

Dairy Goat Study Guide

Gold (level 3)

A dairy goat should be wormed about every 6 months, more in extreme parasite infestations.

Breeding a brother and sister is considered inbreeding and should be avoided.

Breeding a grandfather to a granddaughter is called line breeding and is considered acceptable.

Some goat terms and explanation are:

Barrel- Midsection of the rib area and should be deep, strong and wide apart with spring.

Chine- Directly behind the withers and should be strong and not dip. (Helps support weight while pregnant).

Angular- Bones that jut out somewhat gaunt behind the ribs.

Withers- The high point of the back just in front of the chine.

Dewclaw- A small appendage just above the pastern.

Some strong desirable dairy characteristics are:

Strong back- Needed to support the weight of the barrel and extra weight during pregnancy.

Width & length of rump- A good support of the udder, helps hold weight during pregnancy and helps with the easing of kidding.

Width between pin bones- Helps with making kidding easier.

Deep chest- A large capacity helps the heart for extra blood flow during pregnancy.

Strong legs- Needed to hold the extra weight during pregnancy.

Some undesirable dairy characteristics are:

Undersized chest- Little room for heart capacity which reduces blood flow.

Weak Pasterns- Hampers the ability of the goat to support extra weight during pregnancy and will worsen as the goat ages.

Weak udder attachment- Hampers the goat's ability to support extra weight when in milk. This will make the udder more prone to injury by allowing it to swing too much.

Over or under shot jaw- The goat is unable to nurse correctly or eat properly as an adult which causes an under weight animal. This will result in reduced milk production.

Mastitis is an infection of the udder which can destroy a goat. Its symptoms and treatment are: Hard enlarged udder, warm to the touch and clots in the milk.

Treatment usably consist of frequent milking (At least twice daily), warm compresses, udder ointment and an antibiotic injected into the udder through the orifices. Your Vet may suggest other treatment.\

A few tools for use on goats:

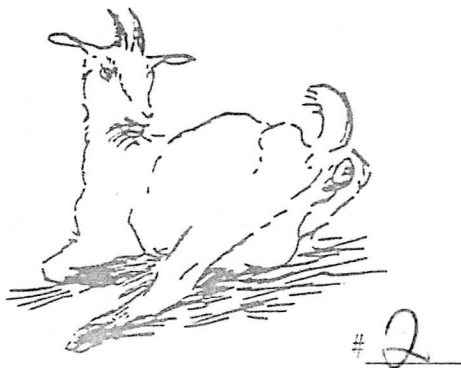
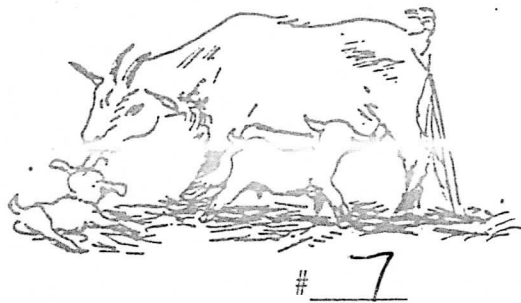
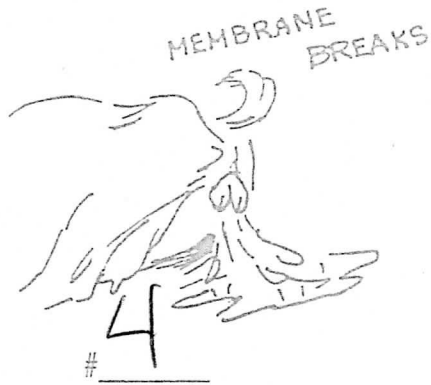
Hoof trimmers- Trim hooves to keep legs in good condition.

Burdizzo- Castration of young bucks.

Tattoo kit- For identifying a goat. Done in the goat's ears or tail webbing.

Feeding tube- Used for feeding a sick goat liquids and medications.

LOOK AT ALL OF THE FOLLOWING PICTURES AND MARK THEM IN THE PROPER ORDER THAT THEY SHOULD BE IN TO SHOW WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOUR ~~Dairy~~ PYGMY GOAT HAS A BABY. PLACE A NUMBER 1 NEXT TO THE PICTURE THAT WOULD HAPPEN FIRST AND THEN PUT A NUMBER 2 NEXT TO THE PICTURE THAT WOULD HAPPEN NEXT. FINISH THE REST OF THE PICTURES IN THE SAME WAY.



7 pts total

BIRTH OF A ~~Pygmy~~ Dairy Goat

