

DAIRY GOAT EXPO STUDY GUIDE

LARGE ANIMAL EXPO Madera County 4-H Level I & II

Written Test

	Level I	Level II
Entry Form	27	35
Dairy Goat Parts	20	25
Quiz True/False	15	20
Quiz Matching	10	15
Sub-Total for Written Test	72	95

Expo Day Skills

	Level I	Level II
Feed ID	5	10
Equipment ID	15	20
Skills Demonstrated	25	40
Showmanship Skills	25	40
Sub-Total for Skills Portion	70	110
Sub-Total for Written Test	72	95
Total for Expo Skills	142	205
Total Needed to Pass Level	113.6	164

REFERENCES:

Your Dairy Goat (WREP 47)

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

<u>EQUIPMENT:</u> ***Members are responsible for bringing their own animal and equipment for their skills day, ie. Clippers, stand, balling gun, etc.***

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

TERMS

ADGA - American Dairy Goat Association

Anemia - Deficiency of Red Blood Cells. The eyelids and gums can be very light, grey or white. Often a sign of parasites and a need for deworming.

Bloat - Excessive gas build up in the rumen. May result from sudden overeating of grain.

Bred Doe - A pregnant doe.

Buck - Male goat.

Buckling- a male goat usually between six months to one year.

Butterfat - The fat content or cream of the milk. Often expressed as a percent of milk, ie. % butterfat.

Butting- method of fighting among goats in which they hit each other with their heads.

Capriculture - Goat husbandry

Castrate - Removal of testes of male goat.

Chevon - Goat meat.

Chewing cud- Regurgitated feed stuff. To further break down food for easier digestion.

Condition - Degree of fatness in an animal.

Creep feeder - A feeding area which allows goat kids to eat and not adult goats.

Cull - Animal taken out of herd because of below herd standards.

Dam- Mother goat.

Dehorn or disbudding - Removing of horns.

Dental pad - Part of the gums on the upper jaw. It is basically a substitute for top front teeth.

Doe - Female goat.

Doeling - a female goat usually between six months to one year.

Dry goat - Not in milk.

Fill - Amount of water and feed in a animal at any time.

Freshen - Doe that begins to produce milk after kidding.

Grooming - Hair properly groomed with soft, pliable hide.

Kid - Young goat under six month of age.

Nurse Goat - Goat nursing kids other than its own.

Parasite - An organism that grows, feeds, and is sheltered on or in an animal while contributing nothing and causing harm to that animal.

Polled - Goat born without horn buds.

Ration - Total feed given during 24 hours

Scours - Diarrhea or loose manure.

Scrub - An animal of unknown or unproven ancestry.

Scurs - Incomplete horn growth resulting from inadequate removing of the horns. Usually these are just short pieces, but sometimes have to be removed if they begin to grow into the goat's skull.

Sire - Father goat.

Wattles - Hair-covered appendages of flesh hanging from the throat area. Sometimes there are "misplaced" wattles on other parts of the body. They serve no real function.

Wean - Kid taken away from its mother.

Wether - a buck that has been castrated or neutered.

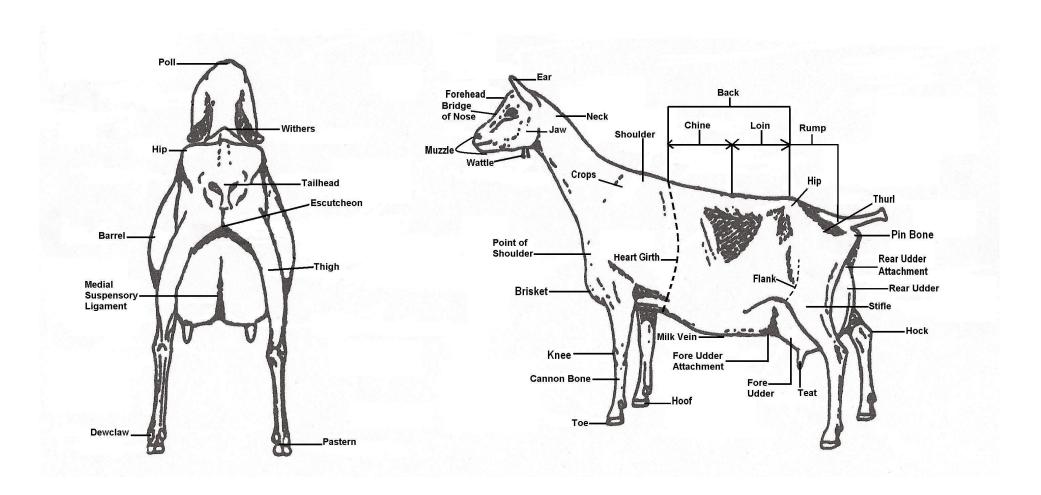
Yearling - a buck or doe between 6 and 15 months.

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

MADERA COUNTY 4-H STUDY GUIDE

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Dairy Goat Parts ID



EQUIPMENT & SUPPLY ID

LEVEL I EQUIPMENT ID

Balling gun, Metal or Plastic Brush, Plastic Stiff Bristles

Caprine Bucket

Clipper Blade, Bottom Clipper Blade, Top Clipper, Electric Hair

Clipper oil

Connecting Ring, Metal or Plastic

Disbudder Extension Cord Feeder, Fence-line Goat Milking Stand

Heat Lamp Hoof Trimmer Hoof Polish Kid Holding Box Kid Nursing Bottle

Liquid Soap

Neck Chain, Metal Neck Chain Tag, Plastic Needle, Disposable Nipple, Pritchard Flutter Stainless Steel Pail Syringe, Disposable

Teat Spray Thermometer

LEVEL II EQUIPMENT ID

Alcohol

Bearing Retainer Blood Stop Powder Breeding Service Memo

Burdizzo

Ear tag applicator

Ear Tag, Metal or Plastic

Elastrator Elastrator band Electrolytes

Hair Coat Dressing

Hoof Plane Iodine (betadine)

Leg Snare, OB Kid Puller

Milk Strainer Mineral Oil Registration Form

Scalpel

Surgical Gloves, OB Syringe, Automatic Tattoo Applicator

Tattoo Ink

Tattoo Number/Letter Tie-Out Chain, Ringside

Vet Wrap

Judges Score Sheet

Dairy Goat: Level I

Contestant's Name			Club
SKILLS DEMONSTRATED	Possible Points	Score	Comments
Catching and Control	5		
Mouthing	5		
Hoof Trimming, 1	5		
Fitting Question, 2	10		
TOTAL	25		

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Judges Score Sheet

Dairy Goat: Level I

Contestant's Name		Club		
SHOWMANSHIP SKILLS	Possible Points	Score	Comments	
Leading, turning, stop	6			
Head held properly	2			
Set up legs	5			
Posing - front, side, rear	12			
TOTAL	25			

Judge's Initials

4-H Livestock Expo Judges Score Sheet

Dairy Goat: Level II

Contestant's Name			Club
SKILLS DEMONSTRATED	Possible Points	Score	Comments
Catching and Control	7		
Mouthing	7		
Worming	7		
Hoof Trimming	7		
Fitting Questions (2)	12		
TOTAL	40		

Judge's Initials: _				

4-H Livestock Expo Judges Score Sheet

Dairy Goat: Level II

Contestant's Name	Club		
SHOWMANSHIP SKILLS	Possible Points	Score	Comments
Leading, turning, stop	12		
Head held properly	3		
Set up legs	10		
Moving, (side to side, front view)	5		
Posing - front , side, rear	10		
TOTAL	40		

Judges Initial

4-H Livestock Expo

Dairy Goat: Level I & II

DAIRY GOAT EQUIPMENT & SUPPLY ID

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

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 ion the label.

- THE <u>LABEL</u> (INCLUDING FEED TAGS) <u>AND</u> ITS INSTRUCTIONS <u>ARE A LEGAL</u> DOCUMENT.
- THE LABEL CAN ONLY BE CHANGED OR ALTERED BY A VETERINARIAN.
- <u>THOSE CHANGES MUST BE WRITTEN ON A PRESCRIPTION AND ATTACHED TO</u> THE PRODUCT.

Livestock producers and their employees 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 held 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 sell the 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.

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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.

Deworming, 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 – <u>CONSULT YOUR VETERINARIAN!!</u>

<u>READ THE LABEL THAT INCLUDES FEED TAGS !!!!!</u> Then follow directions!

<u>OFF LABEL</u> and extra-label usage is <u>only LEGAL</u> 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 and 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 <u>or</u> 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 treated animals can easily be identified for an extended period of time.

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.

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