



DISCOVER



4-H PACK GOAT CLUBS



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Description

The Discover 4-H Clubs series guides new 4-H volunteer leaders through the process of starting a 4-H club or provides a guideline for seasoned volunteer leaders to try a new project area. Each guide outlines everything needed to organize a club and hold the first six club meetings related to a specific project area.

Purpose

The purpose is to create an environment for families to come together and participate in learning activities that can engage the whole family, while spending time together as a multi-family club. Members will experiment with new 4-H project areas.

What is 4-H?

4-H is one of the largest youth development organizations in the United States. 4-H is found in almost every county across the nation and enjoys a partnership between the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the state land-grant universities (e.g., Utah State University), and local county governments.

4-H is about youth and adults working together as partners in designing and implementing club and individual plans for activities and events. Positive youth development is the primary goal of 4-H. The project area serves as the vehicle for members to learn and master project-specific skills while developing basic life skills. All projects support the ultimate goal for the 4-H member to develop positive personal assets needed to live successfully in a diverse and changing world.

Participation in 4-H has shown many positive outcomes for youth. Specifically, 4-H participants have higher participation in civic contribution, higher grades, increased healthy habits, and higher participation in science than other youth (Learner et al., 2005).

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Utah 4-H

4-H is the youth development program of Utah State University Extension and has more than 90,000 youth participants and 8,600 adult volunteers. Each county (Daggett is covered by Uintah County) has a Utah State University Extension office that administers the 4-H program.

The 4-H Motto

"To Make the Best Better!"

The 4-H Pledge

I pledge: My HEAD to clearer thinking, My HEART to greater loyalty, My HANDS to larger service and My HEALTH to better living, For my Club, my Community, my Country, and my world.

4-H Clubs

What is a 4-H Club? The club is the basic unit and foundation of 4-H. An organized club meets regularly (once a month, twice a month, weekly, etc.) under the guidance of one or more volunteer leaders, elects its own officers, plans its own program, and participates in a variety of activities. Clubs may choose to meet during the school year, only for the summer, or both.

Club Enrollment

Enroll your club with your local Extension office. Each member will need to complete a Club/member Enrollment form, Medical History form, and a Code of Conduct/Photo Release form (print these from the www.utah4h.org website or get them from the county Extension office).

Elect Club Officers

Elect club officers during one of your first club meetings. Depending on how many youth you have in your club, you can decide how many officers you would like. Typical officers will include a president, vice president, pledge leader, and secretary. Other possible officers or committees are: song leader, activity facilitator, clean-up supervisor, recreation chair, scrapbook coordinator, contact committee (email, phone, etc.), field trip committee, club photographer, etc. Pairing older members with younger members as Sr. and Jr. officers may be an effective strategy to involve a greater number of youth in leadership roles and reinforce the leadership experience for both ages. Your club may decide the duration of officers—six months, one year, etc.



A Typical Club Meeting

Follow this outline for each club meeting:

- Call to order—President
- Pledge of Allegiance and 4-H Pledge—Pledge Leader (arranges for club members to give pledges)
- Song—Song Leader (leads or arranges for club member to lead)
- Roll call—Secretary (may use an icebreaker or get acquainted type of roll call to get the meeting started)
- Minutes of the last meeting—Secretary
- Business/Announcements—Vice President
- Club Activity—arranged by Activity Facilitator and includes project, lesson, service, etc. These are outlined by project area in the following pages.
- Refreshments—arranged by Refreshment Coordinator
- Clean Up—led by Clean-up Supervisor



Essential Elements of 4-H Youth Development

The essential elements are about healthy environments. Regardless of the project area, youth need to be in environments where the following elements are present in order to foster youth development.

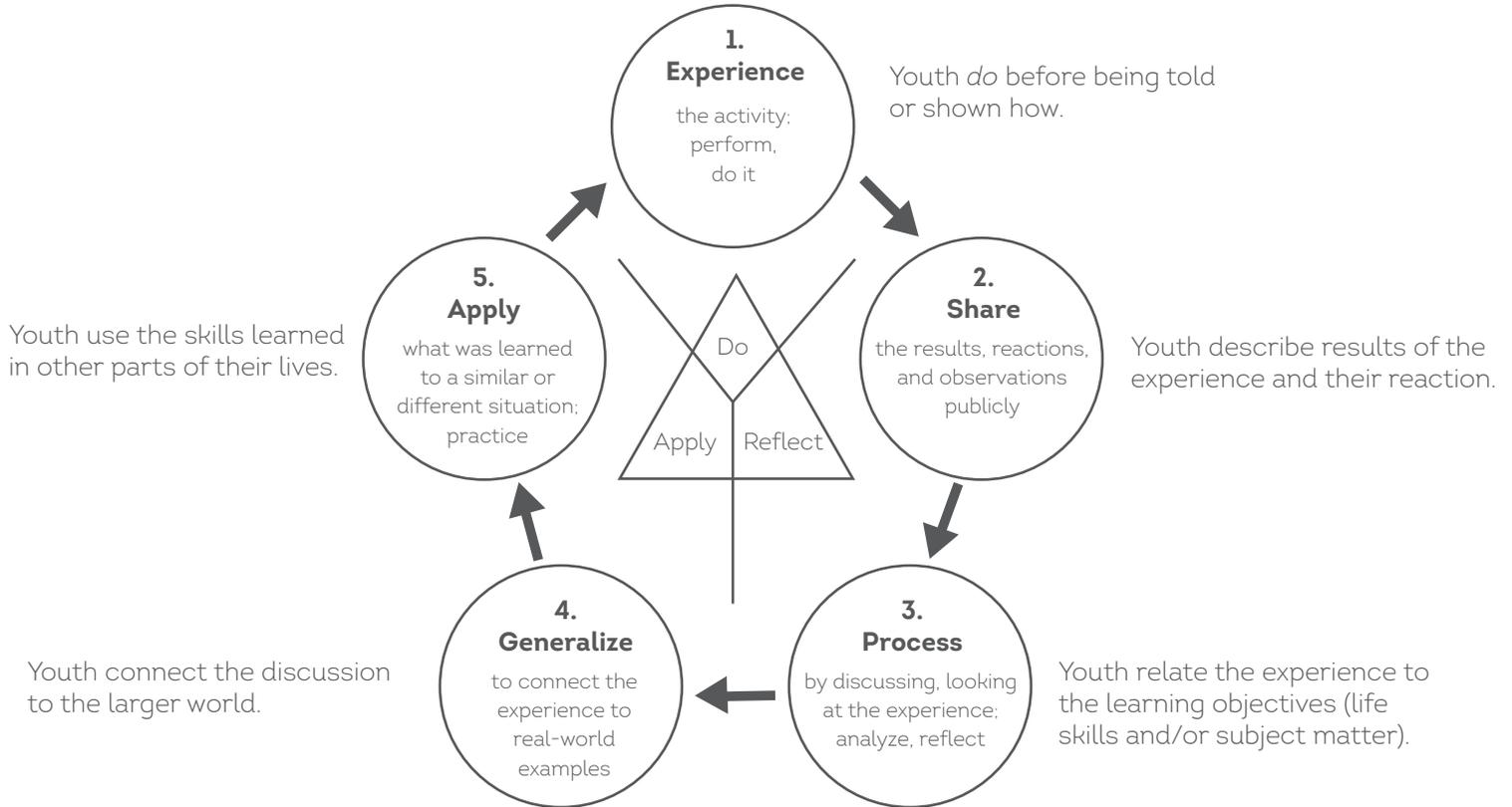
1. **Belonging:** a positive relationship with a caring adult; an inclusive and safe environment.
2. **Mastery:** engagement in learning; opportunity for mastery.
3. **Independence:** opportunity to see oneself as an active participant in the future; opportunity to make choices.
4. **Generosity:** opportunity to value and practice service to others.

(Information retrieved from: <http://www.4-h.org/resource-library/professional-development-learning/4-h-youth-development/youth-development/essential-elements/>)



4-H “Learning by Doing” Learning Approach

The Do, Reflect, Apply learning approach allows youth to experience the learning process with minimal guidance from adults. This allows for discovery by youth that may not take place with exact instructions.



4-H Mission Mandates

The mission of 4-H is to provide meaningful opportunities for youth and adults to work together to create sustainable community change. This is accomplished within three primary content areas, or mission mandates, - citizenship, healthy living, and science. These mandates reiterate the founding purposes of Extension (e.g., community leadership, quality of life, and technology transfer) in the context of 21st century challenges and opportunities. (Information retrieved from: http://www.csrees.usda.gov/nea/family/res/pdfs/Mission_Mandates.pdf)

- 1. Citizenship:** connecting youth to their community, community leaders, and their role in civic affairs. This may include: civic engagement, service, civic education, and leadership.
- 2. Healthy Living:** promoting healthy living to youth and their families. This includes: nutrition, fitness, social-emotional health, injury prevention, and prevention of tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use.
- 3. Science:** preparing youth for science, engineering, and technology education. The core areas include: animal science and agriculture, applied mathematics, consumer science, engineering, environmental science and natural resources, life science, and technology.

Getting Started

1. Recruit one to three other families to form a club with you.
 - a. Send 4-H registration form and medical/photo release form to each family (available at utah4h.org)
 - b. Distribute the Discover 4-H Clubs curriculum to each family
 - c. Decide on a club name
 - d. Choose how often your club will meet (e.g., monthly, bi-monthly, etc.)
2. Enroll as a 4-H volunteer at the local county Extension office (invite other parents to do the same)
3. Enroll your club at the local county Extension office
 - a. Sign up to receive the county 4-H newsletter from your county Extension office to stay informed about 4-H-related opportunities.
4. Identify which family/adult leader will be in charge of the first club meeting.
 - a. Set a date for your first club meeting and invite the other participants.
5. Hold the first club meeting (if this is a newly formed club).
 - a. See *A Typical Club Meeting* section above for a general outline.
 - i. Your activity for this first club meeting will be to elect club officers and to schedule the six project area club meetings outlined in the remainder of this guide. You may also complete a-d under #1 above.
 - b. At the end of the first club meeting, make a calendar outlining the adult leader in charge (in partnership with the club president) of each club meeting along with the dates, locations, and times of the remaining club meetings.
6. Hold the six project-specific club meetings outlined in this guide.
7. Continue with the same project area with the 4-H curriculum of your choice (can be obtained from the County Extension Office) OR try another Discover 4-H Club project area.



Other Resources

Utah 4-H website: www.Utah4-h.org

National 4-H website: www.4-h.org

4-H volunteer training:

To set up login:

<http://utah4h.org/htm/volunteers/get-involved/new-volunteer-training>

To start modules: <http://4h.wsu.edu/volunteertraining/course.html>

(password = volunteer)

References

Information was taken from the Utah 4-H website (utah4h.org), the National 4-H Website (4h.org), the Utah Volunteer Handbook, or as otherwise noted.

Lerner, R., M. et al., (2005). Positive youth development, participation in community youth development programs, and community contributions of fifth grade adolescents: Findings from the first wave of the 4-H Study of Positive Youth Development. *Journal of Early Adolescence*, 25(1), 17-71.

We would love feedback or suggestions on this guide; please go to the following link to take a short survey:

<http://tinyurl.com/lb9tnad>

4-H PACK GOAT CLUB *Meetings*



Club Meeting 1

Breeds 2



Club Meeting 2

Housing and Nutrition 5



Club Meeting 3

Hoof Care 7



Club Meeting 4

Packing Equipment 9



Club Meeting 5

Training 11



Club Meeting 6

Showing 13



Club Meeting 7

On the Trail 16



Club Meeting 8

Emergency First Aid 18

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DISCOVER
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Supplies

- Pencils
- Breed matching game printout
- Breed matching worksheet printout
- Conformation worksheet printout
- Laptop or smart television (Internet access) to display goat breed pictures, at: www.ansi.okstate.edu/breeds/goats

PRIOR TO ACTIVITY

1. Print out the Breed matching game (page 20) or visit www.ansi.okstate.edu/breeds/goats to find information on different breeds of goats.
2. Print out the Breed matching worksheet on page 28.
3. Print out the Conformation worksheet on page 29.

Activity #1



BREEDS

There are many breeds that can be use for a pack goat. However there are some breeds that are more suited for working. Most of these breeds are from the Swiss dairy breeds.

Alpines- have a straight face with erect ears. They are medium to large-sized goat, with short to medium hair length. Alpines come in an array of different colors and color combinations. They are strong and adaptable and can handle any climate and stay healthy.

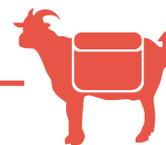
For more information go to: www.ansi.okstate.edu/breeds/goats/alpines/index.html

Kiko- The Kiko breed is originally from New Zealand where its main purpose was for meat production. They were bred specifically for their body capacity. The name Kiko literally means meat or flesh. Because of their strength from the ancestry of Nubian, Toggenburg, and Saanen breeds, they have good characteristics for work and packing. For more information go to: www.ansi.okstate.edu/breeds/goats/kiko/index.html

LaMancha- The LaMancha has a straight face with its ears being the distinct breed characteristic. The ears are typically no longer than 2 inches. LaManchas can be any color or pattern, with short, sleek and fine hair. They are a gentle breed that can endure a lot of difficulty. They are a great breed for working and packing. For more information go to: <http://www.ansi.okstate.edu/breeds/goats/lamancha/index.html>

Nubian- Nubians (also known as Nubian- Anglo) have a very distinct head with a convex nose (or known as being Roman nosed) and long, drooping ears. They have a more stubborn personality than the Swiss breeds; however, when cross-bred they can be great pack goats.

For more information go to: <http://www.ansi.okstate.edu/breeds/goats/anglonubian/index.html>



BREEDS CONTINUED

Oberhasli- Oberhasli is a Swiss breed with a specific color pattern. They are usually a bay color (from light to deep red bay) with black markings. There should be two black stripes down the face, a black dorsal stripe down the back to the tip of the tail, and black legs below the knees and hocks. Some may have a few white hairs throughout their coat, but no white spots. Their ears are erect and they have a straight nose and a medium-sized body. Oberhaslis are mellow and hard working, and are comfortable with water.

For more information go to: www.ansi.okstate.edu/breeds/goats/oberhasli/index.html

Saanen- This breed has alert, erect ears with a straight or dished face. Their color is white or cream. They originated in Switzerland and are a medium to large-sized breed. They are known to be strong boned with a great deal of stamina.

For more information go to: www.ansi.okstate.edu/breeds/goats/saanen/index.html

Toggenburg- Toggenburgs have erect ears, with either straight or dished faces. They are medium sized with either a short or long coat length. They have a specific color pattern of fawn (light or dark) with two white strips down the face, white triangles on either side of the tail and white markings below the knee and the hock. This breed, like the Saanen, is known for its vigor and strength.

For more information go to: www.ansi.okstate.edu/breeds/goats/toggenburg/index.html

Cross-breeds- Cross-bred goats can be great pack goats. They can combine the good qualities of different breeds to create a strong working animal. With cross-bred animals you can get the good qualities as well as the bad. When choosing goats you want to look at body structure as well as personality and attitude.

Boer- Boer goats are mainly used for meat production. They can be heftier than the other dairy breeds. With the Boer breed you need to be aware that the bigger animal does not always mean a better pack animal.

For more information go to: www.ansi.okstate.edu/breeds/goats/boer/index.html

Boer Cross-breeds- Boer crosses can be a better choice than a purebred Boer goat. They will have higher body capacity but also the strong characteristics of dairy breeds in length of legs and body.

INTERACTIVE ACTIVITY

1. Ask club members to gather around and help set up the Breed matching game. Give each child a turn at finding a match or break down youth into two teams and give each team a turn to find a match. Help the 4-H youth identify each breed, and Help them identify their own goat's breed.
2. Give each 4-H youth and/or leader a Breed matching sheet and a pencil. Have each child draw a line from the picture of the goat to its correct breed. Help the youth learn to identify each breed. Help youth recognize their own goat's breed.

CONFORMATION

Whatever your breed of goat may be, you want to have a correct and sound goat that will be able to work hard. They need to not only be physically fit but to have correct conformation. Conformation is the structure of the pack goat's body. The structure of the goat greatly affects its effectiveness to perform work.

The North American Pack Goat Association (NAPgA) gives six main areas of conformation to look for in an ideal pack goat:

Topline- There should be a smooth straight line across the goat's back with no dips in the chine or loin.

Proportion- The length of body (the base of the neck to the base of the tail) should be the same length as its height (the top of the shoulders to the ground).

Chest- The chest should be deep and wide to help carry the load of packing.

Ribs- The NAPgA states that an "adult Pack Goat needs to have a two-finger width between each rib."

Legs- The legs should be proportionally correct. The cannon and foreleg (on the front leg) should be proportionate to each other with the pasterns perpendicular to the ground. As a whole, they should be fairly muscular and not "wing-out" as they walk (swinging away from the body). On a pack goat, it is ideal for the hocks to slightly point in at each other.

Another good characteristic is large hooves. This will help give the goat stronger support for the weight it will carry.

Body Type- Pack goats should have defined muscular features. They should have a well-developed thigh/gaskin, as well as having strong muscling in their shoulders and neck.

For further information about pack goats and conformation, go to the North American Pack Goat Association website at www.napga.org

INTERACTIVE ACTIVITY

1. Hand each youth and/or leader the conformation worksheet and a pencil. Take some time to review the different body parts of a goat and then discuss the conformation qualities of an ideal pack goat. Have the youth and/or leaders fill out their individual worksheets. If working on teamwork skills, split your club up to work as teams to complete the worksheet.



4-H *Club Meeting 2* Housing and Nutrition



Supplies

- Pencils
- Paper
- Examples of different feeds (optional)
 - Hay (grass/alfalfa)
 - Grain
 - Supplement feeds
 - Minerals

PRIOR TO ACTIVITY

1. Get pencils and paper.
2. Ask some of the youth and/or their leaders to bring a sample of the feed they use for their pack goats. If feed isn't available, contact a local goat owner to help with the activity.

Activity #1

HOUSING

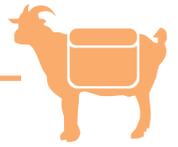
It is important to be aware of where your pack goats stay. Having good fencing, shelter, and food/water access is important in maintaining the health and welfare of goats so they can perform their work.

Space- 100 fenced square feet per goat.

Fencing- Should be 4 to 5 feet tall. Whether or not your pack goat has horns will have an influence on what kind of fencing you use. Goats with no horns are fine with a hog panel type fence. However this style of fencing may not be the best for a goat with horns due to the horns getting caught in the panels.

Shelter- A goat's shelter needs to be free from drafts and have at least three sides. Shelters for goats need to be strong and sturdy. The shelter area needs to be cleaned on a regular basis. You will want to find a structure that will provide adequate protection but also be easily accessible for cleaning.

Feed and Watering- Finding a way to provide clean feed can be difficult. There are however many different ways you can provide feed and water for your goat. Examples: feeding bunkers, troughs, buckets, etc.



INTERACTIVE ACTIVITY

1. Provide each youth and/or leader with a pencil and a piece of paper. Instruct them to use the pencil and paper to draw a simple plan of their goat's living quarters. Give them a few minutes to draw their plans. After they are done, have each youth take a few minutes to talk about the plan.
2. Provide each youth and/or leader with a pencil and piece of paper. Have them take a few minutes to think of their pack goat's pen at home and draw it on the paper. Have youth talk about their pen, reviewing the good qualities as well as what improvements can be made.

Activity #2

NUTRITION

It is important to feed your goats the right amount of nutrients in order for them to perform their work.

Feed- The best way to find what works best for your goat is to contact your local county Extension livestock expert. You can also talk to successful goat producers in your area. It is important that your working goats have enough energy to perform the packing required. They will always need free choice, high quality alfalfa or grass hay combined with a grain supplement. Grain provides the majority of the energy.

Water- Your goat must have access to clean, fresh, water 24 hours a day/7 days a week.

INTERACTIVE ACTIVITY

1. Have the youth look at the different feeds available. Help them to understand the different feeds.



4-H Club Meeting 3

Hoof Care



Supplies

- A friendly pack goat
- Hoof trimmers
- Goat stand
- Blood stop powder
- Laptop or Smart Television (with Internet access) to watch hoof trimming video at: www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ya17IujktZM

PRIOR TO ACTIVITY

1. Contact 4-H youth to bring the pack goat they would feel comfortable with to help teach the 4-H club to trim goat's hooves. If youth or leaders do not have a goat, invite a local goat owner to help with this activity.
2. Collect all of the different tools that will be needed for this activity.
3. Watch the YouTube video before the activity.

Activity #1



HOOF TRIMMING

One of the most important parts of your pack goat's body are the hooves. If there is any damage or if the hooves are too long, it will affect their ability to pack and work. Hoof trimming is a skill that takes practice, but a skill goat owner needs.

The area where your goats live will depend on how frequently you need to trim their hooves. Goats that live in rocky areas or have gravel in their pens will be less likely to need their hooves trimmed as often. This is due to the rocks and gravel being a natural nail file that will help keep their hooves short. Goats living in soft dirt will likely need trimming more often due to having nothing to wear down their hooves. Trimming hooves will help goats carry their load as they work and pack. It will also help them to hold true to their conformation.

- Watch the Hoof Trimming Video: www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ya17IujktZM

Hoof Trimmers- There are many different kinds of trimmers. Find the ones that fit your hands the best.

Blood Stop Powder- This is a powder that helps stop the bleeding if you cut the hoof too short. If you do not have any blood stop powder, cayenne pepper or corn meal will also work. With either, just compress it over the toe that is bleeding.

Place the goat either on a stand or use a lead rope to tie it to a post or a secure item so you can trim the goat's hooves with ease. It doesn't matter what foot you start with, but begin by picking up one of the feet. Take your hoof trimmers and start to trim the excess hoof from toe to heel.





HOOF TRIMMING CONTINUED

Continue to trim until you start to see the sole of the hoof turn a pinkish color. This color is an indication that you are close to the blood vessels in their hoof. Trim the hoof so that it is level from heel to toe.

TIP:

Horse Rasp- using a horse rasp you can level the hoof without the cutting too deeply with your trimmers.

When you are done trimming, the sole of the hoof should be parallel to the hairline around the hoof. Follow this process with all four hooves.

INTERACTIVE ACTIVITY

1. Have the youth or goat owner place the goat on a stand or tie to a secure item. Review the process of trimming a goat's hoof and have each youth practice trimming the goat's hooves. If you invited a local goat owner, invite the 4-H youth to ask questions on how the owner trims or maintains his or her own goats' hooves.



4-H Club Meeting 4

Packing Equipment



Supplies

- Collars and/or halters
- Lead rope
- Pack saddles
 - Soft pack
 - Cross buck
- Saddle pad
- Panniers
- Optional:
 - Top stuff pack
 - Manty
 - Long rope - for picketing

PRIOR TO ACTIVITY

1. Invite one or more 4-H youth to bring a pack goat and/or equipment to the club meeting to allow members to practice and become familiar with the equipment. If the 4-H youth do not have goats or equipment available, invite a local pack goat owner to participate with the youth.
2. Visit the North American Pack Goat Association website for information on equipment and saddle fitting: www.napga.org/

Activity #1



PACKING EQUIPMENT

It is important for 4-H youth to become familiar with the equipment they will use with their pack goats. This club meeting is to help them identify and properly use each piece of equipment.

Saddles- There are two different kinds of saddles: soft pack and cross buck.

Soft Pack- This is used for hauling lighter weights or for a short trip (Day Pack- doesn't need a saddle). The NAPgA recommends that this kind of saddle can carry up to 20% of a goat's weight. If you have a younger pack goat, you can start out with a soft pack to help the goat get used to carrying a pack.

TIP: Dog packs work great for young goats to help them get use to the feeling of packing, but remember to start packing them with something light-like a lunch or snack-then start to increase the weight as they get older and more experienced.

Cross Buck Saddle- This kind of saddle is mainly used for packing. It has two distinct cross bucks that hold the saddle together. This saddle is either made of wood or metal. It will have three separate straps: the breast collar that buckles around the chest of the goat, the cinch strap which will come underneath the heart girth of the goat, and the rump strap which will wrap underneath the tail around the rump. According to NAPgA, this saddle can help the goat carry up to 20% to 30% of its body weight.

For more information go to: www.napga.org





PACKING EQUIPMENT CONTINUED

Saddle Pad- The quality of saddle pad you have is important to help keep your goat from getting saddle sores. A thick saddle pad is better than a thin one. The NAPgA gives instruction on how to determine if you need a thicker saddle pad. They recommend that if you take two fingers and press on the pad and you can feel your other hand through the pad, you may want to get a thicker pad.

Panniers- These come in many different kinds of material and structures; however, you want your panniers to be made of a material that can take some wear and tear while you are out on the trail. A pannier should typically have two looped straps that go over and attach to the cross bucks on the saddle. They may have straps that are adjustable; it all depend on the kind of panniers you use.

Collars or Halters- Whether you use a collar or halter is completely up to what you feel works best for your pack goat. Keep in mind the type of work and environment your goat will be in and that you want something that will be comfortable and sturdy.

Lead Rope- Having a lead will help you maintain your goat along the trail. Use a strong, sturdy rope or dog leash with enough length that you can help your goat if needed.

Top Stuff Pack- This is a pack that can be placed directly over the top of the saddle above your panniers. This is an additional way to have your goats pack more weight. Like the panniers, they need to be made for wear and tear on the trail.

Manty- This is a tarp-like sheet that you can place over your pack in case of bad weather or to help protect your gear, saddle, and panniers.

Picketing Rope- This is a simple long rope to tie your goats together when staying the night.

INTERACTIVE ACTIVITY

1. Have the 4-H youth or pack goat owner help demonstrate saddling their pack goat with each piece of equipment. Encourage the 4-H club members to ask questions about the equipment and the process of putting it on the goat. If goat and owner are willing, allow the 4-H youth to try putting on the various equipment.

Activity #2



SADDLE FITTING

Understanding and maintaining your equipment is important, but with all equipment, make sure your goat will be comfortable. This is especially important with the fit of the saddle. The saddle is what helps distribute the weight your goat will carry, and so you want it to fit properly. A poorly fitted saddle can cause restrictions in the work ability of your goat and medical problems such as saddle sores.

For information on how to fit a pack saddle to your goat please go to the NAPgA website at: www.napg.org



Supplies

- Pack goats
- Fencing
- Tire
- Large platform
- Teeter totter
- A distraction item
- Water crossing

For more specific instructions on the Pack Goat course, see Club Meeting 6, "Showing."

PRIOR TO ACTIVITY

1. Review the NAPgA training website at: www.napga.org
2. Invite the 4-H youth to bring their own pack goats to the club meeting.
3. Invite the 4-H youth and/or leaders to help gather materials for the mock trail course. Invite them to come early if they are bringing equipment so you can set it all up before the activity. If you have a community "show course," you can bring that instead.
4. Set the course up in the designated meeting place.
5. Research a safe route around your designated meeting place for the youth and leaders to complete the pack goat walk.

Activity #1



TRAINING

The best form of training is socialization and practice. In addition, there are other ways that people help train their goats; it comes down to what works best for you. Whether it's giving them a treat or other reward, you need to do it consistently.

Spend a lot of time walking your goat, putting on the packing equipment, and giving your goat trail experience.

If you are not close to a trail, help create a trail course that they can play on and you can run them through to help prepare them for when they encounter obstacles on the trail. For making a pack goat course look under Club Meeting 6: "Showing."



TRAINING CONTINUED

TIP: Having a small mock trail course for your goat to play on and lead through is also beneficial if your youth are planning to show their pack goat.

Goats are social with animals, but you want them to be social with people as well. Allow them to be around people and help teach them good manners.

For more specific commands and training go to: www.napga.org

INTERACTIVE ACTIVITY

1. After discussing the importance of training and working with their pack goats, have youth take their pack goats on the designated safe route for their walk. As difficulties or challenges arise with any of the goats, encourage discussion on how to train the goat to behave better. Likewise, if the goat behaviors are going well, invite the 4-H youth to tell what they have done to teach their pack goat.
2. Take the 4-H Club to the pack goat course and have youth go through the course with their goats. They can go as many times as they would like. Encourage them to go through obstacles that are challenging for them and their goat.
3. Go to the NAPgA website on training www.napga.org

Have the 4-H youth begin to teach their goats the various commands listed on the website.



Supplies

- 2 logs to walk over/backup
- A plank platform for a bridge
- 4 poles to weave through
- Tree branch or corn stalks for distraction
- Hose and tarp or kiddy pool for a water hazard
- A-frame, teeter-totter, tire rock, or tire on a board
- A cattle panel to step through
- A pack goat judge
- Course printout
- Judging sheets

PRIOR TO ACTIVITY

1. Contact 4-H youth and/or leaders to see if they have supplies or equipment to help set up a pack goat course. Invite them to come early to help set up the course.
2. Print off the judging score cards and the course printout on pages 30-32 and page 34.
3. Find a local pack goat owner to come and judge the show.
4. Confirm with all 4-H participants that they will be in attendance and participate.

Activity #1



CLEANING AND GROOMING

Before the show, each 4-H youth should wash and groom his or her goat. Their pack goat should be clean and ready for showing.

Washing:

There is no specific shampoo that you need to wash your goat. Simple dish detergent works well. Find the one that works best for you and your goat. When washing your goat, get it very clean. If you have a white goat or a goat with white spots, make sure you wash off all grass or dirt stains.

Grooming:

After washing your goat, let it air dry. You can start to brush through their hair to help it dry faster. When finished, make sure the goat is put back in a space that will keep it clean. Trim hooves if needed and clean any of the equipment you will use at the show such as saddles, panniers, collars, and lead ropes.

Pre-Show Grooming:

Give your goat a good wipe down with a slightly damp cloth or baby wipes to make sure it is clean before going into the show ring.

SHOWING

Throughout the year, youth should be working with their pack goats so that when it comes time for the show, they will be able to work together as a team. The pack goat should be cooperative and be able to go through the pack goat course with ease.

The 4-H exhibitor should be clean with a white shirt, a 4-H patch on the left shoulder, black slacks or trousers, dark shoes or boots, he or she should go into the show with a smile.

Prior to the show, each of the youth can go over the pack goat course print out (on pg. 34).

SHOWING:

There are two parts to showing the pack goat: the Course Class and the Conformation Class.

Course Class:

During this part of the show, the judge will be looking at both the 4-H exhibitor and the pack goat. The 4-H exhibitor will be judged on how he or she handles and moves the pack goat through the course. The pack goat will be judged on its own movement through the course.

The 4-H exhibitors will be judged according to age while moving through the course. The breakdown is similar to:

- First Year Juniors- 4th-6th grade and never shown
- Sub-Novice- 1st year goat and/or handler
- Novice- 2nd year handler with 2nd year goat
- Advanced- experienced handler and goat, project for 3 years or more.

(Feel free to be flexible when breaking down the different age groups. Do what fits best for your 4-H program.)

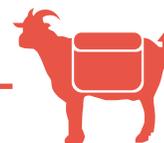
To begin the course, the 4-H exhibitor and pack goat will stand at the beginning of the course. When the judge gives them permission to start they will start with obstacle 1 on the course print out and end with obstacle 10.

The pack goat will get three attempts at each obstacle before the judge will ask them to move to the next obstacle.

As the pack goat accomplishes each obstacle, the judge will write a score on the score sheet (with a total of 100 points possible).

When the pack goat finishes the 10th obstacle, the 4-H exhibitor and pack goat will meet the judge for questions and answers. This will be the time when the judge will talk with the 4-H exhibitor about his or her pack goat and ask questions about the project. Questions can vary from what they fed the animal, the experience on any trails, conformation, and about equipment used for packing.

Placings will be determined by final scores.



SHOWING CONTINUED

Conformation Class:

The conformation part of the show is specifically judged on the conformation, muscle tone, and attitude of the pack goat. The pack goats will be separated in this class by age groups as follows:

Does and Wethers- under 1 year

Does and Wethers- over 1 year

When breaking down your age groups, do what is best for your 4-H program.

The 4-H exhibitor will take his or her pack goat into the ring with other similar aged pack goats and will follow instructions given by the judge. The judge will look the animals over and score them on the score sheet with a total of 100 points possible. Top placings will be given to those with the highest score.

Course:

If you have experienced pack goats and 4-H exhibitors, feel free to rearrange the course to make it a little more challenging for your exhibitors.

INTERACTIVE ACTIVITY

Prior to Show:

1. Take one night to review the pack goat course printout and judging score card sheets with your 4-H youth and/or leaders ensuring that they understand and are prepared for the show.
2. Have the 4-H youth do a mock conformation show. Give them practice leading their goats around the ring.
3. Have the 4-H youth gather around, and ask each of them questions the judge might ask. If they are too shy or feel uncomfortable in that setting, help them to get started by asking them some questions about their specific project.



Supplies

- Pack goats
- Picnic lunches
- Water
- Sunblock
- Bug Spray
- Trail
- First aid kit for both human and goat

PRIOR TO ACTIVITY

1. Review trail rules, etiquette, and travel rules for pack goats at NAPgA's website:
Travel Requirements: www.napga.org
Trail Rules: www.napga.org
2. If help is needed for transporting goats, help coordinate transportation. If goats are not readily available, call a local pack goat owner and invite him or her to participate with the youth.
3. Prepare or have each program member bring a small picnic lunch or snacks and plenty of water for the trail.
4. Ensure you are supplied with sunblock and bug spray for your 4-H members.
5. Take the time to look up one of the local trails you can take your 4-H members, leaders, and pack goats on for a hike. Look up the regulations on any trail to confirm the use of pack goats.
6. Make sure that your 4-H members and/or leaders have the address of the trail head or meeting place.

Activity #1



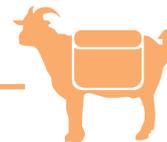
TRAIL RULES

Like any extracurricular activities there are certain rules and etiquette to follow in order to keep hikers and goats safe.

Before the interactive activity, review some basic trail etiquette.

Sharing the trail - It is important as you hike that you are courteous to others on the trail. A rule of thumb is if it is bigger than you, it's polite to pull off to the side of the trail and let it pass.

Stick together- Don't let anyone get too far ahead or too far behind. If there is someone who continuously keeps falling behind, put that person at the head of the line to control the pace.



TRAIL RULES CONTINUED

Be conscious of your surroundings- Keep an eye out for any dangers or possible problems. Pay attention to your goat for any signs of injury or tiredness.

Drink plenty of water- Remember as you are hiking to drink plenty of water to avoid dehydration.

You can add or take away from this list depending on your member and leader needs.

INTERACTIVE ACTIVITY

1. Make sure that everyone is present and prepared for the hike (water, snacks or picnic lunch, hat, sunblock, bug spray, goats, etc...). Review the rules for the hike and any for your specific program. Enjoy the hike!



Supplies

- Antibiotic cream
- Blood stop powder
- Iodine
- Alcohol Swabs
- 4x4 sterile pads
- Gauze roll
- Vet wrap
- Regular table salt
- 20cc. irrigation syringe
- Emergency space blanket
- Pair of examination gloves
- First aid kit list print out
- Powdered electrolytes or Gatorade
- Epinephrine in the form of a Primatene Mist inhaler
- Laptop or Smart Television (with Internet access) to review and look at NAPgA's official First Aid Kit and Emergency list: www.napg.org/links.asp?PageID=2&LinkID=108&menuID=
- Desitin
- Duct tape
- Scissors
- Tums or Gas-X
- Benadryl
- Baking soda
- Aspirin
- Tape sutures
- Tweezers
- Safety pins
- Dental floss
- 30 inch of square cloth

PRIOR TO ACTIVITY

1. Visit the NAPgA's website to review the First Aid Kit and Emergency list, page 33.
2. Send out the First Aid Kit list (on page iv) to all 4-H youth and leaders. Invite them to collect any of the larger items in the first aid kit. Invite them to bring any of the items to the activity.
3. If possible, find and supply some of the items in the First Aid kit list.
4. Invite a local veterinarian to come and help teach the 4-H members about handling different emergencies. See (the NAPgA website). If possible, inform the veterinarian about this reference and building a first aid kit.

Activity #1



FIRST AID KIT

As you get more involved in packing with your goats, you want to be prepared for any emergencies. The NAPgA gives a great list of items to include in your First Aid kit as well as possible emergencies and directions on how to handle them.

INTERACTIVE ACTIVITY

1. Provide a copy of the First Aid kit print out to each 4-H member and/or leader. Go through each item and review its purpose in the First Aid kit. Assemble individual first aid kits.
2. Go to the NAPgA website and review different emergencies and teach the 4-H members steps on what they should do for each emergency.
3. Invite a veterinarian to help the 4-H youth learn basic first aid skills.

Additional Resources



- North West Pack Goat and Supplies
 - Pack goat equipment and supplies
- High Uintah Pack Goats
 - highunitapackgoats.com
- Caprine Supply
 - caprinesupply.com
- Hoegger Goat Supply
 - hoeggergoatsupply.com
- Fias Co Farms
 - fiascofarm.com
 - Health Information
- Practical Goat Packing: by Caroline Eddy



© Oklahoma State University
Provided by Crystal D'Eon

ALPINE



Provided by Dr. An Peischel

KIKO



Provided by Karen Lee

LAMANCHA



Provided by Dave Battjes

OBERHASLI



SAANEN



TOGGENBURG

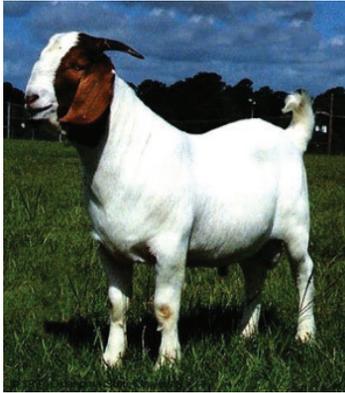


Provided by Carlos Edaurdo A. Souza

NUBIAN



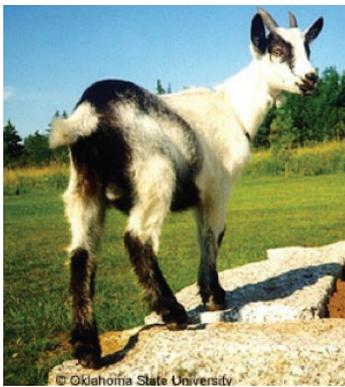
BOER



Saanen



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Provided by Karen Lee



LaMancha



provided by Dave Battjes

Toggenburg



© 1998 Oklahoma State University
provided by Dr. An Peischel

Alpine



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Oberhasli



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provided by Carlos Edauro A. Souza

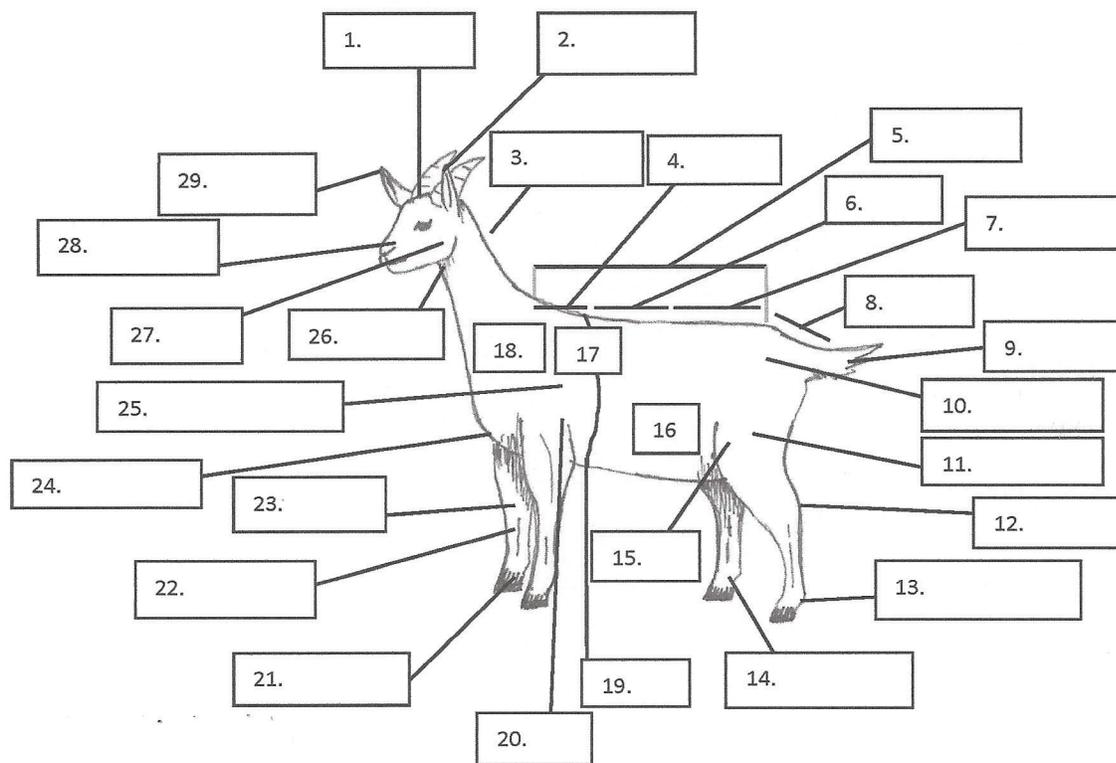
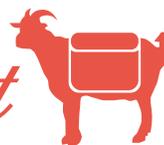
Nubian



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Kiko

Conformation *Worksheet*



16. 17. 18.

Answers: 1. POLL 2. HORNS 3. NECK 4. WITHERS 5. BACK 6. CHINE 7. LOIN 8. RUMP 9. TAIL 10. THURL 11. THIGH 12. HOCK 13. DEWCRAW 14. PASTERNS 15. STIFLE 16. BARREL 17. HEARTGIRTH 18. SHOULDER 19. CHEST FLOOR 20. POINT OF ELBOW 21. HOOF 22. CANNON 23. KNEE 24. BRISKET 25. POINT OF SHOULDER 26. THROAT 27. JAW 28. MUZZLE 29. EARS

Pack Goat *Obstacle Class*

First Year Junior: 4th-6th grade who has never shown

Sub-Novice: 1st year goat and/or handler in project

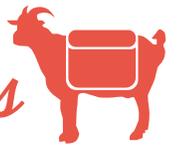
Novice: 2nd year handler with 2nd year goat

Advanced: Experienced handler and goat, in project 3 years or more

SCORE CARD

	Points
1. Condition of pack goat and handler Is the pack goat in healthy condition; hooves trimmed correctly, good lumbar score (fit and trim, not thin and not fat), healthy-looking coat? Is the handler dressed appropriately? 5 points possible	<input type="text"/>
2. Handling pack and saddling goat Goat's back should be brushed clean of any hay or chips. Saddle should be placed with girth strap being tightened first, then chest strap fastened and rump strap fastened or adjusted. 5 points possible	<input type="text"/>
3. Knowledge Answer questions about pack goats and hiking. 10 points possible	<input type="text"/>
4. Hiker/pack goat working relationship Does the pack goat listen to the hiker, stop when told to, turns easily, does not pull on the lead, does not have to be pulled to work? 10 points possible	<input type="text"/>
Total	<input type="text"/>
Total of 30 points	<input type="text"/>

Pack Goat *Conformation Class*



Does and Wethers - Under 1 year

Does and Wethers - Over 1 year

STRUCTURAL CORRECTNESS

Points

General Body- Wide chest and brisket, heart girth and barrel should be of relatively equal diameter (more rectangular shape versus wedge shape). Length of body is in proportion to height.

10 points possible

Legs- Thickness of leg should be in proportion to thickness of body. Good angularity in the hind leg when viewed from the side.

20 points possible

Back- Back parallel to the ground with good withers (level topline).

10 points possible

MUSCLE

Includes stocky body, "working goat" appearance, not dairy type. Thigh/gaskin muscles well defined. Shoulders and neck show good muscle tone.

30 points possible

GAIT

Strong, easy, and smooth gait with no lameness or stiffness. At the walk in a straight line, the rear leg lands at or forward of the space left by the front leg (overstep).

10 points possible

ATTITUDE

Working goat attitude, friendly and willing to work.

20 points possible.

100 points possible

Judges Comments: _____

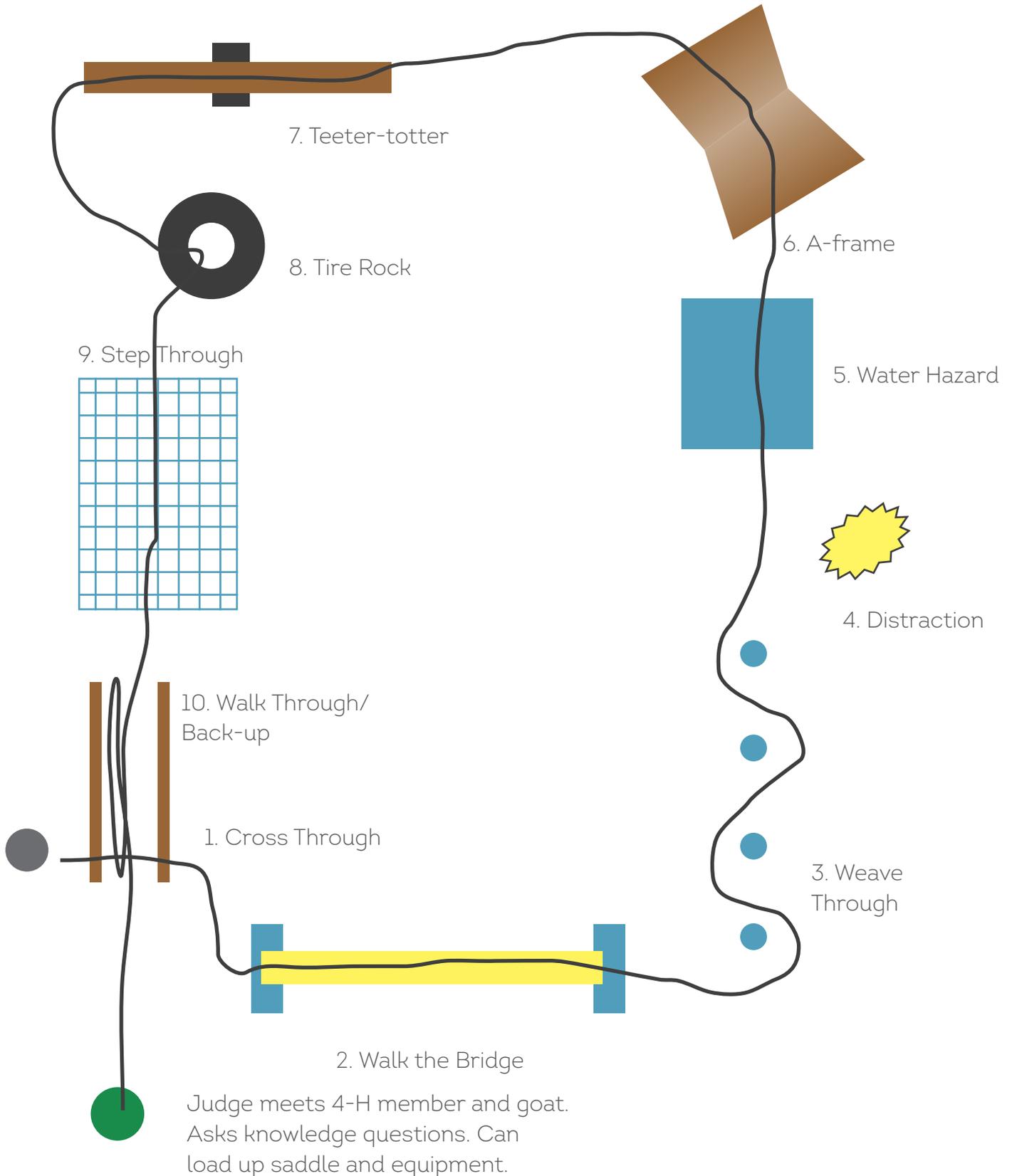
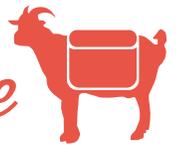
NAPgA – Trail First Aid Kit

LARGE FIRST AID KIT

- antibiotic cream
- blood stop powder
- iodine
- alcohol swabs
- 4x4 sterile pads
- Kotex pad or baby diaper for large wounds
- gauze roll
- vet wrap
- Desitin
- duct tape
- scissors
- Tums or Gas-X
- Benadryl,
- baking soda and Epsom Salts
- aspirin
- powdered electrolytes or Gatorade
- regular table salt
- Epinephrine in the form of a Primatene Mist inhaler.
- thermometer
- tape sutures
- emergency space blanket
- disposable razor
- 20cc. irrigation syringe
- tweezers
- 30 inch square cloth
- pair of examination gloves
- safety pins
- dental floss

SMALL FIRST AID KIT

- blood stop powder
- alcohol swabs
- 4x4 sterile pads
- gauze roll
- vet wrap
- duct tape
- Benadryl
- aspirin
- powdered electrolytes or Gatorade
- emergency space blanket
- 20cc irrigation syringe
- tweezers
- 30 inch square cloth
- safety pins
- dental floss





More to *Discover*

Congratulations on completing your Discover 4-H club meetings! Continue with additional curriculum in your current project area, or discover other 4-H project areas. Check out the following links for additional 4-H curriculum.

1. <http://utah4h.org/htm/discover4hclubs>
2. <http://www.4-h.org/resource-library/curriculum/>
3. <http://utah4h.org/htm/resource-library/view-all-curriculum>

Become a 4-H Member or Volunteer

To **register** your Utah club or individuals in your club visit:

<http://www.utah-4.org/htm/staff-resources/4-h-online-support>

<http://utah4h.org/htm/about-4-h/newto4h/>

Non-Utah residents please contact your local 4-H office:

<http://www.4-h.org/get-involved/find-4-h-clubs-camps-programs/>



Stay *Connected*

Visit Your County Extension Office

Stay connected with 4-H activities and news through your county Extension office. Ask about volunteer opportunities and don't forget to register for your county newsletter. Find contact information for counties in Utah here:

<http://extension.usu.edu/htm/counties>

Enjoy the Fair!

Enter your project or create a new project for the county fair. Learn about your county fair and fair judging here:

<http://utah4h.org/htm/events-registration/county-fairs>



Participate in Local or State 4-H Activities, Programs, Contests or Camps

For Utah state events and programs visit:

<http://utah4h.org/htm/events-registration>

<http://www.utah4h.org/htm/featured-programs>

For local Utah 4-H events and programs, visit your county Extension office.

<http://extension.usu.edu/htm/counties>

Non-Utah residents, please contact your local 4-H office.

<http://www.4-h.org/get-involved/find-4-h-clubs-camps-programs/>



Discover *Service*

Become a 4-H Volunteer!

 <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UBemO5VSyK0>

 <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U8n4o9gHvAA>

To become a 4-H volunteer in Utah, visit us at:

<http://utah4h.org/htm/about-4-h/newto4h/>

Serve Together as a 4-H Club or as an Individual 4-H Member

Use your skills, passions, and 4-H to better your community and world. You are needed! Look for opportunities to help in your area or participate in service programs that reach places throughout the world (religious groups, Red Cross, etc.).

Hold a Club Service Project

USU Collegiate 4-H Club hosted "The Gift of Giving" as a club activity. Club members assembled Christmas stockings filled with needed items for CAPSA (Community Abuse Prevention Services Agency).

<http://tinyurl.com/lu5n2nc>



Donate 4-H Projects

Look for hospitals, nursing homes, or other nonprofit organizations that will benefit from 4-H projects. Such projects include making quilts for CAPSA or Primary Children's Hospital, or making beanies for newborns. During Utah 4-H State Contests, 40 "smile bags" were sewn and donated to Operation Smile.

Partner with Local Businesses

92,000 pounds of processed lamb, beef, and pork were donated to the Utah Food Bank in 2013 by multiple companies.

<http://tinyurl.com/pu7lxyw>

Donate Money

Clubs or individuals can donate money gained from a 4-H project to a worthy cause. A nine-year-old 4-H member from Davis County donated her project money to help a three-year-old battle cancer.

<http://tinyurl.com/mqtfwxo>



Give Us Your *Feedback*

Help us improve Discover 4-H curriculum. We would love feedback or suggestions on this guide; please go to the following link to take a short survey:

<http://tinyurl.com/lb9tnad>