4-H

Goat School

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Let’s Take A Look At

- Introduction to Goat types / breeds
- Care and Maintenance
- Medications and Vaccinations
- Odds and Ends
- Q and A
What Kind of Goat Do You Want?

- **Dairy Breeds**
  - Nubian
  - Alpine
  - LaMancha
  - Oberhasli
  - Nigerian Dwarf
  - Saanen
  - Toggenburg

- **Meat Breeds**
  - Boer
  - Kiko
  - Spanish

- **Dual Purpose**
  - Pygmy
Dairy Goats
Is this what your breeding for?
Meat Goats
Pygmy Goats
Care and Maintenance

Housing

- Draft free
- Well bedded – large flakes are best and last longest
- Bedded higher than surrounding ground to prevent flooding
- Closed to northerly breezes
- Clean up old hay weekly – use in garden or compost
- Goat doorway large enough for two to get through
- Capture area
- Play or lounging area inside / ramps / covered pallets
Hay

- **Coastal**
  - Roughage / less protein / cheapest available

- **Peanut**
  - High protein / lower calcium than Alfalfa/no waste
  - Best when fed by bowl / very loose

- **Alfalfa**
  - High protein and calcium / expensive

- **T and A**
  - Stems and waste

- **Mixed hay**
  - Roughage / not a lot of protein
Browse

- Trimmings from Oak trees is ok
- Trimming from citrus trees is ok
- Poisonous plant list for Florida
What grain to feed??

- Horse feed (pelleted or sweet) is not designed for goats – they do not have the nutrient content for goats

- Goat feed – designed for goats / about the same price as a good horse feed
  - Pellets / Sweet / All grain
  - Pellets will not attract flys / and easier to portion control
The Basics: Parts and Vitals
Rear View

PELVIS
THURL
PIN BONE
ESCUTCHEON
STIFLE JOINT
TIBIA
HOCK
CANNON
PASTERN
HIP (WING OF Ilium)
REAR UDDER ATTACHMENT
FEMUR
MEDIAL SUSPENSORY LIGAMENT
UDDER FLOOR
TEAT
TEAT ORIFICE
Dewclaw
HOOF
# Vitals

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temperature</strong></td>
<td>101.5° to 104° F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Respirations**     | Adults: 12 - 20 per minute  
                       | Kids: 20 - 40 per minute |
| **Pulse**            | 70 - 80 beats per minute |
| **Rumination**       | 1 - 1.5 per minute   |
| **Estrus Cycle**     | 18 - 23 days       |
| **Gestation**        | 146 - 156 days     |
# Fetal Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heart Beat Apparent</td>
<td>20 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Limb Buds Visible</td>
<td>28 - 35 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Differentiation Of Digits</td>
<td>35 - 42 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nostrils &amp; Eyes Differentiated</td>
<td>42 - 49 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyelids Close</td>
<td>49 - 56 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horn Pits Appear</td>
<td>77 - 84 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair Around Eyes &amp; Muzzle</td>
<td>98 - 105 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tooth Eruption</td>
<td>98 - 105 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair Covering Body</td>
<td>119 - 126 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length Of Fetus At 30 Days</td>
<td>1.4 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length Of Fetus At 145 Days</td>
<td>43 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vaccinations / Shots

**CD/T**
- Yearly to goats over one year
- Recently some breeders are revaccinating twice per year
- Pregnant dams at one month to kidding
- If moms vaccinated, then kids at 3 weeks and again 30 later.
Vaccination Schedule

This vaccination schedule has been reviewed by Dr. Robin Skillman, D.V.M., and is used successfully by several breeders in the Northern California Area. Please be sure to check with your own veterinarian for their recommendations and approval. At all times check the package instructions of all products for dosages and proper storage.

At birth 1/4 cc Bo-Se to all newborn kids.

Before castration or disbudding 1 cc Tetanus antitoxin S.Q. or I.M.

5 weeks - Triple Sulfa, Sulmet or Albon, 7 days (give orally with syringe)

6 weeks - 1/4” on dial Panacur or Safeguard (Repeat in 3 weeks and as needed)

6-8 weeks #1 Covexin 8 (2cc I.M. or S.Q.); 10-12 weeks #2 Covexin 8; 12-14 weeks #3 Covexin 8. (Check with your local veterinarian for requirements for your area and follow the manufacturer’s recommendations for timing between first injection, and boosters.) Give booster every six months or 1 month before kidding
Vaccinations Con’t

60 days - Dr. Skillman recommends Bo-Se every 60 days to growing kids  
(Dose 1 cc per 40 lbs.)

9 weeks - Triple Sulfa, Sulmet, Albon, 7 days

12 weeks - Ivomec S.Q., Cydectin Pour on, orally or as a pour on at the rate of 6 cc per 100 lbs). Valbazen, 1cc per 22 pounds, Tramisol or Safeguard/Panacur) (Repeat as needed -  
wormer of choice.)

13 weeks - Triple Sulfa, Sulmet, Albon, 7 days

8 -10 months - Covexin 8 booster (2cc S.Q. or I.M.)  
Or on date recommended by manufacturer  
One week later - Worm (with wormer of your choice - see listing below)

A & D should be given in December and then again in March to all animals
Doe Requirements

**Before Breeding Does**

1 month before breeding does - 2cc Covexin 8 as indicated, plus Bo-Se according to weight and deworm.

**30 days before kidding** Dr. Skillman recommends giving Covexin 8, A&D, Bo-Se and deworming. (If you do not choose to treat pregnant does follow the schedule below. (If you do not give Covexin 8 at this time kids should be given 2cc CD Antitoxin at birth, I.M. and thereafter follow schedule above for Covexin 8.

**At time of kidding** give doe and babies Bo-Se.

**Day or two after kidding worm.** 2 days later give Covexin 8 booster, A&D. Now the doe is ready to be bred when kids are weaned.

**Note:** Dr. Skillman has recommended that you calendar your bucks and does for a Bo-Se vaccination every 3 months even if the does are bred. Please check with your own veterinarian for their recommendation. **Warning:** The manufacturers of Bo-Se have put a warning on the label stating NOT to give Bo-Se to any pregnant animals. Vaccination of pregnant animals may possibly result in abortions. It is recommended you give your growing animals Bo-Se every sixty (60) days. I do this until they’re 18 months old.
Buck Requirements

Bucks
Treat the same as Does, except give Covexin 8 booster as above at 8 -10 months and then every 6 months.

Bo-Se every three months to adult bucks and does.
Bo-Se every sixty (60) days for kids up to 18 months.

Worm 2 to 4 times per year or more (as indicated by fecal exam).

Every day in grain mix 1 teas. Ammonium Chloride, 1/2 Tbls. vegetable oil, 2 Tbls. loose salt. (Give less of each for younger bucks. Increase as they grow)
**Coccidiosis**

**Coccidiosis Treatment/Prevention Dosage**

There are many brands and available preparations, i.e., Triple Sulfa, liquid and powder, Sulmet, liquid and powder, Albon, liquid and powder, which are the recommended preparations.

Mix and administer according to the instructions on the package.

**Give orally for 7 days.** A fecal exam will reveal if you have coccidiosis on your property and in what concentration. Based on this exam, you may not need to give Albon, Triple sulfa or Sulmet to your kids if you feed a Deccox or Rumensin (Monensin) feed for the first four months or administer other coccidiostats as recommended by a veterinarian for your area.

**If the exam does reveal coccidia, treat your kids!**

They will grow better for not having bugs.
Hooves / Hoof Trimming

- Best every two months
- Prevents leg problems and hoof rot
- Need sharpest trimmers possible
  - Fiskers Shop Snips from Home Depot
    - Tool department
- Either done on stanchion or “cowboy” style
- Check dew claws on older goats
Identification

- **Ear tags – NO WAY JOSE**
- **Tattoos**
  - Very acceptable but messy and not permanent
  - Hard to read
- **Microchip**
  - Avid microchips
  - Permanent – when done correctly they will not migrate
  - Placed at withers or in tail web
Scrapie & Premise Identification

- Federal Program – voluntary??
- All showmen need at least a premise ID
- What is scrapie?
  - Scrapie is a fatal, degenerative disease affecting the central nervous system of sheep and goats. It is among a number of diseases classified as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE). TSEs are the subject of increased attention and concern because of the discovery of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in cattle, the link between BSE and variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD) in people, and feline spongiform encephalopathy (FSE) in cats in Europe.
County Fair Requirements for Identification

- Health certificate
  - Premise ID number
  - Tattoo or Microchip number
  - All will be check at weigh-in and check-in

- How to get a premise ID
What’s next after the show?

What can you goat project be next year?

- Will it continue to be your pet… your buddy?
- Will you consider expanding from one goat into a small herd… adding one or two does?
- Will you consider breeding?
- Can you handle a buck or should you contact a breeder to breed your buck?
- Would you like to go and try more shows?
How do you buy a goat?

- Contact a breeder.
  - Internet
  - Word of mouth
  - Visit a show

- Ask questions – Prepare
  - What does the pedigree mean to your Structure – get you hands on them/walk them/watch them walk on a lead
  - What are you looking for? Pet and show.
  - Kidding history / progeny / NPGA Herdbook
References

- NPGA – National Pygmy Goat Association
- Local / State / Regional Breeders
- Internet
  - NPGA
  - Goat 911
  - Whirlwind Farms Website
  - Regional and state goat clubs
    - Southern Pygmy Goat Club
Odds and Ends

Next local show is on Dec 13

- The Sun Coast Winter Classic – Oak Haven Farm
- 4H showmanship classes – Champion Showman Award

Florida State Fair – Feb 2009

- Entry forms online now
- Entry deadline first week of December
- 4 day commitment
What do you need to show?

- A goat (Duh!)
- A clean goat
  - Well fed
  - Well groomed
  - Clean, trimmed hooves
- A black lead and collar
- 4-H Appropriate Clothing
- A smile!
Ring Etiquette

- Look at the judge
- Listen closely to the judge’s directions
- Watch classes before yours to get a clue on the judges ring procedures.
- Remember the showmanship rules you have practiced.
  - Where to stand with your animal
  - How to move around your animal.
  - Eyes on the judge – Stay focused.
  - Smile!
## Wether Scorecard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Scorecard Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Appearance</strong></td>
<td>Wethers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BALANCED &amp; well-blended</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROPORTIONS typically cobby (compact)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BREED SPECIFIC MARKINGS distinct</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COAT dense, hair straight, medium long</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPRESSION alert, animated; Ears erect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEAD typey, symmetrical; profile dished</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Structure (Conformation)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>BODY PARTS functional &amp; balanced</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- ribcage, chest, barrel broad, deep</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- back strong, level</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>- rump medium long, medium slope</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- fore- &amp; hindquarters well angulated, well aligned, strong, well muscled</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- gait smooth &amp; effortless</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Health &amp; Condition</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FREE OF DISEASE; displaying vigor</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FREE OF PARASITES; skin &amp; coat clean</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>IN GOOD FLESH &amp; MUSCLE</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tractable/Showability</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>BEHAVIOR tractable, alert, responsive, trusting, confident &amp; cooperative</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Points</strong></td>
<td>100</td>
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</table>
## Doe / Buck Scorecard

<table>
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<th>Category</th>
<th>Scorecard Points</th>
<th>Doe</th>
<th>Buck</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Appearance</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>• BODY MEASUREMENTS</td>
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<td>• specifications for</td>
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<td>• age group</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Genetically HORNED</td>
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<td>• (disbudding</td>
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<td>• permitted)</td>
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<td>• BALANCED &amp; well</td>
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<td>• blended; showing</td>
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<td>• PROPORTIONS</td>
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<td>• typically cobby;</td>
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<td>• wide in relation to</td>
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<td>• length &amp; height</td>
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<td>• CONDITION</td>
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<td>• optimal for age &amp;</td>
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<td>• frame of animal;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• HEALTH PERFECT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Head &amp; Expression</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• HEAD typey; medium</td>
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<tr>
<td>• short; profile</td>
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<td>• dished</td>
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<tr>
<td>• JAWS broad, strong,</td>
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<td>• well muscled,</td>
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<td>• symmetrically</td>
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<td>• aligned</td>
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<td>• BITE even; neither</td>
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<td>• over nor undershot</td>
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<tr>
<td>• EYES bright, set</td>
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<tr>
<td>• well apart, prominent but not protruding</td>
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<tr>
<td>• EARS firm, medium</td>
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<td>• sized, alertly</td>
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<td>• erect</td>
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<tr>
<td>• MUZZLE broad, full,</td>
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<td>• rounded; nose short,</td>
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<td>• wide, flat</td>
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<td>• EXPRESSION alert,</td>
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<td>• animated</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coat</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>• COAT dense, hair</td>
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<td>• straight; medium</td>
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<td>• long; abundant in</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• bucks</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Scorecard Con’t

**Breed Markings**
- BREED SPECIFIC MARKINGS distinct; light accents on muzzle, forehead, ears, around eyes & tail; contrasting darker crown, dorsal stripe, cannons, hocks, hoofs
- OPTIONAL MARKINGS: light girth areas are acceptable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breed Markings</th>
<th>Score 1</th>
<th>Score 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Neck**
- NECK strong, full throated, muscular, round, blending well into withers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neck</th>
<th>Score 1</th>
<th>Score 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Shoulders**
- SHOULDERS well laid back & angulated; blades firmly attached
- WITHERS nearly level with spine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shoulders</th>
<th>Score 1</th>
<th>Score 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Chest**
- CHEST floor wide; forchest prominent
- HEART GIRTH large, full at the elbows
- RIBS long, well sprung, wide apart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chest</th>
<th>Score 1</th>
<th>Score 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Scorecard Con’t

**Barrel**
- BARREL symmetrical, broad, deep, widening toward low-set flanks. 8 8

**Back**
- BACK strong, broad, straight, level along chine and loin 8 8

**Rump**
- RUMP medium long, medium wide, neither level nor steep 8 8
- HIPS wide, nearly level with back
- THURLS high & wide apart
- PINBONES well apart, prominent
- TAIL symmetrical, set & carried high

**Legs & Feet**
- LEGS strong, well-muscled, wide apart, squarely set 10 12
- FORELEGS straight
- CANNON BONE short
- ELBOWS close to ribs
- HINDLEGS well-angulated, short-hocked, parallel & aligned with hips; femur and tibia long, well-muscled; stifle joint pronounced
- PASTERNs short, strong, resilient
- FEET well shaped, symmetrical; heels deep, soles level
- GAIT smooth, balanced, ground covering & effortless
Scorecard Con’t

**Mammary System (Does)**
- TEATS: Cylindrical, symmetrically shaped and placed, milkable, functional. Free from deformities & obstructions. Devoid of multiple orifices
- UDDER functional, balanced, firm, elastic, rounded, small to medium sized, well-attached; high in rear, well forward in front

**Reproductive System (Bucks)**
- TESTICLES normal, equal in size; both fully descended

**Mammary System (Bucks)**

12

100