

GUIDE-LINES FOR THE CLASSING OF MOHAIR.

For the effective and economical classing of a mohair clip, the following information is required:-

1. South African Mohair Growers' Association Classing Standards.
2. Physical characteristics of Mohair.
3. Composition of the Flock.
4. Uniformity in the Flock.
5. Months growth of hair.
6. Production Conditions.
7. Health of Flock.
8. Shearing-shed and Requirements.
9. Method of Shearing.
10. Mohair classing and Outsorts.
11. Packing.

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1. SAMGA CLASSING STANDARDS

To achieve uniformity with the classing of mohair, it must be classed according to regulations laid down by law.

The object is to class each lot as evenly as possible according to the physical characteristics of mohair, with the correct content marks on bales and bags, thereby creating the necessary confidence.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MOHAIR

The following physical characteristics play an important role in the classing of mohair:

- 2.1 Fineness
- 2.2 Length
- 2.3 Style and character
- 2.4 General appearance

2.1 FINENESS:

Fineness is the most important characteristic taken into account in the classing of mohair. To define fineness is difficult if the classer does not have the necessary knowledge.

The finest hair is obtained from Kids shorn for the first time at the age of six months. As the animal grows older, the hair becomes stronger up to full-mouth age.

Within each age group fineness can be determined by the following method: The thinner the staple and the fibre and the softer the handle, the finer the hair. Open, webbed fleeces of very soft handle are usually the finest hair.

2.2 LENGTH:

The ideal length for mohair is from 125 mm to 150 mm. The trade prefers mohair to be not too short or too long. Short hair is the most undesirable.

Length is a characteristic that can be measured and the different lengths with the corresponding symbol, are the following:

<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>LENGTH</u>
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A =	+ 150 mm
B =	125 mm - 150 mm
C =	100 mm - 125 mm
D =	75 mm - 100 mm
E =	50 mm - 75 mm

2.3 STYLE AND CHARACTER:

Style is the twist of the staple and character the crimp or wave of the staple. The ideal is a combination of twist and even character within a soft but nevertheless firm staple. Too much character results in spongy mohair which is an undesirable type of hair. Angora goats of good style and character continue producing hair of good quality even at an advanced age, whilst excess style causes the goats to produce hair of a poor quality, even at an early age.

2.4 GENERAL APPEARANCE:

General appearance is determined by the following:

- 2.4.1 Lustre.
- 2.4.2 Free of foreign fibres.
- 2.4.3 Condition of hair.
- 2.4. Dust, stains and seed.

2.4.1 Lustre

Mohair must have a bright lustre and not be dull in appearance. This lustre is very important in the processing of mohair as it accentuates the colour the manufacturer requires. This is one of the reasons why mohair is much sought after as the textile fibre.

2.4.2 Absence of foreign fibres

Mohair must be free of kemp, black and brown fibres or any other foreign fibres. Foreign fibres can harm the end product considerably and are easily discernable once the hair has been washed and combed. Kemp does not absorb dyes and is therefore easily discernable after the dyeing process and appears as lighter uncoloured fibres in the end product.

2.4.3 Condition of hair

Mohair must contain just sufficient natural oil to be hardly noticeable. This natural oil protects the fibre against weathering and ensures healthy fibres for processing.

2.4.4 Dust, Stain and Seed

Dust - must be limited to the minimum. Goats must therefore not be driven on dusty roads or into kraals that have not been dampened down before shearing.

Dust can, however, be washed out reasonably effectively by dipping the goats prior to shearing.

Stain - Avoid stained hair by not herding flock while the veld is wet with dew. Stained hair can also be reduced by crutching the goats at 3 months growth.

Seed - can be avoided by keeping the goats in clean camps till after shearing; goats with long hair should not be kept in spared camps or in old lands. After general rains seed can appear which can be detrimental to the value and quality of the clipping.

3. COMPOSITION OF THE FLOCK

A flock of Angora goats consists of the following:

- a) Mature goats. This group includes all goats that are 24 months and older.
- b) Young goats that are 18 months old.
- c) Kids that can be sub-divided as follows:
 - i) Six months old
 - ii) Twelve months old

The composition of the flock determines, to a large degree, the fineness (quality) of the clip.

The younger the goats and by restricting the weathers and over strong ewes in the flock to a minimum, the finer the clipping will be. The object must always be to produce fine quality hair which is always in demand.

4. UNIFORMITY IN THE FLOCK

By classing the flock regularly, the undesirable goats such as those with overstrong hair, too much kemp, spongy hair, excessive oily hair, etc. can be culled out, enabling a uniform flock being built up. It can also be assisted to a large extent by using the same type of ram every season.

A uniform flock simplifies the classing of the clip, enabling larger lines to be made of every type.

5. LENGTH OF HAIR

The trade prefers hair to be not too short nor too long. By shearing every six months the desired length is obtained.

In some areas where the vegetation is too dense or in the Noorsveld of Jansenville, goats may be shorn at 4 months, if the hair tends to comb out. It is, however, not a practice that is recommended, unless circumstances justifies it. If at all possible, even in these areas longer hair should be grown, as a glut of short hair can have a negative effect on sale prices.

6. PRODUCTION CONDITIONS.

Feeding is the prime factor having the greatest influence on the fineness of the hair produced.

Under very good grazing conditions, the hair is inclined to grow stronger, whereas during drought period, the hair is of a finer quality and more dusty. After general rains, the clip will contain more seed and stain.

To enhance the attractive appearance of the clip, it is recommended that mohair from different farms or even different camps, e.g. mountain veld and plains, which give the hair a different colour, be packed separately.

7. HEALTH OF THE FLOCK

To shear an attractive clip of hair, the goats must be free of any internal or external parasites.

Dose the goats to a program and dip before lice are noticed. Neglecting to do this can result in great financial loss.

8. SHEARING-SHED AND REQUIREMENTS

Light: To class mohair properly, a spacious shearing-shed with adequate lighting is required, to be able to define the characteristics and faults of the hair clearly.

Floor: The floor must be clean and care must be taken that there is no oil, skin salt, dust or rubbish which could contaminate the hair.

Tables: It is very important that sufficient tables be available and at least three are recommended. One for the fleeces, one for the bellies and pieces and one for the stained hair and Lox.

The height of the table is determined by the height of the classer and the top must be the approximate height of the classer's waist (belt) and must be made of mesh wire 2 x 2 cm. The perimeter of the table must be approximately 215 x 105cm.

Bins: Sufficient bins must be available and should be placed so that sufficient natural light is available so that the contents, (fineness, etc.) of the different Bins (lines) can easily be compared. It is recommended that the Bins be made from loose, movable frames, covered with wire mesh, which are ideal.

9. SHEARING METHOD

To simplify classing it is important that the following steps be carried out:-

9.1 CRUTCHING

It is good policy to crutch Angora goats at 3 months (3 months growth of hair) to prevent unnecessary stained hair. At the same time the fringe (kuif) can also be shorn to ensure better vision for the goat whilst grazing.

9.2 NUMBER OF SHEARERS

Never shear with too many shearers - four to one classer is sufficient. In the case of two classers - six shearers may be used. Mohair is a fibre that takes time to class correctly and by rushing your shearing, you will not be able to class to your advantage. Do not force your shearers to shear fast rather make sure that they do a neat job.

9.3 AGE GROUPS

A good method to follow is to divide the Angora goats prior to shearing strictly according to age groups, e.g. old goats, full-mouth goats, four to six tooth goats, two/tooth goats and Kids. Commence by shearing the old goats first, followed by the full-mouth goats, etc. Also shear the weathers (kapaters) separately. Should their hair have the same fineness as that of the ewes, it can be grouped together - if different, keep separate.

9.4 METHOD OF SHEARING

Hair from the heads (kuif) often cause problems and the easiest means of keeping this hair separate is to place a basket at the entrance of the catching pen and let each shearer shear off the head fringe and place it in the basket before commencing shearing.

As already mentioned the adults must be shorn first. The reason for this is that if you shear adults after having shorn fine soft handling kids, the adult hair will appear to be rough and strong and you will be inclined to class down.

Shear out the belly first and have it taken to the bellies table. Next shear out the stain and Lox and have it taken to the stain and Lox table. By keeping the bellies apart from the Lox and Stain, they are prevented from becoming stained by the damp Lox.

The short hair on the legs can also be cleaned off before the fleece is shorn; this will obviate any short hair becoming mixed with the main fleece.

The fleece must now be shorn as evenly as possible and kept as intact as possible. The fleece is picked up and thrown on the fleece table, with the shorn side underneath so that all the properties can easily be seen.

9.5 *DIVIDING OF THE FLEECE*

All stain, Lox and short pieces which may still be attached to the fleece are now removed. Next the neck, which is usually stronger than the main fleece, is removed, followed by the britches and any seedy hair which may be present.

Should the fleece be very even it can be kept intact. Often however, the fleece has to be divided into fine and strong sections, while sections with good style and character should be kept separately from the sections appearing less solid. Should the hair on the back appear very weathered, it is also removed and added to the lined where it fits in.

10. MOHAIR CLASSING AND OUTSORTS.

For each age group different classing symbols are used for the marking of the hair. These symbols are as follows:

10.1 KIDS - SYMBOL

SFK FK SK K FNK NK KSTN KLOX

- K** - indicates hair shorn from kids.
- S** - indicates good style and character.
- F** - indicates that the hair is fine.
- N** - indicates necks which are not overstrong.
- KSTN** - indicates lightly stained hair.
- KLOX** - indicates medium to heavily stained pieces.

First Shearing - six months old

Kids are shorn for the first time at the age of six months and again for the second time at the age of twelve months.

The first shearing is the finest and as the kid grows older, the hair becomes stronger. The bulk of the first shearing will qualify for an **F** line. All fine hair of good style and character will be classed into an **SFK** line and marked with the appropriate length symbol e.g. **BSFK**. While fine hair, which is less solid, will be classed as **FK** and marked with the appropriate length symbol, e.g. **BFK**.

Second Shearing - Twelve Months old

The second shearing is still marked with the **K** symbol. Although the hair is already stronger, resulting in far less hair qualifying for the **F** symbol. The attractive sold fleeces of good style and character will now be classed into a **SK** line, e.g. **BSK**. All fleeces less solid, of average style and character will be classed into a **K** line e.g. **BK**. Fine soft handling fleeces which are, to a certain extent, matted can still be marked **FK**.

Bellies - FK2 and K2

With the first shearing, the bellies are usually very fine and are classed into an **FK** line, according to length, e.g. **CFK2**. It is marked **CFK2** in order to identify it as being different from the fleece lines, which are usually not as combed as the bellies.

With the second shearing, the bellies are stronger and will be marked with the **K** symbol, e.g. **CK2** or if fine enough, **CFK2**.

Britches - FK3 and K3

The britches are usually flat and slightly matted and can also be of a shorter length. With the **first shearing** they are marked **FK3** e.g. **CFK3** to identify them as being different from the fleeces lines. With the **second shearing**, this line becomes **K3**, e.g. **CK3** or if fine enough, it can also be marked **CFK3**.

Necks - FNK and NK

The necks are usually fine when shorn for the first time and are market **FNK** with the length symbol e.g. **BFNK**.

With the second shearing the fine necks can still be market **FNK**. However, the majority of the necks will be slightly stronger and should be market **NK**. Overstrong necks are kept separate.

Heads - EFK2

The hair from the heads (kuif) and shorter hair from the legs is usually fine and is kept separate and marked according to length, e.g. **EFK2**. Odd short fleeces of the same fineness can be blended with this line.

Stained Hair - KSTN and KLOX

The lightly stained hair is marked **KSTN** and the medium to heavily stained pieces are marked **KLOX**.

The following lines are recommended for the classing of Kids hair - (Six months growth).

KLOX

KSTN

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---------------------|
| | EFK2 | - | Heads | |
| * | NK2 | - | Strong necks | |
| | NK | - | Fine necks: | - Maximum Micron 30 |
| | FNK | - | First shearing Kid Necks | - Maximum Micron 28 |
| * | DK | - | Short Pieces | - Maximum Micron 30 |
| * | CK | - | Short Fleeces | - Maximum Micron 30 |
| * | BK3 | - | Strong Britches | - Maximum Micron 30 |
| * | BK2 | - | Strong Bellies | - Maximum Micron 30 |
| * | BK | - | Strong Fleeces | - Maximum Micron 30 |
| * | BSK | - | Strong fleeces of good style and character | - Maximum Micron 30 |
| | CFK | - | Fine Open Fleeces | - Maximum Micron 28 |
| | CFK3 | - | Fine Britches | - Maximum Micron 28 |
| | CFK2 | - | Fine Bellies | - Maximum Micron 28 |
| | BFK | - | Fine Open Fleeces | - Maximum Micron 28 |
| | BSFK | - | Fine Fleeces of good style and character | - Maximum Micron 28 |
| * | <u>Mostly winter kidhair - 2nd shearing</u> | | | |

10.2 YOUNG GOAT HAIR - SYMBOL YG

SFYG FYG SYG YG FNYG NYG YGSTN YGLOX

YG	-	indicates hair shorn from young goat
S	-	indicates good style and character
F	-	indicates that the hair is fine
FNYG	-	all fine necks
NYG	-	all strong necks which are not overstrong
YGSTN	-	all lightly stained young goat hair
YGLOX	-	medium to heavily stained young goat hair

Young goat hair is obtained from Angora goats \pm 18 months old. If your flock tends of fine quality, or during drought conditions, up to the age of 24 goats will still produce a quantity of good quality hair, which can qualify as young goat hair. It can be assumed that most of the flocks will produce a quantity of mohair at 24 months growth which will qualify as young goats hair. It must, however, be borne in mind that all strong fleeces and strong parts of fleeces must be classed into the appropriate adult line.

All fine solid young goat hair, of good style and character is marked **SFYG**, with the length symbol as prefix, e.g. **BSFYG**. All fine fleeces of open appearance, lacking sufficient style and character, is marked **FYG**, with the length symbol as prefix, e.g. **BFYG**. Young goat hair of good style and character, strong but not too strong for young goat fineness, is marked **SYG** with the length symbol as prefix, e.g. **BSYG**. All strong young goat hair with open appearance, which is not overstrong and with average style and character, is marked **YG** with the length symbol as prefix e.g. **BYG**.

Bellies - FYG2 and YG2

The bellies are usually combed and are classed into a **FYG2** or **YG2** line, according to fineness and length, e.g. **BFYG2** and **BYG2**.

Britches - FYG3 and YG3

The britches are kept separate according to fineness and length and marked e.g. **BFYG3** or **BYG3**.

Necks - FNYG and NYG

It is important to keep young goat necks separate and mark them **FNYG**. All strong necks, which are not overstrong, must be kept separate and marked **NYG**. Overstrong necks (stronger than 34 micron) are blended with fine adult goat necks and marked **FNH**.

When animals are shorn at the age of 24 months, there will virtually be no FNYG or NYG lines. Odd fine necks can be marked NYG, while the stronger necks must be blended with adult necks.

Head - EYG2

The heads (kuif) are usually fine and are marked EYG2. If fine enough, it can be blended with the heads of KIDS.

Stained Hair - YGSTN and YGLOX

All lightly stained hair is marked YGSTN. Strong stained hair is blended with adult stained hair.

Medium and heavily stained hair is packed separately and marked YGLOX.

The following lines are recommended for classing Young Goat hair - 6 months growth.

YGLOX

YGSTN

NYG	-	Strong Necks	: Maximum Micron 34
FNYG	-	Fine Necks	: Maximum Micron 32
DYG	-	Short Pieces	: Maximum Micron 34
CYG	-	Short Fleeces	: Maximum Micron 34
BYG3	-	Britches	: Maximum Micron 34
BYG2	-	Bellies	: Maximum Micron 34
BYG	-	Stronger Fleeces	: Maximum Micron 34
BFYG3	-	Fine Britches	: Maximum Micron 32
BFYG2	-	Fine Bellies	: Maximum Micron 32
BFYG	-	Fine Open Fleeces	: Maximum micron 32
BSYG	-	Solid strong fleeces of good style and character	: Maximum Micron 34
BSFYG	-	Solid Fine Fleeces of good style and character	: Maximum Micron 32

10.3 ADULTS - SYMBOL H

SFH FH SH H FMH MH FNH NH STN LOX

- H - Indicates hair shorn from adult angora's.
 S - Indicates good to super style and character.
 F - Indicates fineness.
 FMH - Indicates all fine straight hair from old goats and fine fleeces containing slight kemp.
 MH - Indicates all coarse straight hair and fleeces containing slight kemp, usually shorn from old goats.
 FNH - Fine Neck Pieces.
 NH - Strong Necks.
 STN - Lightly stained hair.
 LOX - Medium to heavily stained hair.

All pure mohair from goats which, at the age of two years, are too strong to qualify as young goats hair, are classified under adult goats, as well as all other older goat fleeces, except ram hair.

As already recommended, it is advisable to class your animals into age groups before commences. Having now classed your adults into age groups, namely old goats, full-mouth goats, 4 - 6 tooth goats, you can commence by shearing your old goats first.

Because the animals are old you will find that the fleeces vary considerably. Some fleeces will show very little or no style and character and will have a harsh handle and will be classed as **MH**.

Fleeces showing some style and character will be classed into the **BH** line. There will even be fleeces of very soft handle and therefore fine enough to qualify for the **FH** lines. If it should be of soft handle and showing a small percentage of kemp, it could be classed as **FMH**.

The full mouth animals will be stronger and will mostly be classed into the **SH** of **H** lines, e.g. **BSH** or **BH**. The odd fleeces which are finer and of soft handling can be classed into the finer (**FH**) lines. Hard handling overstrong fleeces must be classed down to the **NH** lines e.g. **BNH**. Very strong fleeces are grouped with the Ram fleeces.

The 4 - 6 animals will shear a more solid type of hair, with good style and character and will mostly be classed into the **SFH** and **FH** e.g. **BSFH** and **BFH** lines, while the stronger fleeces will be classed into the **SH** e.g. **BSH** and **BH** lines.

Hair shorn from weathers (kapaters) will tend to be strong and will qualify mostly for the **SH** and **H** lines.

Bellies - FH2 and H2

The bellies are usually combed and kept separate from the fleece lines. However, should they have the same appearance they can be blended with the fleeces. Fine Bellies are marked according to length e g **BFH2** or if strong, **BH2**.

Necks - FNH and NH

All fine necks of 36 micron and lower, as well as all strong young goat necks (over 34 micron) can be marked **FNH**. All strong necks (37 - 39 micron) are marked **NH** with the length symbol as prefix e g **BFNH** or **BNH**.

The odd fleeces and necks of very harsh handle and stronger than 40 micron, are grouped with the Ram fleeces.

Britches - FH3 and H3.

The britch usually differs from the rest of the fleece as it tends to be matted. It is kept separate from the fleece. If it is fine it is marked according to length, e g **BFH3**; or if strong, mark **BH3** and pack separate from the fleeces. Overstrong britches can be classed as **NH**.

Stained Hair and Lox.

All lightly stained hair is packed separately and marked **STN**, while all medium to heavily stained hair is marked **LOX**.

Heads - EFH2.

The heads from adult goats and the finer shorter hair from the legs can be blended together and marked **EFH2**.

The following lines are recommended for classing Adult hair (6 months growth).

LOX2	-	Heavy	
LOX	-	Light	
STN	-	Light stained hair	
EFH2	-	Heads	
MH	-	Strong hair from old animals	
FMH	-	Fine hair from old goats	
FNH	-	Fine necks	- 36 micron
NH	-	Strong necks	- 39 micron
DH	-	Short Pieces	- 39 micron
CH	-	Short Fleeces	- 39 micron
BH3	-	Strong Britches	- 39 micron maximum
BH2	-	Strong Bellies	- 39 micron maximum
BH	-	Fleeces	- 39 micron maximum

- BSH - Strong fleeces of good style and character - 39 micron maximum
- CFH - Fine fleeces - 36 micron maximum
- BFH3 - Fine Britches - 36 micron maximum
- BFH2 - Fine Bellies - 36 micron maximum
- BFH - Fine open style fleeces - 36 micron maximum
- BSFH - Fine fleeces of good style and character - 36 micron maximum

RAMS HAIR.

All hair shorn from rams is packed separately and marked **RAM**. The hair from young rams is kept separately and marked **YGRAM**. All stained hair and **LOX** from rams are packed separately if it weighs more than 2 kg and must be marked **RSTN** and **RLOX**. If it weighs less than 2 kg it should be packed with the Adult Goats' **STN** and **LOX**. All harsh handling overstrong fleeces must be blended with the rams hair.

SEED.

All hair containing seed must be classed into a light seedy and a heavy seedy line, as well as fine and strong seedy and short and long seedy. Each age group must also be kept separate.

SKIN HAIR.

Hair shorn from skins of slaughtered animals must be packed separately and marked **VEL**. It is, however, advisable to shear those animals which are slaughtered on the farm, before they are slaughtered and to class the hair with your clip in the appropriate lines.

PLK.

All hair shorn from animals which have died must be marked **PLK**.

MARKING INK OR PAINT.

Any mohair containing marking ink or paint must be very carefully removed and cannot be marketed.

DOUBLE CUTS.

Under no circumstances must double cuts be packed with the Lox or any other lines. Provided it is clean and does not contain twigs or dust, it can be packed in a separate container and marked **MOH**. Required length - 20 mm and longer.

CROSSBRED HAIR.

Fleeces with excessive kemp or hair shorn from crossbred goats must be packed separately and marked with the prefix X, e g XFH, XH, XFYG, XFK, XK, XSTN and XLOX.

COLOURED HAIR.

All hair containing grey, black or brown fibres, must be marked **GREY**.

Hints.

As explained at the outset, the main object of classing is to class the various lines as evenly as possible. With this in mind, it is a good idea, once the shearing has been completed, to place your sorting table in front of the bin and to spread the hair thinly over the table before packing; in so doing you can spot and remove any unwanted pieces before the hair is placed in the bale or bag and prepared for dispatch.

11. PACKING

There are four different containers in which mohair can be packed:-

- 11.1 a) The mohair bale identified by a wide orange stripe in the centre, down the side, which makes it different to the wool bale, in which up to 180 kg of mohair can be packed. (A wool bale has two thin green stripes down the side of the bale).
- b) Green polyethylene mohair bag, in which approximately 80 kg mohair can be packed.
- c) Green polyethylene bag, in which approximately 30 kg (minimum 5 kg) mohair can be packed.
- d) Transparent plastic bag, in which approximately 10 kg (minimum 2 kg) mohair can be packed.

Stickers are provided with these transparent bags on which your name and address, producer number and the contents of the bag must be recorded. Please note that these transparent bags cannot be sent or delivered singly but must be packed into either a bale of green mohair bag and marked **BIN**.

With the exception of bales, it is not permissible to fill two containers with the same type of hair. Should you have a class with a mass which is too much for a particular size bag, use the next size bag. If it is too much for an 80 kg bag, use a bale. If the bale is not full, you can fill it with smaller transparent

THIS SERVES AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE CLASSES REQUIRED
FOR THE CLASSING OF A SIX MONTHS CLIP.

ADULT	YOUNG GOATS	KIDS
LOX2 - Heavy Lox	YGLOX	KLOX
LOX - Light Lox	YGSTN - Slightly stained	KSTN - Slightly stained
STN - Slightly stained hair	NYG - Strong necks	EFK 2 - Head pieces
EFH2 - Heads	FNYG - Fine necks	* NK - Strong necks
MH - Strong straight hair from old goats	DYG - Short pieces	FNK - Fine necks 1st shearing
FMH - Fine straight hair from old goats	CYG - Short fleeces	* DK - Short strong pieces
NK - Strong necks	BYG3 - Strong britches	* CK - Short strong fleeces
FNH - Fine necks	BYG2 - Strong bellies	* BK3 - Strong britches
DH - Short pieces	BYG - Strong fleeces	* BK2 - Strong bellies
CH - Short fleeces	BFYG3 - Fine britches	BK - Strong fleeces
BH3 - Strong britches	BFYG2 - Fine bellies	* BSK - Strong, good style and character
BH2 - Strong bellies	BFYG - Fine open fleeces	CFK - Fine open fleeces
BH - Strong fleeces	BSYG - Strong, good style and character	BFK3 - Fine britches
BSH - Strong, good style and character	BSFYG - Fine, good style and character	BFK2 - Fine bellies
CFH - Fine open fleeces		BFK - Fine open fleeces
BFH3 - Fine britches		BSFK - Fine, good style and character
BFH2 - Fine bellies		
BFH - Fine open fleeces		* mostly winter hair - 2nd shearing
BSFH - Fine good style and character		

THE CLASSING OF SEEDY MOHAIR

ADULT HAIR

<u>LIGHT</u>	<u>MEDIUM</u>	<u>HEAVY</u>	<u>LENGTH</u>
HSDY	HSDY 2	HSDY 3	B C
FHSDY	FHSDY 2	FHSDY 3	D E
	NHSDY	SDYSTN	SDYLOX

YOUNG GOAT HAIR

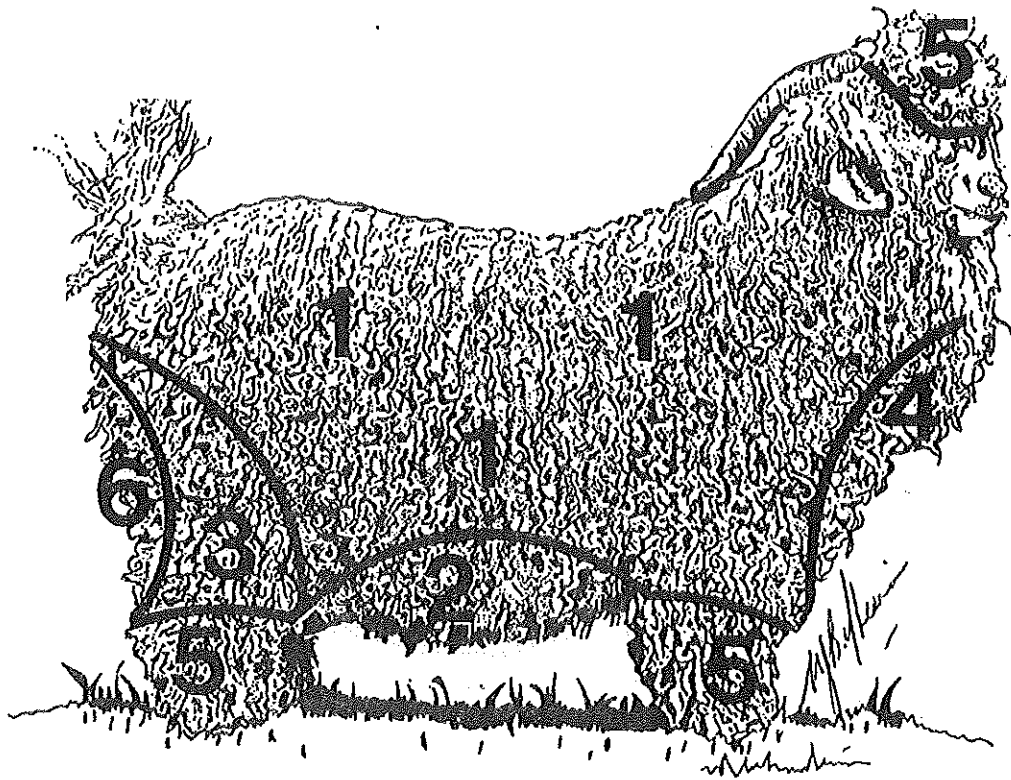
<u>LIGHT</u>	<u>MEDIUM</u>	<u>HEAVY</u>	<u>LENGTH</u>
YGSDY	YGSDY 2	YGSDY 3	B C D E

KID GOAT

<u>LIGHT</u>	<u>MEDIUM</u>	<u>HEAVY</u>	<u>LENGTH</u>	
KSDY	KSDY 2	KSDY 3	NKSDY (Winter)	B C D
	NKSDY (Winter)	KSDYSTN	KSDYLOX	

WITH LENGTH SYMBOL

KEEP SHORT LENGTHS SEPARATE.



	ADULT GOATS GROOTBOKKE	YOUNG GOATS JONGBOKKE	KIDS KLEINBOKKIES	
1 Fyn Vagte Fyn Vagte	SFH maks. 36 FH max. 36	SFYG maks. 32 FYG max. 32	SFK maks. 28 FK max. 28	Fine Fleeces Fine Fleeces
1 Sterk Vagte Sterk Vagte Sterk Vagte	SH maks. 39 H max. 39 MH max. 39	SYG maks. 34 YG max. 34	SK maks. 30 K max. 30	Strong Fleeces Strong Fleeces Strong Fleeces
2 Fyn Pense Sterk Pense	FH2 maks. 36 H2 max. 39	FYG2 maks. 32 YG2 max. 34	FK2 maks. 28 K2 max. 30	Fine Bellies Strong Bellies
3 Fyn Boude Sterk Boude	FH3 maks. 36 H3 max. 39	FYG3 maks. 32 YG3 max. 34	FK3 maks. 28 K3 max. 30	Fine Britches Strong Britches
4 Fyn Nekke Sterk Nekke	FNH maks. 36 NH max. 39	FNYG maks. 32 NYG max. 34	FNK maks. 28 NK max. 30	Fine Necks Strong Necks
5 Kuiwe	EFH2	EYG2	EFK2	Head Pieces
6 Lig Gevlek Swaar Gevlek	STN LOX	YGSTN YGLOX	KSTN KLOX	Light Stained Heavily Stained

