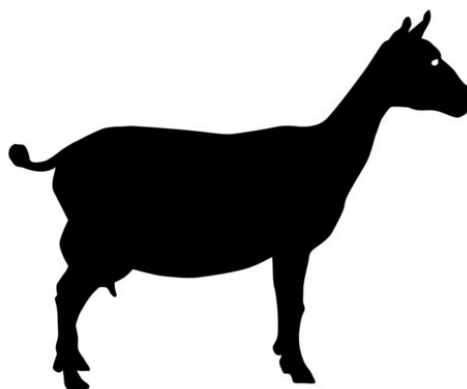


# 2022 Goat Skillathon Materials



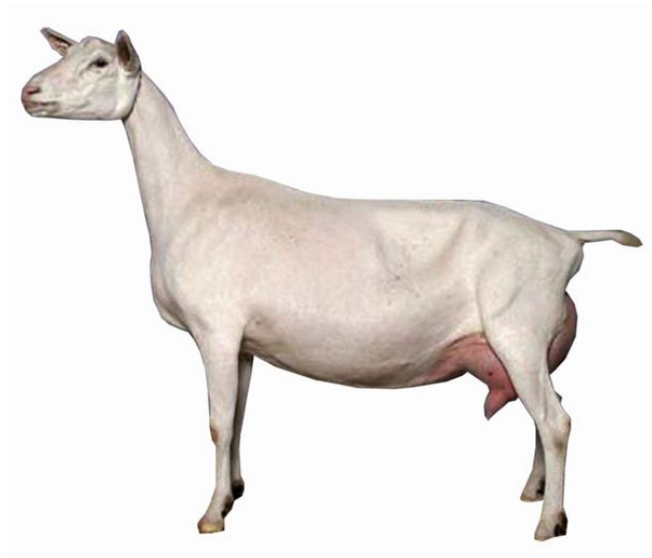
## Goat Breeds (15 points)

**Novice/Junior-** Must know 12 breeds & 3 descriptions

**Intermediate-** Must know 10 breeds & 5 descriptions

**Senior-**Must know 8 breeds & 7 descriptions

# Goat Breeds- Dairy



**Sannen**



**Alpine**



**Lamanche**



**Nubian**



**Toggenburg**



**Nigerian Dwarf**

# Goat Breeds- Speciality



**Pygmy**



**Kinder**



**Angora**

# Goat Breeds- Meat



**Boer**



**Savanna**



**Kiko**



Goat Breed Traits

(5)

This breed originated in France. 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 (30 inches or more), and alert and graceful.

Alpine

This breed originated in the Himalaya Mountains of Asia. It is one of the smallest goat breeds. They have a straight or concave nose; pendulous ears; and large, twisted horns. They are commonly white. Their long, upper coat of mohair is a fine and lustrous fiber. They are primarily browsing animals.

Angora

This breed originated around the late 1950's and is characterized by excellent early growth rates, high weaning rates, and early maturity. These goats have exceptional mothering qualities, and kidding is possible every eight months. Their sturdy legs allow them to move easily through rugged terrain and to withstand a wide range of climatic conditions. They are best known for the production of low-fat meat.

Boer

This is the only breed developed in the United States. Its distinctive characteristic is gopher (less than 1 inch) or elf (less than 2 inches) ears. Gopher ears are preferred. Any coat color or combination is acceptable. Mature does are a minimum of 28 inches; mature bucks are a minimum of 30 inches.

Lamancha

This goat breed originated in India and Egypt. They have a strong convex facial profile and long, bell-shaped ears. Any color or pattern is acceptable. These goats have a long breeding cycle, and their milk is known for its high protein and butterfat content.

Nubian





**NOTE:** There is no color print for the Spanish Goat.

This breed of dairy goats originated in Switzerland. These goats have a black belly and a light gray to black udder. They are known for their upright ears, straight face, and chamoisee color. With a minimum height of 28 inches, this breed is one of the smaller Swiss breeds.

Oberhasli

This dwarf breed originated in Africa and the Caribbean. They are short-legged and small (16 to 22 inches), with a compact body. Their various coat colors are white caramel, caramel, gray agouti, black agouti, and charcoal agouti. The head has a dish profile and a broad, well-muscled jaw. These goats are hardy and alert.

Pygmy

This sturdy-boned breed originated in Switzerland. Their hair is short and fine. Although white is preferred, coat color can also be light cream. Their face is straight or dished with erect ears. These goats are medium to large (over 30 inches) and known for their high milk productivity.

Saanen

This breed has a straight or dished face with medium-length, horizontal, or slightly drooping ears held close to the face. Any color combination is acceptable. Most of these goats are horned, and bucks can develop remarkable racks. Does are fertile breeders. The udder tends to be smaller and held more tightly against the body than that of their dairy cousins.

Spanish

This medium-size breed originated in Switzerland. These goats have upright ears and a dished or straight face. Their coat is a solid color, varying from light fawn to dark chocolate. There are distinctive white markings on the ears, legs, face, and tail. These goats are known for their high milk productivity.

Toggenburg



## Goat Breed Descriptions (Not provided in Resource Materials)

**Nigerian Dwarf (Dairy)**- This small-framed breed originated from West Africa. Other characteristics include dish face, erect ears and is a dairy breed.

**Kinder (Specialty)**- This breed originated from a cross between a Pygmy goat and a Nubian goat in 1985 in the state of Washington. Can have erect or airplane ears. Is considered a specialty breed.

**Savanna (Meat)**- This meat breed originated in South Africa in the 1950s. The breed has white hair with black skin and has airplane ears. Breed also has straight face.

**Kiko (Meat)**- Breed originated from New Zealand. The breed has airplane ears, a dish face, and is large in size. This breed is a meat breed.

## Quality Assurance: Medication Label & Insert (15 points)

**Novice/Junior-** Must know all 7 labels of the **Medication Label**.

- 2 pts each, 15 pts awarded if all correct

**Intermediate-** Must know 7 labels of **Medical Insert**; 2 pts each, 15 pts awarded if all correct

**Senior-** Must know all 5 labels of the **Medication Label** and 10 labels of the **Medication Insert**; 1 pt each.

Use this poster in conjunction with Medication Label – Read the Following Drug Label and/or Insert, and Correctly Match Each Part to Its Corresponding Place situation/task statement and identification tags.

# Medication Label

Name of Drug \_\_\_\_\_

**OMNIBIOTIC**

Active Ingredients \_\_\_\_\_

(hydrocillin)

**Directions for use: See package insert**

Cautions  
and Warnings \_\_\_\_\_

Withholding  
Times \_\_\_\_\_

**Warning:** The use of this drug must be discontinued for 30 days before treated animals are slaughtered for food. Exceeding the highest recommended dosage level may result in antibiotic residues in meat or milk beyond the withdrawal time.

**Store between 2° and 8° C (36° and 46° F).** \_\_\_\_\_ **Storage**  
**Keep dry and away from light.**

Quantity  
of Contents \_\_\_\_\_

Net Contents: 100 ml

Distributed by

**USA Animal Health, Inc.** \_\_\_\_\_ **Name of Distributor**

TAKE TIME



OBSERVE LABEL  
DIRECTIONS

**GOAT**  
**LEARNING LABORATORY KIT**

Exploratory Learning: Educational Program

Product distribution through the Curriculum Materials Service

Use this poster in conjunction with Medication Insert – Read the Following Drug Label and/or Insert, and Correctly Match Each Part to Its Corresponding Place situation/task statement and identification tags.

# Medication Insert

Name of Drug

**OMNIBIOTIC**

Active Ingredients

(Hydrocillin in Aqueous Suspension)

Species and  
Animal Class

For use in Beef Cattle, Lactating and Non-Lactating Dairy  
Cattle, Swine and Sheep

Read Entire Brochure Carefully  
Before Using This Product

**For Intramuscular Use Only**

Approved  
Uses

**Active Ingredients:** Omnibiotic is an effective antimicrobial preparation containing hydrocillin hydrochloride. Each ml of this suspension contains 200,000 units of hydrocillin hydrochloride in an aqueous base.

**Indications:** **Cattle** - bronchitis, foot rot, leptospirosis, mastitis, metritis, pneumonia, wound infections; **Swine** - erysipelas, pneumonia; **Sheep** - foot rot, pneumonia, mastitis; and other infections in these species caused by or associated with hydrocillin-susceptible organisms.

## Recommended Daily Dosage

The usual dose is 2 ml per 100 lb of body weight  
given once daily. Maximum dose is 15 ml/day.

Dosage

Body Weight	Dosage
100 lb	2 ml
300 lb	6 ml
500 lb	10 ml
750 lb or more	15 ml

Continue treatment for 1 to 2 days after symptoms disappear.

Cautions  
and Warnings

**Caution:** 1. Omnibiotic should be injected deep within the fleshy muscle of the neck or thigh. Do not inject this material in the hip or rump, subcutaneously, into a blood vessel, or near a major nerve because it may cause tissue damage. 2. If improvement does not occur within 48 hours, the diagnosis should be reconsidered and appropriate treatment initiated. 3. Treated animals should be closely observed for at least 30 minutes. Should a reaction occur, discontinue treatment and immediately administer epinephrine and antihistamines. 4. Omnibiotic must be stored between 2° and 8° C (36° to 46° F). Warm to room temperature and shake well before using. Keep refrigerated when not in use.

Route of  
Administration

Storage  
Requirements

**Warning:** Milk that has been taken from animals during treatment and for 48 hours (4 milkings) after the last treatment must not be used for food. The use of this drug must be discontinued for 30 days before treated animals are slaughtered for food.

Withholding  
Times

Sizes

Available

**How Supplied:** Omnibiotic is available in vials of 100 ml.



Exploratory Learning: Educational Program

Product distribution through the Curriculum Materials Service

# Meat Cuts or Mammary Structure (15 points) (depending on meat or dairy project exhibited)

## Novice/Junior-

**Meat-** All five wholesale cuts of chevon (3 pts each; 15 total pts)

**Dairy-** All four labels of the following on the goat mammary structure (attachment): Fore Udder & rear udder attachment. (4 pts each; 15 total pts)

**Specialty-** All four goat feet & leg structure (part II) (4 pts each, 15 total pts)

## Intermediate-(2 pts each, 15 pts if all correct)

**Meat- 7** retail cuts **Dairy-** Select and place **7** of the labels included in the goat mammary structure posters (Teat & Attachments).

**Specialty-** Select and place **7** labels of the goat feet & leg structure posters (Part 1 and II) or the topline structure poster.

## Senior-

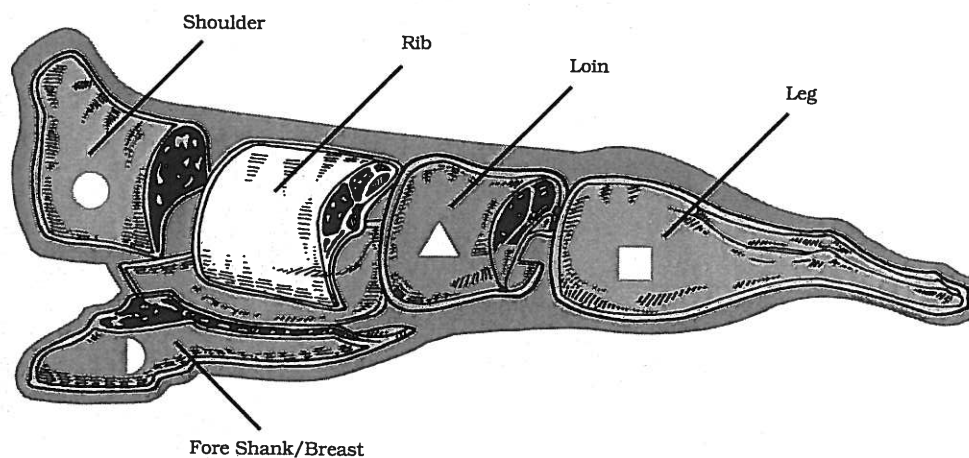
**Meat-** All five wholesale cuts of chevon and 10 retail cuts.

**Dairy-** All fifteen labels included in the goat mammary structure posters (Teats & Attachments)

**Specialty-** All ten labels of the goat fee & leg structure posters (Part I and II) and five labels of the goat topline structure.

Use this poster in conjunction with Match the Labels to the Correct Wholesale Cuts of Chevon situation/task statement and identification tags.

## Wholesale Cuts of Chevon



# Retail Cuts of Chevon



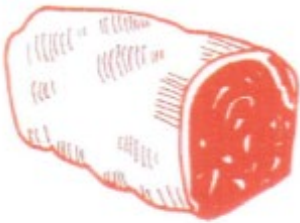
ARM CHOP



FORE SHANK



BREAST



ROLLED SHOULDER



BLADE CHOP



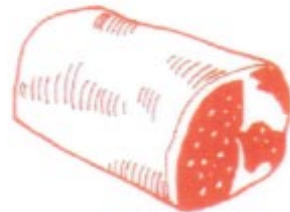
RIB ROAST



CHOP



LOIN CHOP



LION ROAST



LEG



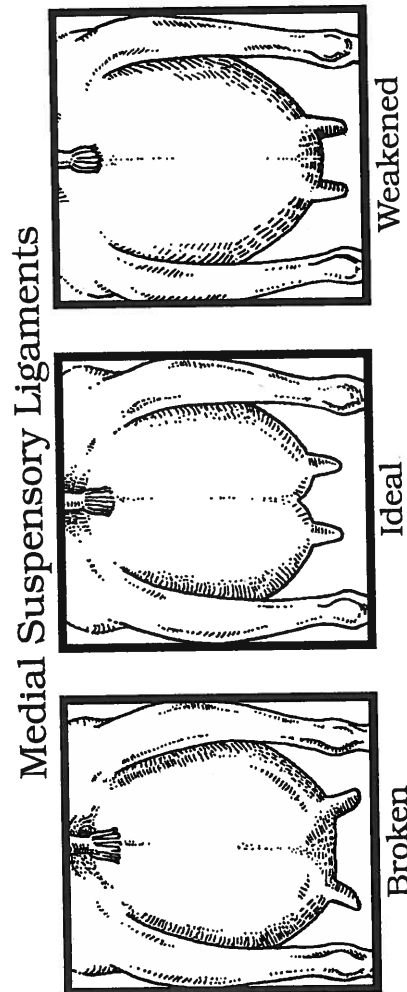
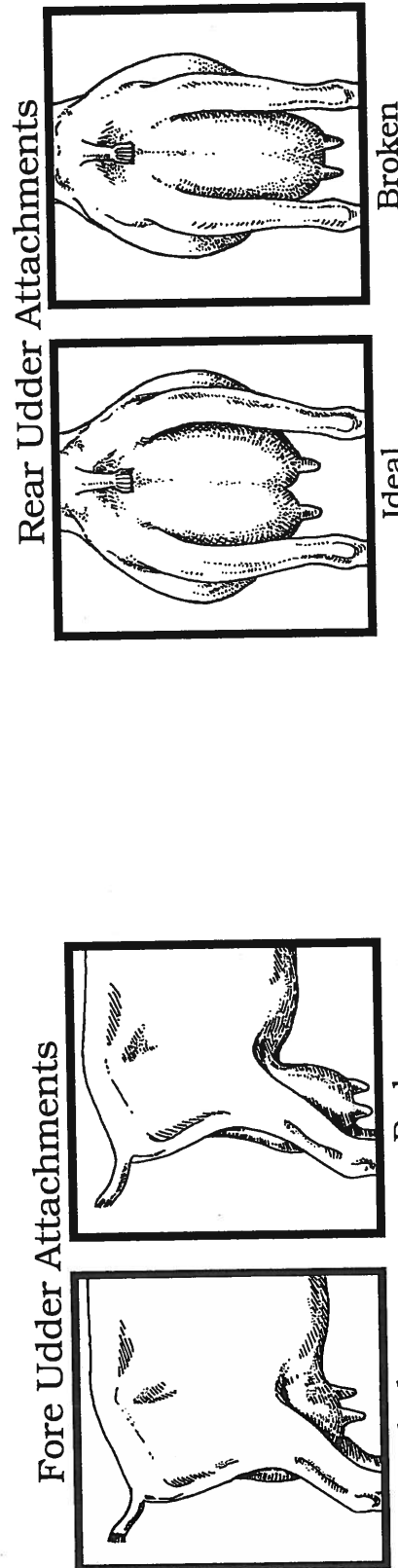
ROLLED LEG



STEWED, CUBED

Use this poster in conjunction with Goat Mammary Structure (Attachments) – Match the Correct Structural Names with the Corresponding Diagrams situation/task statement, and identification tags.

# Goat Mammary Structure (Attachments)

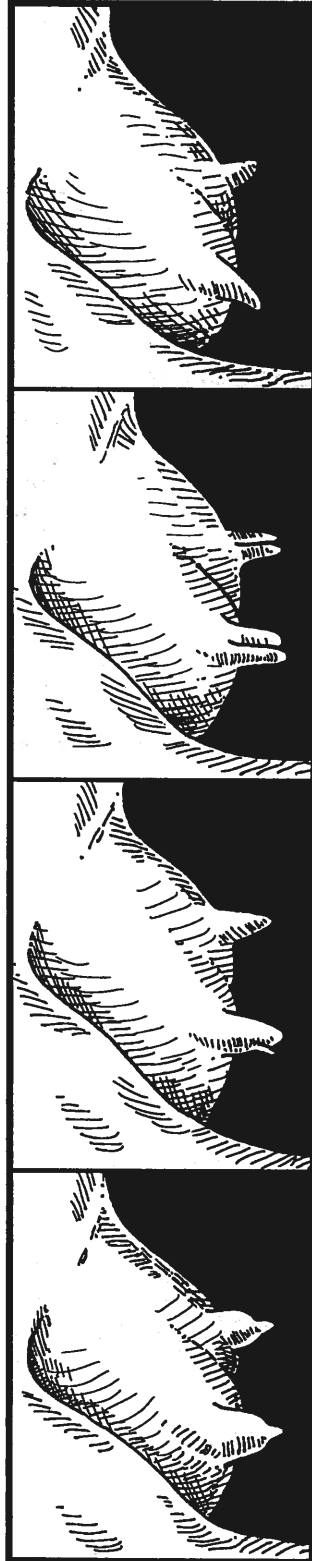


**Exploratory Learning: Educational Program**  
This component developed from materials in the *Dairy Goat Journal*, Helenville, WI

Product distribution through the Curriculum Materials Service

Use this poster in conjunction with Goat Mammary Structure (Teats) – Match the Correct Structural Names with the Corresponding Diagrams situation/task statement, and identification tags.

# Goat Mammary Structure (Teats)



Bottle-Shaped Teats

Spur Teat

Double Teats

Teats that Point  
Sideways



Pencil-Shaped Teats

Uneven Teats

Extremely Small Teats

Ideal Teats



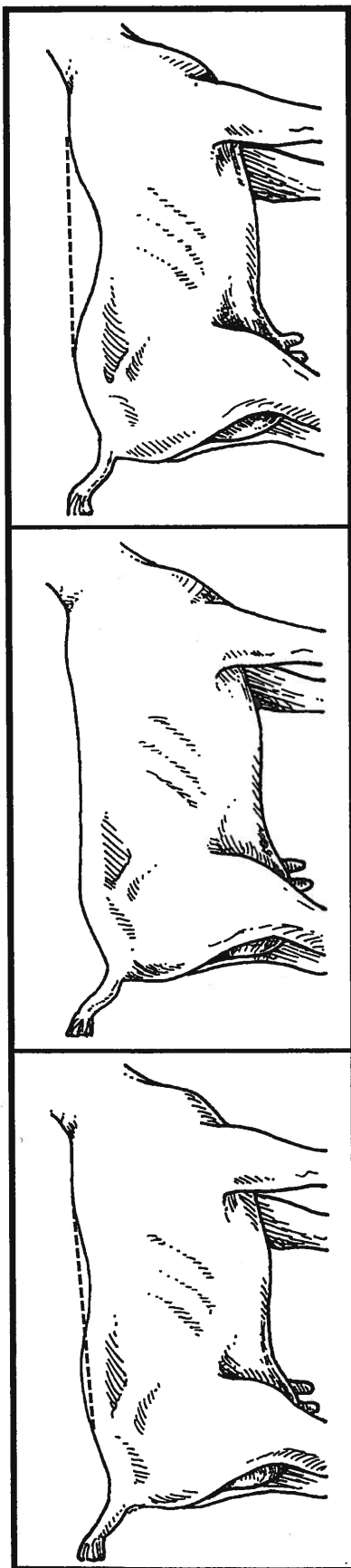
**Exploratory Learning: Educational Program**

This component adapted from materials in the *Dairy Goat Journal*, Helenville, WI

Product distribution through the Curriculum Materials Service

Use this poster in conjunction with Goat Topline Structure –  
Match the Correct Label with Each Topline Structure situation/task statement and identification tags.

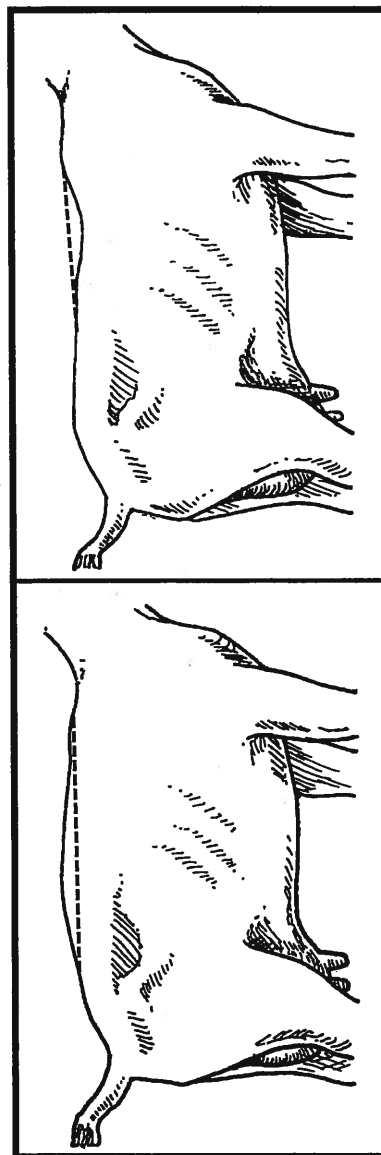
# Goat Topline Structure



Wavy Back

Ideal Back

Sway Back



Roached Back

Weak in the Chine



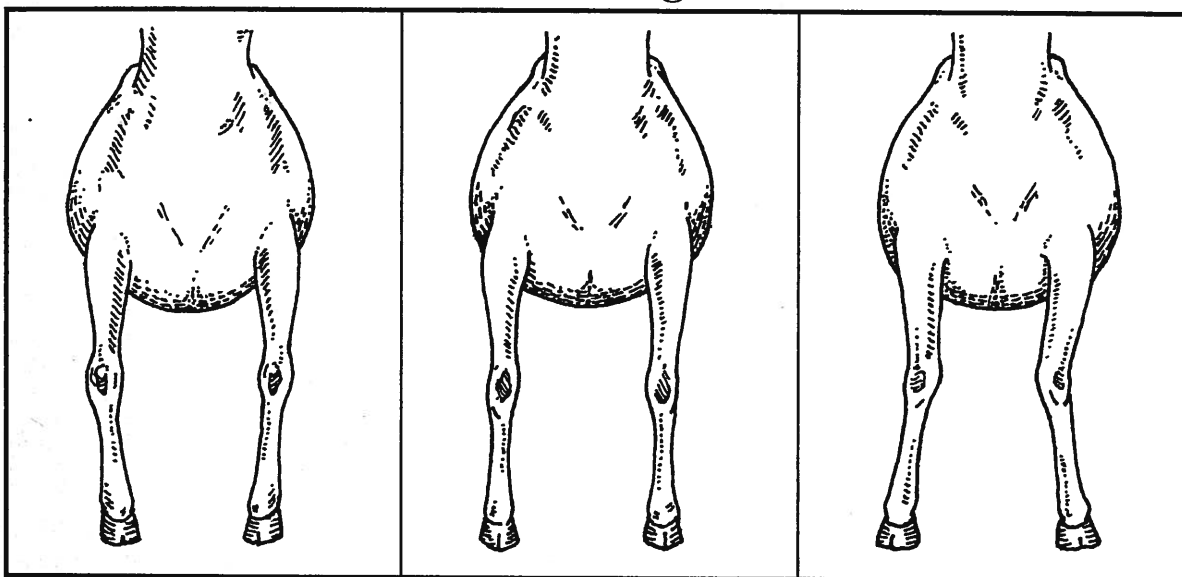
**Exploratory Learning: Educational Program**  
This component adapted from materials published in the *Dairy Goat Journal*, Helenville, WI

Product distribution through the Curriculum Materials Service

Use this poster in conjunction with Goat Feet and Leg Structure – Identify the Structural Variations in the Following Areas: the Side and Rear Profiles of the Rear Legs, and the Front Legs situation/task statement and identification tags.

# Goat Feet and Leg Structure (Part I)

## Front Legs

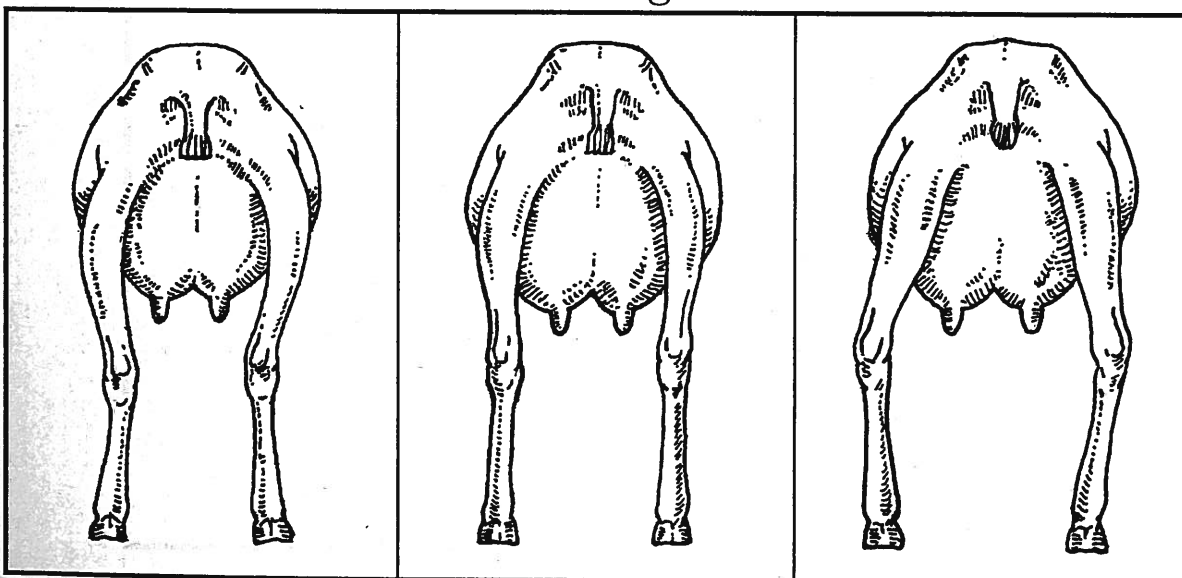


Buckled Knees

Ideal

Knock-Kneed

## Rear Legs



Close at the Hocks

Ideal

Bowlegged



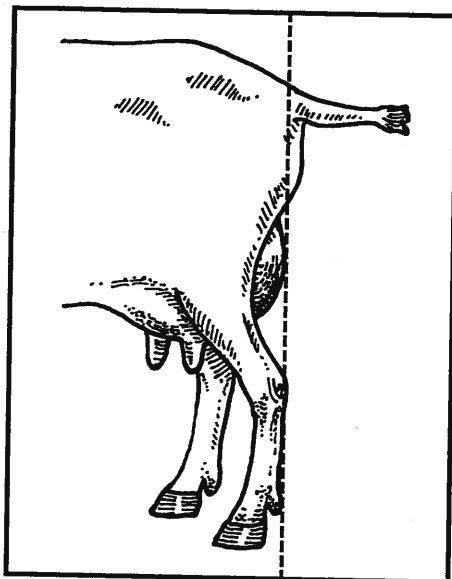
### Exploratory Learning: Educational Program

This component adapted from materials published in the *Dairy Goat Journal*, Helenville, WI

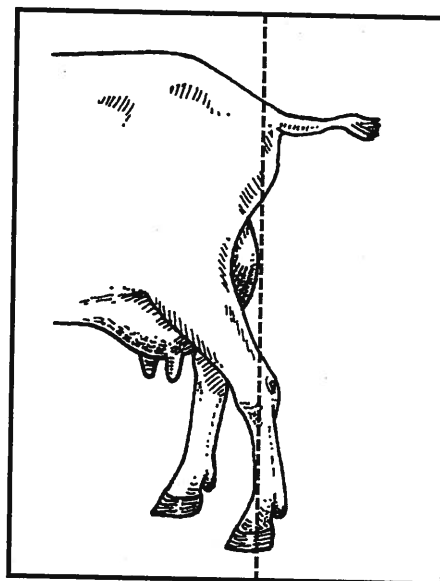
Product distribution through the Curriculum Materials Service

Use this poster in conjunction with Goat Feet and Leg Structure – Identify the Structural Variations in the Following Areas:  
the Side and Rear Profiles of the Rear Legs, and the Front Legs situation/task statement and identification tags.

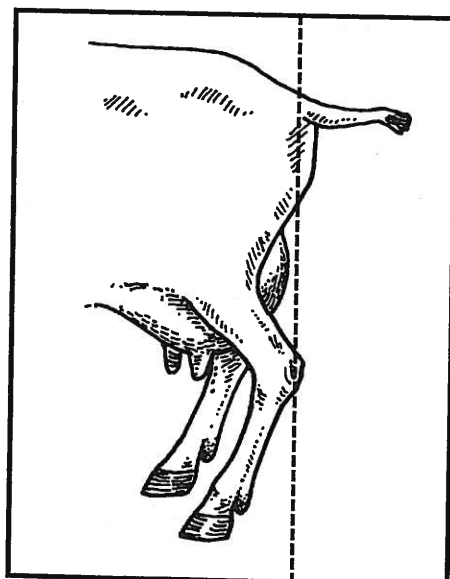
# Goat Feet and Leg Structure (Part II)



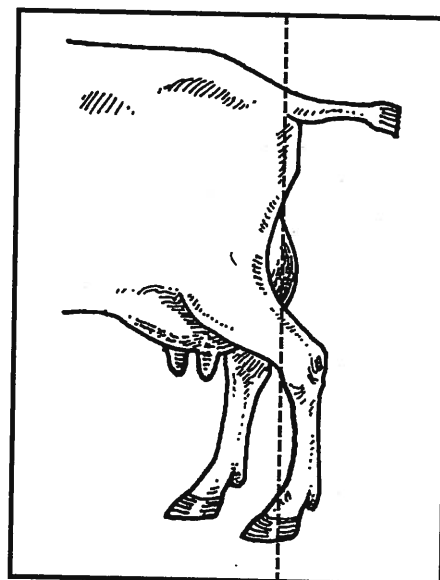
Ideal Rear Legs



Post-Legged



Sickle-Hocked



Weak Pasterns



**Exploratory Learning: Educational Program**

This component adapted from materials published in the *Dairy Goat Journal*, Helenville, WI

Product distribution through the Curriculum Materials Service

# Goat Project Book Review (10 points)

Topic of Interest page completed on page 8 & 9. (2 points)

Feed Tag Activities- Feed tag must be attached, and page 27 must be complete. (2 points)

My Animal's Pen- page 32 (2 points)

Project Pictures- page 36 (2 points)

Equipment Inventory- page 38 (2 points)

## Bonus (4 points)

Bonus Questions' Topic Areas (2 points each for a total of 4 possible points):

- General 4-H Knowledge
- Tattooing

# Showmanship

- .Jr/novice- show on figure proper show dress 5pts
- .demonstrate proper ring entry and line up 5pts
- .demonstrate exhibitor positioning compared to judge position 5pts

- .Intermediate- show on figure proper show dress 5pts
- .demonstrate proper ring entry and line up 5pts
- .demonstrate side by side position changes 5pts

- .Seniors- show on figure proper show dress 5pts
- .demonstrate proper ring entry and line up 5pts
- .demonstrate head to tail position changes 5pts

## Trumbull County Goat rule 13-

Show dress code: Market, Dairy Market, and Specialty goats – members are required to wear a dress shirt or western type shirt that is buttoned to the next to last button, blue jeans, belt, sturdy shoes or boots.

Dairy goats – will show in all white, shirt and jeans with belt, sturdy shoes or boots.

Enter the show-ring as directed by the ring steward and move in a clockwise direction. Walk slowly but keep moving. Try to allow the length of one dairy goat (about three feet) between your animal and the one ahead. Walk on the left side facing forward and leading with the right hand on the chain or collar. Do not use a long chain or leash. Goat should lead readily and respond quickly. Lead equipment should consist of a collar or small link chain, properly fitted. As the judge studies the animal, the preferred method of leading is to walk alongside on the side away from the judge. Lead slowly with animal's head held high enough for impressive style, attractive carriage, and graceful walk. If the judge moves to the outside of the circle of the dairy goats, each handler will have to move to the right of their dairy goat and then back as the circle moves...

If the judge chooses to change placings in a line that is standing side-by-side, the American Dairy Goat Association (ADGA) Showmanship Scorecard specifies the way it should be done. Lead the dairy goat being moved forward out of the line, then up or down in front of the line to the proper place, then back through the line making a U-turn behind the line before leading up into position. Be careful to keep your dairy goat between the judge and yourself. The handlers of the dairy goat on either side of the final position should be courteous enough to make room for the newcomer. If the dairy goats are lined up in a head-to-tail sequence, and the judge orders a change in placing, lead your goat out of the line on the side toward the judge (Figure 17-5 and Figure 17-6). Then proceed up or down the line to the proper position. The showman on either side of the new position should make room for your dairy goat.

#### Tips

T Watching the class ahead of yours will give you an idea of the judge's procedure and preferred method of lining up animals.

T Goats should be brought to the ringside a few minutes before start of their class, so that you are ready to enter the ring as soon as the class is called.

T You will need to know the birth date of each of your animals in the ring, the freshening date and number of lactations for milkers.

T Stay attentive to the judge but, at the same time, be aware of your goat and what she is doing.

T Keep your goat between you and the judge at all times. If you need to change sides, move around the goat's head and change hands on the collar.

# Skeleton

- Jr/novice- label 7 parts of skeleton 2pts each

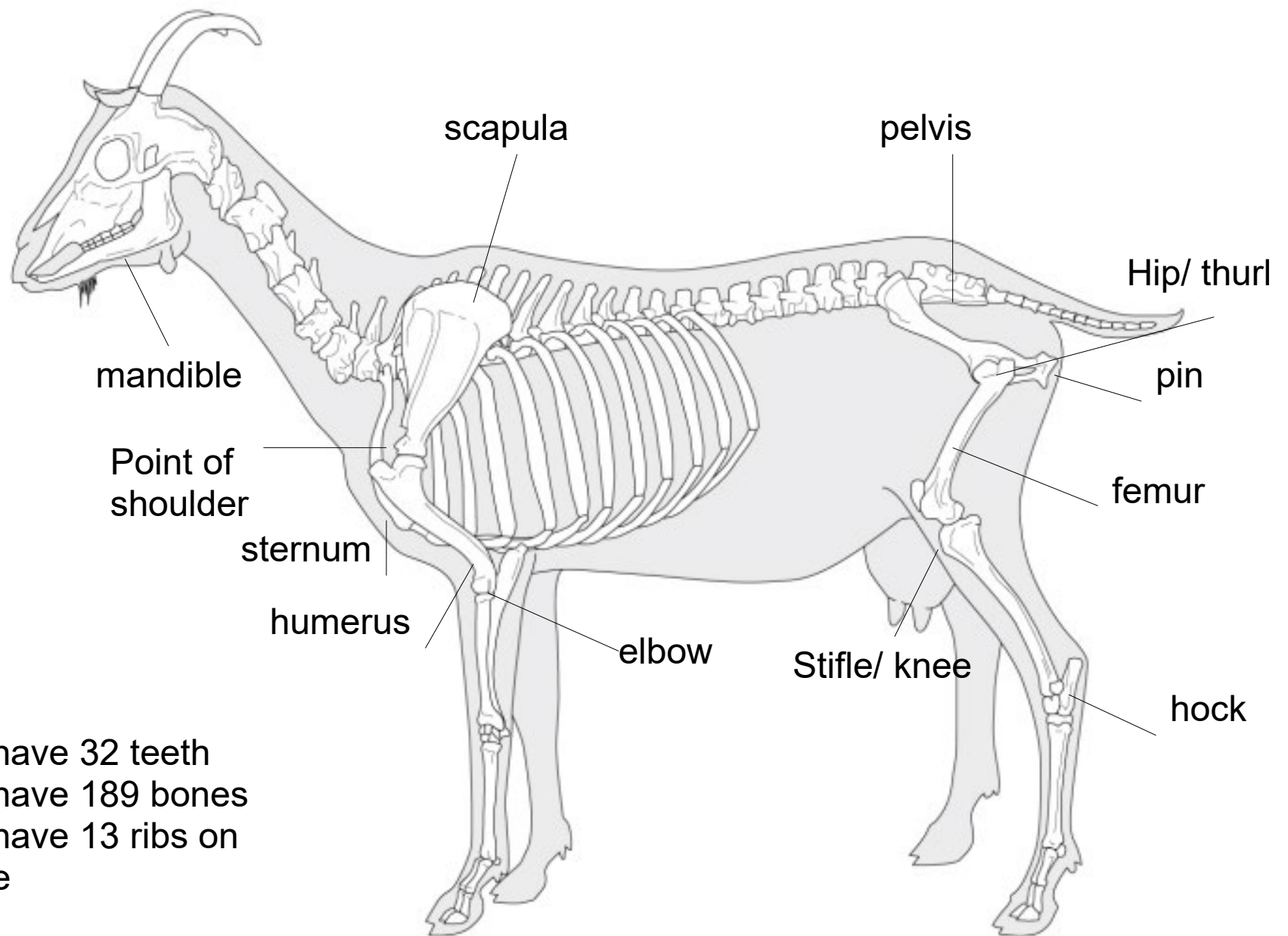
- how many teeth does a goat have 1pt

- Intermediate- label 12 parts of skeleton 1pt each

- how many teeth & how many bones 3pts

- Seniors- label 12 parts of skeleton 1pt each

- how many teeth, How many bones, & how many ribs 3pts



1. goats have 32 teeth
2. goats have 189 bones
3. goats have 13 ribs on Each side

# Kidding

**.Jr/novice-** describe the 3 stages of labor 2pts

.pick the 3 normal kidding positions 6pts

.vocabulary- gestation, kidding, freshened 3pts

**.Intermediate-** describe 3 stages of labor and a problem in each 2pts

.pick 6 abnormal kidding positions 6pts

.vocabulary- heat questions- how often does a goat have a heat cycle & how long is gestation 3pts

**.Seniors-** describe 3 stages of labor, a problem in each, & what to do for that problem 2pts

.pick 6 abnormal kidding positions and describe the fix for each 6pts

.describe 3 ways to know your goat is in heat 3pts

Estrus, or heat, is the period in which the doe will stand and allow the buck to breed her. This phase of the reproductive cycle may last between 12 to 36 hours. The period from one heat cycle to the next is referred to as the estrous cycle. In goats, the estrous cycle occurs every 18 to 24 days, or 21 days on average. Does that are in heat may exhibit signs of mucous discharge from the vulva, swollen vulva, bleating, frequent tail wagging, pacing down the fence line and standing in heat. The doe can be bred when she has reached 60 percent to 70 percent of the average adult weight for her breed (80 pounds for an average Boer doe for example). Does that are bred too early may have problems during kidding (dystocia – kidding difficulty), and/or their future reproductive performance may be harmed.

The gestation period, or length of pregnancy, of the doe ranges between 145 to 152 days, or 150 days (5 months) on average, and under normal circumstances, the doe can have multiple births (twins, triplets and rarely, more).

Freshening- when a goat has giving birth and comes into her milk cycle

**.Labor stage 1-** can last a few hours or a whole day, making a nest, restless, looking at her sides, lifting her tail, vocal, bony at the hips, mucous discharge from vulva. Problems- mucus appears bright red with blood

**.Labor stage 2-** she is in pain and starts to push, water bag appears, laying down, getting up, pawing ground, very vocal, baby hooves and nose appear, baby is pushed out, doe cleans baby off. Problems- if doe pushes hard for ½ hour with nothing appearing or labor just stops then there may be a kid stuck in the birth canal, she may not clean or care about the baby, if having more than one she may paw at or lay on kids already born

**.Labor stage 3-** soon or several hours later she will deliver the afterbirth she will continue to have bloody discharge for up to a few weeks following. Problems- the afterbirth may not come out, you may notice a terrible death smell or notice puss or abnormal discharge

.The way you handle any problems will depend on your knowledge and skill level it is always ok to call your veterinarian if you don't feel confident in your abilities to help.

**Normal presentation**



**Breech presentation**



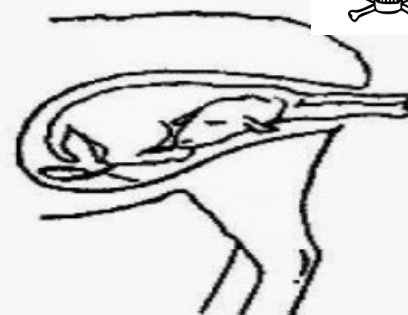
**One leg back**



**Hind legs only**



**Head back**



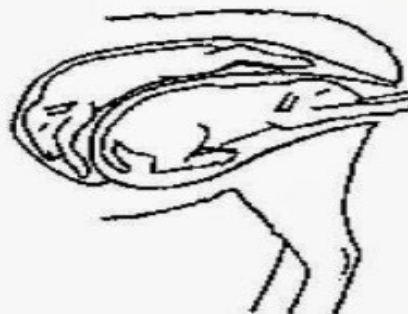
**Both forelegs back**



**Elbow lock**



**Twins - front and back**



**Four legs - one head**

