

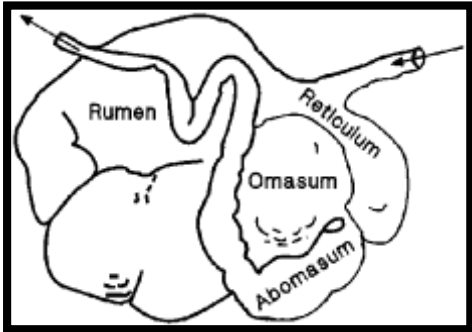


Northwest Livestock Expo

2017 GOAT STUDY GUIDE

RUMINANT ANIMALS:

- A goat is a ruminant animal. They have four compartments to their stomach (rumen, reticulum, omasum, abomasum).
- Ruminant animals ruminate. Ruminating is when the animal regurgitates their feed, in what is called a “cud,” to further breakdown their feed with their teeth.
- Goats can eat roughages (hays) and concentrate (grains).



Name the four different compartments of the stomach of goat.

DID YOU KNOW: Goats do not have teeth in their upper front jaw.



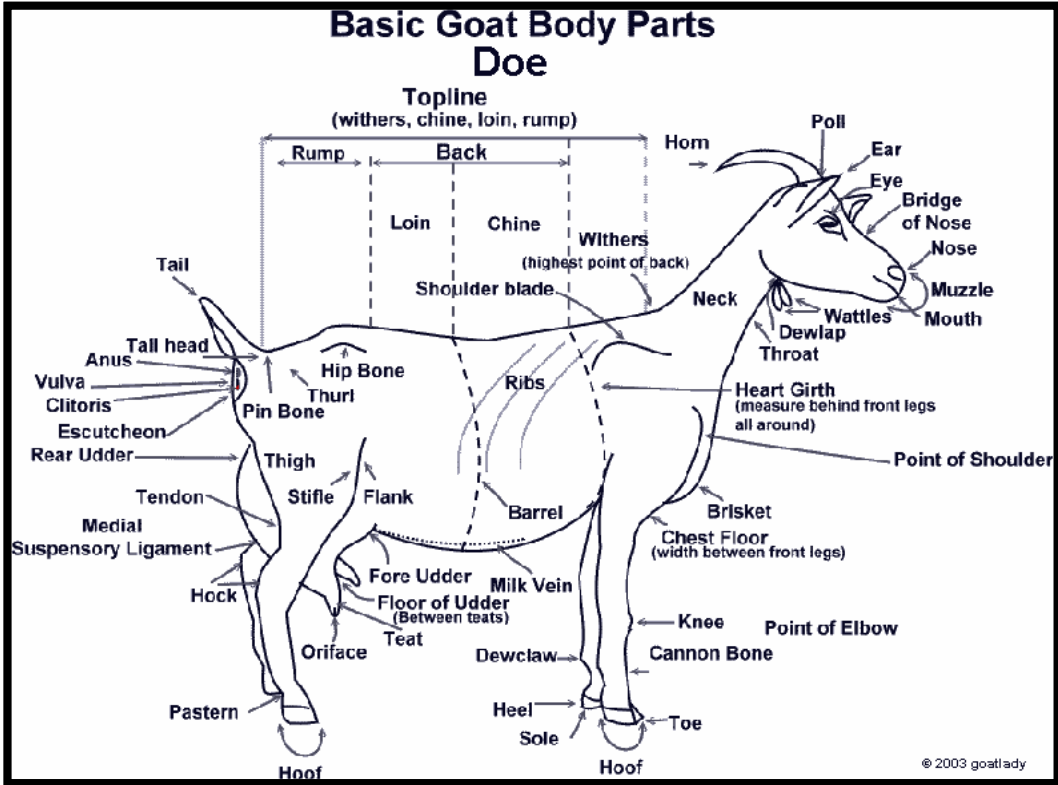
6 essential nutrients for Goats

- Protein
- Fat
- Carbohydrates
- Vitamins
- Minerals
- WATER**

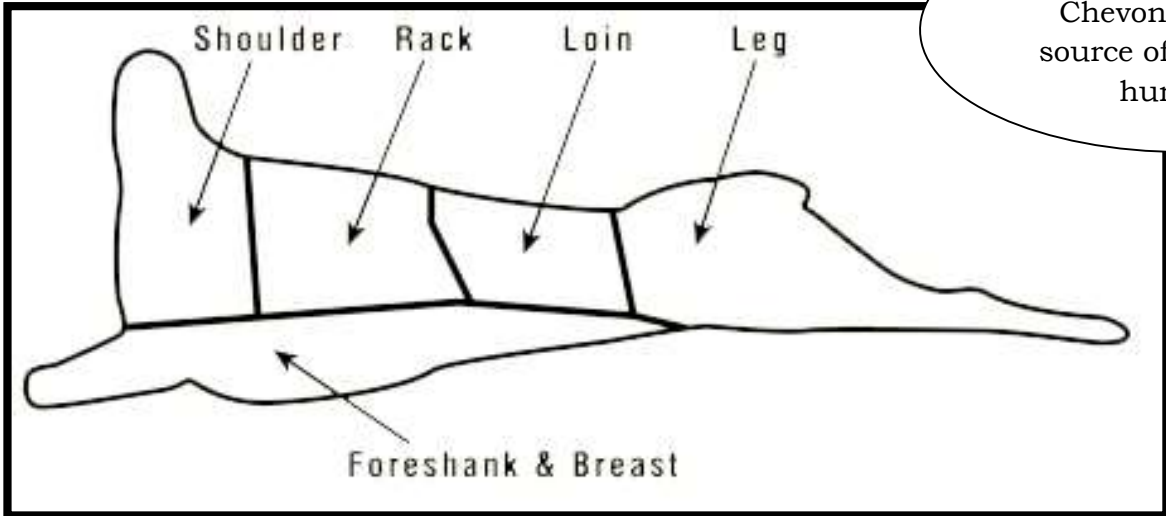
“What one do you think is the most important?”

Intermediate and Senior showman should know the parts of a hoof and tools used for trimming hooves.

A detailed diagram illustrating hoof anatomy and trimming tools. On the left, under the heading "TOOLS...", three types of tools are shown: foot rot shears or pruning shears, pruning shears, and a utility knife. In the center, a hoof is shown in profile with labels for TOE, WALL, SOLE, HEEL, dewclaw, coronary band, rhomboid shape, and HOOF. Below this, a cross-section of a hoof is shown with labels for WALL, HEEL, TRIM WALLS, and TRIM HEELS. To the right, a hoof is shown with a label "DIG OUT DIRT" pointing to the sole. At the bottom, a hoof is labeled "OVERGROWN".



Parts of a Goat
 It is important to be able to identify the parts of your 4-H animals. Study this picture and practice identifying the parts.



DID YOU KNOW:
 Chevon is a great source of protein for humans.



Wholesale Cuts of Chevon:
 Name wholesale cuts.

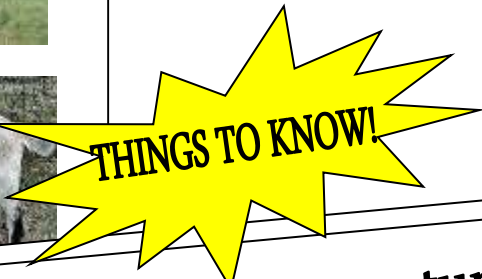
Breeds of Goats

Knowing the names and a few characteristics of different breeds of Goats is important.

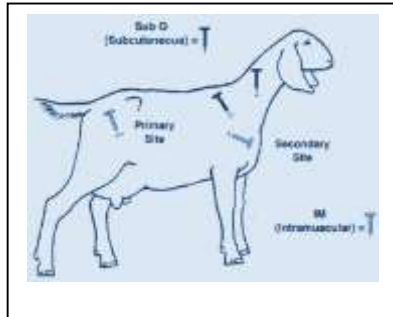
Match the breeds of goat with the pictures



- **Apline:** These goats have upright ears, a straight face, and medium to short hair. All coat colors or combinations are acceptable. They are medium to large. They are alert and graceful.
- **Boer:** These goats are characterized by excellent early growth rates, high weaning weights, and early maturity. Boer goats are known for their mothering abilities, but are best known for the production of low-fat meat.
- **Angora:** Angora goats are the smallest of goat breeds. They have straight or concave nose; pendulous ears; and large, twisted horns. They are commonly white. Their long, upper coat is a fine and lustrous fiber.
- **Pygmy:** This dwarf breed of goats is short legged with a small compacted body. They are various colors. The head has a dish profile and a broad, well-muscled jaw. These goats are hardy and alert.
- **Nubian:** Nubian goats have a strong convex face profile, and long, bell shaped ears. They are known for their long breeding cycle, and their milk being high in protein and butterfat.



Normal Temperature Range: 101.5-103.5
Gestation Length: 145

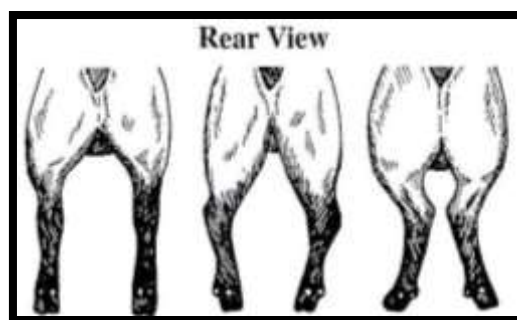
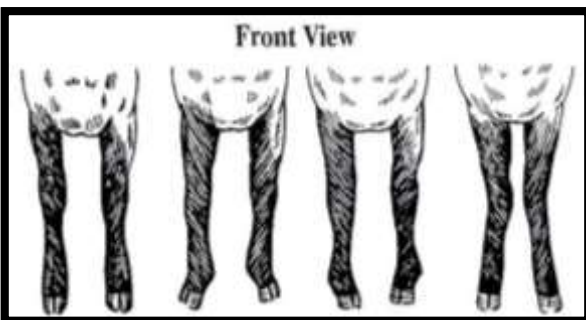
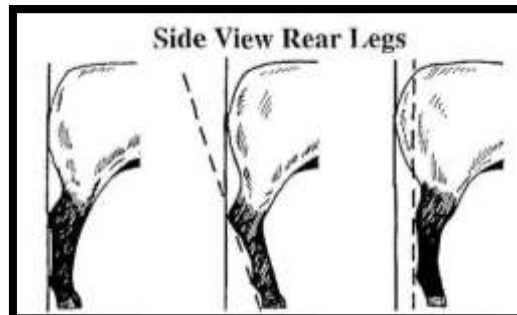
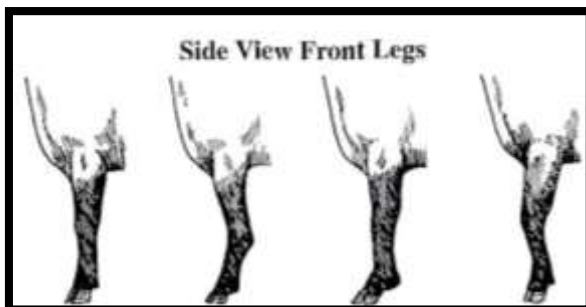


Animal Health

It is very important to be able to monitor the health of your animal, know your vet and be able to properly treat the animal as need.

- Never give medication to your animal without a vet, parent or your 4-H leader.
- To properly give medication to animals you must be able to understand the medication label. *Be able to identify:*
 - Name of the drug
 - Name of the distributor
 - Storage instructions
 - Withdrawal time
 - Quantity of contents
 - Active ingredients
 - Cautions and warnings

Goat Feet and Leg Structure



Side View Front Legs: Correct, Calf-Kneed, Weak Pasterns, Buck-Kneed.

Side View Rear Legs; Correct, Sickie-Hock, Post-legged

Front View: Correct, Splay-Footed, Pigeon-Toed, Knock-Kneed

Rear- View: Correct, Bowlegged, Close at the Hocks

Definitions:

- Breakeven price: The price per pound you need to cover your total expenses.
- Colostrum: The first milk that a lamb gets from its mother. It is rich in nutrients and antibodies.
- Chevon: Goat meat
- Doeling; Female baby goat
- Kids: Baby goats (either male or female)
- Nanny: A mother goat.
- Concentrate: High energy low fiber feeds (example: corn)
- Conformation: The shape and design of an animal
- Cud: The bolus of eaten feed which is regurgitated
- Dressing Percent: The amount of meat on a carcass. The more meat the higher the cutability
- Fattening: The process of depositing energy in the form of fat within the body tissue.
- Gestation: The length of time a mother carries her kid.
- Regurgitate: the process of bringing feedstuff from the stomach back up to the mouth to be re-chewed.
- Roughage: High fiber low energy feeds (example: hay)
- Ruminating: When the animal regurgitates their feed, in what is called a “cud,” to further breakdown their feed with their teeth.
- Wether: Castrated male goat

- ✓ Page 1: Four compartments: Rumen, reticulum, omasum, abomasums ; The most important Nutrient: Water;
- ✓ Page 2: Wholesale cuts: shoulder, rack, loin, leg, foreshank and breast.
- ✓ Page 3: Breeds of Goat A. Nubian; B. Angora; C.Boer; D. Alpine; E. Pygmy.