

## Doe Conformation Guideline

### General Characteristics:

The Kiko goat is to exhibit great vigor and hardiness from birth and is to achieve substantial weight gains, primarily on a forage based diet. The males are aggressive breeders who exhibit superior libido. The females are capable of consistently conceiving, carrying, birthing and rearing multiple offspring to weaning age unassisted. Kiko kids are capable of fast growth, high weaning weights, and possess strong survival instinct. The Kiko is an aggressive forager, who thrives under various conditions and is bred to have a higher resistance to internal parasites than other breeds of goats. These are the primary characteristics of the Kiko breed; animals should be culled for any physical condition that consistently prevents them from meeting these recommendations.

### Head:

The head should be Feminine and well proportioned to the body. Upper and lower jaws should be well matched, and teeth will be in good condition for the age of the animal. Animals with excessive overbite or under bite should be avoided as it will interfere with foraging. Horns will vary and should not have any form that is detrimental to the health of the animal. Eyes should be bright and alert. Any physical condition of the head that inhibits the animal from foraging and maintaining a good body condition will be reason to cull the animal.

### Neck and Forequarter:

The neck should be in proportion to the body so that it is not too long or too short. It should flow smoothly into the fore chest.

The fore chest should be of moderate width and flow into well proportioned shoulders. The shoulders should be above the fore chest and blend into the withers. The length from the withers to elbow should match that of the elbow to the ground. The legs should match the fore chest perpendicular to the ground. Front feet should both point straight ahead with strong pasterns that are approximately 45 degree angles.

### Body:

The body of a mature doe should resemble a rectangle, long, and wide. The top line should be reasonably straight from the withers to the rump. The rib cage should be well sprung in proportion to the depth of the body. The depth of the body should be approximately 60 % of the total height.

### Hindquarter:

When viewed from the side, the rump should be in proportion to the body, muscled but still feminine. The rump should flow with the top line of the body all the way down to the hock with a slight angle from pin bone to the hock. The hock should have a slight angle joined by a strong pastern. The back feet should both point straight ahead with strong pasterns that are approximately 45 degree angles.

### Reproductive Organs:

The udder is well rounded, with good suspension, it does not hang below the hock, and both sides are functional. Teats are medium sized without deformities. The doe produces enough milk to raise multiple kids.

### Skin and Coat:

Skin should be healthy, smooth and firm. The coat can vary from short to very thick; this will be more pronounced as the seasons change. Due to the fact the Kiko was developed by crossbreeding, you will see different colors, and even waddles in some cases.