Goat Leader Resource
### Achievement Day Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Marks</th>
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<tr>
<td>Showmanship</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conformation</td>
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### Exhibition Item

Members show their project animal that they raised during the year.
Learn the Language

KID - A young goat under six months of age
DOE - A female goat
BUCK - A male goat
KIDDING - Giving birth to young (a kid)
SIRE - Father
DAM - Mother
PUREBRED - An animal whose sire and dam are registered with the registry association.
CROSSBRED - A goat is one whose sire or dam is a purebred but the other parent is not eligible for registration with a breed association.
REGISTERED - A purebred which is itself recorded with the registry association
GRADE - An animal with one purebred parent and the other a grade or scrub.
SCRUB - An animal of unknown or unimproved ancestry.
UDDER - Mammary or milk producing glands of the female.
COLOSTRUM - First milk produced by the doe after giving birth.
LACTATION PERIOD - The time during which milk is produced.
GESTATION PERIOD - The time during with the doe carries her young.
It is important to learn the language the language of goat breeders. Certain parts of the animal have specific names. Use the diagram below to learn the parts of the goat.
The modern dairy goat produces milk of the highest quality, if she is given the right care. She needs a good home, clean, high quality feed and should be milked properly.
The milk has a pleasant flavor if you handle it properly. It contains smaller drops of butterfat than cow’s milk; it is more like homogenized cow’s milk. Goat’s milk is easier to digest and is often used for infants. The milk may be processed to produce tasty cheeses and high quality ice cream.

Market kids are goats that are to be raised for slaughter. The most common breeds of meat goats are Boer, Kiko and Spanish. Chevon (goat meat) is very similar to chicken nutritionally as it is low in fat and high in many vitamins. The kids, usually castrated males, are raised over the summer and are ready for slaughter at around 50 to 90 pounds.
**Toggenburg** - Originated in Switzerland. The oldest recorded pure breeding and first imported to North America in 1904. The color varies from light fawn to dark chocolate with a light stripe down each side of the face and a white triangle on each side of the tail. The legs are white from the knees and hocks down to the hoofs. Length of hair varies. The female stands 26” tall at the withers and weighs around 120 pounds.

**Saanen** - Saanens are of Swiss origin. One of the larger breeds of goats, standing 30” tall at the withers and weighing 135 pounds or more. All white or creamy color, first imported purebreds in 1904. They have a straight face, ears carried alert, soft and fine hair, commonly used for dairy purposes.

**Nubian** - The Nubian breed was imported from England where it was developed by crossing native animals with those imported from Nubia in North Africa. The major distinguishing characteristic of this goat is its ‘Roman’ nose and the long drooping pendulous ears and a short, glossy hair of almost any color. The Nubian is one of the larger breeds, weighing close to 130 pounds and standing 29” at the withers.
Alpine - This breed originated in the French side of the Swiss Alps and is among the largest of dairy goats usually weighing 130 pounds when mature and standing 30 inches at the withers. Alpines may be any color or combination of colors. The ears are carried alert and the hair coat is fine textured. Milk production of this breed is also good.

LaMancha - The LanMancha breed was developed in the U.S. by crossing a short eared Spanish breed with purebreds of other breeds and is characterized by the odd ear which is very small, approximately 1-2 cm, called *gopher* or *elf ears*. First recognized as a distinctive breed in the U.S. in 1958. LaManchas may be any color and are of medium size standing 28 inches and weighing 130 pounds.

Angora - These goats are used to obtain Mohair. They are not adapted to our climate and is recommended only for drier, warmer areas, although they can be found in Canada as well.

Boer Goat - This breed of goat is used primarily in meat production. It originated in South Africa. They usually have a brown head and white bodies. Like the Nubian they have long drooping ears. They mature at about 90 and 120 kg.
Grooming and Showing

Appearance of Your Goat

- Condition and thriftiness - normal growth, neither too fat nor too thin.
- Grooming
  - hair properly groomed, hide soft and pliable
  - hooves trimmed and shaped to enable animal to walk and stand properly
  - hornless or neatly disbudded.
- Clipping
  - entire body clipped about 3 weeks before show, if weather permits
  - long hair inside ears trimmed, tail neatly trimmed in a V-shape with a tuft on the end.
- Cleanliness
  - Hair clean and, if possible, free from stains.
  - Hide and ears free of dirt, legs and feet clean.

In the Ring

Leading - As you enter, lead the goat at a normal walk around the ring in a clockwise direction. Walk on the left side of your animal, next to the head. Hold the lead chain with your right hand. Holding the chain close to the animal ensures more secure control.

Your goat should lead readily and respond quickly.

Use the right type of lead chain. It should be placed correctly and fit properly. A small link or choke chain is advisable.

Walk backward slowly, face the goat and hold the lead chain in your left hand as the judge studies your animal. Face forward when leading at all other times.

Lead slowly, with the animal’s head held high enough for impressive style, attractive carriage, and graceful.

Posing - When you pose and show the goat, always keep it between yourself and the judge.

Stand facing your goat at an angle far enough away to see stance of feet and topline. Pose your goat with the front feet placed squarely under and hind feet slightly spread. If possible, face the goat upgrade with front feet on a slight incline.
Grooming and Showing
continued

Don’t crowd the exhibitor next to you or leave space enough for another animal when you lead into a side-by-side position. Your goat may be led out of line when the judge requests that her placing be changed. Many prefer to lead the animal forward and around the end of the line or back through the line. Do not lead the animal between the judge and an animal he is observing.

Step the goat ahead by a slight pull on the lead strap or collar. Move the animal back by exerting pressure on the shoulder point with thumb and fingers of the right hand, pushing back with the collar.

Show Your Goat at its Best - Quickly recognize the conformation faults of the animal you are leading and show her to overcome them. You may be asked to exchange with another person in the ring and show his/her animal for a short time.

Poise, Alertness and Attitude - Keep an eye on your goat and be aware of the position of the judge at all times. Do not be distracted by persons and things outside the ring. Show the animal at all times and not yourself. Respond quickly to requests from the judge and officials. Be courteous and sportsmanlike at all times. Keep showing until the entire class has been placed and the judge has given his/her reasons.
Goat Diseases

No animal, domestic, captive or wild is immune to disease. Specific knowledge about goat diseases is limited. However, since goats are ruminants, animal health information for both cattle and sheep applies rather closely to goats.

Goats are susceptible to some of the feeding problems that occur in cattle. These may arise from:

1. Actual shortage of food or protein, or of some major element (calcium, phosphorus, magnesium)
2. Deficiency of trace elements (iodine, iron, copper, cobalt)
3. Excess of some ingredient (fluorine, manganese, molybdenum, selenium)
4. Lack of vitamins A and D.

External Parasites

Kids and adult goats in poor condition are susceptible to lice infestations. These parasites are wintertime problems. Since lice can live off the host’s body, indirect spread is possible. Lice can be effectively treated with 0.5-1 percent rotenone dust, applied thoroughly over the entire body.

Mange may affect goats of any age. The head, thighs and perineal regions are common sites of infestation. This condition causes thick, crusted, cracked skin with severe irritation. It can be treated using a mixture of rotenone, wettable sulfur and water.

Internal Parasites

Young animals, especially when overcrowded, are most susceptible to internal parasitism. Parasitism from roundworms causes loss of weight, diarrhea and anemia. Repeated coughing may indicate the presence of lungworms. Tapeworms are most common during the first six months of age. Coccidiosis causes blood stained droppings. A veterinarian should be able to diagnose and treat internal parasites.

Milk Fever

Milk fever is a metabolic disturbance of pregnant and lactating does. It is caused by shortage of calcium. Affected does show excitability, stilted gait, muscular tremors, shallow breathing, gradual dullness, staring eyes, vomiting and coma. The untreated animal usually dies within 6 to 48 hours. Intravenous administration of calcium and magnesium solutions causes quick improvement.
Mastitis
Inflammation of the udder results from certain bacteria affecting the tissue. It takes more than treatment to cure mastitis. Prevention is the best approach. Supervised treatment by a veterinarian is recommended.

Pneumonia
Pneumonia in goats may be brought on by exhaustion; inclement weather; confinement in damp, dark, cold quarters; parasitism; and nutritional deficiencies. Affected goats show fever, difficult breathing, coughing, loss of appetite, and cessation of milk flow. Goats under treatment require comfortable, dry, warm, well-bedded quarters; freedom from drafts; complete rest; and plenty of fresh drinking water. Antibiotics and other treatment administered by a veterinarian hasten the recovery in early cases.

Foot Rot
Wet seasons and wet areas cause foot rot. This is an infectious disease that causes the horn of the foot to separate from the underlying soft tissues. Bruises, cracks, or softening of the horn permit infection to occur. Without treatment, goats seldom recover from this condition. Both claws are usually affected. The main symptom is lameness. Treatment involves surgical exposure of all diseased tissue. There are also footbaths and ointments that can be used.

Infertility
Since infertility is a very complex problem in all classes of livestock, you should obtain the help of a veterinarian if you have breeding problems with your does.

A Word on Professional Treatment
Keeping goats healthy is the joint responsibility of the veterinarian and goat owner. Home treatment practices are apt to complicate animal diseases. In fact, the “do-it-yourself: approach invariably causes trouble and is expensive. Your veterinarian can provide highly efficient professional service. Use him wisely.
Housing for Your Goat

Housing for goats does not need to be expensive. Many times existing sheds or outbuildings can easily be converted into quite comfortable quarters for a few goats. Such buildings must, of course, be thoroughly cleaned and renovated to ensure the comforts and health of the animals. The shed should be tight and free from drafts, and have ample windows for sunlight and ventilation. The floors should be well drained to keep moisture from accumulating. Wet floors and bedding must be avoided. If the shed is too small for individual box stalls, tie-ups with feeding mangers can be made. If space is available, provide at least one large pen where the animals may have freedom and exercise on rainy or stormy days.

If a goat house is to be built, it should face south or southwest. In this climate, loose box stalls are strongly advisable so that the animal will be able to keep warm by moving about. A pair of congenial doelings may easily occupy a larger pen, preferably a long one that will allow them to run and play. A long shelf along the wall and about 15 inches from the floor will give the kids a place from which to jump and play.

The recommended size of box stalls for mature does is 5 feet square. This allows ample space for a hay rack, feed pail, and water pail. It also provides sufficient space for the owner to attend an ailing or kidding doe. If concrete floor is used, it must be very well bedded to ensure no chilling of the animals, especially milkers. Many udder troubles result from this type of flooring. A combination grain storage and milking room may be necessary where space is limited. Covered galvanized cans may be used for the immediate feeding program.

The two most important requirements in the housing of dairy goats are that the building be free from drafts and free from moisture. Make the building as warm as possible for winter use and guard against mid-summer heat by insulating roof and walls. Be sure drainage is adequate to keep quarters dry.

Books and magazines on the care and management of dairy goats may be found in many libraries. A visit to a capriculturist may be of help when planning your barn. There are numerous publications devoted to goats providing assistance when buying or selling stock as well as suggestions and personal experiences of interest to all.
Feed for Your Goat

You may buy your grain and mix it at home. However, several commercial feed companies produce ready-mix feed. Ready mixed dairy feeds are fine and may be less expensive, depending upon how much you buy. Have fresh clean water and salt before your goat at all times.

A doe that produces less than one quart of milk per day gets all the nutrients she needs from good quality alfalfa. A doe that produces more milk needs more than alfalfa. She needs a quart measure of concentrate mixture for each four pints of milk produced daily.

A pregnant doe should have a dry period of two months just before kidding; during this period, she should receive all the alfalfa she will eat. Increases or changes in food should always be gradual.

The feeding requirements for goats producing milk and those for goats used for meat are quite similar, with one major difference. Milking goats are fed considerable concentrates to encourage maximum milk flow. Meat goats do not require a large amount of concentrates as they do not need to produce large volumes of milk. A meat goat’s diet consists primarily of forages.

Caring for Hooves

You need to trim your goats hooves often. To ensure your goat’s good health, properly trimmed hooves are a must. Untrimmed or poorly trimmed hooves can cause serious lameness. The more often you trim them, the less you have to cut off. Check the hooves once a month. Use either a small hand pruner or a sharp knife whose blade will lock in an open position. Trim the bottom of the hoof so that it is parallel with the top. Always cut from heel to toe. If you trim the hooves often, you will not need to trim much off the pad, if any. Sometimes you may have to trim some off the heel in order to get the bottom level.

If some of the pad has to be trimmed, do it in thin slices; stop when the pad turns a pinkish color, as you may draw blood if you go too deep.

The right-handed person stands on the right side of the goat when trimming the front feet. The left-handed person, on the left side. If possible, keep your animal against a fence or wall. This will prevent excessive movement. When working on the opposite hoof, reach the animal and brace the animal against your body.
Age For Breeding

The usual breeding age is 10 to 18 months. A minimum weight at the breeding time would be 75 to 80 pounds. If a doe is bred when she is too young, she must have exceptional care in order to develop properly. It is much safer and easier to wait until she is a little older. Normal breed season is from mid-September to mid-March.

A mature male quickly knows when a doe is in season, and one service is enough. In breeding young does for the first time, it is wise to hold the male and let the young doe get acquainted. Otherwise, she may be frightened away. After service the doe will stay in season for her normal length of time, usually three days. The normal heat periods are every 21 days. If the doe does not show any signs of being in heat at the next heat period, it is safe to assume that she is bred.

When bucks are not kept, it seems that does are not apt to come in season as early in the fall as when a buck is on the premises. Detecting the signs of heat are often difficult. Thus a doe may miss being bred unless the owner is watchful for the usual signs, which are a constant wagging of the tail, excessive bleating and general uneasiness.

Keep Your Yearling Growing

Do not neglect the care of your doe during her pregnancy. She must have a balanced grain ration. About one to two pounds per day of fitting ration is correct. A goat also relishes carrots, pumpkins and apples during the winter. Remember that she must have enough to maintain not only her own body but also the developing kid’s. She needs extra vitamins and minerals, for minerals are essential to the building of strong bones. Always keep a mineral salt brick available to her.

Make sure your doe has clean water to drink. She needs exercise and sun. Never tie your goat up too tightly. They are naturally active and must be able to move around freely.

A goat can stand considerable cold if she is not in a draft and has dry quarters. Goats should never be kept in dampness whether in a barn or out in a low swampy pasture. Shade in the pasture should be available.
Care and Management of Yearlings

continued

General Care of the Pregnant Doe

The time between the date the doe is bred and date the kid is born is called the gestation period. The gestation period is usually five months or 150 days. This may vary a few days either way. Be gentle with the animal at this time to gain her confidence and affection.

Provide light, well-ventilated, well bedded, comfortable stalls in the winter and shade protection from flies during the worst part of the fly season in summer.

Care should be taken that the doe does not slip on ice, be bunted by other goats, or abused, as such treatment may result in the loss of the kid.

After the first freshening, a doe should be dry eight weeks before she freshens again. Goats are usually bred regularly once a year.

Kidding Time

The muscles on each side of the tailhead usually fall, leaving a hollow. This is called dropping, and usually occurs two or three days ahead of kidding.

After the kids have arrived, give the doe a drink of warm water; molasses may be added, but do not feed molasses and water in a metal bucket.

Milk the doe and feed the kids this warm colostrum within an hour, or allow the kids to nurse if you are going to leave them on her. If there is extra colostrum, feed it back to the doe as it is very high in Vitamin A.

You should be on hand when your goat kids, but do not upset her. A goat usually is quieter with her owner present. Immediately after birth, clean the mucus from the kid’s nostrils so that it can breathe. Dip the cord in iodine or a similar solution. Secure the aid of an experienced person, if first aid must be given. The correct presentation of a kid is nose first on the two front hooves.

A newly fresh doe’s udder may be tender, so be gentle when you milk her. Milk her out completely each time you milk. Due to the colostrum that is present, the milk is not fit for use for four or five days. It is ordinarily ready to use when the milk foams in the pail at milking and when the color is chalk white.
Raising the Kids

It is important that the kid receive colostrum (first milk from the mother following kidding) for the first three days after birth. It should receive its first feeding of colostrum within 20 to 30 minutes after birth. Colostrum feeding is important because it contains antibodies which help protect the kid from diseases. Colostrum is high in protein, minerals, and Vitamin A. It also serves as a milk laxative and helps clean the prenatal residue from the digestive system of the newborn kid.

At birth, the kid weighs approximately 3.5-4 kilograms. Following the three day colostrum feeding period (feed approximately 160 mL of colostrum four times daily), if the mother’s milk is needed for human consumption, the kid may be changed to cow’s milk or fed a good milk replacer (same feed used for lambs). The kid should receive 1-1.5 liters of milk each day (or the equivalent milk replacer) in 2 to 3 feedings until it is weaned. Most kids can be weaned at 8-12 weeks of age. It is recommended that kids be fed milk or milk replacer from a nipple bottle or nipple pail. All feeding equipment should be cleaned and sanitized after each feeding.

At 2 to 3 weeks of age, the kid should be offered a small amount of concentrate mix. A good calf starter containing 14 to 16 percent crude protein should be adequate. Start offering good quality green hay at the same time concentrate feeding is started. A good mixed hay such as alfalfa and orchard grass or clover and timothy is preferable to an all alfalfa or all grass hay. Feed hay and concentrate mix twice daily and only what the kid will clean up. Careful not to overfeed.

Clean, fresh water should be available at all times. Kids that do well should gain from a quarter to a half pound per day so they will reach a weight of about 85 to 90 pounds by breeding age.

If a kid has horns, it should be dehorned at an early age (2 days in bucks and up to 2 weeks for does). Common methods for dehorning are use of an electric dehorner or dehorning paste. If you use an electric dehorner, plug it in and pre-heat it until it is cherry red. Restrained the kid and apply the iron 10 to 15 seconds, or until the area is a copper red. Using an ice cube, quickly cool the burn area and apply carbolated Vaseline to the spot and release the animal. If a paste is used, follow directions of the manufacturer.
Disbudding With the Hot Iron

Horns on a dairy goat are a serious fault in the show ring and in the field or barn can be downright dangerous. One justifiable reason for retaining horns is if there is a serious predator problem.

When your kids are born, notice the way the hair grows on the poll. If there is a center swirl, the kid is likely hornless, but if there is a swirl of hair, or curl, on each side where the horns would grow, the kid is probably horned. If both dam and sire were horned (but perhaps disbudded as a kid), it is highly unlikely the kid would be hornless. You will feel a bump where horns would grow, even on a naturally hornless kids, but it will be more rounded and the skin over it will move freely. The skin on the horn bud of a horned kid will be tight.

Equipment can be either purchased or homemade. Lenk and Sunbeam are two of the electric disbudding irons suitable for kids. The tip should be 3/4” to 1” across. A piece of copper or iron pipe heated with a blow torch will work just as well, but be sure to fit some kind of handle on the pipe. The iron should be heated to a cherry-red, until it will burn a dark ring in a piece of wood in one second. If you leave an electric iron plugged in when you work with it, be sure you have dry feed and are standing in a dry area.

1. Shave the hair off the horn bud and area. This lets you see what you are doing and cuts down on smoke.
2. A disbudding box is handy for restraining the kid. If you don’t have one, hold the kid firmly between your knees and hold its head (an ears, if its Nubian) with one hand. The other hand is free to grasp the iron.
3. Apply the hot iron over the horn bud with a steady, even pressure, slowly rotating the iron. Check the skull to be sure it isn’t getting overheated. Burn some more if necessary till a copper colored ring shows all around the horn bud.
4. The horn bud should pop right up so that it can be lifted off.
5. After you’ve sprinkled it with antibiotic wound powder, give the kid a nice warm bottle (if it is bottle fed). It will forget all about its ordeal quite quickly.
6. If there have been horses on your property within the last 20 years, give a tetanus shot. This is how long tetanus germs can survive in the soil.
7. In about 3 weeks or longer, the scabs will come off and leave a small open sore. Check the disbudded kids for horn growth at 3 months of age. If you find any, reheat your iron and burn the scur off.
Improving Your Goat Herd

Every herd should be headed by a sire that is better than the best doe in the group. If he is any less, how can the herd be improved? The most important single purchase any goat breeder makes is the buck, or at least the breeding of his does to the best buck available. A proven sire officially must have five unselected daughters old enough to have completed a full lactation, and official records must have been kept on their production and that of their dams. This makes available the comparisons necessary to show whether or not the buck is capable of raising the production level.

Breeders make use of the knowledge of how characteristics are passed on from generation to generation. They select animals with the most desirable characteristics for breeding together. Two methods of making heredity work to improve stock are commonly used—outbreeding and inbreeding. Outbreeding is the mating of unrelated animals. This may be best if your herd is still below, or barely average for its breed. Inbreeding is the mating of closely related animals. It will give your herd nothing it does not already have, since it merely preserves the characteristics of the animals involved.

Keeping production records of the individual does is a necessary practice for good dairy management. If these records can be kept through a dairy improvement association, the owner has the advantage of regular records that can be used for advertising, as well as for personal use. Such a record by an outside tester is kept regularly and has considerably more value than a private record.

Culling

Culling of inferior stock and unpromising kids is necessary to keep your herd at a high standard. Newborn kids should be inspected to see if they are worth keeping. The rearing of kids is a fairly difficult and expensive task. It does not pay to keep inferior animals.

It is better to rear one well that to rear two badly. This fact should be borne in mind from the beginning.

First inspect the female kid’s teats to see that they are correctly formed and that there are only two of them. Extra ones are very troublesome since they sometimes have a small opening that yields milk. This may make milking a messy business as it is difficult to direct milk into the pail. Also beware of double teats; usually these are easily identifiable at birth or a few days after due to their thick appearance. A kid that possesses double teats should be destroyed.
This is a breakdown of the areas you should examine when judging goats.

**General Appearance**
Attractive individuality indicating femininity, vigor and strength with a harmonious blending of parts; impressive style and attractive carriage; graceful and powerful walk.

**Style** - Graceful appearance; smoothness of blending throughout; should be set smoothly against the chest wall and withers; full in the crops.

**Back** - The back strong and appearing straight; chine and loin broad, strong and nearly level.

**Feet and Legs** - Legs wide apart, squarely set; bone flat; tendons well defined. Pasterns of medium length, strong and with some spring. Feet pointed forward with closed toes, deep heel and level sole. Forelegs straight with clean knees. Hind legs nearly perpendicular from hock to pastern when viewed from the side; high and wide in the escutcheon with legs straight and well apart when viewed from the rear. Hocks clean.

**Rump** - Long and wide, nearly level from hips to pins and thurl to thurl; hips wide and level with back; pin bones wide apart, nearly level and well defined; tail head set slightly above and neatly between the pin bones; tail symmetrical with the body.

**Breed Characteristics & Head** -- appropriate for breed

**Dairy Character**
Animation, angularity, general openness and freedom from excess fleshing, giving due regard to the period of lactation.
Neck long and lean. Throat clean. Withers well defined and wedge shaped, rising above the shoulder blades. Ribs wide apart, bone wide, flat and long. Flank deep with arch well defined. Thighs incurring to flat when viewed from the side. Loose, pliable skin with fine hair.

**Body Capacity**
Relatively large in proportion to the size of the animal, providing ample digestive capacity, strength and vigor and showing desirable length of body.
Width throughout beginning with the head and carried through the chine and loin. Barrel deep and strongly supported, ribs well sprung with depth and width tending to increase towards the flank. Heart deep and wide with well sprung foreribs; chest floor wide; fullness at the point of elbow.


**Mammary System**

A strongly attached, well balanced udder good quality, indicating ample production and a long period of usefulness.

**Fore Udder** - carried well forward, tightly attached without picket wide, blending smoothly into the body and indicating capacity.

**Rear Udder** - high, wide and smooth, securely attached in the escutcheon, indicating capacity.

**Teats** - uniform, of correct length and circumference, cylindrical in shape.

**Some Disqualifications**

1. Total blindness
2. Blind udder or teats, double teats, or extra teats that interfere with milking.
3. Active mastitis or other disease.
4. Serious emaciation.
5. Permanent lameness.
6. Permanent physical defect, such as hernia.
7. Crooked face on bucks.
8. Non functioning half of udder.
9. Double orifice in teat(s) of buck.

Prince Edward Island
Livestock Judging Card

Name: _____________________________
Class Judged: ______________________
Age of Member: ____________________
Club: _____________________________

PLACINGS
First __________
Second __________
Third __________
Fourth __________
4-H Dairy Goat Inspection
This is worth 10 points at Achievement Day

The Goat leader is responsible for inspecting the 4-H goat. Two inspections worth 10 points each are required. The inspections should take place approximately one month after the goat has been selected as the project animal and another inspection just prior to Achievement Day. The leader should let the 4-H member know when the inspection is to occur so the member will be ready to show the goat for the leader.

Name of Member:___________________________________________________________

Club:_______________________________________________________________________

First Inspection Date_______________________________________________________

Second Inspection Date_____________________________________________________

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Possible Score</th>
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<tr>
<td>Quarters</td>
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<td>Sanitation</td>
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<td>Feeding Utensils</td>
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<td>Evidence of Care &amp; Interest</td>
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1st Inspection Total ___

2nd Inspection Total ___

Average Mark ___ (out of 10)

Comments:_________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

Inspector’s Signature:_______________________________________________________

22
Activities for Members

Project Leaders
This is a list of ideas for activities that can accompany some of the sections of this book.

Learn The Language
Have members test their knowledge by defining the following terms:

KID: __________________________________________________________

DOE: __________________________________________________________

BUCK: _________________________________________________________

SIRE: _________________________________________________________

DAM: _________________________________________________________

PUREBRED: ____________________________________________________

CROSSBRED: __________________________________________________

REGISTERED: _________________________________________________

GRADE: ______________________________________________________

SCRUB: ______________________________________________________

COLOSTRUM: _________________________________________________
Activities for Members continued

Parts of the Goat

Take a trip to the barn! It can be the leader’s barn, a member’s barn or the barn of a nearby goat farmer (ask permission first). While at the barn, have the members name parts of the goat’s body. The leader can ask the members or have them pair off and quiz each other. Use the picture on page 6 as a reference.

Parts of the Goat

Have the members label the parts on the picture of the goat.

Answers

1. __________________________ 11. __________________________
2. __________________________ 12. __________________________
3. __________________________ 13. __________________________
4. __________________________ 14. __________________________
5. __________________________ 15. __________________________
6. __________________________ 16. __________________________
7. __________________________ 17. __________________________
8. __________________________ 18. __________________________
9. __________________________ 19. __________________________
10. __________________________ 20. __________________________
Grooming and Showing
Take a trip to the barn. Spend some time grooming the goats and reviewing proper ways to show your animal. Have a mock showmanship class. Practice makes perfect.

Goat Diseases
Have a group discussion. Talk about ways to prevent certain diseases and discuss first aid tips. Play some trivia.

Goat Diseases
Have the members answer the following questions as a review:
1. Name two feeding problems that can occur in goats.
2. What are the symptoms of internal parasites?
3. What causes foot rot?
4. What are the causes of mastitis? Symptoms?

Hooves
Have your members watch someone with experience trim hooves and discuss a healthy hoof. Let more experienced members try their hand at trimming!

Dairy Goat Breeds
Have the members cut out pictures of different breeds from magazines and make a collage. Make sure that the members can name all of the breeds they put in the collage.

Dairy Goat Breeds
You can also play some rounds of Goat Breed Trivia. Have each member write down one Breed Trivia Question. Collect all of the questions and then ask them to the group. See who can answer the most questions correctly.
Activities for Members

continued

Dairy Goat Breeds
Have members answer the following questions for review:

1. What goat breed originated in Switzerland?

2. What goat breed originated in England?

3. What goat breed originated in the United States?

4. What is the distinguishing characteristic of the Nubian breed of goat?

5. What breed of goat originated on the French side of the Swiss Alps?

6. What goat breed was developed in South Africa?

Housing for Your Goat
Take a trip to the barn! Tour your members’ barns and evaluate what is good and what needs to be improved. This would be a good time to complete your first inspection.

Housing for Your Goat
Have each member design an ideal barn for their animals. Let them draw out floor plans and measurements.

Judging
Part of the member’s final mark is to judge a class of goats. Have each member complete the judging scorecard when they judge this class.

Prince Edward Island
Livestock Judging Card

Name: ________________________
Class Judged: __________________
Age of Member: ________________
Club: __________________________

PLACINGS
First __________
Second _________
Third __________
Fourth __________
Learn the Language
The definitions for these words can be found on page 4 of this manual.

Parts of the Goat
1. Bridge of Nose 11. Hock
2. Poll 12. Hoof
5. Chine 15. Stifle
7. Thurl 17. Point of Elbow
8. Rump 18. Cannon Bone
10. Escutcheon 20. Throat

Goat Diseases
1. Lack of Vitamins A and D; Excess of some ingredient; Deficiency of trace elements; Shortage of food or protein, or of some major element.
2. Weight loss; Diarrhea; Anemia; Coughing; Blood stained droppings.
3. Wet seasons and wet areas cause foot rot.
4. Bacteria affecting the tissue of the udder is what causes mastitis. This results in inflammation of the udder.

Dairy Goat Breeds
1. Toggenburg
2. Nubian
3. LaMancha
4. Roman Nose; Long drooping ears
5. Alpine
6. Boer Goat