year's fleece.

How do others feel about horns versus a disbudded herd? Sure would seem to be more practical.

Also, how do folks feel about a "bait and switch" cashmere ad? Illegal - I do believe, but that's what a breeder I know is doing. Who is going to stop him?

Yours truly,

Lisa Faulkner
Champagne Cashmeres

Dear CashMirror,

I wanted to thank Judith Haralson for her excellent comments in the July, 1991 "Reflections". Having been in livestockmanagement/breeding for many years, I have been appalled at the frequency of the breach in ethics noted by J. Haralson.

CashMirror may want to consider a few other ethical concerns relative to livestock breeding in upcoming issues. Examples may include:

- Bill of sale accompanying purchased animals.

- All pedigree and fleece testing information, if available, accompanying animals at the time of purchase.

- Animal profiles compiled by breeders which publish data from more than one fleece test;

mixing, matching and deleting data to present the animal more advantageously.

-The sale of bucks for stud.

Cashmere growers may wish to consider Hugh Hopkins' point relative to this matter (July, 1991 **CashMirror**). The complete fleece test results, year it was conducted and the age of the animal at the time of the testing are essential. If there are confounding variables as to why the down weight is less than the animal previously produced or is expected to produce ("at stud" or "shipped from Australia/New Zealand"), a note in good faith can be made.

Thank you for your excellent publication.

Sincerely,

Ellen Reker



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CASHMIRROR'S 3rd BIRTHDAY

CashMirror goes into its third year next month. It seems like yesterday I was sitting on the floor of Judith's office cutting and pasting the first issue together. It's funny, some things haven't changed. Many of the topics we discussed in that first issue are the same. However, we have come a long way from where we used to put the newsletter together. Now, my husband Michel and I are cutting, pasting, editing, producing, and paying bills on our own floor.

The first issue was 6 back to back photocopied pages of all the hot issues of the day. Registry vs. production records, lists and information on breeders, a report of the test farms, terms defined and cashmere explained. It was also the first issue for Judith Haralson's regular commentary "Reflections".

In Volume One, Issue One, "Reflections" promised a format for CashMirror. Volume Three, vows to keep the same promise to report on these topics:

- 1) The developing cashmere industry in the United States;
- 2) The cashmere producing goat - its care and handling;
- 3) Cashmere breeders throughout the United State and the World;
- 4) Cashmere processors - information, marketing and trends;
- 5) Advertising from breeders and suppliers;
- 6) Updates from other publications and equipment specialists;
- 7) Updates from USDA/SBIR test farms;
- 8) Cashmere producers of America news updates;
- 10) Latest news from

around the world.

These days there is a lot more for CashMirror to report. There are a lot more people to report about. Regional organizations are forming, small groups are initiating their own education and many new farmers are immersing,

Every month, after I have completed the last issue, I always think..Now What? But, by the next deadline I have come across more than enough information to keep us all busy for the next month.

CashMirror will continue to devote a great deal of time to the care and handling of the cashmere goat. After paging through several back issues I find some of the most useful, entertaining, and interesting goat keeping articles, come to us from the desk of Miriam Jeswine, Eugene, Oregon. She has written monthly for

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CashMirror since Issue Two, November 1989. She has Written about breeding, kidding, marketing, feeding, culling and the list goes on. Her contribution to CashMirror has been outstanding.

In the last few months it seems something has happened to CashMirror readers. They are starting to communicate. Recently we have received questions and comments from those we have never heard from before. Those cashmere farmers from rural America are beginning to send their articles, questions, photographs, and

opinions. We are delighted and promise to publish them when space allows.

You can find CashMirror in a lot more places. CashMirror is going to every extension agent we can find in the country. It won't be long before extension agents will all have a source to refer to when asked about cashmere. It is hoped, the end result will be they will end up at your doorstep.

We have come along way since the first issue. I hope you all enjoy what we produce. Please continue to correspond. We will try to help you find answers to your questions. And by reading

you will find there are many people out there like you!

P.S. I would like to take a moment to apologize to the readers for a few of the typographical, grammatical, and spelling errors, I have made in CashMirror. Over the years I have found that cognisance go out the window on deadline day. Some mistakes I have made are classic; I will live with them for a long time. I hope I haven't offended anyone. If I have please forgive me.

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REFLECTIONS

By Judith Richardson-Haralson
Cascade Cashmere Company

In reflecting on what has occurred recently in the cashmere world I can only say that I am very excited.

We have today, for the first time, all of the important elements in place for a viable cashmere industry in the United States. And the thing that is now going to make this industry work is the fact that these elements are a result of needs of the industry BEING MET THROUGH "GRASS ROOT" ENDEAVORS.

Several years ago, a group of us got together and formed CaPrA, a national organization for cashmere growers. I always said that CaPrA was formed prematurely. I now feel that is a proven fact as it's all but non-functional as far as the membership is concerned.

CaPrA was formed by people of good intentions. The problem, as I now see it, is that we at that time had so little experience that we could not realistically identify the

needs of this embryonic industry. Trying to do so we were playing at reading the future. It doesn't work! The old business adage of "find the need and then fill it" couldn't work then because we didn't know what our future needs would be. The result of this scenario is that CaPrA has never been able to fulfill the needs of the growers.

But having 3 years of cashmere production under our belts, we can now identify those needs quite readily. And the exciting thing is that as soon as they have been identified some one or a group has stepped in on a "grass roots" level and filled those needs.

The needs as I see them are:

1. A cashmere fleece pool and marketing service. This includes classing of fleece. This is being done by the American Cashmere Growers' Marketing Cooperative, having evolved from the High Plains Cashmere Cooperative. And I might add, is being done in a

McGuire and Pandey Hedlund.

2. A means of having fleece dehaired so as to offer the opportunity for the development of a "cottage industry" in the U.S. As many of you already know my husband has taken on this project and Cascade Cashmere Company will begin accepting fleece for dehairing on September 1st.

3. A means of networking and communicating among the industry's participants and the dissemination of additional information. This need has been fulfilled admirably by the publication of CashMirror. Wendy and Michel, (plus the many who contribute articles and information), put in tremendous effort and time to make this a worthwhile and useful tool for the cashmere growers.

4. The marketing of goat meat. This need has also been undertaken by the High Plains group. In addition, individuals are doing a lot of independent market research

We have today, for the first time, all of the important elements in place for a viable industry in the United States.

highly professional manner. Spearheading that organization are Colorado cashmere growers Russ Nelson, Bron Schuetze, Jill Darrah, Kris

regarding meat goats, and the marketing of same, in their own respective geographic areas.

So I am real excited. And when you think about it is really quite phenomenal.

THE FIRST IMPORTED GOATS DID NOT DISEMBARK UPON OUR SHORES UNTIL 1988. That is only 3 years ago! It shows what can be done by a few very determined people. I am proud to be one of these movers and shakers who are really in the trenches making things happen. It is a good feeling to be part of such a positive "go get'em" group of people. There are too many people in this world who spend their time trying to tear down what others have built in

an effort to make themselves or animals look better. The cashmere industry does not welcome that type of person and those people are already beginning to find themselves on the outside looking in.

Hooray for the High Plains Cooperative! Hooray for my husband and his magic dehairing machine! Hooray for Wendy and Michel Paulin who work hard at their jobs and their farm and then stay up nights putting CashMirror together for the rest of us! Hooray for ALL of the positive people who raise cashmere goats! It is all of you good people who will

make this industry thrive. For those of you that don't agree with me, that is your right, but don't stand in the way of the rest of us...our you might risk inhaling our dust!!!

Cashmerely yours,

Judith Richardson Haralson



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AG FACTS
Reprinted from News Watch
Wa State Farm Bureau
August 12, 1991

Agriculture is the nation's largest employer, with 21 million people working in some phase - from growing food and fiber, to selling it at the supermarket. Consumers spent an average of \$1,691 for food in 1989, compared with 1,645 (1989 dollars) in 1979 and 1,522 (1989 dollars) in 1969. There are 131,641 farms operated by women in the U.S..

NEWSPAPER CATTLE FEED: A university of Illinois animal scientist is testing the use of shredded newspaper as a new ingredient in cattle rations, according to *Farm Show* magazine. The scientist is breaking down newspaper fiber with a solution of hydrochloric acid and hydrogen peroxide, "predigesting" it so bacteria in the rumen can break it down the rest of the way. Previous research in the 1970's led to the use of untreated paper being fed to animals, but only about 20 percent of the news print was digested - compared to 60 percent for hay.

HAY NOT HAZARDOUS: Hay has been removed from the Department of Transportation's hazardous materials table. In a rule published in the Dec. 21, 1990, *Federal Register*, DOT had listed "hay or straw, wet, damp or contaminated with oil" as a flammable solid to be regulated under hazardous

materials regulations. DOT officials have since concluded that hay does not pose a sufficient hazard to be considered a flammable solid and will remove the listing.

BILL AIDS BEGINNING FARMERS

WASHINGTON- The Beginning Farmer and Rancher Credit Act of 1991 (H.R. 2401) has been introduced in Congress. The bill will create two new programs and redirect existing credit programs to help beginning farmers and ranchers acquire land and establish viable operations.

"This is one of the most important bills to be considered by Congress," said Nancy Thompson, attorney with the Center for Rural Affairs in Walthill, Neb. "If something isn't done now to stem the tide towards older and fewer farmers, in the next 10 years we'll see a massive and unwanted change in the structure of American agriculture."

The 1987 Census of Agriculture reported that since 1982 the number of farmers under the age of 25 has dropped by 43 percent and the number between ages 25 and 34 has dropped by 17 percent. The average age of farmers has increased to 52, according to the census, a 3 percent increase over 1982 statistics. In addition, the USDA Economic Research Service has said almost half of the country's farm assets are held by farmers likely to retire in the next 10 years.

To help change those trends, the act would require the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) to make down payment loans to beginning farmers and ranchers. The lack of a down payment has been one of the biggest barriers for beginning farmers wanting to purchase land. The down payment loan will be for 30 percent of the land's purchase price and the farmer will need an additional 10 percent. The interest rate will not exceed 3 percent and the loan will have to be repaid within 10 years.

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QUESTIONS ANSWERED

A couple of weeks ago CashMirror received a call from a farmer in Nebraska. She had an intriguing question, "Why are my goats losing their fleece in August?" You can imagine her concern when she thought she saw her 1992 falling off. After a few faxes and a couple of phone calls we found the possible answer to the question.

FLEECE LOSS, (In Summer), IS YOUR GAIN

By Jenny Eddington

My first reaction to the question is that maybe the fleece being shed is "last" seasons fleece which has grown since shearing and is now shedding as the new season fleece pushes it through.

Like Australia the U.S. covers many latitudes and climate types and while research shows us when the follicle shuts down around the shortest day this in practice varies considerably from one area to another and also from one goat to another. I find in my herd that each year several goats will grow considerable cover of fleece after shearing and this will then shed in summer. Obviously we choose a shearing time around July depending on weather conditions and time management. Also we need to get shearing done at least 6 weeks before kidding and the

best time to kid in our area is september.

I would very much think this fleece that is shedding is last seasons. They should also consider things like when these goats were born, how old they are and when they kidded.

1) If kids are born at other than spring time their fleece growth/shedding will not fall into the regular growth cycle until their second year. For example, a kid born early mid winter will grow a lot of fleece by the age of 5 months and then shed and grow a second fleece by next winter.

2) Does from 10 months to 22 months (second season) will grow much more fleece if they aren't mated the first year. Sometimes these does will shed in Summer if they have a heavy fleece and the weather is hot. Usually shedding is confined to the neck and shoulders.

3) Does will shed within a few weeks of kidding no matter when they kid during the year.

4) Bucks will sometimes shed some fleece during mating season.

5) Changes in environment which are dramatic will sometimes cause shedding.

I hope this helps, if the entire herd is involved I would look at shearing time and perhaps if possible make it later. That advice I would temper with

considering if this years weather pattern has been "normal" for that area.

P.S. Judith Haralson: It is not fleece lost but gain! Nebraska had wet and windy spring, causing goats to grow fleece (due to darker days). It will not readily effect normal or winter fleece as that fleece should not be shedding. The fleece coming in now is pushing summer fleece out of secondary hair follicle. Whats coming in now is coarse. The very fine stuff that lower MFD will come late November. Summer coats are always coarser and are mostly velous fiber. Oddly enough some goats always grow two fleeces per year. Banjo is one!

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Buying Hay -- Decisions, Decisions!

By Miriam Jeswine , Glacier Cashmeres, Oregon

It's time to buy hay and get it into the barn. What are you going to decide to do this year? What are the trade-offs between price and nutrients? What are you really going to get for your money? How can you judge the quality of the hay?

what the plants are. If they have gone to full bloom, or, worse yet, to seed, the protein level drops. In fact, early cut grass hay can have more protein than late cut alfalfa, even though on average, grass runs about 8 to 9 percent and alfalfa 16 to 24 percent. The best situation is to buy hay that has been tested for

and the better hay growers test the hay to be sure they are not baling it too wet. If the weather makes baling necessary a little too soon, it is a good idea to stand the bales on end with plenty of air space around them, and even to sprinkle them with salt to get them well dried before stacking.

Weeds in the hay can be a blessing or a curse, depending on what kind. Canadian thistle is a stickery but nutritious plant that goats love....

Ideally, hay, whether it is grass, alfalfa, or some mixture of plants, will have been cut just before the plants bloom, while the protein level is highest. It will have been cured quickly, with no rain, and will be soft, bright green, free of mold, and fine. That actually happens consistently in some areas of the country, where the growing season is long and irrigation is available. In the northern states, however, usually one cutting is all that one gets, and the weather is not always cooperative.

In general, the later the hay is cut, the less protein there is, and this is true no matter

nutrient and moisture levels. Second best is to buy hay from a source that you know to be reliable, or that you have been able to observe during the cutting, curing and baling process.

People get excited about loss of color or rain on the cut hay. Actually, the nutrient loss is minimal as long as the hay has not lain out and been thoroughly soaked. The big hazard is mold, which may not be visible until after the bale is broken. A gray, dusty looking flake of hay is moldy. That is bad news because mold can cause abortion and severe illness. A moisture tester is relatively inexpensive,

Weeds in the hay can be a blessing or a curse, depending on what kind. Canadian thistle is a stickery but nutritious plant that goats love. Tansy ragwort, however, is toxic, and so are cherry leaves, bracken fern, and many others. There is a good listing of poisonous plants in the *Merck Veterinary Manual*. Look up what is a problem in your area. This is another good reason to be familiar with the field your hay comes from.

Another decision to be made is whether to buy alfalfa at \$130 per ton or grass at \$65 (or whatever the going rate is). If the alfalfa is twice the protein that the grass is, and if protein supplements are expensive, then alfalfa makes sense. If protein supplements are inexpensive, then grass hay makes sense.

FEED TYPE	PROTEIN	COST PER TON	COST OF PROTEIN	COST OF 2 LBS. HAY	COST OF 1 LB. GRAIN
Alfalfa	16%	\$130.00	\$.406	\$.13	
Grass	8%	\$65.00	\$.203	\$.075	
COB	9%	\$243.75	\$1.35		\$.122
Grain mix	16%	\$235.50	\$.742		\$.118

If you feed 2 pounds of alfalfa and one pound of COB per day to your goat, you will spend 25.2 cents per day feeding her a diet which averages 13.67% protein. If you feed two pounds of grass hay and one pound of grain mix per day, you will spend 19.3 cents feeding her 10.67% protein, or you can increase the grain to two pounds and spend 23.7 cents feeding a 12% diet. If these prices are, in fact, accurate, the cheapest source of protein is easily the alfalfa. This would change, however, if the prices of various feeds change, so it is a good idea to recalculate from time to time.

Finally, there comes the question of how do you talk to hay sellers? Just as computer people talk in a special language, and so do lawyers, hay buyers and sellers have their own variations on the English language. The best source of information I have found is Roger Pond's "Dictionary of Hay Description*." I have

excerpted part of his dictionary for your benefit.

Green Leafy: Buyer
Green -as in St. Patrick, color of "go" light, and of pine trees (live ones).
Leafy -1) made up of leaves, 2) devoid of stems, example: lettuce.

Green Leafy: Seller
Green 1) color of all hay, 2) a plant once capable of photosynthesis, 3) a tint sometimes seen when hay is held toward the light.
Leafy 1) had leaves during the current growing season,...past tense: descriptive of a former condition.

Small Stemmed: Buyer
1) No stem larger than horse hair. 2) Can be slept on in the nude, comfortably.

Small Stemmed: Seller
1) Not suitable for heavy construction. 2) Some stems

O.K. for rafters, a few for fence braces. 3) ...must be cut with chain saw....

Dairy Quality: Buyer
1) Preferred food of discriminating cows. 2) Must be moved quickly or hay will convert to milk in the stack.

Dairy Quality: Seller
1) Can be slept on by dairy cows. 2) Eaten readily if no other feed is provided for several weeks.

To buy hay wisely, know the source and use your own eyes and nose. The more you know about it, the better for your wallet and your animals' nutrition.

**It's Hard to Look Cool When Your Car's Full of Sheep: Tales from the Back Forty*, pp. 107-109. Pine Forest Publishing, 1989.

GET YOUR DOGS BEFORE THE ATTACK

By Yvonne Zweede

My Article is in response to two recent articles in CashMirror about guardian dogs. I was absolutely sick at heart to read about the carnage caused by dogs in unprotected herds, after which both herd owners acquired guardian dogs. I have been involved with guardian dogs for many years, only recently acquiring my first cashmere goats, and one could argue that I got the goats to put the dogs to their historical work!

My five year old neutered male Anatolian Shepherd, from two generations of show/companion dogs on both sides of his pedigree, and never having been around livestock before, walked into the pasture sniffed each of the kids carefully, (respectfully wagging his tail at the does) and went to a nearby high spot to lay down to survey "his" flock. Although I raised him as a pet from two months old, including sleeping on the bed and being out and about with me almost everywhere, he much prefers to be with his goats! My 18 month old female, born in England of two Turkish-import working dogs (their iron spiked "wolf" collars had to be cut off in English quarantine) is more active, patrolling the perimeter of the flock and only settling down once she has covered the surrounding area a few times. These same two dogs, gentle and submissive with goats, are very effective killers

when need be, working as a team to annihilate two skunks, numerous pack rats, and countless moles thus far. Even after having read most of what is in print about guardian dogs, and having listened to hours of lore at the annual Anatolian gatherings, I still got goose bumps when I watched both my dogs instinctually do the right thing with the goats.

My plea to other cashmere breeders is to research and acquire a guardian dog, if necessary, before you experience the heartbreak of losing even one of your goats. A local rancher in this area got 425 angoras for weed control, and "town" dogs had killed more than 100 within the first two weeks. He now has 5 Great Pyrenees... The cover story of July's Dog World is about a sheep rancher in South Dakota who runs 30,000 sheep, and 80 Great Pyrenees. He states that the dogs are worth every penny that their 22 tons of dog food cost him each year, having reduced predation from 10% to 1%.

The Livestock Guardian Dog Project in Amherst, Massachusetts run by Dr. Raymond and Lorna Coppinger, has been researching guardian dog usage since the late 1970's importing working lines of several different guardian breeds into the U.S., placing

pups with livestock producers, and monitoring the dogs' effect on predation. Apart from supplying dogs (as part of their ongoing test program) or referring callers to reputable breeders, the LGDP offers reprints of numerous excellent articles on guardian dogs, videos of television programs about the dogs, and publishes a quarterly newsletter about guardian dogs' successes and failures, in an attempt to share the available information. The LGDP can be reached at (412) 253 7065 or by writing.

Livestock Dog Project
Box FC
Hampshire College
Amherst, MA 01002

Another information resource is the book "Livestock Protection Dogs", by David Sims and Orysia Dawydiak, available for \$9.95 plus \$1.50 postage and handling, from OTR Publications, P.O. Box 481D, Centerville, AL 35042. Visa/MC orders can be taken at 800-367-2174. The book is a review of the various breeds of flock guardians, their usage, and the stages in a guardian dog's development. It is a fairly basic book, but could be a good starting point in educating oneself about the dogs.

And educate yourself you must if you intend to acquire and successfully use a guardian dog. Please be

aware that there are as many different ways to raise and handle a guardian dog as there are methods of raising children. In talking to breeders or owners, you are likely to get some very strong opinions about what breed or what sex is preferable, and how to handle your dog. Some guardian dog owners urge you never to handle or

dog will take normal rough and tumble play among ten year olds as a threat to the safety of "his" child, with what could be disastrous results. These dogs do not have an "off" switch. If the dog is socialized to be with you when you do the chores, and your husband comes out to the barn to find you to finish an argument you started at

Guardian dogs can save you, the livestock producer, money, agony, and years of breeding progress.....

look the dogs in the eyes. One trait that the guardian breeds have in common is a strong "rank" drive - if you are not the boss, the dog will be, and just like wolves, eye communication plays a major role in establishing dominance. If you never look your guardian dog in the eye, you'd better never expect to be able to handle him or her without tranquilizers, which the guardian breeds do not take very well.

And please, do not expect to be able to easily mix a working guardian dog and a free-for all environment of visiting small children or meter readers. If you have guardian dog on duty, make sure that its territory is discrete from you house, and that it is not expected to magically know who is o.k. and who is not. If your children are part of it's "flock", put it in the barn when visiting children come to play. The

breakfast, put the dog away. He or she will protect the weaker of the two humans against the aggressor.

Like a gun, the dogs can be a very safe and effective tool, but must be treated with intelligent respect and a good understanding of what makes them tick. Also like guns, the dogs in uneducated hands can spell tragedy - for the dog, the owner, or other people. Guardian dogs are not like German Shepherds, or Dobermans, Border Collies, or any of the "working" breed who live to please their masters. Watch an obedience trial sometime - the dogs are incredibly tuned in to the handler. Those breeds have been developed by selectively breeding the dogs who did their job (obeying) the best. Contrast that to guardian dogs, who know perfectly well what their job is, and who have been selected for countless generations to do

that job without much human interaction, and will be a bit baffled when given commands that have no apparent use, like "sit", "heel" or "come".

Guardian dogs can save you, the livestock producer, money, agony, and years of breeding progress by saving does and kids from being killed by predators. Their contribution does not come without a cost: purchase price, upkeep, time spent in monitoring the young dog (see Sue Drummond's excellent article in Vol 2, Issue 8 of CashMirror), all must figure as costs in using guardian dog. Acquisition of a guardian dog for most of us on small acreage, within hearing distance of neighbors, must be considered carefully, and a long-term commitment to success must be part of the decision. If you are not willing to spend the time necessary to learn as much as you can about the dogs, don't get one. If you do study the dogs, but the breeder you have chosen has more than a litter of two available per year, or is not will to spend the time necessary to assist you through the first 12 months of life with your guardian dog, go to another breeder.

I wish you success!

BUCK RECORD FORM
By Maxine Kinne
"Introduction to
Genetics"

In Volume Two, Issue 8, June 1991, "Introduction to Genetics" by Maxine Kinne, a form to record buck service was supposed to be printed along with the article. We made a mistake and did not print the form. There have been so many requests for the form we are printing it for you this issue. Thanks for your requests.

**CASHMIRROR HAS A
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(Please make a note of it!)

**PHONE: 206-864-2400
FAX: 206-864-2401**

Baquet's Progeny

*BUCK
BREEDINGS*

BIRTH DATE	DOE	DOE X C	DOE X C	# KIDS	B/D	BUCKS	W/O R B X	DOES
1-21-88	Clair du jour	C		4	2	C-Jonani J&CH C-Mary- EXTRA TEAT A Zesty EXTRA TEAT		C-Yoplate C- B-Nelly GCH
1-23-88	Pickle	C	✓	2	1			C-JadeLine DOUBLE C-Mary A-Bull
1-29-88	Miss Divine	C	✓	3	3			C-Gina GCH B-Godiva
1-24-88	Beisha	C		3	2	A-Gough GCH		C- B-Nutty A-Petal
2-19-88	Spunky	C	✓	2	2			C- A-Alexandra GCH A-Blossom GCH
3-15-88	Bruzy	C		2	1			C- A-Alexandra GCH A-Blossom GCH
3-22-88	Vesta	C		2	2			C- A-Alexandra GCH A-Blossom GCH
4-17-88	Cippi	A	✓	1	1			C- A-Alexandra GCH A-Blossom GCH
8 DAMS	7C 1A			19	5/14	3C 2A		7C 4A 1988 2B 74% DOES
① All breedings to this buck are recorded. Dams are singled out by highlighting for easy reference.								
② Keeping track of dams & their color & agent. C=carame, B=black, X=other (Horn)								
④ Livebreedings now in mind. Dams & this makes remembering who's related to whom a lot easier.								
⑤ Some bucks create duplicates more than other bucks, so if this column fills up fast, think your breeding program--we did it!								
⑥ Number of kids total & broken down by gender.								
⑧ Progeny information								
⑨ yearly total								

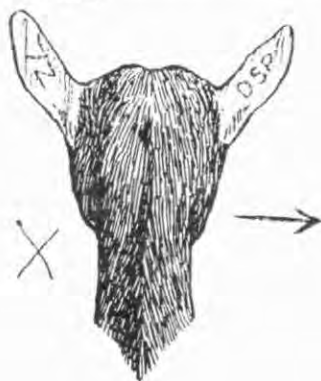
There were actual breedings to Baquet in his first and wonderful breeding months. Of his 39 kids in 1988, 8 had "Tina" blood. His total to date is 112 kids; 56% were blue.

Tattoo.....The Right Way!

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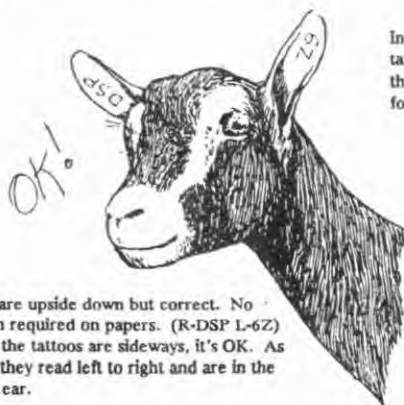
Traditional La Mancha tail web tattoo. (R-PDX L-15Z)



Recently approved center tail tattoo (must be noted as CT on registration form, and must read left to right as it appears on the form), i.e. : PDX 15Z is not the same as 15Z PDX. (CT - PDX 15Z)



Inverted (or mirror image) tattoos. The tattoos were put through from the back of the ear. Notation required on registration forms. Cannot be read from inside of ear.



Tatoos are upside down but correct. No notation required on papers. (R-DSP L-6Z) Even if the tattoos are sideways, it's OK. As long as they read left to right and are in the correct ear.

Preferred correct tattoo: herd letters, right ear; number and year, left ear.



Tattoos switched. Herd letters in left ear, number and year in right. This is acceptable if so recorded on the registration paper. (R-7Z L - DSP)



These would invalidate a show win unless problem noted on registration papers officially.



Clear.

Readable but fading. (Consider applying for permission to re-tattoo.)

Incomplete due to fading, incorrect pressure of tattoo pliers, etc. Apply to re-tattoo

Part of another tattoo visible. This must be noted on papers or registration is invalidated.

Double tattoo must be noted on papers or registration is invalidated.

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