The American Dorper Sheep Breeders Society recommends market lamb divisions for Dorpers, White Dorpers, and Dorper/White Dorper crosses. Show management should understand that Dorper/White Dorper crosses will likely have color patterns with black in excess of this standard, and should consider allowing up to 50% black in the Dorper cross division.

Acceptable
1. Must be a Dorper, White Dorper, or a cross among these two breeds.
2. Conformation: long, deep, wide body with well sprung ribs and excellent muscling.
3. Color: Dorper- white sheep with black limited to head, neck, and forequarters not extending below the knee to the dewclaw or behind the heart girth; White Dorper- white sheep.
4. Must have at least 1/3 hair primarily on belly, forearm, and brich.
5. 100% hair below the knees and hocks.
6. 100% hair forward of poll.
7. Moderate size ear with no wool covering.
8. Head should be strong, bold, with a deep jaw.
9. Polled or small horns or scurs.
10. Spots or speckles in the skin only when shorn.
11. Dorper – black spots above the hoof line and below the dewclaw.

Discriminatory
1. Tall, leggy, shallow, narrow bodied lambs.
2. A limited amount of spots on body and underline not to exceed a total of 4 square inches (size of softball).
3. A white sheep with brown or red colored speckles in the covering confined to the neck and head.
4. Excessive wool covering more than 2/3 of body (belly, forearm, and brich).
5. Wool forward of poll.
6. Heavy horns.
7. Long, pendulous ears.
8. Long, narrow muzzle.

Absolute Disqualifications
1. All wool or very little evidence of hair on belly, forearm, or brich.
2. Wool below the knees or hocks.
3. Wool on the ears.
4. Sheep with more than 4 square inches (softball size) or cumulative color back of the heart girth.
5. Solid brown, red or rust colored head.
6. Speckling or spots from knee to dewclaw or from hock to dewclaw.
7. Strong breed characteristics of breeds other than Dorper or White Dorper.
8. Surgical alterations other than re-docking.
9. Steep hip or tendency to show callipyge gene.
10. Evidence of color alterations.