

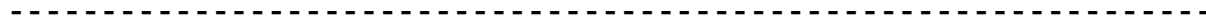
**MEAT GOAT  
EXPO STUDY GUIDE  
Level III & IV**

**LARGE ANIMAL EXPO  
Madera County 4-H**

**Madera County 4-H Meat Goat  
Study Guide Level III & IV**

Written Test

	Level III	Level IV
Application for Registration	0	30
Multiple Choice	15	10
Matching	15	10
Goat Characteristics	4	0
Goat Parts	36	0
Aging	5	0
Udder	8	0
Digestive system	0	9
Meat Goat Scorecard	0	5
Kidding Skills Test	0	20
<b>Sub-Total for Written Test</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>



**Madera County 4-H Meat Goat  
Study Guide Level III & IV**

Expo Day Skills

	Level III	Level IV
Feed ID	15	0
Demonstrated Skills	30	0
Vet Skills	20	0
Clipping Skills	0	50
Vet Science	0	20
Judging	25	25/25
<b>Sub-Total for Skills Portion</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Sub-Total for Written Test</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>Total for Expo Skills</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>204</b>
<b>Total Needed to Pass Level</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>163</b>

# Madera County 4-H Meat Goat Study Guide Level III & IV

## REFERENCES:

- Minnesota Goat Series, Book 1, 2, & 3 (Available at the 4-H Office)
- Level I & II Madera County Meat Goat Study Guide
- Level III - Meat Goat Project Manual 4-H 2009
  - Oregon Pygmy Goat Manual
- Level IV - IBGA Meat Goat Scorecard

EQUIPMENT: \*\*\*Members are responsible for bringing their own animal and equipment for their skills day, ie.

Clippers, stand, balling gun, etc.\*\*\*

\*\*\*No more than 2 members per goat in level 3\*\*\*

\*\*\*Each level 4 member must provide their own goat and clipping equipment (clippers, stand, ect.)

- NO SHARING OF GOATS WITH OTHER MEMBERS DUE TO TIME

## CONSTRAINTS\*\*\*

FEED ID KITS: Are available at the 4-H Office for you to check out and study.

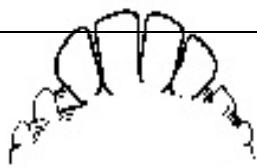


### First year (kid)

All teeth are small and sharp. They will gradually be replaced by larger, permanent teeth, and this process is used to help determine the age of the goat.

### Second year (yearling)

The goat loses the two middle front teeth when she is around 12 months old, and they are replaced by larger, permanent teeth.



### Third year (2-3 year-olds)

The teeth next to the middle pair are replaced by permanent teeth when the goat is about 24 months old.



### Fourth year (4 year-old)

The goat now has six permanent teeth, with only one pair of kid teeth remaining.

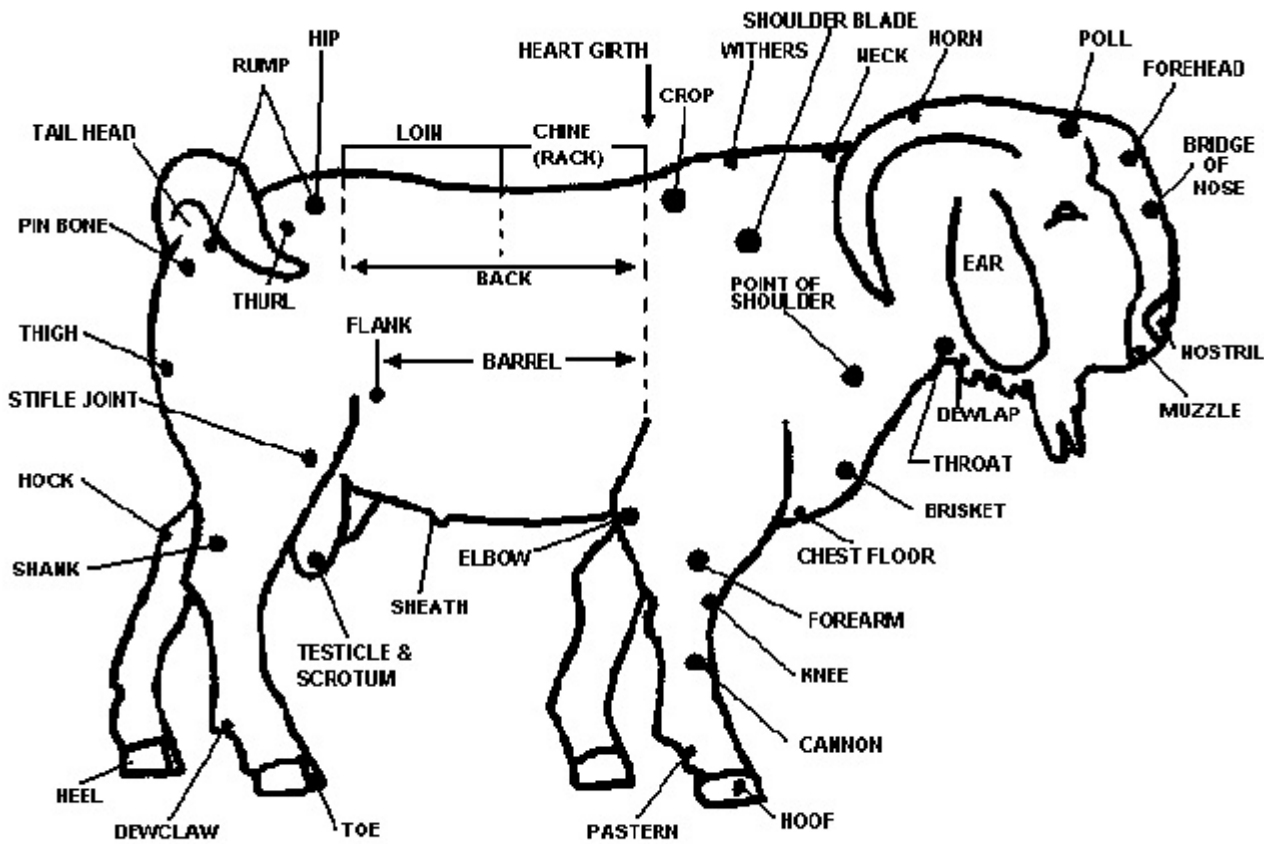


### Fifth year (4 year-old and over)

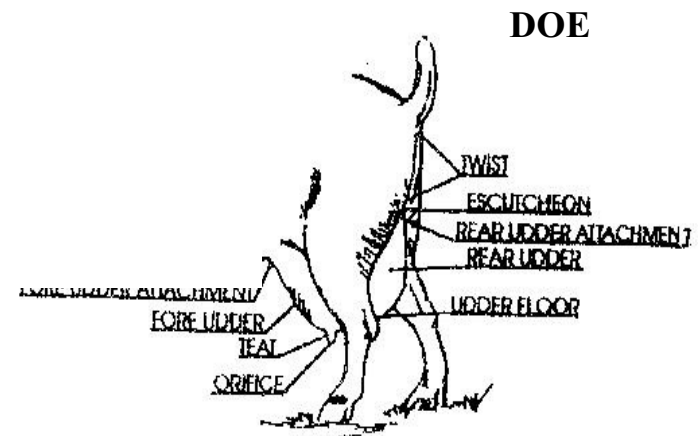
The set of 8 front teeth is complete. The age of the goat beyond 5 years must be guessed at from the amount of wear on the teeth. This is very variable, and diet has a big effect. Goats on a rough, coarse diet will grind their teeth away faster than does on an easily eaten diet. Does grazing on rough pasture will show considerable wear sooner than barn-fed does on a better quality ration. Teeth spread, loosen and finally drop out as the goat ages.

Madera County 4-H  
Meat Goat Study Guide  
Levels III & IV

MEAT GOAT BODY PARTS



BUCK



DOE

**Madera County 4-H  
Meat Goat Study Guide  
Levels III & IV**

**MEAT GOAT TERMS - LEVEL III & IV**

**Antibiotic** - Substance fed or injected to treat disease.

**Banding** - A type of castration. This entails using a tool to put special heavy duty rubber bands around the scrotum above the testicles. This blocks circulation in about 10 to 14 days, the scrotum and testes will slough off.

**Barren** - Not able to produce young

**Biosecurity** - practices to keep your goats from catching diseases from other goats, people or the environment.

**Budget** - An estimation of the expenses, receipts, and profitability of raising market goats.

**Cod** - Scrotum of castrated male goat that contains fat.

**Colostrum** - First milk produced by the dam after giving birth. It is full of important antibodies for the young and is essential for growth and development.

**Concentrate** - Feed stuff, such as grains, low in fiber and high in digestive nutrients.

**Conformation** - A general term describing the way a goat is put together.

**Cow hocked** - Hocks turn in towards each other when standing or walking.

**Crossbred Goat** - Mating of purebred goats but of different breeds.

**Drench** - The oral administration of medication.

**Estrus** - Period of heat, able to conceive 1-2 days.

**Expenses** - Money you spend for products or services.

**External Parasite** - Those parasites causing problems on the outside of the goat, such as lice, and mange.

**Feeding period** - The time from when you buy your goat until the show-generally 100 to 180 days.

**Forage** - Fiber-containing feedstuff such as hay, browse and pasture.

**Gestation Period**- Period doe is pregnant (145 – 155 days.)

**Grade Goat** - Animal with one purebred parent and the other grade or Scrub.

**Granddam** - The mother of the sire or dam (the kid's grandmother)

**Grandsire** - The father of the sire or dam (the kid's grandfather)

**IM** - To give a shot intramuscularly- in the muscle.

**Income** - Money someone else pays to you.

**Heterosis** - The percentage improvement of a crossbred over the average of its purebred parents in certain traits.

**Internal Parasites** - Those parasites causing problems on the inside of the goat, such as worms.

**Kidding** - The act of giving birth.

**Lactation Period** - Time during which milk is produced.

**Loss** - Money you lose when expenses are more than your income.

**Pedigree** - Written statement giving the record of an animals ancestry (family tree).

**Post legged** - Too straight in hind legs

**Profit** - Money you keep when your income is more than your expenses.

**Purebred Goat** - Animal whose sire and dam are registered with the registry association.

**Quality assurance** - Assurance to the consumer that chevon or milk is a safe and wholesome food.

**Replacement** - Animal selected to keep in a milking herd.

**Registered** - An animal which is itself recorded with the registry association.

**Roughage** - Coarse feeds, such as hay, that is high in fiber and low in total digestible nutrients.

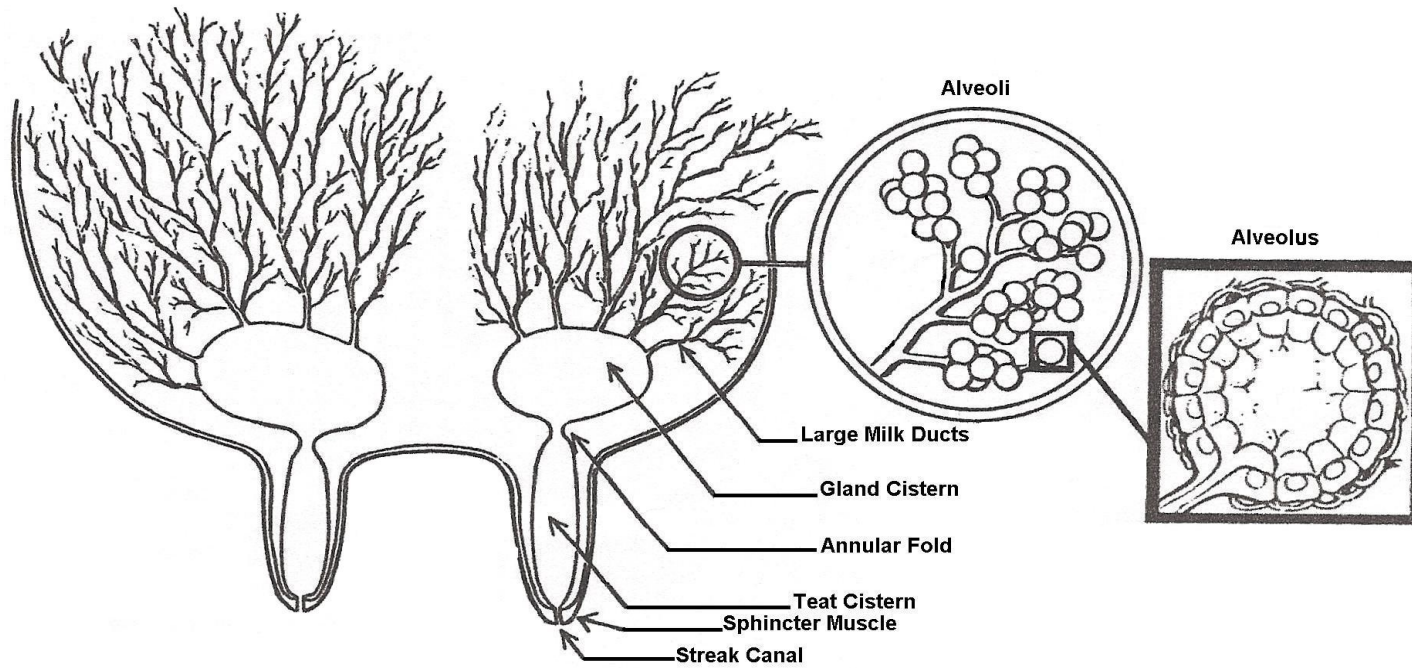
**Ruminant** - Four stomach animal.

**SubQ** - To give a shot subcutaneous - under the skin.

**Udder** - The Mammary or milk producing glands of the female.

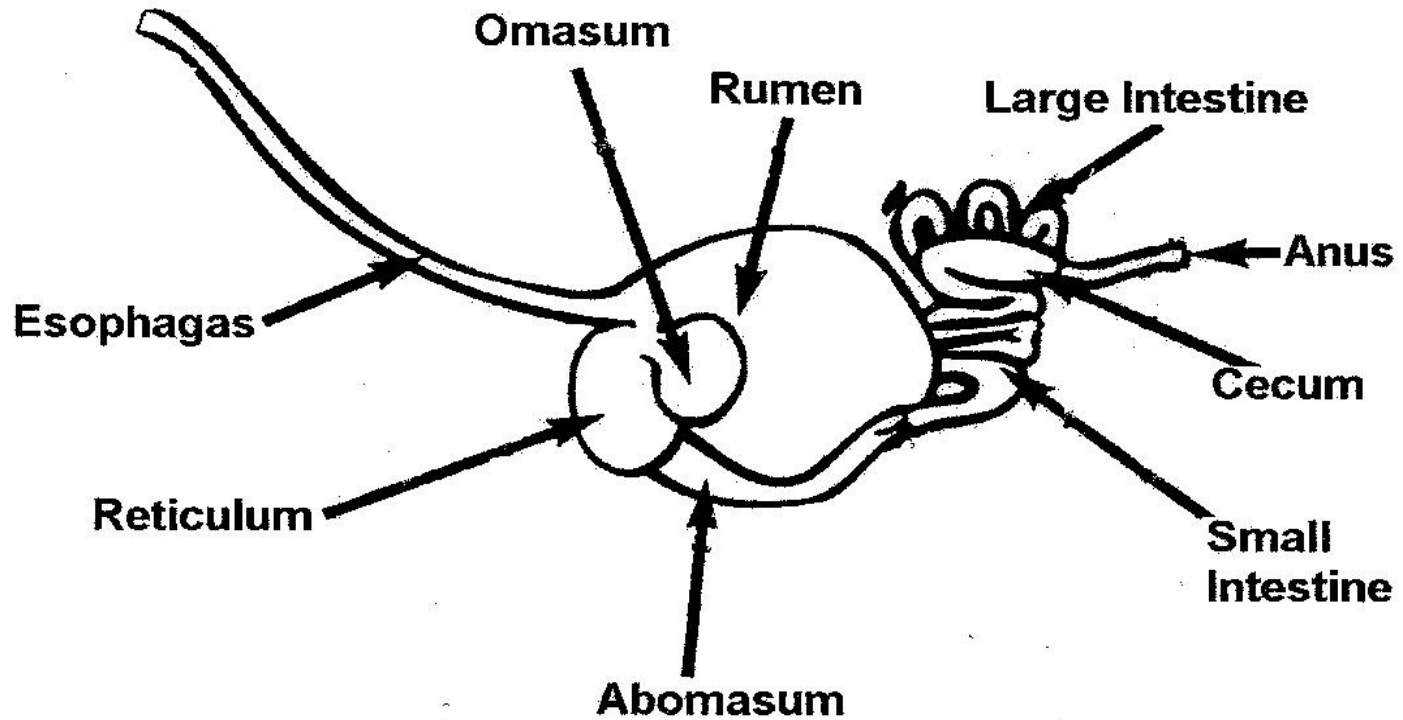
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Meat Goat Study Guide  
Levels III & IV

**MEAT GOAT UDDER**



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Levels III & IV

**MEAT GOAT DIGESTIVE SYSTEM**



**Madera County 4-H  
Meat Goat Study Guide  
Levels III & IV**

## **MEAT GOAT VET SCIENCE - KIDDING**

### **PREPARATION FOR KIDDING**

- **Labor, Pre-delivery**

It takes 146-156 days after breeding for the doe to kid. Two weeks before kidding, prepare the kidding pen. It is important that the pen be clean, dry, well-ventilated and have fresh bedding.

Be sure to have a bottle of iodine and a soft towel near the pen to use at the time of birth.

The doe's udder will bag up, become larger and fill with milk from 6 weeks to 1 week prior to kidding. Your breeding records are the most important factor in knowing when your doe will kid. Several days before you expect the doe kid, put her in a clean kidding pen with plenty of bedding. Give her grassy hay, a protein supplement and water.

Do not leave the water bucket in the pen while you are not watching. If you leave the water in the pen, the doe may drop the kid in the water and it will drown. Bring the water to the doe several times each day.

Once you see signs of kidding, stay with your goat. You cannot help if you are not there.

Kids can be felt on the right side of the doe. As long as you can feel the kids moving, they probably won't be born for at least 12 hours.

### **Signs of kidding**

- The doe is restless and paws the bedding.
- The doe appears hollow on either side of the tail.
- She will show a great display of affection.
- There will be a discharge from the vulva.
- After the water sac breaks, the doe will have a long discharge hanging from the vulva. The kid should start appearing within one hour.

### **NORMAL DELIVERY**

- **Delivery**

There are two normal delivery positions. The nose diving between the front legs or with both hind legs together and the dew claws up. The kid should be right side up, face down.

### **ABNORMAL BIRTH POSITIONS**

Never push the head back in once the sac over the nose is broken or you will suffocate the kid.

Front legs back - reach inside the doe next to the kid's neck and follow it to the kid's chest and then to the elbow of one front leg. Hook the front leg with a finger and gently pull it forward and straight. Try the other front leg, (feeling the 2 front legs, with dew claws pointed down). Rock one shoulder and then the other gently out of the doe. Pull with the doe's contractions, not against her.

Legs present, but head twisted back - push legs back into uterus. Slide hand into uterus and grasp head with palm of hand and hold head steady while brining legs into diving position. Guide head with palm of hand and fingers until it enters pelvic area. If only one leg is present, try to locate the second "corresponding" leg (front leg with front leg ).

Breech presentation - rump first. Try to rotate the animal into the normal positions, perhaps hind legs first, dew claws up.

The kid should be born within one hour after hard labor begins. If this does not occur, wash the doe's vulva off with a mild solution of soap and water. Wash your hands. Place gloves on your hands. Make sure the gloves are lubricated with sterile lubricant. Put a hand gently inside to find out what is going on. Have someone hold the goat if possible. Move the kid until it is in a normal birth position.

### **POST-DELIVERY**

Wipe off the kid's nose with a clean cloth. Clear its mouth with your finger and get it breathing. Towel the kid dry with fast strokes. If you are cutting the umbilical cord, make sure there is 2-3" of the cord. Use a mild iodine or betadine to coat the kid's umbilical cord. Check the dam and give her love and attention.

**Madera County 4-H  
Meat Goat Study Guide  
Levels III & IV**

**Disease Terms**

Please *look up* the following diseases.

<b>Bloat</b>	<b>Navel Ill</b>
<b>Caprine Arthritic Encephalitis (CAE)</b>	<b>Orchitis</b>
<b>Caseous Lymphadenitis (CL)</b>	<b>Pink Eye</b>
<b>Coccidiosis</b>	<b>Pizzle Rot</b>
<b>Copper Deficiency</b>	<b>Pneumonia</b>
<b>Cryptorchidism</b>	<b>Ringworm</b>
<b>Enterotoxemia</b>	<b>Selenium Deficiency (White Muscle Disease)</b>
<b>Epididymitis</b>	<b>Sore Mouth</b>
<b>Foot Rot</b>	<b>Tetanus</b>
<b>Johne's Disease</b>	<b>Urinary Calculi</b>
<b>Ketosis</b>	<b>Urine Scald</b>
<b>Lice</b>	<b>Vibriosis</b>
<b>Mastitis</b>	

**Madera County 4-H**

**Livestock Expo**

**Judges Score Sheet**

**Meat Goat: Level III**

<b>Name</b>		<b>Club</b>	
<b>SKILLS DEMONSTRATED</b>	Possible Points	Score	Comments
Safely restrain animal	5		
Demonstrate use of balling gun	5		
Demonstrate Clipping Skills - Safely	10		
Clipping Skills: bell and tail	10		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>		

\_\_\_\_\_ Judges Initials

**Madera County 4-H**

**Livestock Expo**

**Judges Score Sheet**

**Meat Goat: Level III**

<b>Name</b>		<b>Club</b>	
<b>VET SKILLS</b>	Possible Points	Score	Comments
Expiration Date	5		
Withdrawal Time	5		
Fill syringe with 5 cc	5		
Injection Site	5		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>		

\_\_\_\_\_ Judges Initials

**Madera County 4-H  
Livestock Expo  
Judges Score Sheet**

**Meat Goat: Level IV**

Contestant's Name		Club	
KIDDING SKILLS	Possible Points	Score	Comments
<b>Pre-Delivery</b>			
Preparation	3		
Sanitation	2		
Delivery	10		
<b>Post-Delivery</b>			
Care & Sanitation of Dam	2		
Care & Sanitation of Kid	3		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>		

\_\_\_\_\_ Judges Initials

**Madera County 4-H  
Livestock Expo  
Judges Score Sheet**

**Meat Goat: Level IV**

Contestant's Name		Club	
CLIPPING SKILLS	Possible Points	Score	Comments
Demonstrate Clipping ½ of a Meat Goat	50		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50</b>		

\_\_\_\_\_ Judges Initials

**Madera County 4-H Livestock Expo - Meat Goat**

**Judges Score Sheet  
Meat Goat: Levels III & IV**

<b>Name</b>		<b>Club</b>	
	<b>Alcohol</b>		<b>Hoof Plane</b>
	<b>Balling Gun, Metal or Plastic</b>		<b>Iodine (Betadine)</b>
	<b>Bearing Retainer</b>		<b>Kid Holding Box</b>
	<b>Blood Stop Powder</b>		<b>Kid Nursing Bottle</b>
	<b>Breeding Service Memo</b>		<b>Leg Snare, OB Kid Puller</b>
	<b>Brush, Plastic Stiff Bristles</b>		<b>Liquid Soap</b>
	<b>Burdizzo</b>		<b>Mineral Oil</b>
	<b>Caprine Bucket</b>		<b>Neck Chain, Metal</b>
	<b>Clipper Blade, Bottom</b>		<b>Neck Chain, Plastic</b>
	<b>Clipper Blade, Top</b>		<b>Needle, Disposable</b>
	<b>Clipper, Electric Hair</b>		<b>Nipple, Pritchard Flutter</b>
	<b>Clipper Oil</b>		<b>Rope Halter</b>
	<b>Connecting Ring, Metal or Plastic</b>		<b>Registration Form</b>
	<b>Disbudder</b>		<b>Scalpel</b>
	<b>Ear Tag Applicator</b>		<b>Surgical Gloves, OB</b>
	<b>Ear Tag, Plastic or Metal</b>		<b>Syringe, Automatic</b>
	<b>Elastrator</b>		<b>Syringe, Disposable</b>
	<b>Elastrator Band</b>		<b>Tattoo Applicator</b>
	<b>Electrolytes</b>		<b>Tattoo Ink</b>
	<b>Extension Cord</b>		<b>Tattoo Number/Letter</b>
	<b>Feeder, Fence-line</b>		<b>Teat Spray</b>
	<b>Goat Fitting Stand</b>		<b>Thermometer</b>
	<b>Hair Coat Dressing</b>		<b>Tie-Out Chain, Ringside</b>
	<b>Heat Lamp</b>		<b>Vet Wrap</b>
	<b>Hoof Trimmer</b>		<b>Wether Tube</b>

**Madera County 4-H Meat Goat  
Study Guide  
Level III & IV**

**QUALITY ASSURANCE**

FOOD SAFETY and ANIMAL DRUGS:

Testing . . . Testing . . . Testing . . . .

The FDA, USDA, and EPA all work to ensure the safety and efficacy (how well a product works) of the animal health products that go on the market through a rigorous approval process. The drug companies have invested many years and lots of money to get each drug on the market. They don't make this kind of investment so that the drug fails to do what it is supposed to do when used on animals in the field.

The drugs will do what they say they will do **ONLY** when they are used according to the manufacturer's guidelines. These drugs were designed and tested for specific diseases, conditions, animals (age, sex, species), dosages and treatments periods and cannot be guaranteed safe and efficacious if they are not used according to the instructions on the label. The label is a legal document and its instructions are on the label.

1. THE LABEL (INCLUDING FEED TAGS) AND ITS INSTRUCTIONS ARE A LEGAL DOCUMENT.
2. THE LABEL CAN ONLY BE CHANGED OR ALTERED BY A VETERINARIAN.
3. THOSE CHANGES MUST BE WRITTEN ON A PRESCRIPTION AND ATTACJED TO THE PRODUCT

Livestock producers and their employers are required by law to follow the label. With better records being kept, packers will be able to trace illegal residue problems (meat and milk) and other carcass traits back to the producer and the producer will be hel accountable for his part in the condemnation of that carcass.

**THERE ARE SEVEN STEPS IN THE DRUG APPROVAL PROCESS:**

**1. *SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY***

**-One in 20,000 discovered chemicals makes it to the farm.**

**2. *PRELIMINARY TRIALS***

**-Use simple organisms, biotechnology, and computer models to begin testing.**

**3. *PRE-CLINICAL TRIALS***

**-Perform tests on animals to determine dosages.**

**4. *CLINICAL TRIALS***

**-Scientists work with producers to test products in the field to decide withdrawal periods.**

**5. *REGULATORY REVIEW***

**-Thorough documentation of testing is reviewed before the company gets permission to produce and sellthe product.**

**6. *PRODUCT APPROVAL***

**-Drug is approved for use **ONLY**in the ways stated on the label.**

**-LABEL IS A LEGAL DOCUMENT.**

**7. *MONITORING***

**-Government checks for residues in food (meat and milk products).**

**-Follow up on the drug and its safety and effectiveness.**

###

University of California - Cooperative Extension

**Madera County 4-H Meat Goat  
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Level III & IV**

**QUALITY ASSURANCE (cont.)**

**A GOOD ANIMAL HEALTH PROGRAM INCLUDES**

- ◆ A program tailored to your situation by consulting with professionals such as your veterinarian
- ◆ Nutrition, correctly balanced and proportioned.
- ◆ Accurate record keeping.
- ◆ Observing legal withdrawal periods for drugs.
- ◆ Proper handling facilities and equipment.
- ◆ Taking time to do the job right.
- ◆ Looking at the general health of the animal whenever you have the chance.
- ◆ Be aware of timing your management practices to create as little stress to the animal as possible and to reduce the factors that compound stress.
- ◆ De-worming, correct products and timing in the parasite's life cycle, including observing legal withdrawal periods.

**ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS CAN HELP YOUR ANIMALS ACHIEVE THEIR GENETIC POTENTIAL. THEIR PROPER USAGE IS AS IMPORTANT AS THE PROPER DRUG.**

- ◆ **Select the correct product for the job - CONSULT YOUR VETERINARIAN!!**
- ◆ **READ THE LABEL THAT INCLUDES FEED TAGS !!!!! Then follow directions!**
- ◆ **OFF LABEL and extra-label usage is only LEGAL with a veterinarian's written prescription and must meet certain FDA requirements. These are:**
  - **A valid veterinarian-client relationship is established - The diagnosis of the animal is made by an attending veterinarian who is familiar with the owner's animal and makes routine health checks in the area where the animals are kept.**
  - **The health of the animal(s) is at immediate risk and suffering or death of the animal(s) would result if no immediate action was taken.**
  - **No approved and marketed drug exists for the condition or that a higher than approved dose would be needed for the drug to be effective.**
  - **Accurate records of the off-label usage and the animal must be kept.**
  
  - **The withdrawal time is extended as stated by the veterinarian.**
  - **POSSESSION OF DRUGS AT A FAIR, LIVESTOCK EVENT, ETC. (i.e.: Rompun, Ace Promazine, Dexamethazone, Aspirin, Lasix (Furosemide), gentamicin, Banamine, Baytril, etc.) WITHOUT A WRITTEN VETERINARY PRESCRIPTION ATTACHED IS ILLEGAL.**
  - **NO ILLEGAL RESIDUES OCCUR IN THE EDIBLE PRODUCTS (MEAT & MILK) OF TREATED ANIMAL.**
- ***A Veterinarian can be fined thousands of dollars and may lose their license if they are found violating FDA laws and regulations.***