

associated feed

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Jr Livestock Camp

Meat Goat

associated *feed*



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Show Maker



Junior Awards Program

Associated Feed – Founded in 1971, has been dedicated to the livestock feed industry for over thirty years. With a focus on excellent performance and customer service, AFS has long been recognized as a reputable source of poultry, swine and livestock feeds.

Associated Feed is proud to offer a “full line” of feed products to meet the diverse needs of our customers. A family owned business that has the flexibility to deal with the ever-changing needs of the livestock industry, Associated Feed and Supply strives to provide quality products at a fair price along with excellent service.

Akey and AFS – Associated Feed and Supply and Akey have teamed up to provide “high Tech” show diets that Maximize Performance. The MP line of Specialized Show Diets is designed to lead the way with nutrition that meets the demands of the novice or serious show contender.

Extensive research has allowed Akey Inc., a leader in livestock feed nutrition to develop time tested show diets developed for your junior livestock project. The MP Diets have been designed to allow animals to reach their true maximum genetic potential.

Specialized Show Diets are the standard when evaluating nutrition and performance for the show ring. Be sure to watch for new product alerts and ask your dealers for new information. We are on the cutting edge of show animal nutrition and as new products and information become available we want make sure you are informed.



For more information about our program, or to find you're nearest dealer, you can reach your Livestock Nutrition and Management Specialist by calling (800) 540-FEED.

Let's get associated!

Junior Awards Program – All junior members competing at Junior Livestock Shows are eligible to participate. Please

complete the awards application upon completion of the fair if you are eligible to receive an award from Associated Feed. Your local Associated feed dealer can request the application for your completion.

Applicants are eligible if they have fed Associated Feed, Meatmaker, or Specialized Show Diets as there primary feed for the animal that received the award. Applicants that receive an award for an animal agree not to use the animal in any other advertisement for a competing feed company, doing so will forfeit the award.

Participants may collect cash awards paid by check from Associated Feed by exhibiting either the Supreme Grand Champion or Reserve Supreme Grand Champion in their respective livestock division. Awards are eligible for market animals only. Requests for awards should be presented within 60 days to:

Junior Awards Program
c/o Associated Feed
Attn: Shelbey
P.O. Box 2367
Turlock, CA. 95381

Participants are asked to send proof of purchases or verification from the local dealer along with a high quality photo of the winning animal. By submitting your photo and application you provide a release for advertising to Associated Feed.

Beef	Grand Champion	\$ 200.00
	Reserve Champion	\$ 100.00
Swine	Grand Champion	\$ 100.00
	Reserve Champion	\$ 50.00
Sheep	Grand Champion	\$ 100.00
	Reserve Champion	\$ 50.00
Market Goats	Grand Champion	\$100.00
	Reserve Champion	\$ 50.00
Rabbits - Fryer	Grand Champion	\$ 25.00
	Reserve Champion	\$ 15.00
Poultry – Broilers	Grand Champion	\$ 25.00
	Reserve Champion	\$ 15.00

Junior Awards Program

Applicants Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Show Level _____ ***Show Date*** _____ ***Show Name and Location (City & State)*** _____

____ County _____

____ State _____

**JACK POTS NOT APPLICABLE*

Description of animal (kind, breed, weight), which won the award _____

Supreme Grand Champion **Reserve Supreme Grand Champion**

Associated Feed was the only brand of commercial feed fed in this project:

Yes No (if no attach full details of feeding program.)

Dealer Name _____ Phone _____

Dealer Signature _____

Enclosed with this application are:

Dealer verification for feed purchased. (Receipts or signature)

High quality photo for advertising purposes. Photos will not be returned and become Associated Feed property.

Short story describing information about project and explanation of feeding program.

With this application I consent to the use of my name and picture, information about my use of feeds, and my results for advertising and promoting the sale of its various products by Associated Feed and Supply and/ or its dealers, representatives or agents. I agree to participate in no other commercial feed company awards program for the animal specified in this application, doing so will result in forfeiture of the above award and any cost associated with collection of returned award along with advertising cost incurred. I am submitting this within the 60 day requirement.

Signature _____ Date _____

Signature of parent or guardian for persons under 18 years of age.

_____ Date _____

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Feeds & Feeding

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The Six Essential Nutrients

Protein

Are made up of amino acids the building blocks for growth, finishing, reproduction, work, production and maintenance. There are multiple sources of protein, for correct nutrition and proper amino acid balance.

Examples of protein are: Soybean meal, Fishmeal, Alfalfa meal and Linseed meal are used as protein sources.

Carbohydrates

They are used as a source of heat, energy and stored as fat in the body.

Examples of Carbohydrates: Grains – Rolled Corn, Whole Oats, Rolled Barley and Ground Wheat.

Water

The most neglected nutrient. Water needs to be clean, cool and available free choice. Use electrolytes (4-Sure) during stressful periods or prior to shows to get animals used to fair water.

Signs of dehydrated might include:

- Animals sides are sunken in
- Animals feces are dry and crumbly
- Animal won't eat

Fat

Fat like carbohydrates provide a source of heat and energy. However fat provides more heat and energy than carbohydrates but takes more energy to break it down.

Examples: Vegetable fats and animal fat

Minerals

Required for basic bodily functions and bone growth and density.

Provide salt free choice.

The Essential Minerals – Calcium, Phosphorous, Zinc, Selenium and trace minerals.

Other important minerals- Ammonium Chloride to prevent urinary calculi in Sheep and goats.

Some minerals can be toxic- Avoid excess copper in sheep diets to avoid toxicity.

Vitamins

Required for immune system – to help maintain health and bodily functions.

Supplement Vitamin A, B12, E, and D to ensure proper intakes in the mixed feeds. Forages and sunlight also provide vitamins to be synthesized by your show animal.

associated feed

Sh w M a k e r

Show Goat w/Deccox Complete Feed for Show Goats 400013

For the prevention of coccidiosis in young goats caused by *Elmeria cristenseni* and *Elmeria ninakohlyakimovae*. Feed at least 28 days during periods of exposure or when experience indicates that coccidiosis is likely to be a hazard.

Medication-
No withdrawal of these medications, if there is any withdrawal it will be on the tag.

ACTIVE DRUG INGREDIENT

Decoquinatate..... 13.60 g/ton

Guaranteed Analysis- What we guarantee is in this bag of feed.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Crude Protein	Not Less Than	16.10 %
Crude Fat	Not Less Than	4.37 %
Crude Fiber	Not More Than	5.17 %
Ash	Not More Than	6.17 %
Calcium	Not Less Than	0.59 %
Phosphorus	Not More Than	0.89 %
Salt	Not Less Than	0.34 %
Salt	Not More Than	0.41 %
Sodium	Not Less Than	0.91 %
Sodium	Not More Than	0.20 %
Copper	Not Less Than	0.40 %
Selenium	Not Less Than	13 ppm
Vitamin A	Not Less Than	0.3 ppm
		4117 iu/lb

Ingredients – All tags must list in the order of most to least. For example Corn is 1st ingredient, and cobalt carbonate is the last.

INGREDIENTS:

Corn, Barley, Oats, Soybean Meal, Cane Molasses, Wheat Millrun, Alfalfa Pellets, Rice Bran, Alfalfa Meal dehydrated, Soybeans-Heat processed, Beet Pulp, Calcium Carbonate, Vegetable Oil, Canola meal, Salt, Ammonium Chloride, Distillers dried grains, Safflower Meal, Mono-Dical Phosphate, Vegetable & Animal Oil, Yeast dried, preservatives, Modified Ingnosulfonate, Potassium Chloride, Zinc Methionine, Deccox, Vitamin E Supplement, Vitamin A Acetate in Gelatin, Vitamin D3 Supplement, Manganous Sulfate, Zinc Sulfate, Copper Sulfate, Sodium Selenite, Mineral Oil, Cobalt Carbonate

WARNING: Do not feed to goats producing milk for food.
CAUTION: This product contains added copper, do not feed to sheep.

Caution:
Super important to read and keep away from other animals

FEEDING DIRECTIONS:

Provides 8.8 mg of Deccox per pound. A drug intake of 22.7 mg/100 lbs bodyweight is recommended. Feed at a rate of 3.0 lb/100 lb of bodyweight to supply 22.7 mg of Decoquinatate per day. Feed for at least 28 days during periods of exposure to coccidiosis or when it is likely to be a hazard. Provide plenty of clean, fresh water at all times.

Feeding Directions-
this will guide you with the amount of feed you should be feeding your animal

Manufactured By:
Who made the feed and how much is in the bag.

Product Code:- 410019

Manufactured by:
Associated Feed & Supply Co.
5213 West Main
Turlock, CA 95380



GOAT FEEDING AND NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

A diet needs to meet all the nutrient requirements for a goat. These nutrients include energy, protein, fiber, vitamins, and minerals. Diets should meet the metabolic demands such as growth, pregnancy, fiber production or lactation.

WATER: Provide clean fresh water to all classes of goats at all times. Water is essential for digestion, nutrient transport, electrolyte balance, joint lubrication, body temperature control, and rumen development.

FEED: Should be easily accessible, but free of contamination and manure.

MINERALS: Minerals are essential for brain, cell and bone growth. Minerals can be in grain mix or offered separately to goats. Contact your agricultural extension layperson, who will be able to help you decide what minerals are in your water and soil.

NEWBORN KIDS:

- Colostrum from the doe is the first essential nutrient a kid will need.
- High in protein and immunoglobulins
- Provides bacteria protection for 4 to 6 weeks.

GROWING KIDS:

- At 4 weeks of age offer *ShowMaker Show Goat* grain and good quality hay.
- Introduce grain gradually starting with a handful a day.
- Increasing grain to 1 ½ lbs. Per day by weaning age.
- Dairy goats can be fed *Show Goat* until they weigh 75 lbs.
- Recommended age for weaning kids from doe is 8-16 weeks.
- Buck kids can be weaned at 8 weeks. Doe kids that will be used for showing can be weaned at 12-16 weeks provided they are not getting too fat.
- After weaning continue with high quality forage feeding and gradually switch to a 14% protein mix grain with no cottonseed.

ShowMaker Show Goat does not contain cottonseed. Cottonseed can be toxic in kids. *Show Goat* is medicated with Deccox, for prevention of coccidiosis.

This feed is not labeled for lactating goats.

NON-LACTATING DOES AND GROWING YEARLING DOES:

(Gestating does and growing yearlings that are non-milking)

- High forage diet during dry period.
- Feed alfalfa and oat hay.
- Feed a good mineral mix.
- Early gestation and non-milking does do not need grain.
- 8 weeks before kidding introduce dairy ration (*A.P. Goat*).
- Gradually increase to full dairy ration.
- At kidding time recommendation is minimum 1 lb. morning and evening.
- Rations vary among breeds, condition, and the amount of milk doe usually gives.

If a goat is not getting phosphorous, calcium, and potassium intake required at this time it can lead to metabolic disorders such as milk fever, ketosis, and retained placenta.

KIDDING AND LACTATION:

- Rapid changes in diet at kidding should be avoided.
- Adjust feeding for changes in lactation and body condition.
- Feed a minimum of 1 lb. morning and evening of *A.P. Goat*.
- Adjust amount of hay being fed if doe is getting too heavy.

DRY DOES AND FIBER GOATS:

- At end of lactation feed does an all forage diet.
- Alfalfa and oat hay. No grain.
- For adult meat, fiber and dairy goats maintaining body condition and health are primary goals in a good feeding program.

BUCKS:

- Balance is the key. Know what minerals are in your water and soil.
- During breeding season use mineral block and C.O.B grain.

WORMING:

A serious problem in the goat industry today is resistant worms. Please do not misuse wormers. Consult your veterinarian for a good worming program.

CAE(CAPRINE ARTHRITIS ENCETHALOMYELITIS)VIRUS:

A chronic disease of the joints and on rare occasions encephalitis in goat kids less than six months of age. CAE can be passed several ways a few include: colostrum, milk, and blood

TESTING- Twice a year initially followed by annual testing for herds which are primarily negative, with testing before kidding recommended. New animals brought into herd should be quarantined and tested twice at least 30 days apart before introduction to herd. 90% of positive goats may be free of clinical signs of the disease, and remain free for years of life.

EACH FEEDING PROGRAM SHOULD BE TAILORED TO THE NEEDS OF THE INDIVIDUAL GOAT. THIS FEEDING PROGRAM SHOULD ONLY BE USED AS A GUIDELINE.

Useful websites:

www.Saanendoah.com

www.KhimairaFarm.com


www.fiascofarm.com/

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1-800-540-FEED
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Goat Management Tips

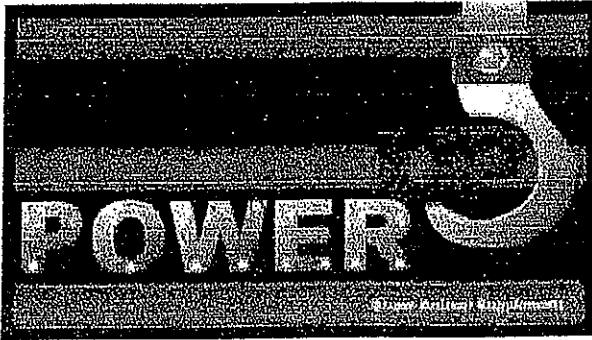


- Have clean, spacious pen available upon the goat's arrival that will protect them from predators and environmental conditions.
- Allow goats to settle in by feeding alfalfa hay and a limited amount of Showmaker grain for the first few days to allow them to get over stress from relocating.
- If possible feed goats in pairs according to weight.
- Provide fresh cool water at all times, keep water out of direct sunlight, and replace with fresh water often
- Hand feed your goats at least two times a day, a one pound coffee can works well, but make sure you know how much a full can of grain weighs before feeding.
- Feed your goats at least twelve hours apart, make sure you feed at the same time each day, including weekends to avoid stressing the animal.
- When making feed changes (either changing rations or increasing amounts) do so gradually over several days to avoid causing rumen disruption.
- Closely monitor for any signs of illness (i.e.; not hungry, difficulty breathing, depressed attitude, runny nose). Consult a veterinarian as needed, make sure to follow all directions and observe the withdrawal periods on any medications used.
- Goats should be vaccinated for CDT for protection against Tetanus and Enterotoxaemia. Also monitor and treat for any signs of sore mouth by vaccinating or treating topically. Make sure and wash your hands with antibacterial soap at all times after handling.
- Goats should be treated for internal and external parasites 60 and 30 days prior to reaching their end point.
- Weigh goats regularly and monitor gains. Average daily intake should total approximately 3-5% of your goat's body weight.
- It is good advice to avoid feeding diets formulated for horses, excess calcium can lead to urinary calculi. Sheep diets can be used when copper is supplemented to the diet. Make sure they contain ammonium chloride to prevent urinary calculi. It is okay to feed diets that contain Bovatec to prevent Coccidiosis.
- If your goat is approaching the fairs maximum weight limit several days before the fair, provide exercise, limit feed intake, and introduce a vitamin and mineral supplement such as Showdown to the diet.
- In the case where your goat is too lean prior to show you may want to consider adding rolled grains (i.e.: rolled barley, rolled corn) or a fat supplement such as Showmaker Bloom to the diet to increase the energy level of the ration.
- Practice showing your goats in different environments prior to show to allow the animal to adjust without causing undue stress.

S h  w M a k e r

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Sunglo Power-Up



Sunglo Power UP is an extruded (fully cooked) mini-nugget that contains a blend of high-quality energy sources to help optimize show ring appearance. Sunglo Power UP can be mixed with a

high quality show feed to enhance calorie intake of pigs, lambs, beef calves and goats being conditioned for show or sale.

The high quality vegetable oil sources, including flax seed and soybeans, provide a blend of Omega 3 and Omega 6 fatty acids. This blend will improve bloom, haircoat, skin condition and overall appearance.

Advantages:

- Improved palatability allows for quick adaptation to high energy diet
- Small mini-nugget blends easily into pelleted, texturized or meal show feeds
- Contains a blend of Omega 3 and Omega 6 fatty acids for improved haircoat and skin condition
- Does not contain added copper, and thus can be fed safely to lambs

Feeding Directions:

Sunglo Power UP should always be added to a fortified diet. Start by adding Sunglo Power UP slowly to the daily diet (2oz. daily) and work up to the desired feeding level

Normal Daily Feeding Level after adaptation period is:

1/4% to 1/2% of animal body weight

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Selection & Evaluation

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JUDGING MEAT GOATS

Several criteria should be considered when selecting and judging meat goats. These include conformation (structural correctness), general appearance (size and scale, capacity, and depth and width of body), muscling (growth and weight per day of age) and condition or finish (fatness).

CONFORMATION

Meat goats should be evaluated on "type" and "market desirability." These terms refer to frame size, skeletal correctness and how these blend in the market animal. "Market desirability" relates how much finish the goat has in relation to its weight, size and age and is sometimes referred to in terms of USDA quality and yield grades used for lambs.

A good market goat should be rectangular in appearance from the side with straight, level top and bottom lines. Length of rump, length of body and length of leg are important to market desirability. The rump should be level and the overall body should be trim. The legs should be straight and placed square under the body, not post-legged or cow-hocked. The fore and hind legs should show evidence of muscling.

From the front, a market goat should show width between the forelegs, muscling in the forearm and shoulders, trimness in the brisket or breast area and soundness and correctness in the front feet and legs. The head should be in proportion to the neck and body.

From the rear, the hindquarter should be muscular and long and the back, loin and rump should be uniform in width. The feet and legs should be straight and spaced square and wide under the goat.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

STATURE: The term stature refers to the overall skeletal size and length of the goat. Goats must have an adequate length of cannon bone from knee to pastern and should be above average in overall length of body and general size. Cannon bone length is a good indication of skeletal size. The goat's height measured at the withers should be slightly more than at the hips, and bones must be of good size.

HEAD: The head should combine the beauty of eyes, nose, ears, and overall form with strength and refinement. It should have a balance of length, width and substance that insures an ability to consume large amounts of forage with ease.

FRONT END: The front end is a combination of chest and shoulder features. The goat should have a wide chest floor and prominent brisket with a smooth blending of shoulder blades and sharp withers. This insures room for the heart and lungs to do their work with ease and also is evidence of proper muscle and ligament strength.

FRONT LEGS: The goat's front legs should be straight, perpendicular to the ground, sound in the knees and full at the point of the elbow. The legs should move with the front feet pointing straight ahead.

BACK: A back that is straight, strong, wide, long and level is desired in goats. This denotes a strong body build with good muscling and is indicative of strength to carry large quantities of feed.

RUMP: The goat's rump should be long, wide and level from thurl to thurl, cleanly fleshed and have a slight slope from hips to pins. The shape of the rump is important as it affects leg set.

HIND LEGS: The goat's rear legs should be wide apart and straight when viewed from the rear, with clean hocks and a good combination of bone refinement and strength. Observed from the side, a plumb line originating at the pin bone would fall parallel to the leg bone from hock to pastern and touch the ground behind the heel of the foot. The resulting angles produced at the hock and stifle joint will be most ideal for easy walking and a minimum of joint problems.

FEET: Meat goats need strong pasterns and strong, well-formed feet with tight toes, deep heel and level sole. Such feet are highly resistant to injury or infection and easy to keep trimmed. Goats with uneven toes and extremely weak pasterns should be culled.

MUSCLE

Meat characteristics can be visually determined by examining the animal hindquarters, loin, shoulders and neck.

HINDQUARTERS: A long, deeply attached muscle, relatively thick at the thigh and stifle is desirable in meat goats. Heavier muscling on the outside of the leg is acceptable. Muscle over the thurl and rump should be obvious.

LOIN: The loin eye or ribeye is typically the best indicator of meatiness in market goats. It should be wide with a symmetrically oval shape on each side of the backbone. This muscle should carry forward over the ribs or rack.

SHOULDERS: The goat's muscling should increase from the withers to the point of the shoulder with the thickest muscle occurring immediately above the chest floor. The circumference of the forearm is the second most important indicator of meatiness, so the forearm muscle should exhibit a prominent bulge and should tie in deep into the knee.

NECK: The juncture of the neck and shoulder should be free of excess tissue. It should gently slope to indicate muscling. Smoothness and quality are important in this area. A long clean neck with muscling in balance to the remainder of the animal is desired.

CONDITION

The term condition refers to the amount of finish or fat the animal is carrying. Goats deposit fat internally before they do externally. The ideal condition is a thin, but uniform, covering over the loin, rib and shoulder. The external fat thickness over the loin at the 13th rib should be between .08 to .12 inches or an average .1 inch.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

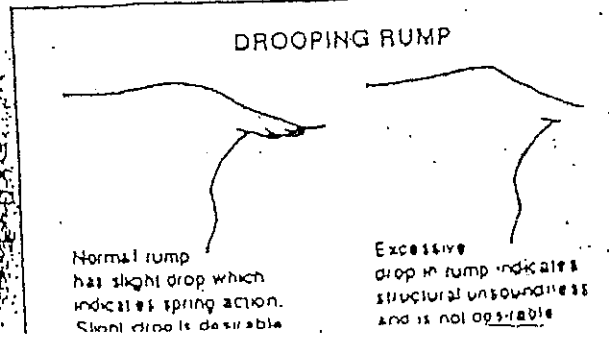
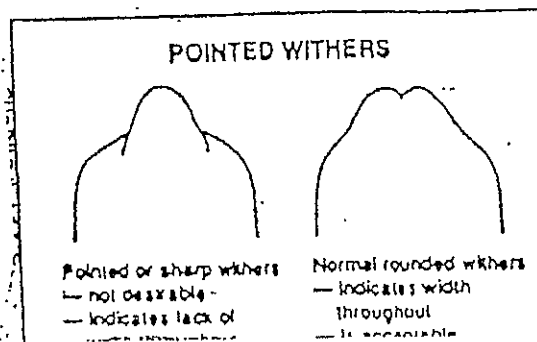
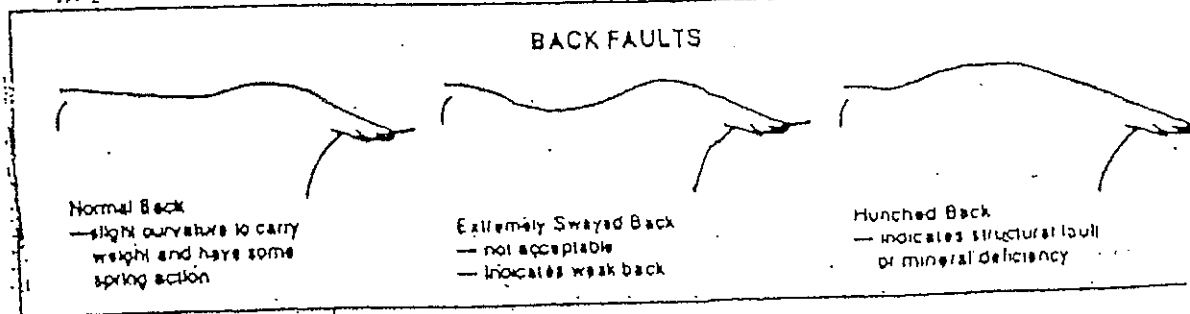
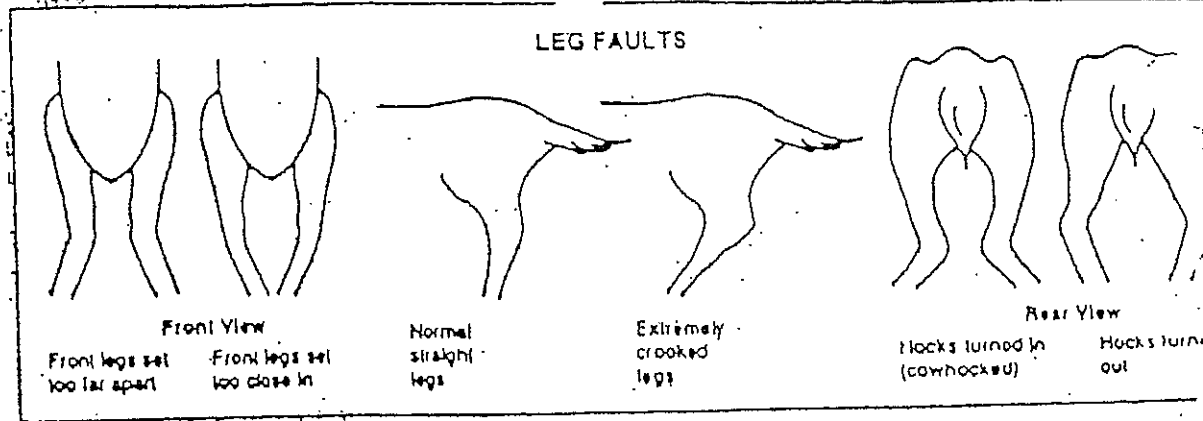
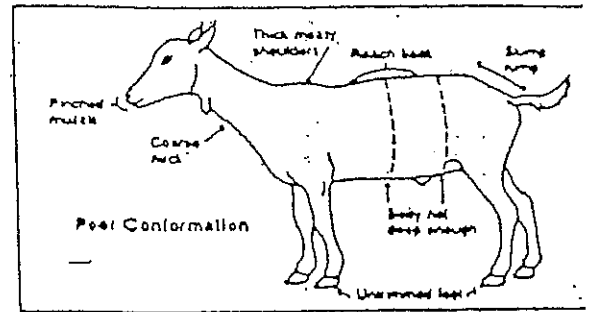
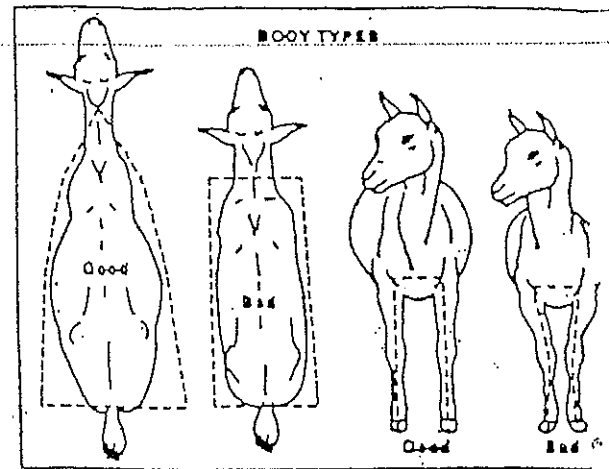
Much of the information used for this criteria was taken from Texas Agricultural Extension Service publication B-5018

Breeds of Goats

The predominant breed of goat shown for meat goats is the Spanish or Spanish milk goat crossbred. The major milkgoat breed used in crossing is the Nubian. Other breeds are also used and imported breeds such as the Boer goat are becoming extremely popular for developing size and increasing muscling.



P.O. Box 333
Junction, TX 76849



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Fitting

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Market Goat Fitting

What Do You Need to Do and Have?

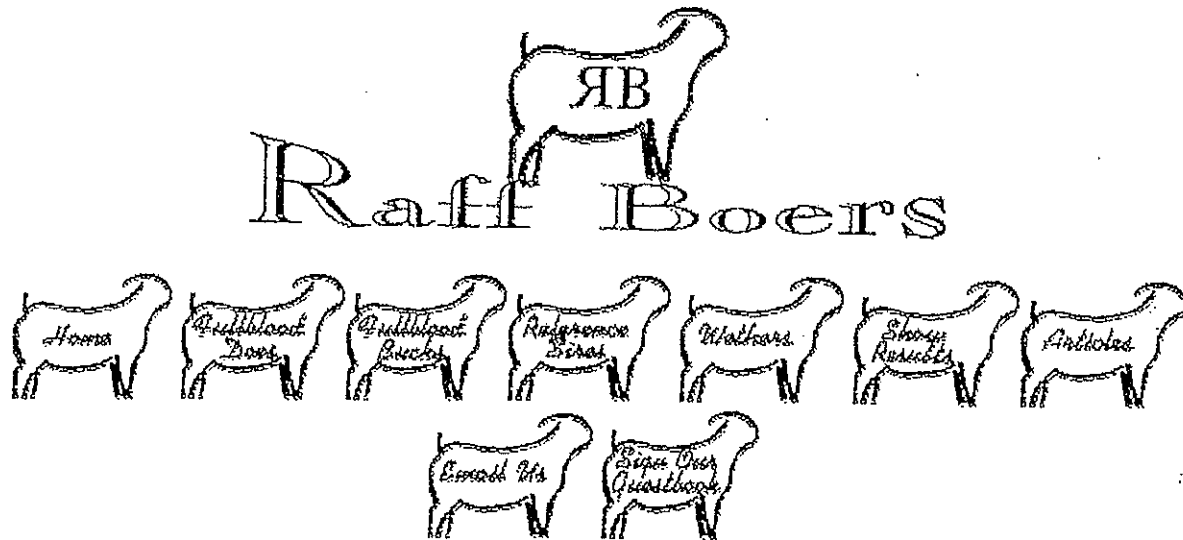
You should start preparing for the show several months in advance. Be sure your entries are submitted well before the entry deadline. Schedule a veterinarian to do any required health tests and vaccinations. Arrange trucking to get your goat to the show. You will have to buy some equipment in order to fit and show your goat. Maybe you could borrow some of it from your parent or leader, or share it with another 4-H'er. You will need:

- Health papers
- Proof of entry
- Project record book completed to date
- Water and a hose
- Feed pan
- Bucket
- Bedding (if not provided at the show)
- Feed (hay and grain)
- Pitchfork and broom
- Clean rags
- Livestock soap
- Electric clippers
- Extension cord
- Clean rags
- Show clothes (check show rules for what to wear)
- Show and everyday collars

Fitting Your Goat

First, find out if there are any special rules regarding clipping or grooming of your goat for the show. Usually you will want to clip your goat's hair two weeks before the show. This way it will be easy for the judge to observe his conformation and muscling. If you wait until right before the show, the clipper marks will show and he will look less smooth. He might also catch a cold and then not present himself well in the show ring. Your goat should be clean before you clip him. You can bathe your goat with a mild soap if he is really dirty. Otherwise, brushing should be enough. You can use the same type of animal clippers that are used on dairy animals (sheep shears will not work for goats). Clip the hair to about 1/2 inch in length. Usually the hair below his knees or hocks is not clipped. This gives your goat a more solid appearance. If you don't clip these areas, make sure you blend the hair a little at these junctions. You will also want to "bob" the end of the tail. Find the end of the bones in the tail and leave about an inch of hair after that.

Trim your goat's hooves 7-10 days before the show. Just in case you trim too close, this allows enough time for the goat to heal so he doesn't limp. On the morning of the show, either brush or wash your goat depending on how dirty he is. If you wash him, make sure he is completely dry before you bring him into the show ring. Make sure to scrub all the manure off of his hooves. Clean out his ears, nose, and tail web with baby wipes or wet paper towels. If you rub a baby wipe over his body before he goes into the ring, he will have a slightly shinier appearance. Putting your goat on a stand and in a headlock will help when you trim your goat.



Your Wether Goat Project

by Joe Raff CEA-AG

Due to requests from you as feeders I have developed this handout to help new and experienced feeders alike. Before we get started remember this; wether goats are all different. What works for one may not work for others and it takes feeding several kids to identify what will work for each. Along those lines, each breed and crosses also respond to feed and exercise differently, and they need to be treated differently. Realize that there are MORE differences with-in breeds then there are between them. However, for the purpose of this paper we will use general difference to explain how to feed your show wether.

Time

Picking the right age kid and knowing when to start them on feed is very important. For best results, kids should be put on feed at 4 to 5 months of age. By this time you can tell if the kids are show worthy or not.

For our county show, wethers can be born from January through May. The January kids will probably be heavy weights and May kids will probably be light weights. Showing kids that were born in the fall is a good idea but only about 10 - 20% will still have their teeth by the county show.

Feeding

At the start of any feed program the show kids should be vaccinated for overeating and put on a feeder (free choice) of a complete feed. Most complete feed rations include those that were developed for club lambs. However, kids should have higher levels of

Ammonium Chloride, to combat Urinary Calculi (i.e. 1 oz per head per day or about 10-20 lbs per ton). Also, the feed should be a pellet, so you know they are eating everything. This feed schedule should be fed for 2-4 months.

While the kids are on this ration I pay close attention on how fast they finish. If during the free choice period the kids developed too much fat, a hand feeding ration should be used.

The hand feeding process is the most critical in developing a show kid. The most effective hand feeding ration is 1/2 oats and 1/2 mix feed and top dressed (one cup per head) with Soybean meal or 1/4 cup of fish meal (if you can get them to eat it). This combination should be fed at the rate of 1 lb per goat per day. In most cases the kid will trim down and the feeder can go back to the 1 to 2 lbs per day of the complete feed. However, some kids will have to stay on the hand feeding ration until the goat shows.

Exercise

Exercise is as important, or more important as feeding. During the hand feeding stage it may not be necessary to switch to the 1/2 oat ration if in intensive exercise program is instituted. In fact, some kids respond so well to exercise it may not be necessary to take them off of the feeder.

The club lamb people have fined tuned exercise programs better than anyone else. They have found that intensive, short duration exercise develops muscle more effectively than other types. Using a dog to chase the kids around a small track elevates their metabolism, thus decreases fat and promotes muscle growth. However, have noticed that it is difficult for a dog to run goats and it works better if you have one or two lambs running with them. If a feeder doesn't have a dog, chasing them on a 4 wheeler or running them up steep hills will work.

Exercise gives a hard and fresh handle to the kid. This hard and fresh handle is very important in Cashmere and Boer crosses because they are traditionally a softer muscled goat. Also; most judges do not want the exhibitor to brace the goat, so the extra "handle" that is created by exercise, will enhance the kid in the show ring.

The Show

We will assume that you have taken care of your project and they are at the right weight and have the right amount of fat. Then, two weeks prior to the show the kids need to be in a full exercise program being fed 3 to 5 times a day. Feed the same pounds they are used to eating: if they are on 7 lb of feed, feed them 1 lb, but spread it out over 3 - 5 feedings. In conjunction with this start them on 5 and work up to 10 cc of corn oil per goat per day. Be careful feeding corn oil. If you notice the feces of the goat becoming moist, cut back for a day or two and start again. incorporate bi-weekly shots of B12 (about 5 cc per goat)

and one can of Ensure with 40 cc of water 3 times a day per goat.

By feeding more often the feed will go through the goat faster and they will always be empty, thus they should lose any belly they have. The corn oil and Ensure will keep the fat content in the muscle so they will be fresh (not washed out in the loin). Make sure you use water with the Ensure; Ensure doesn't work as well without water. This combination will also work to maintain body weight providing the goat is at the weight you want. At the show you may need to drench with electrolights to keep their system running.

Shear your goats about one or two weeks prior to the show. If your goats need more muscle, shear with the hair. If your goat is thick, shear against the hair. In either case shear all the hair off the head and body of the goat. Leave only the hair from the knee and hock to the hoof, and the tip of the tail. Cut the hair directly above the hoof even with the hoof line, and blend in the hair at the hock and knee.

Showing

Even though most judges do not want you to brace your goat, you can still get a hard handle by showing them correctly. You should ONLY show a wether with a chain, NEVER use cloth collars or a halter. You can control the goat and the goat will respond to a chain better than any other form of restraint.

Months before you get to the show practice with the chain. When the judge is handling the goat stand directly in front of the goats head with your leg and body against the chest and neck. By pulling on the chain with one or both hands, the goat will brace. If the judge wants you to stand to the side, do so, but keep pressure on the chain and the goat will still brace. This will not happen over night. This takes hours and hours of practice. Once the goat knows what he is suppose to do, he will do it every time. Don't be fouled by some judges that tell you that they don't want goats braced. You can do it with out them knowing it's being done.

Helpful Hints

If your goat is healthy and doing well, he will need his feet trimmed about every 3 weeks. By trimming the hooves you can also fix some basic structure problems.

If the goat toe's out, trim the inside hoof shorter than the out side hoof on both legs. If the goat toe's in, trim the outside hoof shorter than the inside hoof on both legs.

On Boer or Boer crosses make sure you trim the pad even with the toe of the hoof. They have a problem of rolling over on their feet if the pad is not trimmed evenly. If they do start rolling over, cut the curl out of the hoof. This will probably take 2 to 3 trimmings to correct. Make sure you don't take too much off all at once, or you will bleed the hoof, and the goat will limp for a while.

In the summer shear your wethers to keep them cool. They will eat better and feel better. Make sure you have some shade they can get to so they will not sun burn.

As you feed more and more goats you will be able to identify how they need to be exercised and fed. To do the best job you can remember these last points:

- Pay close attention on how your goats reacts to different feed, and different amounts of feed.
- Weigh your goats at least once a month so you know how much he gains, and start thinking about what weight class you want to show in.
- Weigh your goats every week 3 weeks prior to the show so you can get into the right weight class.
- 99% of the work on your goat project should be done at the house.
- If you try to squeeze in the 99% of the work at the show, plan on standing in the bottom 1% of your class.
- When buying a goat for a project remember that one breed is no better then another, a good one is a good one.
- Not everyone will be a winner or will win. Do the best with what you have and be proud of your project.

THERE IS NO QUICK FIX'S FOR ANYTHING. JUST HARD WORK, AND PAY ATTENTION TO YOUR GOAT EVERY DAY.

and:

YOU WILL WIN MORE AND MORE OFTEN IF YOU WORK HARDER THEN EVERYBODY ELSE

Good Luck!!

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Showmanship

1-800-540-FEED
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Market Goat Showmanship



Showing Your Goat

You should show your animals with a chain or clean cotton/nylon collar, but make sure you have gotten him accustomed to this collar beforehand. Walk your goat around the show ring in a clockwise manner. Always keep your goat between you and the judge. Never block the judge's view of your animal with your body. *When turning or moving your goat, always move in front of the goat, not behind him.* When the judge asks you to stop walking, immediately set up your goat's legs. If the judge is in front of you, set up his front legs first. If the judge is standing behind you, set up the rear legs first. Keep good eye contact with the judge, but don't forget your goat—keep him set up square. Always keep your goat's head held high. The judge may ask you some questions about your goat. Make sure you know his weight, age, breed, the parts of the goat, the strengths and weaknesses of your goat, and how much you are feeding him.

Being a Good Sport

Although everyone may deserve a blue ribbon, only one first place award can be given in each class. If you win a blue ribbon, be proud but don't show off. Accept congratulations with thanks and congratulate your fellow show persons. Even if you don't win a blue ribbon, be proud of what you accomplished. Most importantly, have fun and think about all the things you learned about yourself and about goats while completing this project. Try again for a blue ribbon next year!

Questions from the Public

You may be asked questions about your project by interested visitors to the show. If you are, be courteous, honest, and direct with your answers. Sometimes animal rights advocates attend livestock shows with the intent of creating a controversy worthy of news coverage. If you are approached by someone who accuses you of being cruel to your goat, be polite, remain calm, answer what questions you can, and end the conversation as quickly as possible. Report the person to your parent or leader.

The Sale

After the show, many counties hold a junior livestock sale where project goats are sold. Often, goats sold at junior livestock sales bring more than the current market price. Buyers may purchase goats for many reasons—as advertisement for a business, as a “thank you” for doing business with them, as a source of freezer meat, or as simply a way to help young people. If you elect to participate in the sale, you (not your parents, leaders, or county agents) need to do some work ahead of time to ensure your goat will receive the best possible price. Remember that marketing is an extremely important part of your market goat project! First, find out the rules for your sale. How many goats can you sell? What, if any, commission is charged? Is trucking available for buyers to send goats to local custom butchers? Do buyers have to keep the goat, or can they re-sell it? Many sales offer a buy-back program where, if a buyer does not want to keep the goat, he or she pays only the difference between the actual bid and the current market value. Generally, a local packer or livestock market has agreed to pay the current market value for goats bought, but not kept.

Training your Goat

You should get your goat used to having a collar around his neck when he is young. A good everyday cotton/nylon collar can be purchased at any local pet store. If you prefer to use and leave a chain collar on your animal, make sure that it can not get caught on anything or act like a "choke" collar. A goat can hang himself or break his neck very quickly. You should have daily contact with your goat to get him used to you. When you go out to feed him, you can scratch behind his ears, brush him, or feed him directly out of your hands. Brushing your goat several times a week will help keep his coat shiny and healthy.

You should practice walking or "leading" your goat every day if possible. When teaching a goat to lead, keep the collar up next to the jaw and lead him with your hand near the top of his head. This gives you more leverage and control. Never pull the collar from underneath. You should also practice making your goat stand still next to your side with his head held high. While he is standing still, practice setting up his legs. Always use your hands to move your goat's legs to the desired position. His front legs should be set directly underneath his body, even with each other, and set as wide apart as his brisket. His rear legs also should be set directly underneath of him and wide apart. If you set him up correctly, you would be able to drop a straight line from his pin bones to his hocks and straight down his cannon bone to the ground. If your goat is not level over the top line, put a little pressure on his back directly in front of his hip bones with your right hand. This should encourage him to stand level for a short while. Don't overwork your goat; work in short sessions and always give him a treat or praise when you put him back in the pen.

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Jr. Livestock Camp



Appendix

Meat Goat Wrap-Up Questions

1. What is the name of the ShowMaker Pelleted Goat feed?
a. Show Goat b. AP Goat c. Dominator d. Terminator
2. What important mineral is included in the ration that helps prevent urinary calculi?
a. Ammonium Chloride b. Sodium c. Phosphorus d. Iron
3. Which of these tools do you use to show market goats?
a. Rope halter b. Neck Chain c. Leather Halter d. Show stick
4. What three things are needed to get you to the winner's circle?
a. Good Genetics, Good Management and Good Feed
b. Expensive Genetics, Good Management and a Good Fit Job
c. Out of state genetics, Good Feed and Water
d. Good Genetics, Good Showmanship and Good Feed
5. What ShowMaker product contains 99% fat?
a. Bloom b. Power-up c. Power performance pellet d. Showdown
6. Which of the following substances can be fed to goats but may be poisonous to horses and dogs?
a. Monensin b. Deccox c. Cottonseed d. Copper
7. Where did the Boer Goat originate?
a. Asia b. Africa c. America d. Israel
8. What is the most neglected essential nutrient?
a. Iron b. Selenium c. Water d. Carbohydrates
9. What does CAE Stand for?
a. Chronic Aggressive Eating
b. Caprine Arthritis Encethalomyelitis
c. Calcium Arthritic Encethalomyelitis
d. None of The Above
10. How much hair should you leave on the goat when you clip before the show?
a. ½ inch b. none c. 1 inch d. do not clip



ShowMaker Math Lesson

Market Goats

You bought a project goat that weighed 50 lbs. You weighed the goat 50 days later and it weighed 75 lbs. You used 150 lbs of ShowMaker Show Goat. It cost you 10.75 per 50 lb sack.

1. What was the Average daily gain?
2. What was the average daily feed intake?
3. How many pounds of feed did it take per pound of gain?
4. What is your cost of feed per pound?
5. What is your feed cost per day?
6. What is your total feed cost for the project?

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Feed Identification

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Grains

Crimped Oats
Whole Cottonseed
Beet Pulp
Rolled Corn
Rolled Barley
Soyhull Pellets
Whole Oats
Wheat Millrun
Soybean Meal
Distillers Grain
Alfalfa Pellets
Canola Pellets
Whole Corn
Salt
Rice Bran
Almond Hulls
Dried fat
Whole Oats
Fish Meal

Hay Identification

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Alfalfa
Oat
Timothy
Grass
Fescue
Bermuda grass
Orchard grass
Alfalfa grass mix
Oat and Pea

Market Goats Fact Sheet

Market goat performance traits

Feed consumed per day (pounds)	Average	Range
40-pound goat	2.0	1.5–2.25
60-pound goat	2.5	2–3
100-pound goat	3.0	2.5–4.0
Feed eaten per pound of weight gain	6	6–7
Total feed required from 40–100 pounds	360	300–380
Average daily gain 40–100 pounds	.3 lbs/day	.2–.45 lbs/day

Carcass traits—100 pound goat	Average	Range
Slaughter weight	90	60–110
Yield (dressing percent)	50%	45%–55%

Some performance traits of breeding goats are listed below. While they don't apply specifically to your project, you need to know some of these numbers.

Breeding Goat Performance Traits	Average	Range
Gestation length	150 days	147–153 days
Length of estrous cycle	21 days	18–24 days
Age at first estrus	7 months	6–9 months
Weight at first estrus	75 lbs	65–85 lbs
Length of estrous (standing heat)	36 hours	12–48 hours
Weaning age	60 days	45–90 days

Time from kidding until first estrus Goats are seasonal breeders and will not cycle again, after kidding, until autumn. Some breeds of goats will cycle more often. Does served per buck There is no solid research on this subject, but most breeders figure on one buck servicing 4–6 does a week.

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Goat Health Facts

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Certified Judges	Officers & Coordinators
Show Rules	Meat Goat Selection Criteria
Link To This Site	How To Become A Member
Sources - Information Contacts, Meds, Equip, Books	2004-2005 Performance Test

Goat temperature?

102-103 F

A goat's normal temperature is 102 F to 103 F. If you have a sick goat, the first thing you should do is take its temperature. If the temperature is above normal, there's probably an infection. Antibiotics might help. Below normal temperature could mean a critically ill animal. If the temperature is normal, that's important information too. Be sure you take your goat's temperature before calling the veterinarian for advice about a sick goat. Your vet will probably ask what the goat's temperature is.

"Off feed" and grinding teeth

Eating should be the primary interest in any goat's life. If the goat stops eating normally, the animal is probably sick. Going "off feed" is one of the few ways a goat can tell you it does not feel well. Teeth grinding is also a sign of illness in goats. You can easily hear this unpleasant noise and can tell that the goat is uncomfortable and needs your attention.

Skin problems

Roundish hairless patches on a goat's body are often caused by a ringworm fungus. Clean the skin with a mild antiseptic soap and then apply Fungisan Liquid, a mixture of equal parts of glycerin and tincture of iodine, or household bleach diluted 1 part in 10 parts water daily.

Abscesses

Contagious abscesses caused by *Corynebacterium* of several types are spread by contact with pus from a draining "lump". If the bacteria gets into lymph nodes, the goat may develop new abscesses for months or years to come. Abscesses can also grow on internal organs and kill the goat. External abscesses are ugly, but the goat may stay in good health otherwise. Occasional abscesses will develop inside the udder; milk should not be used for humans. There is no cure. A good program of cleaning the ripe abscess and isolating the goat can reduce the incidence of abscesses in the herd. Autogenous vaccines have worked well for some breeders, but may perform best if animals are vaccinated three or four times a year. Abscesses may also be caused by imbedded foreign particles or small cuts infected with *Staphylococcus*, *C. pyogenes*, etc. These abscesses are not a contagious herd problem.

Worms are common

Worms cause many problems in goat herds. Regular worming is usually necessary. A veterinarian can check fecal samples to tell you exactly what kinds of worms your goats have and what wormers you should be using. You should use the same wormer each time until it loses its effectiveness, instead of changing wormers each time.

Coccidiosis kills kids

Coccidiosis is much more common in goat herds than many breeders or their veterinarians may realize. Coccidiosis often causes persistent scours in kids. Adult goats may also carry heavy coccidia infestations. Have

your vet check a fecal sample microscopically to find out if your goats have "cocci."

Routine "shots" for goats

Vaccinations against tetanus and enterotoxemia are widely used by goat breeders. Selenium shots (Bo-Se) are given routinely in herds where this mineral may be deficient. Injections of Vitamins A&D are often used. If the goats have problems with contagious abscesses, an Autogenous vaccine can be prepared from material collected from our herd. It can help control the abscess problems and seems to work best if the animals are vaccinated every four months. Chlamydia has caused abortions, arthritis, and pneumonia in goat herds. Some breeders are using an experimental chlamydia vaccine from Fort Dodge Labs with good results. Some East Coast breeders use a *Corynebacterium pasteurilla* vaccine to stop respiratory and diarrhea problems in their kids. Your veterinarian may suggest other vaccinations (such as leptospirosis) which you should use because of specific problems with goats or other livestock in your area.

Causes of abortion

Abortions are common in some goat herds. They are usually caused by an infectious organism such as chlamydia that causes many first-freshening does to abort or give birth prematurely, while older does are immune. Salmonella, toxoplasmosis, vibriosis, and other organisms have also been suspected in goat abortions. Severe butting, which may happen when a new doe is introduced into a herd can also cause abortions.

Pneumonia problems

Goats are very susceptible to pneumonia and respiratory problems. They need shelter from rain and protection from drafts, but the wrong kind of shelter can be bad. Barns that are poorly ventilated, with a strong ammonia odor in the air and damp bedding, are unhealthy for goats. The viruses that cause pneumonia spread rapidly in such a setting. This is quite probably the second most prevalent cause of death among goats; second only to stress.

Brucellosis and tuberculosis

The U.S. Animal Health Association has recommended that it is no longer necessary to test goats for Brucellosis in the United States. They feel the U.S. is free from *B. melitensis*, which infects goats. There have been no cases of Brucellosis in goats for many years, although the disease is known in cattle, hogs, and even dogs. Tuberculosis is all but unknown in goats, also. Testing is still recommended in areas which are not TB-free, but this disease is not usually a goat health problem. Just to be safe, most goat owners test for TB and Brucellosis regularly, especially if the milk is to be used for human consumption.

Soremouth

This highly contagious disease causes ugly sores on the mouth area of goats. Proper treatment is to be sure goats keep eating. When they recover they will have lifetime immunity. Vaccination is not recommended unless you actually have the disease in your herd because the vaccine is "live" (it will infect your premises). Vaccination program (when followed rigorously) has helped clean up herds with soremouth. If the virus gets into a cut on your hand, you too will probably get soremouth, so protect yourself. Also, don't let infected kids nurse does; the udders may get infected, with painful results.

