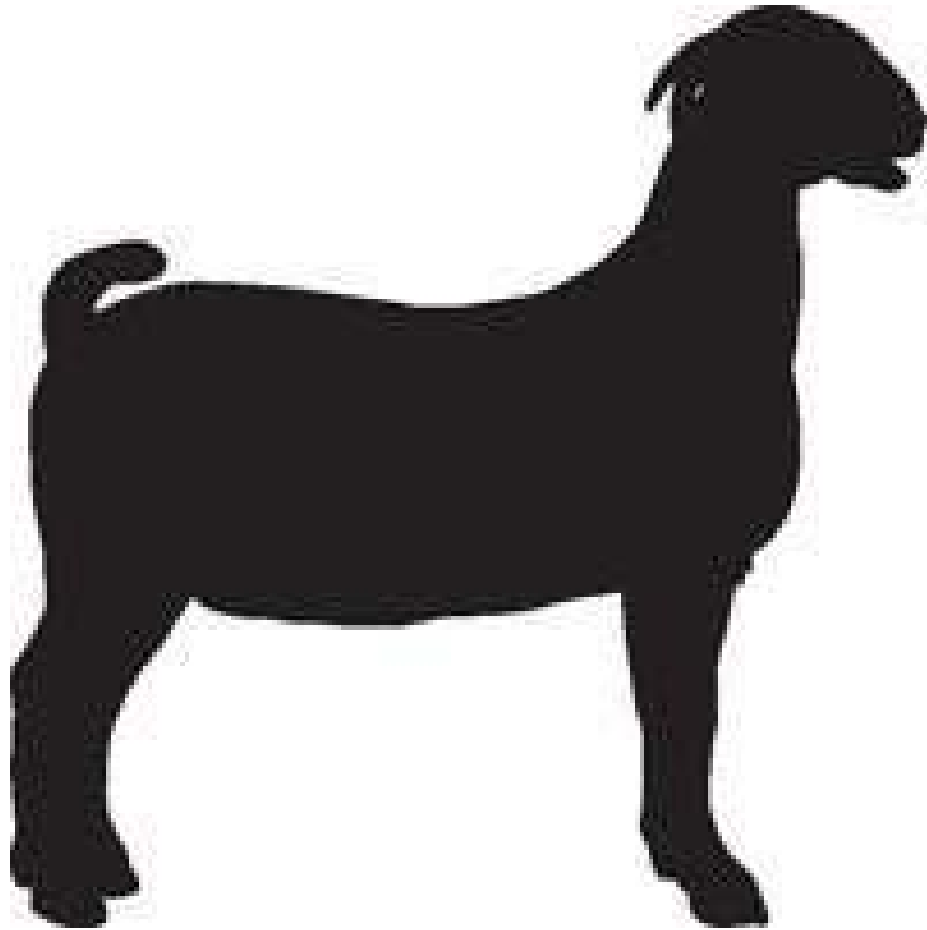


GOAT



**Livestock Project Information &
Skillathon Study Packet**

2018 Goat Project Requirement Guide

Project Information

Please note that project information can change. Members are responsible for reading correspondence including newsletters and letters.

❖ **Project Book:**

- Your book will consist of a packet. The book guidelines for completion are reflected by the score sheet in the front cover. A new book must be completed each year. Members can purchase the book for \$2.00 from their club advisor, or download the book and print it for free at <http://vanwert.osu.edu>.
- Resource Guides are a one-time purchase for projects. Members should plan on purchasing this guide for reference and to study for skillathon.

❖ **Quality Assurance:**

- Quality Assurance is a state required training program for any 4-H or FFA member who is exhibiting market livestock at the Jr. Fair.
- **Dates for 2018 Include:** Sunday, March 4 starting at 2:00pm, Thursday, May 31 starting at 7:00pm at the Jr. Fair Building. Rabbit Quality Assurance will be Saturday, April 21 starting at 9:00am in the Jr. Fair Building.
- **Test Out:** Members eligible for test out it will be offered starting at 1 hour prior to the beginning at the Jr. Fair Building. Test out is offered to youth 12-14 or 15-18 as of January 1 of the current year. Youth who need special accommodations for testing should contact the Extension Office for details.
- Quality Assurance Certification **MUST** be completed no later than **June 10, 2018**. Failure to complete will result in disqualification from the Jr. Fair for 2018.

❖ **Possession Deadline:**

- June 1 of current year.

❖ **Mandatory Tagging/Weigh-In Date**

- Maximum of 5 market goats weighed and identified on June 2, 2018 at the Van Wert County Fairgrounds along with completed scrapie identification and owner/exhibitor statement. Paper in packet or provided day of weigh in.
- Fair weigh in for market animals only is Wednesday, August 29, 2018 from 1:00-1:30pm.

❖ **Book & Interview Judging:**

- Judging will be completed on Monday, July 30th, 2018 from 3:00pm-7:00pm at the Jr. Fair Building on the Fairgrounds. Times are scheduled by appointment. Full information on judging and expectations are included in this packet and titled "Judging Day Information".



- Members who do not complete their judging at this time will need to have their Advisor submit their Project Book Grade and Interview Grade and plan to attend a makeup session for their Skillathon for completion. Make up grades from advisors are due no later than Friday, August 10, 2018.

❖ **Exhibit Limit:**

- Limit of two (2) entries per exhibitor in each class. See fair book for age guidelines and classes.

❖ **Fair Entry Deadline**

- You will be able to enter your projects for exhibition at the Fair. Please note that the entry deadline is August 4, 2018. Entries are made through a website and information will be mailed directly to your home.
- During the summer months, a livestock newsletter will be sent out with tips, suggestions, and information regarding what to expect at the Jr. Fair. This will serve as a guide to Fair preparation and what to expect the week of fair.

❖ **Weight/Age/Breed Requirements:**

- Market wethers must be dehorned and no scurs more than 1". They must be castrated by the June weigh in and identification.
- Market animals must be born after January 1 of current year.

❖ **Health Requirements:**

- Scrapies tag or legible tattoo must be on animal at June weigh in.
- Health papers not required unless animal originated from or was shown out-of-state.
- Completed DUNF at the time of weigh in/arrival at the Jr. Fair for Market animals.

2018 Livestock Project Judging Day Information

Age divisions for judging are as follows: (Your age as of January 1 of the current year)

- Juniors 8-10
- Intermediate 11-13
- Senior 14-18

Station 1: Project Book 20 points

Present your completed 2018 Livestock Project Book to the judge. The judge will review your records and completed project book. Point values for each section are included in the front of your project book. Judges will award points for degree in which the book is completed. The entire book (with exception of any bonus sections) must be completed. Age/experience will be taken into consideration when giving points.

Station 2: Interview Station 20 points

You will have an interview for the project you are exhibiting. You will be asked questions based on your experience level. You will earn points for each correct question. Sample interview questions are included with this guide. All questions are based from your project books and the Resource Handbook or are general "Tell me about your animal" questions.

Station 3: Quality Assurance 20 points

Information for this station will be based on 2018 Good Production Practices #4 or #5. Youth will be asked to answer questions about a Medication Label or Feed Label. This information will be/was covered in Quality Assurance Sessions and those who have tested out should study accordingly.

Station 4: Skillathon – Year A 20 points

Parts of the Animal: Using your resource book and/or printed packet study the parts of the animal. Note that for full points Juniors will only need to get $\frac{1}{4}$ correct, Intermediate will need to get $\frac{1}{2}$ and Seniors will need to get $\frac{3}{4}$ correct.

Station 5: Skillathon – Year A 20 points

Terminology: Matching worksheet to be provided the day of skillathon to fill out. Please note that the key can be downloaded online and terms can be located in your resource book. Please note that poultry will need to utilize their key as necessary due to lack of resource book at this time.

Total Grade is out of 100 points. Incomplete grades are not eligible for exhibition in the Jr. Fair. Other grades can be salvaged if you take the time to contact the office. It is YOUR responsibility to fix your grades, not the Extension Office's responsibility.

A: 100-80	B: 79-60	C: 59-40	I: 39 and Under
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Please note that accommodations can and will be made for those youth who need and qualify for them. For more information on filling out a "Winning 4-H Plan", please contact Heather at the Extension Office for details!

EVERYONE HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO SUCCEED WITH PROPER PLANNING!



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES



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Breeding Livestock Record Book & Interview Scoring

Name:		As of Jan 1 of Current Year Junior: 8-10 Intermediate 11-13 Senior 14-18
Club:		
Page	Section	Breeding Project Point Value
Cover	Youth Information	1
4	Youth Agreement – must have parent signature for full points	1
5	The Care That You Provide Your Animal	1
6	Goals and Accomplishments	2
7	Miscellaneous Expenses	1
8	Feed Record Summary	2
9	Feed Tag	1
10-11	Project Animal Inventory	3
12	Photo	1
13-14	Treatment Record (write N/A if no treatment given to receive points)	1
15	Pedigree Record	1
16-20	Breeding Records (optional for extra credit 2pts)	
21	Profit or Loss Statement	2
22-23	Assuring Quality Care for Animals	1
24	Project Summary	2
	Station #1: Project Book Score	20
	Station #2: Interview	20
	Station #3: Quality Assurance	20
	Station #4: Skillathon A	20
	Station #5: Skillathon B	20
	Total Points Available	100

Market Livestock Record Book & Interview Scoring

Name:		As of Jan 1 of Current Year Junior: 8-10 Intermediate 11-13 Senior 14-18
Club:		
Page	Section	Market Project Point Value
Cover	Youth Information	1
4	Youth Agreement – must have parent signature for full points	1
5	The Care That You Provide Your Animal	1
6	Goals and Accomplishments	3
7	Project Animal Information	1
8	Misc. Expenses	1
10	Feed Tag	1
11	Feed Record Summary	2
12	Photo	1
13	Treatment Record (write N/A if no treatment given to receive points)	1
14	Rate of Gain	1
15	Closing Animal Roster	1
16	Profit Loss Statement	1
17	<i>Buyer Letter Addresses (optional for extra credit 1pts)</i>	
18	<i>Sample Letter to a buyer or an award donor (optional for extra credit 2pts)</i>	
20	Assuring Quality Care for Animals	1
21	Project Summary	3
	Station #1: Project Book Score	20
	Station #2: Interview	20
	Station #3: Quality Assurance	20
	Station #4: Skillathon A	20
	Station #5: Skillathon B	20
	Total Points Available	100

135BD Breeding—Dairy Goats

Interview Questions—Beginning

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What six dairy goat breeds are commonly found in the United States?
Alpine, La Mancha, Nubian, Saanen, Toggenburg, Oberhasli. (page 12)
2. What is the poll and where is it located?
The area on top of the head, between the ears, where the horns develop. (page 22)
3. What is a chine?
Forward portion of the back, between the withers and the loin, where the ribs originate. (page 22)
4. What is mastitis?
An infection or inflammation of the mammary gland. (page 100)
5. At what age should you dehorn your kids?
7-10 days. (page 80)
8. What tools do you need to trim the feet?
A pair of hoof trimmers and/or a small, sharp knife. (page 86)
9. How long is the gestation period?
148 -152 days or 5 months. (page 37)
10. What is gestation, also called the doe's pregnancy period?
The time period between conception and birth. (page 37)
11. When is the typical breeding season of does?
Late August through late winter. (page 36)



135BD Breeding—Dairy Goats

Interview Questions Intermediate

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name two main methods used to dehorn goats.
Caustic paste or electric iron. (page 80)
2. What are the signs of a goat possibly having pinkeye?
Eye waters excessively, clouds over, or becomes red. (page 91)
3. When should you first breed a doeling?
7-10 months of age or when the doeling weighs 60% of her expected adult body weight. (page 39)
4. What is gestation?
The time period between conception and birth. (page 37)
5. How long is gestation?
148-152 days or 5 months. (page 37)
6. What vitamin is your goat deficient in if it develops rickets?
Vitamin D. (page 55)
7. How long after pre-milking should milking begin?
Within one minute of pre-milking. (page 103)
8. What types of parlors are typically used in pipeline milking?
Parallel, herringbone, or rotary. (page 105)
9. What is abnormal milk?
Any milk that is "stringy, pink-tinged, clumpy, flaky, or watery." (page 102)
10. Between what temperatures are bulk tanks kept?
Less than 40 degrees, but above freezing. (page 110)
11. How can estrous cycles be induced out of season?
Controlling artificial lights to simulate decreasing length of daylight. (page 37).
12. What is the first thing to do to a kid immediately after birth?
Clear the nostrils and mouth of mucous. (page 38)



135BD Breeding—Dairy Goats

Interview Questions—Advanced

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Why should kids receive colostrum within the first few hours of birth?
The kids need the antibodies present in colostrum for disease prevention. (page 38)
2. Name four signs your doe is getting ready to kid.
(1) Sunken at tail and hip, (2) restless (paws bedding), (3) looking back at sides, (4) udder is shiny, (5) heavy breathing and a worried look, and (6) affection toward its keeper. (page 37)
3. What is dystocia?
Difficulty giving birth. (page 42)
4. What is Oxytocin?
A hormone responsible for milk letdown. (page 97)
5. What is a pedigree?
A summary of the animal's ancestors. (page 97).
6. What is a gene?
A gene is a unit of genetic material that controls a trait. (page 180)
7. What is heterosis?
*This occurs in crossbreeding where the offspring perform above the average of the parents.
Note: If the youth answers "hybrid vigor", ask for the definition. (page 181)*
8. What is another name for heterosis?
Hybrid vigor. (page 181)
9. How much should a doe weigh when first bred?
Sixty percent of her expected adult weight when first bred. (page 39)

135BM Breeding—Meat Goats

Interview Questions—Beginning

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Name two meat goat breeds.
Boer, Kiko, Spanish Goat. (pages 17-18)
2. What is chevon?
Meat from goats. (page 179)
3. When giving your goat an intramuscular injection, where is the proper place to give it?
In the triangular area of the neck. (page 166)
4. At what age should you dehorn your kids?
7-10 days. (page 80)
5. At what age should a buck kid be castrated?
1-3 weeks of age. (page 81)
6. What kind of digestive system does a goat have?
Ruminant. (page 49)
7. On what two things should you base the type of meat goat you select?
(1) Target market and (2) project goals. (page 117)
8. What is a zoonotic disease?
Illnesses that can be transmitted from humans to animals and vice versa. (page 33)
9. Where is the chine located on your goat?
Between the withers and the loin, where the ribs originate. (page 22)
10. When is the typical breeding season of does?
Late August through late winter. (page 36)



135BM Breeding—Meat Goats

Interview Questions—Intermediate

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. Describe your goat. Is there anything that you would like to change about it and why?
Answers will vary.
2. What are the six essential nutrients for goats?
Water, carbohydrates, fats, protein, minerals, and vitamins. (page 51)
3. What is the main source of energy for goats?
Carbohydrates. (page 51)
4. What vitamin is needed by goats for strong bones and teeth? It is known as the “sunshine vitamin.”
Vitamin D. (page 55)
5. What is extra-label drug use?
It is the use of medication in a way other than what is stated on the label by the manufacturer. If not directed by a veterinarian, it is illegal. (page 164)
6. What causes tetanus (lockjaw) and what are the symptoms?
Tetanus is caused by the bacterium Clostridium tetani. Symptoms include muscle stiffness, lack of coordination, and being unable to eat or drink. (pages 90-91)
7. What are three conditions that can be caused by overgrown hooves?
(1) bone malformation; (2) incorrect walk; (3) lameness. (page 85)
8. What are two best types of fencing to use for your goat?
Electric fence and/or stock panels. (page 150)
9. How can estrous cycles be induced out of season?
Controlling artificial lights to simulate decreasing length of daylight. (page 73)
10. What is the first thing to do to a kid after birth?
Clear the nostrils and mouth of mucous. (page 38)



135BM Breeding—Meat Goats

Interview Questions—Advanced

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is the main purpose of feeding concentrates to goats?
To supply extra energy and nutrients required for growth and production above what is obtained from forages. (page 56)
2. When starting your kid on creep feed, what percent crude protein should they receive?
Usually at least 16%. (page 63)
3. What micro mineral is needed for synthesis of thyroid hormones to control metabolism?
Iodine. (page 54)
4. What is the most important external parasite prevention method?
Keeping your housing clean and dry and discourage pests from breeding. (page 88)
5. What is the recommended amount of square feet that each animal should have inside a barn or shelter?
15 to 20 square feet. (page 147)
6. What is heterosis?
This occurs in crossbreeding where the offspring perform above the average of the parents. (page 181)
7. Name four careers that you might pursue in the meat goat industry.
Answers will vary. (page 174)
8. What is a pedigree?
A summary of the animal's ancestors. (page 182)
9. What is a gene?
A gene is a unit of genetic material that controls a trait. (page 180)
10. What is another name for heterosis?
Hybrid vigor. (page 181)



135F Fiber Goats

Interview Questions—Beginning

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is a cashmere goat?
*A type (not breed) of goat that produces commercial quantities of cashmere. (page 20) **Note: answer is incorrect if they say breed.***
2. What are Angora goats primarily raised for?
The mohair or fiber from their fleece. (page 19)
3. How much mohair can an Angora goat produce per year?
8–16 pounds. (page 19)
4. What three countries are the largest producers of mohair in the world?
United States, Turkey, and South Africa. (page 19)
5. In cashmere production, why is the length of fiber an important quality consideration?
A longer fiber is of higher quality. (page 131)
6. How often should Angora goats be shorn?
Twice a year. (page 129)
7. What three solid colors of goats are preferred for cashmere down production??
(1) White, (2) Brown, or (3) Gray. (page 132)
8. Why should you not wash angora goat?
Washing removes the lanolin from the mohair. (page 130)
9. What type of collar do you use when showing an Angora goat?
You do not use a collar on Angora goats. You lead them with your hands. (page 130)
10. What are the two types of secondary fibers produced by goats?
Mohair and cashmere. (page 127)



135F Fiber Goat

Interview Questions—Intermediate

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. At what age does fleece production peak in Angora goats?
When the goat is about 3-4 years old. (page 127)
2. Which state produces 90% of mohair in the United States?
Texas. (Page 127)
3. What characteristics should you keep in mind when selecting an Angora goat?
(1) age; (2) conformation; (3) uniformity and quality of fleece; (4) density of fleece and size of animal. (page 37)
4. What is cashmere?
Very fine, valuable fiber prized for making clothing. (page 127) They may also answer that it is a fiber produced by almost all goats to some degree with the exception of Angora goats.
5. Why should Angora goats and cashmere-producing goats not be bred to each other?
They produce a fiber with limited uses and no characteristics of mohair or cashmere. (page 127)
6. What type of fiber do we get from Angora Goats?
Mohair. (page 127)
7. Explain the two types of fiber of the cashmere fleece.
(1) Down: a very fine, crimped, low luster secondary fiber; and the (2) Guard hairs: which are a coarser, longer, and straighter primary fiber. (page 131)
8. Name three characteristics that define cashmere quality.
(1) Average fiber diameter; (2) length of down fiber; (3) character or style (amount of crimp); (4) color; (5) impurities; (6) and grease content. (page 131)
9. What is the purpose of lanolin in an Angora goat's fleece?
It gives the fleece character and keeps it moist. (page 130)
10. Why should you keep Angora goats inside for two days before shearing?
To keep the fleece dry. (page 129)



135F Fiber Goats

Interview Questions—Advanced

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. In some areas, why do producers use a practice called *caping*?
To provide additional protection from the weather and sun for angora goats following shearing. (page 130)
2. What are the two types of goat hair? What is the difference between them?
Primary and secondary. The main coat of goats consists mostly of the primary hair, which is usually straight and has no commercial value. The secondary hair is often curly and is the most valuable fiber. (page 127)
3. What characteristics should you consider when purchasing a fiber goat?
Age and confirmation, uniformity and quality of fleece, density of fleece and size of animal. (page 129)
4. What does “skirting the fleece” mean?
Removing the stained fibers and fleece from the belly area from the remainder of the fleece. (page 130)
5. Explain the practice of “caping.”
The shearer leaves a strip of mohair along the neck and back that is about 8 inches wide. It is sheared after 4-6 weeks when the goat has grown enough fleece on the rest of their body to provide protection. (page 130)
6. Does the fleece production in Angora goats increase or decrease as the goat ages?
It increases. (page 127)
7. Name six of the eight quality characteristics that are used to determine the value of mohair fleece.
(1) Fineness, (2) luster, (3) length of the staple, (4) color, (5) softness, (6) freedom from kemp, and (7) clean yield. (page 128)
8. What are the six things to remember about Angora goat care?
*Shear twice a year.
Give CD&T shots every spring.
Worm every three months.
De-lice your goats in conjunction with shearing. Re-treat two weeks after the first treatment to kill newly hatched lice.
Trim hooves every six weeks or so.
Trim hair stained with urine whenever you trim hooves. (page 130)*
9. Name the four countries that are major suppliers of mohair?
(1) China, (2) Mongolia, (3) Iran, (4) Afghanistan. (page 131)



135H Harness Goats

Interview Questions

Below are questions specifically for harness goats, for general goat questions (nutrition, care, breeding, etc.), please refer to the dairy or meat goat sections. Please keep in mind the age and year of each participant when asking these questions.

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions *as part* of the interview judging process.

1. Why might you consider selecting a crossbred goat as a harness goat?
Some purebred goats tend to be stubborn or lazy. (page 133)
2. What are the 3 basic parts of a pleasure cart?
Seat or box, the shafts and the wheels. (page 134)
3. How much weight can a goat pull?
1.5 times its weight. (page 133)
4. At what year in your harness goat project should you be able to pull a child-driven cart?
Third year plus or senior harness. (page 136)
5. Name the three parts of the simple harness.
Rump strap, Chest strap and breast trap. (page 134)
6. What steps did you take to train your goat to pull a cart?
Answers will vary. (page 135)
7. About how long have goats been used in society as harness goats?
For about 4,000 years. (page 132)
8. What is a goat called that is trained to pull a harness?
A harness goat (page 132)
9. What five voice commands should a yearling harness goat respond to?
(1) Stop, (2) Go, (3) Back, (4) Left, and (5) Right (page 136)
10. What is the first step you must take when training a goat to pull a cart?
Get to know your goat – spend a lot of time with it. (page 135)



135M Market—Dairy, Meat or Cross Goats

Interview Questions

Below are questions specifically for market goats. Please keep in mind the age and year of each participant when asking these questions.

1. According to the unified scorecard for dairy goats, what are the four (4) categories of evaluation that you should look for in a dairy goat?

General appearance, dairy character, body capacity, mammary system (pages 27-28)

2. What is the first step in processing fluid milk?

Clarification. (page 111)

3. What is the protein percentage in goat milk?

3.0%. (page 110)

4. What six dairy goat breeds are commonly found in the United States?

Alpine, La Mancha, Nubian, Saanen, Toggenburg, Oberhasli. (page 12)

5. Milk consists of 87 percent _____.

Water. (page 51)

6. Why should you use a teat dip after each milking?

To prevent mastitis. (page 102)

7. Why do you feed concentrates to goats?

To supply extra energy and nutrients required for growth and production above what is obtained from forages. (page 56)

8. When showing your goat, what is the proper clothing to wear?

You should wear neat jeans or slacks and a button-down or polo shirt that is tucked in. Do not wear a hat, sandals, or flip flops, and do not have brushes or combs in your back pockets. (page 175)

9. What is a carcass?

The muscle, bone, and fat associated with the harvest of an animal. (page 179)

10. Name four of the wholesale cuts of Chevon?

(1) Arm chop, (2) fore shank, (3) breast, (4) rolled shoulder, (5) blade chop, (6) rib roast, (7) chop, (8) loin chop, (9) loin roast, (10) leg, (11) rolled leg, (12) stewed cubed. (page 124)

11. Define Halal and Kosher in relation to marketing goat meat?

Halal—harvested and prepared in ways that meet Muslim criteria

Kosher—processed and prepared according to Jewish law (page 120-121)

12. Where on your meat goat is the degree of finish measured? Why is it beneficial to measure your goat often?

At the 13th rib, to know if you need to change its diet. They may be gaining weight too slowly or too quickly.. (page 119)



135P Pack Goats

Interview Questions

Below are questions specifically for pack goats, for general goat questions (nutrition, care, breeding, etc.), please refer to the dairy or meat goat sections. Please keep in mind the age and year of each participant when asking these questions.

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. List four things you should consider when selecting a pack goat.
 - Dairy goats are often better because of size.*
 - Wethers are the best choice.*
 - Look for one expected to be 150-250 pounds at maturity.*
 - Look for strong feet and legs.*
 - Look for a long body for distribution of pack weight.*
 - Look for one that seems alert, cautious and unafraid. (page 138)*
2. Name the 2 types of packs your goat can carry.
 - Soft pack and cross buck pack. (page 138)*
3. At what age can a goat carry a full pack?
 - 18 months to 2 years of age. (page 138)*
4. What percentage of a goat's weight can a soft pack carry? What percentage of a goat's weight can a cross buck pack carry?
 - 20-30% with soft pack.*
 - 30-40% with cross buck pack. (page 138)*
5. Besides the pack, what are two other things you should take with you while hiking with your pack goat?
 - (1) Collar and lead for your goat; (2) a first aid kit for you and your goat; (3) goat treats for a one day hike or feed for your goat while on overnight trips. (pages 138-139)*
6. Why is it important to make sure the panniers are equal in weight and balanced when loaded?
 - This is important so your goat is able to maneuver the trail easily. (page 139)*
7. What is the first step in training your pack goat?
 - Bonding with your goat. (page 139)*
8. At what age should you start to introduce the soft pack to your goat?
 - 6 to 12 months of age. (page 140)*
9. Why is it important when using panniers and a cross buck pack that the panniers are equal in weight?
 - So they are balanced when loaded for the goat to be able to maneuver the trail easily. (page 139)*
10. Name 5 qualities you should seek when selecting your pack goat.
 - (1) healthy; (2) wide and deep chest; (3) strong feet, large hooves; (4) strong pasterns; (5) slight hock-in (hocks turned slightly inward); (6) long body and legs with proportional height and length; (6) level topline; (7) well-muscled; (8) long stride; (9) friendly and curious attitude, alert, bright, doesn't mind being touched) Note: they could divide (9) into several qualities, but book lists it under one section) page 138*



135C Companion—Pet Goats

Interview Questions

These are general companion goat questions. Please keep in mind the age and year of each participant when asking these questions.

Use two or three of these or similar standard questions as *part* of the interview judging process.

1. What is the poll and where is it located?
The area on top of the head, between the ears, where the horns develop. (page 22)
2. What are two best types of fencing to use for your goat?
Electric fence or stock panels. (page 150)
3. Name two methods that can be used to dehorn goats.
Caustic paste or electric iron. (page 80)
4. What are the six essential nutrients for goats?
Water, carbohydrates, fats, protein, minerals, and vitamins. (page 51)
5. What is the main source of energy for goats?
Carbohydrates. (page 51)
6. What vitamin is needed by goats for strong bones and teeth? It is known as the “sunshine vitamin.”
Vitamin D. (page 55)
7. What is the recommended amount of square feet that each animal should have inside a barn or shelter?
15 to 20 square feet. (page 147)
8. Why do you feed concentrates to goats?
To supply extra energy and nutrients required for growth and production above what is obtained from forages. (page 56)
9. Why is it important to trim your goat’s hooves and how often should you do this? What is the proper tool(s) to use?
It is important so that your goat can stand straight on its feet with the hooves in the proper position. Hoof trimming should be done every 2-3 months. Use hoof trimmers and/or a sharp knife. (pages 85-86)
10. What is extra-label drug use?
It is the use of medication in a way other than what is stated on the label by the manufacturer. If not directed by a veterinarian, it is illegal. (page 164)
11. What causes tetanus (lockjaw) and what are the symptoms?
*Tetanus is caused by the bacterium *Clostridium tetani*. Symptoms include muscle stiffness, lack of coordination, and being unable to eat or drink. (pages 90-91)*



Livestock

Goat: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

Decision-Making

In this activity you will:

- learn how to read a feed tag.

NET WEIGHT 50 POUNDS

SKILLATHON GOAT RATION

Feed for Goats Older Than Four Months of Age

CAUTION: Use Only As Directed

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Crude Protein not less than	17.0000%
Crude Fat not less than	2.5000%
Crude Fiber not more than	9.0000%
Calcium (Ca) not less than	0.8000%
Calcium (Ca) not more than	1.3000%
Phosphorus (P) not less than	0.6000%
Salt (NaCl) not less than	0.7500%
Salt (NaCl) not more than	1.2500%
Copper (Cu) not less than	18.0000 PPM
Copper (Cu) not more than	23.0000 PPM
Selenium (Se) not less than	0.6000 PPM
Vitamin A not less than	4000.0000 IU/LB

INGREDIENTS

Grain products, processed grain by-products, molasses products, calcium carbonate, salt, dicalcium phosphate, soybean oil, sodium selenite, propionic acid (a preservative), tetrasodium pyrophosphate, vitamin E supplement, vitamin A supplement, vitamin D₃ supplement, ferrous carbonate, manganese oxide, zinc oxide, cobalt carbonate, calcium iodate, sodium molybdate.

DIRECTIONS

This goat ration can be fed to dry does, growing does, bucks, and as a milking ration. Feed one pound for every three pounds of milk produced. Use free-choice for young kids. Feed with good quality roughage to all goats after four months of age.

IMPORTANT

1. When making a ration change, allow 3-5 days for animals to adjust to the new ration.
2. Do not let fine material accumulate in feeders.
3. Provide adequate bunk space for each animal. Bunks should be well protected and well managed to prevent feed from becoming wet and molding.
4. Provide a source of fresh, clean water at all times.
5. Feed salt free-choice.
6. Consult your veterinarian for a recommended health program for your local area. This includes internal and external parasite control.
7. This product contains copper and should not be fed to sheep.

CAUTION

Store in a dry area away from insects. Do not feed moldy or insect-infested feed to animals as it may cause illness, abortion or death.

MANUFACTURED BY:
SKILLATHON FEED

1. What is the main ingredient in this feed?
2. Is this a medicated feed?
3. What is the minimum crude protein level?
4. What is the minimum crude fat level of this diet?
5. Is calcium carbonate included in the ingredients of this diet?
6. Can this feed be given to lactating does?

Prepared by Drs. Gary Bowman and Bill Shulaw, Extension Specialists, Veterinary Medicine, and Jodi Black, State 4-H Animal Sciences Extension Associate

Livestock

Goat: How to Read a Feed Tag

Use the feed tag below to answer the following questions.

Decision-Making—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn how to read a feed tag.

NET WEIGHT 50 POUNDS

SKILLATHON GOAT RATION

Feed for Goats Older Than Four Months of Age

CAUTION: Use Only As Directed

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Crude Protein not less than	17.0000%
Crude Fat not less than	2.5000%
Crude Fiber not more than	9.0000%
Calcium (Ca) not less than	0.8000%
Calcium (Ca) not more than	1.3000%
Phosphorus (P) not less than	0.6000%
Salt (NaCl) not less than	0.7500%
Salt (NaCl) not more than	1.2500%
Copper (Cu) not less than	18.0000 PPM
Copper (Cu) not more than	23.0000 PPM
Selenium (Se) not less than	0.6000 PPM
Vitamin A not less than	4000.0000 IU/LB

INGREDIENTS

Grain products, processed grain by-products, molasses products, calcium carbonate, salt, dicalcium phosphate, soybean oil, sodium selenite, propionic acid (a preservative), tetrasodium pyrophosphate, vitamin E supplement, vitamin A supplement, vitamin D₃ supplement, ferrous carbonate, manganous oxide, zinc oxide, cobalt carbonate, calcium iodate, sodium molybdate.

DIRECTIONS

This goat ration can be fed to dry does, growing does, bucks, and as a milking ration. Feed one pound for every three pounds of milk produced. Use free-choice for young kids. Feed with good quality roughage to all goats after four months of age.

IMPORTANT

1. When making a ration change, allow 3-5 days for animals to adjust to the new ration.
2. Do not let fine material accumulate in feeders.
3. Provide adequate bunk space for each animal. Bunks should be well protected and well managed to prevent feed from becoming wet and molding.
4. Provide a source of fresh, clean water at all times.
5. Feed salt free-choice.
6. Consult your veterinarian for a recommended health program for your local area. This includes internal and external parasite control.
7. This product contains copper and should not be fed to sheep.

CAUTION

Store in a dry area away from insects. Do not feed moldy or insect-infested feed to animals as it may cause illness, abortion or death.

MANUFACTURED BY:
SKILLATHON FEED

1. What is the main ingredient in this feed?
grain products
2. Is this a medicated feed?
no
3. What is the minimum crude protein level?
17%
4. What is the minimum crude fat level of this diet?
2.5%
5. Is calcium carbonate included in the ingredients of this diet?
yes
6. Can this feed be given to lactating does?
yes

Prepared by Drs. Gary Bowman and Bill Shulaw, Extension Specialists, Veterinary Medicine, and Jodi Black, State 4-H Animal Sciences Extension Associate

Livestock

Goat Quality Assurance

Read the situation statement and label of the medication and complete the treatment record.

Situation Statement

The market goat you have been planning to take to the fair is lame. Today your veterinarian diagnosed the goat's problem as foot rot and gave it an initial treatment at the time of the examination. The veterinarian left additional medication with you to continue the treatment. The directions on the medication tell you to give the goat 2 cc's per 100 pounds body weight once daily for 3 days, beginning tomorrow, and to give it by intramuscular injection. Your goat weighs 50 pounds. Remember, your veterinarian treated the goat today, June 8, and you will treat the goat 3 more days as directed.

Bottle Label

Susan Q. Veterinarian, DVM
 100 Quality Drive
 Anywhere, OH 43210
 614-555-0000

Owner: **Keith Young** Date: **June 8**
 Animal ID: **Goat 101-Saanen** Indications: **Foot rot**
 Directions: **Give 2 cc per 100 pounds body weight once daily intramuscularly for 3 days.**
 Precaution: **Avoid muscle of high carcass value.**
Warning: Use of this drug must be discontinued for **30** days before slaughter or market for food.
 Product/Active Ingredient(s): **Hydrocillin**

Decision-Making

In this activity you will:

- learn about Quality Assurance by practicing how to record animal medication information on the treatment record.

June						
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

July						
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Treatment Record

Treatment Date	Animal ID • Name • Species • ID Number • Description	Condition Being Treated	Estimated Weight	Treatment Given (Medication dispensed, amount, and route)	Instructed Meat/Milk/Egg Withdrawal	Results	Date Withdrawal Complete	If this is an extra label or Rx drug, list the name, address, and phone number of the licensed veterinarian who prescribed or directed the treatment.

Teaching References: *Caring for Animals Discussion Guide and video; the 4-H Goat Handbook; and the Goat Learning Laboratory Kit, which contains a medicine bottle, syringe, and skeletal poster which are helpful but not necessary for this exercise.*

Lesson plan by: Dr. Gary Bowman, OSU Extension Veterinarian

Livestock

Goat Quality Assurance

Read the situation statement and label of the medication and complete the treatment record.

Situation Statement

The market goat you have been planning to take to the fair is lame. Today your veterinarian diagnosed the goat's problem as foot rot and gave it an initial treatment at the time of the examination. The veterinarian left additional medication with you to continue the treatment. The directions on the medication tell you to give the goat 2 cc's per 100 pounds body weight once daily for 3 days, beginning tomorrow, and to give it by intramuscular injection. Your goat weighs 50 pounds. Remember, your veterinarian treated the goat today, June 8, and you will treat the goat 3 more days as directed.

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Decision-Making—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn about Quality Assurance by practicing how to record animal medication information on the treatment record.

June						
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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July						
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Treatment Record								X = This information was not supplied in the situation, therefore you do not need to complete this box.
Treatment Date	Animal ID • Name • Species • ID Number • Description	Condition Being Treated	Estimated Weight	Treatment Given (Medication dispensed, amount, and route)	Instructed Meat/Milk/Egg Withdrawal	Results	Date Withdrawal Complete	If this is an extra label or Rx drug, list the name, address, and phone number of the licensed veterinarian who prescribed or directed the treatment.
6-9	Goat 101-Saanen	foot rot	50 lb	Hydrocillin 1 cc IM	30 days meat	X	7/9	Susan Q. Veterinarian, DVM 100 Quality Drive Anywhere, OH 43210 614-555-0000
6-10	Goat 101-Saanen	foot rot	50 lb	Hydrocillin 1 cc IM	30 days meat	X	7/10	
6-11	Goat 101-Saanen	foot rot	50 lb	Hydrocillin 1 cc IM	30 days meat	X	7/11	

Teaching References: *Caring for Animals Discussion Guide and video; the 4-H Goat Handbook; and the Goat Learning Laboratory Kit, which contains a medicine bottle, syringe, and skeletal poster which are helpful but not necessary for this exercise.*

Lesson plan by: Dr. Gary Bowman, OSU Extension Veterinarian

Livestock

Goat Parts

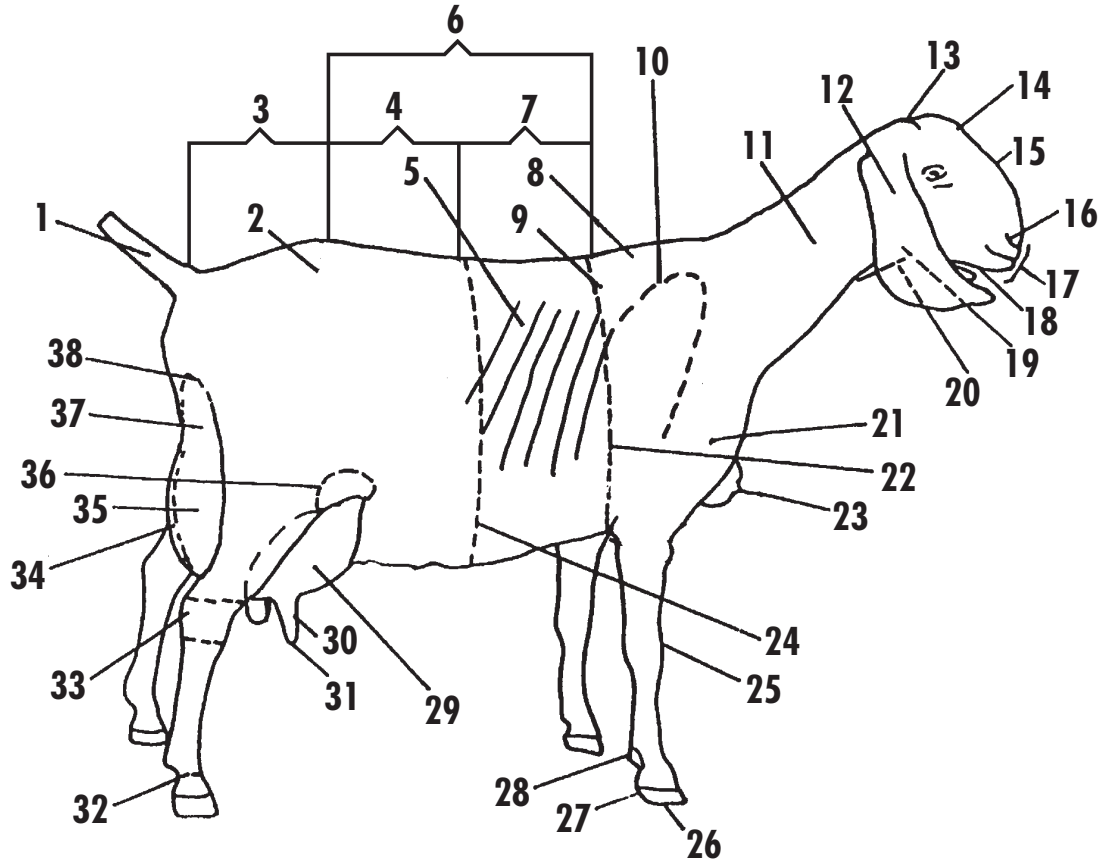
Activity level: Beginners or members ages 9 to 11

Write in the number that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a goat.



- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| _____ rib | _____ heart girth | _____ muzzle | _____ rear udder |
| _____ ear | _____ pastern | _____ escutcheon | _____ nostril |
| _____ point of shoulder | _____ forehead | _____ fore udder | _____ tail |
| _____ throat | _____ crop | _____ neck | _____ teat |
| _____ withers | _____ sole | _____ bridge of nose | _____ rear udder attachment |
| _____ heel | _____ rump | _____ chine | _____ knee |
| _____ jaw | _____ hock | _____ barrel | _____ dewlap |
| _____ brisket | _____ stifle joint | _____ poll | _____ shoulder blade |
| _____ hip | _____ loin | _____ back | _____ medial suspensory ligament |
| _____ orifice | _____ dewclaw | | |

References: Goat Resource 4-H Handbook; Goat Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit

Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Aufer, Animal Sciences Student

Livestock

Goat Parts

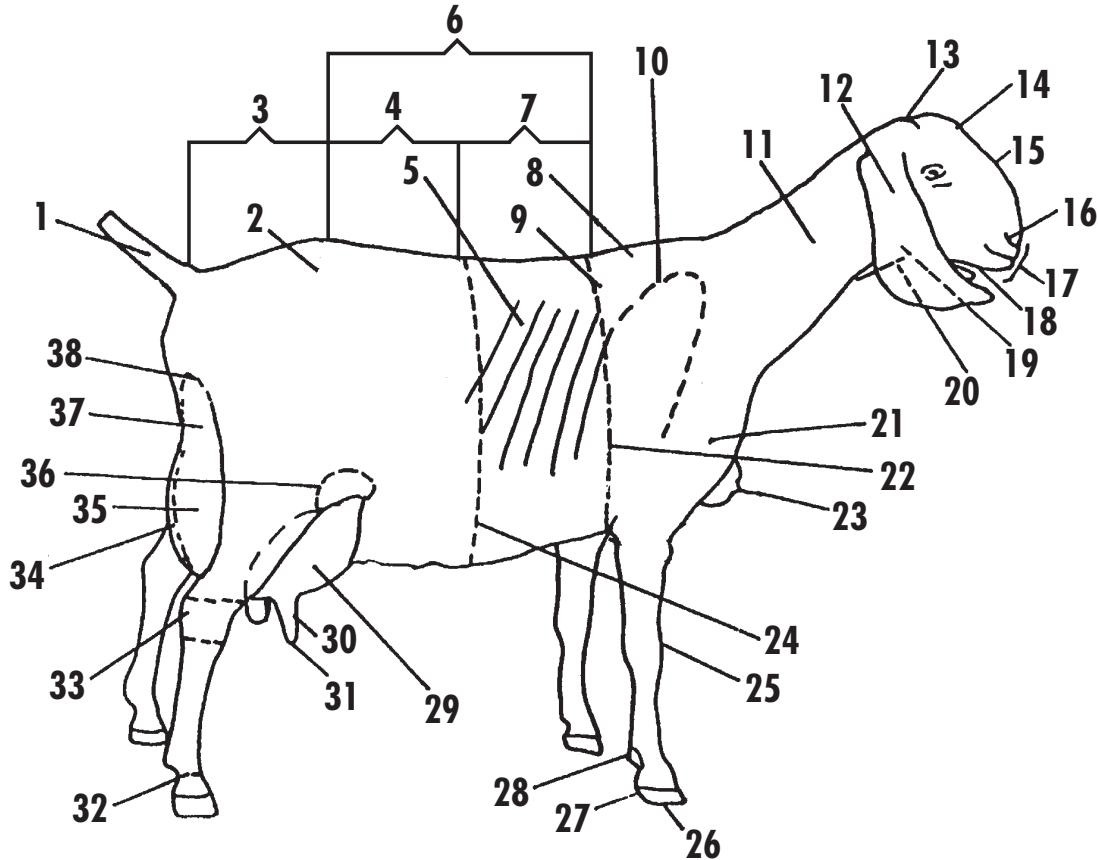
Activity level: Beginners or members ages 9 to 11

Write in the number that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Identification—Key

In this activity you will:

- learn the parts of a goat.



<u>5</u> rib	<u>22</u> heart girth	<u>7</u> muzzle	<u>35</u> rear udder
<u>12</u> ear	<u>32</u> pastern	<u>38</u> escutcheon	<u>16</u> nostril
<u>21</u> point of shoulder	<u>14</u> forehead	<u>29</u> fore udder	<u>1</u> tail
<u>19</u> throat	<u>9</u> crop	<u>1</u> neck	<u>30</u> teat
<u>8</u> withers	<u>26</u> sole	<u>15</u> bridge of nose	<u>37</u> rear udder attachment
<u>27</u> heel	<u>3</u> rump	<u>7</u> chine	<u>35</u> knee
<u>18</u> jaw	<u>33</u> hock	<u>24</u> barrel	<u>20</u> dewlap
<u>23</u> brisket	<u>36</u> stifle joint	<u>13</u> poll	<u>10</u> shoulder blade
<u>2</u> hip	<u>4</u> loin	<u>6</u> back	<u>34</u> medial suspensory ligament
<u>31</u> orifice	<u>28</u> dewclaw		

References: Goat Resource 4-H Handbook; Goat Livestock Learning Laboratory Kit
Prepared By: Jodi Black, State Extension Associate, 4-H/Animal Sciences; Andrea Auker, Animal Sciences Student

Name: _____

Goat Terms

Beginner Level

Created on TheTeachersCorner.net [Match-up Maker](#)

1.	Bloat	a. The period of time that must pass before a product can be harvested after treatment with a medication.
2.	Breed	b. A forage source that has been dried and stored.
3.	Buck	c. To remove the horns.
4.	Carbohydrates	d. A female goat.
5.	Carcass	e. plants used as feed for livestock.
6.	Clip	f. Usually refers to registered animals; however, nonregistered or grade animals that have characteristics of a breed
7.	Crossbred	g. An intact male of the caprine species.
8.	Dehorn	h. Abnormal condition in ruminants due to the accumulation of gases in the rumen.
9.	Diet	i. goats with parents and/or close ancestors of different breeds.
10.	Doe	j. Nutrient group that includes sugars, starch, hemicellulose, cellulose, and lignin and is made up of carbon,
11.	Flight Zone	k. The animal's safety zone. The size of the zone varies depending on its degree of tameness.
12.	Forages	l. The amount of food that is nutritionally balanced for a one-day period.
13.	Hay	m. Group of goats with similar traits, such as color, head shape, or body conformation, that are passed from generation.
14.	Kid	n. A castrated male kid.
15.	Polled	o. A young goat less than six months of age.
	Purebred	p. A nutritionally balanced mixture of feed ingredients.

16.		
17.	Ration	q. To start a kid on solid food verses liquid food. Dairy kids are typically weaned at 6 to 8 weeks of age.
18.	Wean	r. The muscle, bone, and fat associated with the harvest of an animal; left after removal of the head, hide, and internal organs
19.	Wether	s. Having no horns.
20.	Withdrawal time	t. All the hair from one goat in one year, or all the hair from one herd in one shearing.

Goat Terms

Beginner Level

Created on TheTeachersCorner.net [Match-up Maker](#)

1.	h	Bloat	a. The period of time that must pass before a product can be harvested after treatment with a medication.
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Name: _____

Goat Terms

Advanced Level

Created on TheTeachersCorner.net [Match-up Maker](#)

1.	Caprine	a. Term used to describe meat from goats.
2.	Castrate	b. refers to the lack of difficulty in giving birth.
3.	Chevon	c. The mother of a kid.
4.	Colostrum	d. All the hair from one goat.
5.	Complete Feed	e. To begin lactating; to begin to produce milk.
6.	Concentrates	f. An organism that requires another organism in order to live. Examples would be; worms, lice, and ticks.
7.	Conformation	g. Of, relating to, or being goat.
8.	Cud	h. the ability of fibers to reflect light; brightness.
9.	Dam	i. The father of a kid.
10.	Fleece	j. A group of fibers that cling together.
11.	Freshen	k. It is the mother's first milk that she produces after kidding. This is high in antibodies and nutrients for the newborn kid
12.	Kidding Ease	l. The general shape and structure of an animal. Animal placing classes are judged on this.
13.	Lock	m. To remove the testes from a buck so that it cannot reproduce.
14.	Luster	n. A feed ingredient that provides all of the required nutrients to the animal except for those from the forage, usually in the form of a meal or pellet.
15.	Open Doe or yearling	o. Disease that can be transmitted from animals to humans.
		p. The bolus or ball of feed that is regurgitated from the rumen and chewed to break down particle size of feed for

16.	Parasite	furthe
17.	Sire	q. A doe or yearling that isn't pregnant.
18.	Soundness	r. The process of mixing all feed ingredients into one complete diet that satisfies all nutritional requirements for the day.
19.	Total Mixed Ration (TMR)	s. Feed ingredients that are mixed with other ingredients to form a diet for the animals, for example, protein or grain.
20.	Zoonotic Disease	t. Free from "breaks" in the fiber or thin spots in the fleece.

Name: _____

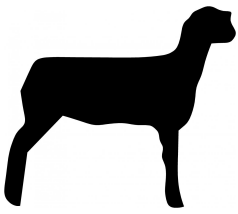
Goat Terms

Advanced Level

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20.	o	Zoonotic Disease	t. Free from "breaks" in the fiber or thin spots in the fleece.



Van Wert County Junior Fair Scrapie Identification Exhibitor/Owner Statement



Please Note: This is a state required document must be filled out in order to exhibit at Jr. Fair exhibition.

Van Wert County 4-H/FFA Exhibitor Name: _____

Species (circle one): **GOAT** **SHEEP**

FLOCK OF ORIGIN: *Where did the animal come from?*

Premise/Flock ID Number: (ex: OH1234)

Date Animal(s) Left the Flock:

Premise/Flock Owner Name:

Street Address:

City: State: Zip Code:

Phone Number:

Animal(s) Scrapie Identification Information

No.	USDA Official Animal ID	ID Type*	Species & Breed	Notes
<i>Ex</i>	OH1234 - 0577 <i>Flock # - USDA #</i>	E I T	<i>Goat - Boer Cross</i> <i>Species - Breed</i>	
1.		E I T		
2.		E I T		
3.		E I T		
4.		E I T		
5.		E I T		

* E = Eartag I = Implant T = Tattoo (Circle One)

I, _____, certify that the above information is true and correct.
(Exhibitor's Full Name)

Exhibitor Signature: _____ Date: ____/____/____