

*1978 Sable Breeders Association Proposal* (prior to ISBA being formed)

**The Sable Breeders Association Original Sable Standard and Proposal  
(First Submitted to ADGA in 1978, ReSubmitted to ADGA in 1979, Revised April 1980,  
submitted again in 1981, spelling errors in original document and reprinted as-is here)**

**The Sable Dairy Goat is medium to large in size with rugged bone and plenty of vigor. Does should be feminine, however, and not course. Mature does must be at least 30 inches in height and weight at least 135 pounds. Mature bucks must be at least 32 inches in height and weigh at least 170 pounds. Sables may be any color or combination of colors, solid or patterned, except solid white or light cream. This would include goats who are basically white but have dark spots, ticking, etc. The hair should be short and fine, although a fringe over the spine and thighs is often present. Ears should be erect and alertly carried, preferably pointing forward. The face should be straight or dished. A tendency toward a Roman nose is discriminated against.**

**Requirements for Registry**

**1. The Sable, either purebred or American, must be the offspring of the following matings:  
Purebred or American Sable**

**Purebred or American Saanen Experimental when wholly purebred or American Saanen  
Bloodlines**

**when such offspring meet the breed standards for Sables. This will include all such animals presently recorded in ADGA's Experimental Registry which qualify on the basis of parentage and color.**

**2. A Sable, Purebred or American, in order to be registered in the Sable Registry, must be true to Sable Breed Standards and must meet the criteria in [ 1 ] above.**

**3. A purebred Sable will be the offspring of only purebred parents. An American Sable will be the offspring of two American parents, as shown in [ 1 ] above, or an upgraded Sable meeting all the criteria for registration. The upgrading process for American Sables shall be the same as for all other breeds, utilizing Sable or American Sable Sires.**

**4. Sables shall be black and white sundgau in color, other colors not accepted. Toggenburg, Oberhasli shading, Grey dapple or agouti patterns and Tan shall be disqualified from entry into the herdbooks.**

**(Please Note: This same version was changed slightly and Adopted in 1981 the following changes were inserted: "The Sable dairy goat does not have to be black and white. It can be dark cream, red, shades of red, or tan, brown, silver, gray, roaned, spotted, ticked or striped. But not solid white. The following table was also attached to this copy)**

**The Original Sable Breeders Association's  
Gene Chart (printed in Sable Times 1981)**

**HOMOZYGOUS WHITE: HETEROZYGOUS WHITE: Sable**

(note from editor: this is an original document from 1978 and is not to be accepted as fact, not enough testing or study has been done to be sure this is correct. This may or may not be fact.)

**Two homozygous white Saanens bred together always produce white offspring that are homozygous ( no color gene)**

**A homozygous white Saanen bred to a heterozygous white Saanen will produce all white Saanens, but about 50% will be heterozygous ( carry a color gene)**

**A Homozygous white Saanen bred to a Sable will produce white offspring and carry the color gene.**

**A heterozygous white Saanen bred to a heterozygous white Saanen will produce about 75% white offspring, with approximately 2/3 of these carrying the recessive color gene. Approximately 25% of the offspring will be Sables.**

**A heterozygous white Saanen bred to a Sable will produce approximately 50% Sable offspring, and the remaining 50% will carry the recessive color gene**

**Two Sable bred together will produce Sable offspring and will have 2 color genes.**