

**DAIRY GOAT  
EXPO STUDY GUIDE**

**LARGE ANIMAL EXPO  
Madera County 4-H  
Level III & IV**

## Madera County 4-H Dairy 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
Dairy Goat Scorecard	0	5
Kidding Skills Test	0	20
Sub-Total for Written Test	83	84

### 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
Sub-Total for Skills Portion	90	120
Sub-Total for Written Test	83	84
Total for Expo Skills	173	204
Total Needed to Pass Level	138.4	163.2

REFERENCES:

Your Dairy Goat (WREP 47)

Minnesota Goat Series, Book 1, 2, & 3 (Available at the 4-H Office)

Level I & II Madera County Dairy Goat Study Guide

Level III - Dairy Goat Project Manual 4-H 2009

Oregon Pygmy Goat Manual

Level IV - ADGA Dairy 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 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)

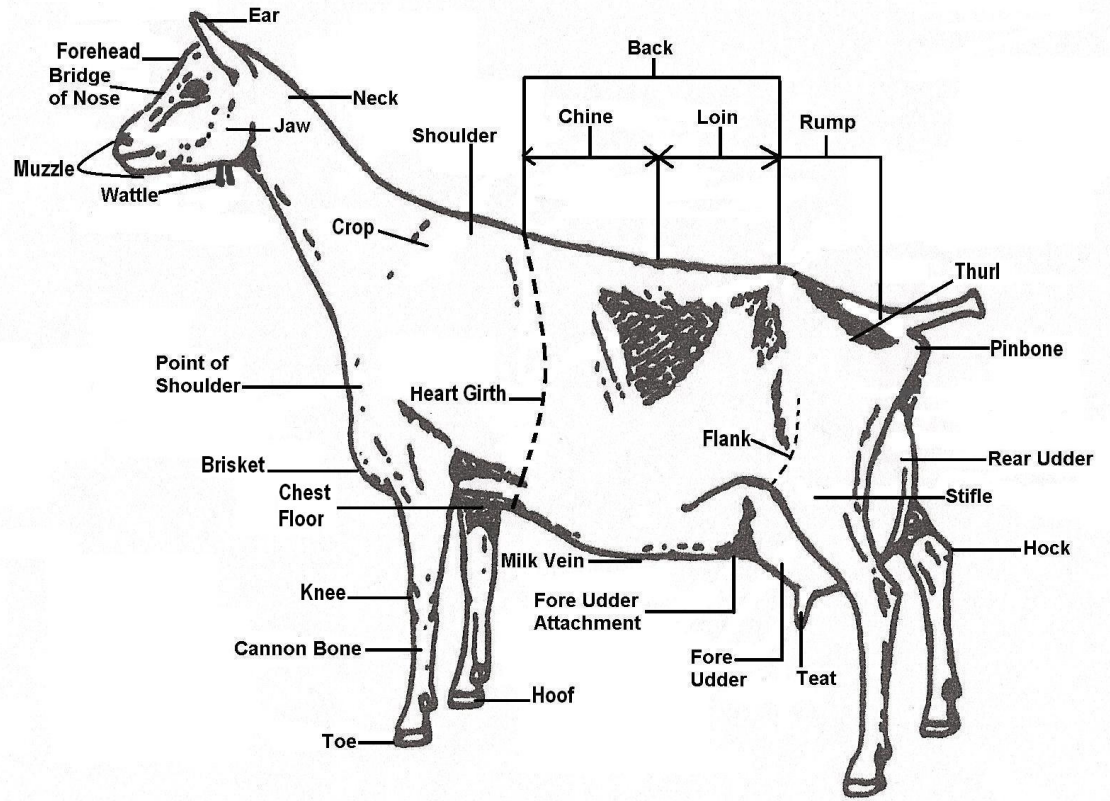
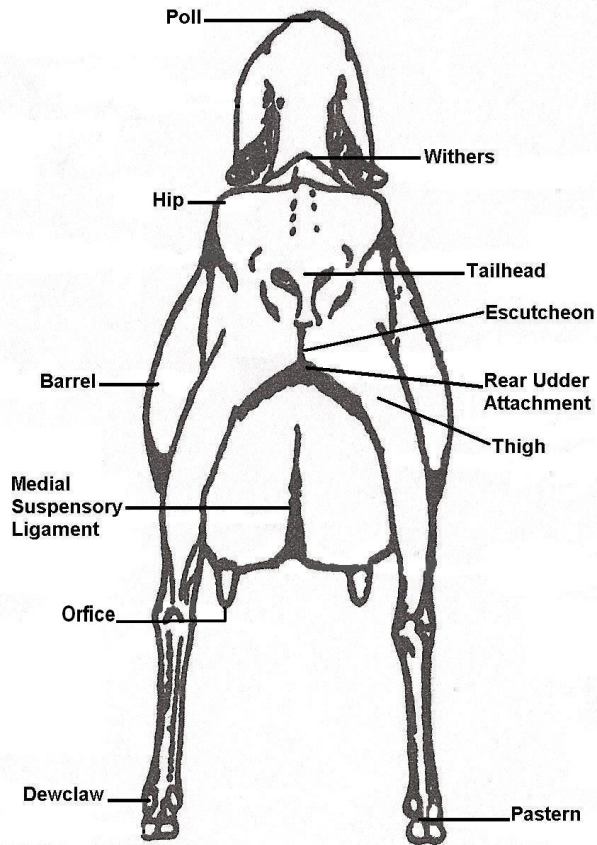
The goat now has six permanent teeth, with only one pair of kid teeth remaining.



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.

# DAIRY GOAT PARTS



## DAIRY 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.

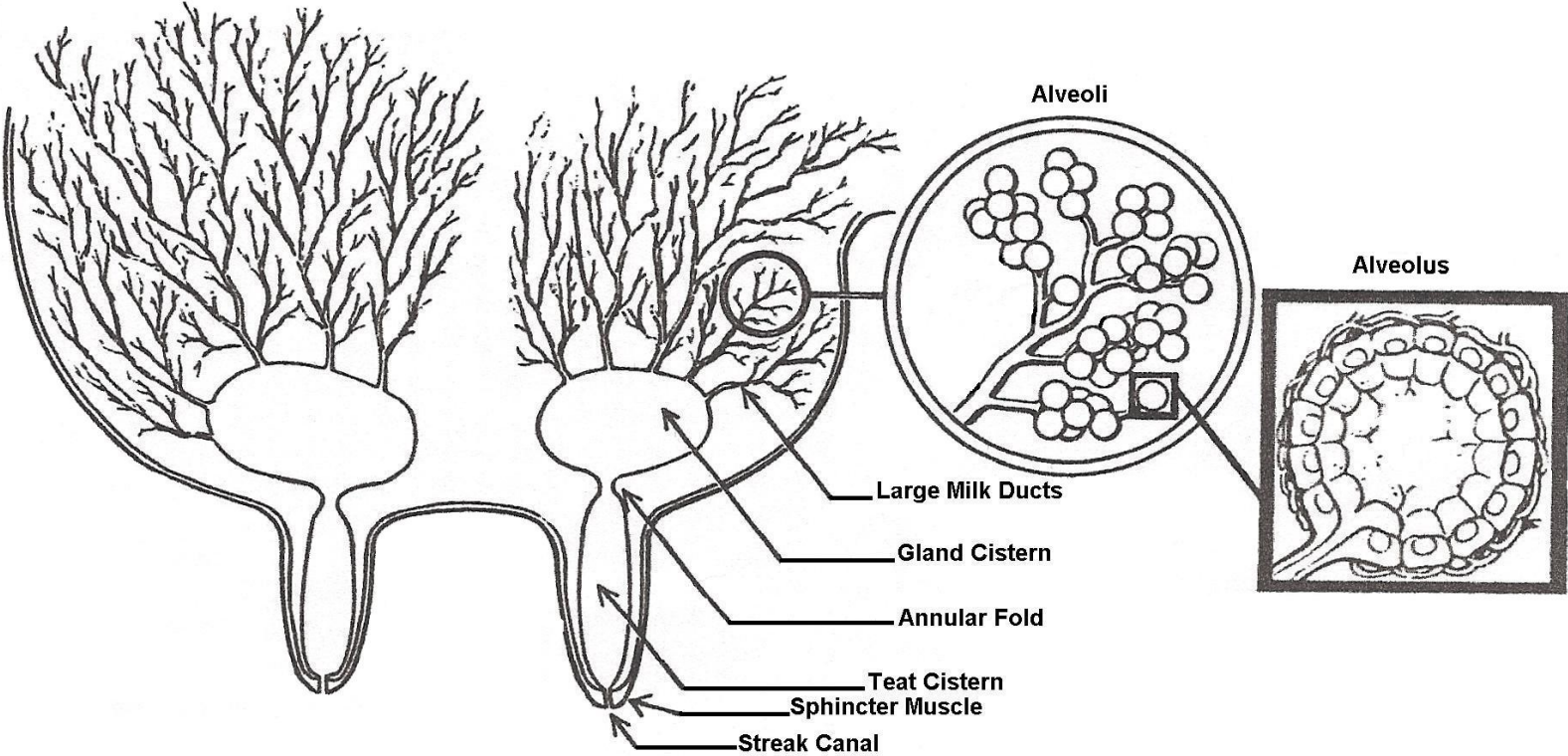
**Roughage** - Coarse feeds, such as hay, that is high in fiber and low in total digestible nutrients.

**Ruminant** - Four stomach animal.

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

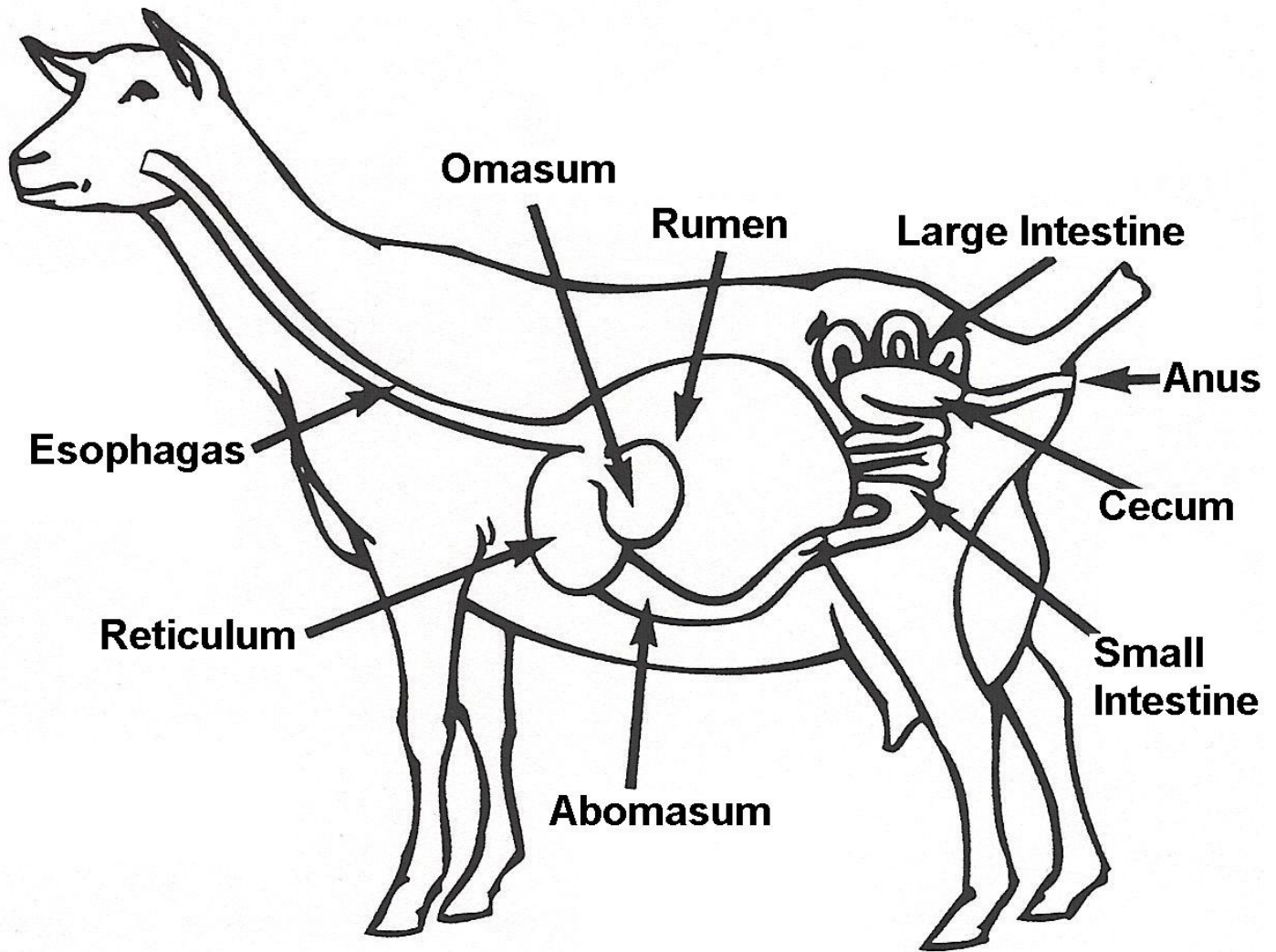
**Udder** - The Mammary or milk producing glands of the female.

# DAIRY GOAT UDDER





# DAIRY GOAT DIGESTIVE SYSTEM



# DAIRY 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.

After the water sac breaks, the doe will have a long discharge hanging from the vulva.

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.



## Disease ID Choices

Please ***look up*** the following diseases.

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

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

**Dairy Goat: Level III**

Contestant's Name		Club	
<b>SKILLS DEMONSTRATED</b>	Possible Points	Score	Comments
Safely restrain animal	5		
Demonstrate use of balling gun	5		
Demonstrate Clipping Skills - Safely	5		
Clipping Skills: one leg (knee or hock down), tail	15		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>		

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

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

**Dairy Goat: Level III**

Contestant's Name		Club	
<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

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

**Dairy Goat: Level IV**

Contestant's Name		Club	
<b>KIDDING SKILLS</b>	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

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

**Dairy Goat: Level IV**

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

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