

Dairy Goat Info

Teat Dips

I am all for Iodine teat dips, and use them just as that a DIP! I have used the spray kinds but, never have been happy with them. Either you flood the teat with dip to get it on all sides on the teat. Or, you end up just hitting one side of the teat. So, I use a non-return standard style dipper. Green colored top for post dipping and a red top for pre-dipping. I use different dips for pre and post, but you dont have too. Its just I use a thick no-dip dip as a post.

As far as udder washes...The level of iodine in the wash is so low that it will not stain your hands. But, some you will get a iodine smell with them. Most state on the jug to mix to 10ppm...that is WAY to low of a level to do any killing of bacteria. Need to boot it up to about 100ppm or higher to get a good kill rate. Now, if the smell of iodine is what is bothering you, there was research that just came out in the Journal of Dairy Science, that they had excellent results with Clorox pre-dip. They mixed it to the amount of 250ppm and then added 1oz of dish soap to a gallon. With this you need to mix a new batch for every milking. But, they found it worked just as well as an Iodine dip for pre-dipping. (1 oz to the gallon Clorox and dish soap)

See also <http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/livestock/goat/facts/03-061.htm>

Non return teat cup for goats

Pasteurizing Goat Milk

- First, disinfect the clean and empty milk bottles and tops by boiling in water for 10 minutes, or by putting them in a preheated over for 20 minutes at 100° C (212° F).
 - Place raw milk in the top part of a double boiler. Gradually raise the temperature of the milk to 63° C (145° F) or hotter and keep it at this temperature for at least 30 minutes. Stir often to prevent burning, and to keep the temperature even.
 - Check the temperature of the milk often with a clean, reliable thermometer. Put the thermometer about 2/3 of the way into the milk (do not rest it on the side or the bottom of the container). If you find the temperature has fallen below 63° C (145° F), raise the temperature to 63° C (145° F) or hotter and start the 30 minute timing over again.
 - Cool the pasteurized milk quickly by putting the top part of the double boiler in ice water. Stir often to make it cool off faster.
 - Pour the cooled milk into the disinfected bottles and put them in the fridge at 4° C (40° F).
- Pasteurized milk that is kept in the fridge should keep for up to two weeks.

Masterbuilt electric turkey freyer. Controls temp to within 5 degrees with a beep tor remind you!

http://www.walmart.com/catalog/product.do?product_id=7811421

FEED

FEEDING FOR PRODUCTION

Ken a Real Dairy Man

Here is how I feed my does. Before people start jumping all over me for feeding this way...you have to remember...you are feeding a rumen first and an animal second.

Morning milking...does that are above avg in the milk get 2 pounds of 16% grain mix. If they are milking over 20% above herd avg then they get bean meal on top of it also. If they are milking below herd avg then they just get what the one before them left or nothing at all. Milking starts at 6am. 8am...they get 1 pound of barley as a whole herd and alfalfa hay. Noon...they get some alfalfa pellets as a group and a good grass hay. 3pm...come back with about 60% grass and 40% alfalfa hay. Then night milking at 530pm the same grain as the morning. After the night milking they are giving a grass alfalfa mix hay again. Plus, 1 pound of rolled barley.

Kens step up feeding Program <http://dairygoatinfo.com/index.php/topic,8107.0.html>

Protein levels in feed

<http://www.triquestboergoats.com/proteinfoergoats.pdf>

Blissberry (Sara)

I live in Minnesota and have access to wonderful alfalfa hay (at a price!). My hay guy delivers a semi load (25 tons) of 3X3X8 bales once a year. We also have a huge hay shed for storage and a Bobcat for unloading and moving the bales into the barn.

I don't know what type of feeders the rest of you have but our goats waste very little hay with ours. My husband modeled ours after these Sydell feeders: <http://sydell.com/products.asp?id=31&title=Feeders> (fenceline feeders). He made some adjustments when welding ours, including a solid steel back and a step for the goats to use while eating. This design works very well and keeps the hay waste to under 5%.

No. We copper bolus and give BoSe like you in the south. While we differ in climate, parasite control, a goat is a goat. No two herds needs are exactly the same. I do not feed alfalfa pellets, rather I feed very high quality of alfalfa hay.... to the tune of \$5000+ a year! That doesn't even include all the grass hay we feed and straw used for bedding.

I'd love to have you southern folks come up here and raise your herd in our climate with ONE of our frigid winters. See if you can keep your herd alive and healthy when you have weeks on end of -20 degree temps and even colder windchills. No, it's not as easy as one may think.

I respect what you do in the south and how you manage your herds with the parasites, but there is more than one way to do things when it comes to minerals.

I feed a mixture of COB (heavy on the oats), BOSS and an added ADE mineral supplement.

I really think the key to our milk production in the quality alfalfa hay we feed. We have purchased hay from the same guy for 10 years - 25 tons a year delivered and unloaded into our hay shed. This is the best hay in the area with high RFV and protein.

We also feed a wonderful grass hay that is home grown. The goats really love this grass hay and I also think it plays a part in overall health and milk production. We usually feed our own oat hay as well, but the last couple years the growing conditions were not conducive to a good crop and we didn't get much off of our field.

A quality mineral, sea kelp and sodium bicarb are offered free choice, not to mention several sources of fresh, clean water.

We really don't do anything out of the ordinary. I prefer to keep things simple.

Whim

Sondra got me on the beet pulp "thing" back in the spring, and so far I am well pleased with what I see. I add a half bag of dry shredded beet pulp to my grain mix.

My mix is 100 lbs clean oats/ 25 lbs beet pulp/ 25 lbs black sunflower seed/ ----- I feed this mix at about 2 cups

of mix to 1 cup of alfalfa pellets , and of course I feed some Bermuda grass hay year around....and there is also some browse.

My doe's have stayed in good sweet tasting milk.....have kept in pretty good flesh while milking.....and the biggy for me is that their hair coat looks like it has been greased.

I really don't know how much credit to give the beet pulp with this program.....but I like what I see, so am gonna stick with it for a while.

Sondras feed recipe

When I was able to afford everything ideally this was my mix

100lb whole race horse oats

100lb steamed rolled barely

25 lb cracked corn

25 lb BOSS black oil sunflower seeds

20 lb of dry beet pulp.

I then top dress with a tad of calf manna (knock off) for a higher protien when needed.

I used this for nearly 8yrs with wonderful results. Due to the high cost of feeds I now have moved to just whole oats and use sunflower oil top dressed beet pulp and cracked corn

Whim

HAY

small bales (60 lb bales Average) @ \$4.50/bale 33 1/3 bales per ton = \$150 ton (.075/lb)

3x3x8 bales (850 lb bale average though they are called 1/2 ton bales) \$75/bale average = \$176/ton

Alfalfa Pellets

I purchase alfalfa pellets at Cal Ranch or I.F.A for approx \$13 per 50 lb bag which is \$520/ton. (some times as low as \$11.00/bag w tax)

@ \$11.59/50lb \$463/ton

@ \$11.00/ bag \$440/ton.

@ \$8.00/bag = \$320/ton

@ \$5.00/bag = \$200/ton

If I purchased in bulk through Cargill /Nutrina I would still be paying \$9.82/50 lb bag or \$393/ton. Plus tax

I can purchase high quality alfalfa for \$150/TON

Initially I assumed that due to the wastefull nature of goats it would be much more cost effective to feed alfalfa pellets.

However the goats would have to waste (71/29) 71% of the alfalfa hay and none of the pellets in order for the cost to be the same using retail pellets (IFA CAL RANCH).

And they would have to waste (62/38) 62% of the alfalfa hay and none of the pellets in order for the cost to be the same using wholesale (Nutrena) pellets assuming I can get them.

If I were to spend \$150 on feed I would obtain the following amount of feed:

Pellets Retail (Cal Ranch IFA)	576 pounds
Pellets Wholesale (Nutrena)	765 pounds
HAY High Quality Alfalfa	2000 Pounds

Standlee Hay Company

Steve Lakey 208-825-5117 x 108 cell 208-280-2035

22 ton pick up in Eden Idaho (minimum)

Cost plus 10% Drop Ship > 2000 lb tote would have to purchase 22 totes

Huntsman Ag (Alf-Alfa Pellets Paragonah)

Office 435-439-5381 (or 5382)

Nick cell 435-632-4463

to be purchased at Cargill Nutrition (Karen 621-4141) \$393/ton (\$9.82/bag)

Diamond V Yeast

Mix with sodium Bicarb for best results google "diamond v Yeast and production" for studies

KELP

<http://www.noamkelp.com/>

4 bags @\$36/bag with shipping discount

I bought mine from the mill, just mixed it...4 parts minerals, 1 part kelp and 1 part diamond V yeast. Now my mineral comes premixed with kelp and yeast.

I do like the whole kelp thing, it has nutrients in it you can't get even in high end horse tags here. But I also don't think it's a product that should or needs to be fed free choice. Those from the coast, or like me from San Diego moved to Texas, everytime you feed it it reminds you of home. Vicki

Beet Pulp Pellets

I have never seen a reason to feed beet pulp, although I will when my girls are old women and need the energy and roughage with ground down molars. Vickie

NEW GOATS

Every new goat to my farm are isolated from 30 to 60 days, while I run CL/CAE tests. As soon as I get them I worm them with cydectin and then in 10 days with either ivermectin plus or valbazen, they get a full series of CD/T shots regardless if the previous owner said they had them or not, and I give it 3 times not just twice. They get a shot of BoSe which is selenium/Vit E and a vet RX only. and they get copper bolus and Vit A/D. After that I follow Vicki's advice which would be depending on the time of year I had just done the above. the does would get a BoSe and a CD/T booster and wormed, hoof trim etc 30 days prior to breeding them. another BoSe and cd/t booster 2 weeks prior to freshening.

SONDRA

Daily Goat Feed Costs

Mini Mncha - Dry Does

Alfalfa Pellets (\$13 / 50 lbs)	.26/lb	1# per goat per day	.26
Alfalfa Hay (\$75 / 800 lbs)	.09375/lb	3# per goat per day	.28
Grass Hay (\$4.5 / 50 lbs)	.09/lb	1# per goat per day	.09 (fed free choice this ratio is approximate)
Barley/Wheat Pellets (\$5 / 50 lbs)	.10/lb	1# per goat per day	.10 (yearlings and thin does only)
Soy Bean Meal (\$19 / 50 lbs)	.38/lb	1/3 # per goat per day	.12 (yearlings and thin does only)

Total/goat/day .85 Yearlings and thin does

.63 Mature does

Mini-Mancha - Milk Does Goats will eat up to 7% of their body weight per day, a heavy milking doe or growing kid even more. Offer up to 10% and let them choose what they need.

Alfalfa Pellets (\$13 / 50 lbs)	.26/lb	1# per goat per day	.26
Alfalfa Hay (\$75 / 800 lbs)	.09375/lb	4# per goat per day	.28
Grass Hay (\$4.5 / 50 lbs)	.09/lb	1# per goat per day	.09 (fed free choice this ratio is approximate)

Sub Total /goat/day .63

Milk Stand Grain

Barley/Wheat Pellets (\$5 / 50 lbs)	.10/lb	1.5# per goat per day	.15
Soy Bean Meal (\$19 / 50 lbs)	.38/lb	1/4 # per goat per day	.10
BOSS (\$28/ 50 lbs)	.56/lb	1/8 # per goat per day	.07
Whole Oats (\$14 / 50 lbs)	.28/lb	1/2 # per goat per day	.14
Cracked Corn (\$12 / 50 lbs)	.24/lb	1/4 # per goat per day	.06

Sub Total /goat .day .47

Total/goat/day \$1.11 Milk doe

Bucks

All the leftover alfalfa hay from the does		n/c	
Grass Hay (\$4.5 / 50 lbs)	.09/lb	3# per day per goat	.27
Barley/Wheat Pellets (\$5 / 50 lbs)	.10/lb	1.5# per goat per day	.15 (winter time and post rut only)

Meat Goat Pellets (\$16/ 50 lbs) .32/lb 1# per goat per day .32 (winter time and post rut only)

Total/goat/day .42 Spring/Summer/Fall
Total/goat/day .74 Winter post rut

KIDS (up to 12 weeks or so)

All the milk they will drink (4 lbs +/- per day)

Meat Goat Pellets (\$16/ 50 lbs)	.32/lb	1# per goat per day	.32
Alfalfa Hay (\$75 / 800 lbs)	.09375/lb	1# per goat per day	.10
Grass hay (\$4.5/50 lbs)	.09/lb	1/2# per day per goat	.05
Calf Starter (\$17 / 50 lbs)	.34/lb	1 # per goat per day	.34

Total/kid/day .81

Medication

WORMING & DOSAGES

Jeffers Ivermectin \$2.74/ plunger don't use on kids (1 cc / 30 lbs body weight)

Jeffers Exodus \$5.95/ 2 plungers (this is what Donna prefers she says it is child safe)

Jeffers QuestPlus \$9.95 per plunger (this is the preferred wormer by most) 1cc/100 lb body weight

Safeguard for tapeworms (for goats use 3 times the amount for the weight prescribed for horses)

I use Ivomec Plus (injectable) at 1cc/30 ...**BUT** when I use Ivomec Plus, I use at that rate and I worm every 10 days for 3 wormings.

Vicki

I would purchase the Cydectin cattle pour on, (same as quest just a pour on) and a weight tape from Jefferspet.com I would worm everyone monthly until 8 months old and then every 3 months until you learn to fecal. 1cc per 22 pounds given orally.

Also get a tube of Safeguard for horses (cydectin does not take care of tape worms) and give the kids 3 times the dose...so if they weigh 30 pounds give them enough for 100 pounds of horse. I wouldn't be using the Quest Plus (quest plus is the best wormer and takes care of tape worms) just yet on kids...first by trying to hit the tape worm amount it's alot of overdose on the Cydectin ingredient, and too much overdose on drugs isn't good for the liver.

CC am ML are the same thing. When administering quest gel transfer to syringe and give to the goats

Quest Gel (1 CC or ML per 100 pounds)

Quest is 4x's stronger than Cydectin.

So, if the dose for Cydectin is 1cc/25# or 4cc/100, Quest would be 1cc/100#'s or 1cc per 25#.

Label info:

Cydectin® Pour-On for Cattle ~Contains 5 mg moxidectin/mL

Quest® Gel moxidectin~Contains 20 mg moxidectin/mL

Kaye

Administering Quest

(Cydectin does not "go bad" **IF** it's kept indoors and the caps screwed on tightly. I only recommend the Quest to people with 3 or 4 goats to worm. More than that...and the Cydectin is more cost effective.

To administer Quest: take a 3cc syringe, pull the plunger out, take the cap off the Quest, put the tip of the Quest into the 3cc syringe, push the plunger on the Quest to about 1cc in the 3cc syringe. Put the plunger back into the 3cc syringe and gently push the plunger until the full level comes to the goat's weight. 1cc/100#s.

Now, if you have more than you need...have another 3cc syringe and squirt the "over's" into the syringe until you get to the desired cc's.)

Cost of Medication

Lysigin 50 ML	(5 ml dose)	\$15.35 RX	\$1.54 per dose
CD&T 50 ML	(2 ml dose)	\$11.35 IFA	\$.45 per dose
BoSe 50 ML	(1cc/40lbs)	\$15.95 RX	\$.32/cc
Quest	(1cc/100lbs)	\$13.95 IFA	\$.93/cc
Ivermectin 50 ML	(1cc/30lbs)	\$38.49 IFA	\$.78/cc
" " Plus 50ML	(1cc/30lbs)	\$45.30 IFA	\$.92/cc
CMPK 500ML	(30cc sub q)	\$12.95 JEF	\$.78/dose
DiMethox 12% 3800ml	(8 cc/25 lbs)	\$41.95 JEF	\$.011/cc
ProBios	(2 gram)	\$8.95 IFA	\$.60/ dose
Nuflor 300mg/ml 100ML	(3ml/50lbs every 4 days sq)	\$56.00 RX	\$.51/cc (100 lb goat = \$3.06 per dose)
LA 200 100 ML	(4cc/100lbs sq daily 10 days)	\$19.29 IFA	\$.17/cc (100 lb goat= \$.51 per dose \$5.10 per 10 day cycle.
Biomycin 200 100 ML	(4cc/100lbs sq 10 day)	\$15.49 IFA	
Penn G (6-10 ml SC (SQ) for adult goats, 1X or 2X daily.			
Banamine 50 ML		\$20.00 vet RX	(1 cc/ 100 pounds sq once per day no more than 3 days)

Ammonium Chloride

Pipestone Vet Supply (1-800-658-2523) has four pound packages for about \$3.50 plus shipping

BoSe

Sue Reith uses BoSe on animals with unknown illnesses at this rate and has found great success:

- BoSe inj (at the rate of 1cc/40 lbs SQ) is given once daily for 3 days...
- Then it is given once every 2nd day for 3 doses
- Then once a week for a month

Best Anti-biotics

<http://www.luresext.edu/goats/training/Goatmeds.pdf>

<http://dairygoatinfo.com/index.php/topic,43.msg96.html#msg96> antibiotics

my choice is oxytetracycline (LA 200) as an OTC drug and Naxel that is Vet RX (Sondra)

LA 200 (Oxytetracycline)

- 3 cc per 100lbs
- SQ every 24 hours
- Use for 10 days
- 6 day milk withdrawal

BIOMYCIN

- Is the same thing as as Oxytetracycline dose the same

Nuflor (Florfenicol- 300mg/ml) use this to treat Mycoplasma

- SQ Injection - 3ml per 50 lbs every 4 days
- IM Injection - 3.5mL/100 lbs in the neck area every 2 days

Milk withholding time: 28 days Notes:

- Florfenicol can be a painful injection.
- It may be ineffective unless used in the first days of the infection.

Pen G

DOSE: Adults - 6-10 ml SC (SQ) for adult goats, 1X or 2X daily.

You can double recommend maximum dose on first injection, then divided daily dose and inject every 12 hours for 2-3 days, then 1X daily thereafter for 10 days

Copper Bolus

<http://saanendoah.com/cubolusdosechart.html>

<http://dairygoatinfo.com/index.php/topic,13165.0.html>

Needles

18 x 3/4 for thicker meds and 22 x 3/4 for thinner meds.

18 X 1 for drawing blood

When using something benign like B vitamins etc. I reuse needles. I also give shot after shot until it's dull on my kids and even put that same needle into the CD&T over and over until dull. Like Kaye I do reuse syringes and clean them with chlorhexideen, but they aren't reused for injections they become worming or corid syringes for kids.
Vicki

Best place to buy needles and vacutainers Air tite

<http://www.air-tite-shop.com/>

I would rather spend the money upfront and buy a 25 ml repeater syringe (\$61.95). Lasts for years and then we can just put any size needle on it. This works great for vaccinating multiple animals as you can draw up more doses and still change the needles between goats. It automatically sets the dose in 1/2cc increments up to 2 1/2cc making it more accurate. It also washes out simply. Love mine and wouldn't be without it!

Tim

Selling Goats

Create a buyers guide some usefull info on what to include can be found here

<http://dairygoatinfo.com/index.php/topic,6739.0.html>

Pulling Blood

Tutorials

http://goatconnection.com/articles/publish/article_151.shtml

<http://www.u-sayranch.com/goats/drawblood/page2.html>

red top tubes (vacutainer)

<http://www.pbsanimalhealth.com/cgi-local/SoftCart.exe/instruments/monobjectbloodtubes.html?L+scstore+nkzp0332ffe0e7e0>

CAE/Pregnancy LABS

BioTracking

1150 Alturas Drive Suite 105
Moscow, ID 83843

Phone/Fax: 208-882-9736

Submit at least 2 mls of serum via an overnight mail carrier. Include an ice pack if weather is hot, but it's not critical if the samples are sent sent for next day delivery. If you don't have a way of separating the serum from the clotted blood, send the whole blood sample and they'll centrifuge the tube to get the serum. They test for a protein produced by the fetus that can be detected in goats by day 25 or greater of gestation. The charge is \$7.50 per sample Turn around time approx 1 week.

<http://www.biotracking.com/biopryn.php>

CAE testing

WSU - WADDL

155N Bustad Hall,
Pullman, WA 99164-7034.

WADDL offers discounted shipping through Federal Express (1-3 lbs. \$12, 4-5 lbs. \$14.50, outside WA state, excl. AK & HI). Use the WADDL account number on the air bill - #2112-4551-4 and specify "Standard Overnight Service." Shipping fees will be added to the testing charges.

The address for post office mail is

Washington Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (WADDL),

P.O. Box 647034,

Pullman, WA 99164-7034.

An ice pack is recommended if shipment is expected to take several days in warm weather.

509-335-9696

The WSU lab is considered the "gold standard"- they run a kinetic enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for CAE virus).

Body Condition Scoring

1-5 scale for dairy animals <http://www.goatworld.com/articles/management/bodycondition.shtml>

MASTITIS

Get some samples now and see into LSU be very clean doing this, but go ahead after samples are taken and use tomorrow take out 2 cc and put in 2 cc of pen g or oxy and use these infusions until you get results back to know what you should be treating for. Give the does massive doses of Vit C and milk them out the re infuse so you'll need a whole box of Tomorrow. NOW granted this is probably not the best way to go but at least you will have a head start. The best of course is pirsue and gentamycin both Vet RX The tip on the end of a cow infusion is too big to put into the orifice of a goat. All you need to do is line up the infusion to the teat end, usually. If a very young doe or virgin doe, vets carry bobcat canulas to use, and I think your can get these in valley vet also.

There is really no way of treating mastitis with just infusions and OTC antibiotics. If the doe has a good healthy immune system or you vaccinate for staph, perhaps then it would be enough to drive the bacteria numbers low enough that her own immunity could kick in and finish the job. But in most cases all you do is drive the numbers down and it comes back with a vengeance her next stressfull period. Few send in that second milk sample, after treatment, or the next lacttion after colostrum...to see if what you did, did indeed work. Vicki

Dry Treatments

When a doe has been dried out, and is not lactating her teats should be treated and sealed to prevent mastitus.

I always dry treat all milking does at the end of lactation. I have used several products - Tomorrow (OTC), Spectramast DC (RX), Pirsue (RX).

I have had excellent results using Spectramast followed by Orbaseal internal teat sealant. This year I will also add an external teat sealant at dry off.

I highly recommend that all milking does are dry treated at the end of lactation.

Sara

also see the folowing thread > <http://dairygoatinfo.com/index.php?topic=6737.0>

Doe Heat Cycles

Does will cycle every 16-21 days. Keep a calendar in the milk room and record the cycles of the various does so you can medicate them (BoSe) 30 days prior to breeding etc. And so you will best know when to breed them.

Stitches

Have always done my own.

NO ONE SHOULD BE WITHOUT a staple gun!

http://www.valleyvet.com/ct_detail.html?pgguid=c8593e04-7e14-431f-b59c-19ee54558c94

AND THE STAPLE REMOVER! It's just soooo much easier if it's just a small cut.

Larger lacerations will need the following:

1. A circle *cutting* needle. there's taper and cutting. Cutting is the easiest to get through the skin. (the larger the # the larger the needle) I use a # 2 cutting needle.

http://www.valleyvet.com/ZoomImage.aspx?img=group_images/27192_B.jpg

2. pair of needle holders with scissors. (A must to drive the needle through the skin and not let it slip or punch a finger.)

http://www.valleyvet.com/ct_detail.html?pgguid=30e07ac4-7b6a-11d5-a192-00b0d0204ae5

3. Either fishing line, polysorb #0 or 1-(absorbable), or unwaxed dental floss.

4. Chromic gut (0 or 1 is plenty for goats.) I use this for deep cuts to sew the layers of muscle back together.

4. Lidocaine- 1cc is PLENTY. (goats are really sensitive to lidocaine-it's best to mix it 1/2 & 1/2 sterile water and use a TB syringe to inject along the edges of the cut to deaden.

5. tweezers to hold the skin together as you sew.

LOTS OF PATIENCE and minimal help. FOCUS on doing a neat job, the scar demands it.

You can buy a package of suture from any vet. I'd get a package of absorbable and non-absorbable and chromic gut. Even E-bay generally has packages of many types. NO, THEY DON'T EXPIRE as noted on the package.

#1 warning...if you have to sew up a cut, please use clippers or scissors to cut away the hair...make it clean. 2. when you're putting in sutures you DO NOT have to use force to keep the skin together...just make the edges touch. Too tight sutures damages the skin tissue.

Valley Vet has a suture kit with the needle, and suture.

http://www.valleyvet.com/ct_detail.html?pgguid=30e07554-7b6a-11d5-a192-00b0d0204ae5

Any other questions...just ask.

Kaye

14.25	10	29.25	81	44.25	220
15.25	12	30.25	87	45.25	230
16.25	15	31.25	93	46.25	240
17.25	19	32.25	101	47.25	250
18.25	23	33.25	110	48.25	260
19.25	27	34.25	120	49.25	270
20.25	31	35.25	130	50.25	280
21.25	35	36.25	140	51.25	290
22.25	39	37.25	150	52.25	300
23.25	43	38.25	160	53.25	310
24.25	51	39.25	179	54.25	320

1/2" per 5 pounds for weights over 100 pounds

LGD (livestock Guard Dogs)

<http://www.nal.usda.gov/awic/companimals/guarddogs/guarddogs.htm>

Software to Track Pedigree Breeding info etc.

<http://raftercsj.com/MyFarm.html>

<http://www.lionedge.com/usa/goat.php>

<http://www.dairylive.com/DL/Home.asp>

BLOAT

How to deal with this emergency situation

By Sue Reith

Bloat is a condition wherein the goat's rumen expands beyond its normal capacity due to ingestion of some substance that causes development and entrapment of a large amount of foam and gas. The most obvious sign of Bloat is that the barrel of the goat becomes very large, particularly on the goat's left side. In many cases the swelling will rise above the level of the backbone on that left side.

Two common types of bloat are (1) "frothy" or "foamy" bloat, generally caused by the ingestion of large amounts of fresh, new, lush pasture, and (2) grain-overload bloat, the result of the victim having accidentally ingested considerably more than the normal ration of grain of some type. Below you will find the emergency treatments that must be carried out for each.

The great danger here is that with both types of bloat, the distended rumen can actually compress the lungs and make breathing difficult, and sometimes impossible. And particularly in the second type, Grain Bloat, the acidosis that sets up in the fermenting grain in the rumen is very damaging to the goat's internal organs,

eventually shutting them down and causing the animal's death. If not treated correctly immediately, as in within a couple of hours after the accident, the acidosis and resultant damage is unlikely to be reversible. Additionally, particularly in Grain Bloat, the body can go into a "histamine" reaction wherein all the blood vessels in the system open up wide, and due to the swelling that causes in the lower extremities the goat's feet will 'founder', which is irreversible and causes a permanent lameness.

An additional problem that can arise when the gut is stopped in a goat, which is what takes place and is referred to as bloat, is that the clostridial organisms that are a part of the normal ruminal contents, but are routinely expelled with the feces, will sit there and multiply rapidly at that time, in short order causing Enterotoxemia, a secondary and opportunistic disease which, once begun, will without proper treatment kill your animal whether it is successfully treated for bloat or not.

This is an emergency situation!

Plan ahead! Don't let it happen to start with!

- 1) Don't let goats out on fresh, green, lush pasture first thing in the morning, particularly in the Springtime, on an empty tummy! Grass bloat is common at that time of the year, due to an overabundance of certain minerals and other nutrients in the new plants that are growing.
- 2) Secure your grain barrels against invasion by goats, who are very smart and extremely curious, and who will take advantage of any opportunity to attack a grain container!
- 3) If it does happen, take the following steps:

Determine whether the bloat was caused by over-eating lush pasture, or by an invasion of the grain barrel.

If it overate pasture:

A) Immediately dose it with a large amount of oil of just about any kind. canola, safflower, olive, mineral, et al. This reduces the foam and gas that will start as soon as the damage is done. A 60cc syringe, with an udder canula at the tip (if you have one) so as to get it back into the animal's throat in small, swallow-sized amounts (allowing each mouthful to be swallowed before giving another), would be good. Tip the head upward so she can't dribble it all out the minute you dose her! And give her a minute to swallow that mouthful before you dose her again.

B) Give it a preventative shot of Clostridium Perfringens Types C&D ANTITOXIN (NOT toxoid!) to stop the enterotoxemia organisms (clostridia) that live in the gut and wait for something like this to happen to start creating toxins that will kill the goat if unchecked.

C) Give it some antihistamine tablets (chlorpheniramine, 4mg, several tablets) to ward off a potential histamine reaction (swelling of the blood vessels) that will lead to founder, a permanent crippling of the animal's front feet.

If it overate grain:

A) IMMEDIATELY get out the baking soda! Put several tablespoons in a glass, mix it with warm water (you have to keep shaking it or it will settle quickly) and add a bit of molasses to make it taste better. Dose it, in a large dosing syringe if you have one (with the long, open end on it) or a turkey baster, holding the goat's head up so it will swallow, and administering just small, swallow-sized mouthfuls, allowing it to swallow after each dose. You don't want to give it inhalation pneumonia! The baking soda is critical here, because fermenting grain in the rumen creates acidosis, which will do irreparable damage to the goat and end in killing her if you allow it to happen. Repeat this process every 2 hours or so, for several times if she ate a whole lot of grain, and for just a couple of times if she ate a moderate amount.

B) In the time between the baking soda dosings, give her lots of Pepto Bismol, also in a dosing syringe, to coat the intestinal walls that will otherwise quickly be damaged by acidosis.

C) Give it a good dosing of oil, as with Part A under Grass Bloat above.

D) Give it a preventative shot of Clostridium Perfringens Types C&D ANTITOXIN (NOT toxoid!) as in Part B under Grass Bloat above.

E) Give it some antihistamine tablets (chlorpheniramine, 4mg, several tablets) as in Part C under Grass Bloat above.

F) Whatever you do, do NOT offer ANY grain for the next few days, and introduce the goat back onto it slowly once you start again. My preference, for the next couple of meals, would be to provide fresh browse from the yard, choosing the new growth of those plants that I know are safe for goats, and that they love.

(While I urge you to share this information with other individual goat owners, please do not reproduce the article for publication without my specific permission. Thank you. Sue Reith.)

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Udder Edema

Udder edema can be an aggravating problem, especially in first calf heifers. This condition is related to a drop in blood proteins as the cow transfers immunoglobulins to colostrum. Contributing factors are overfeeding grain, excess salt in dry cow rations, and high potassium forages. Diuretics and corticosteroids can be used as treatment. Also udder massage (10-20 minutes 2X/day) and moderate exercise have been helpful. Limiting salt to dry cows is desirable, however, cows do need some salt during the dry period. Using block salt rather than loose is one way to reduce intake. Also salt can be controlled by mixing in other feeds which are limit fed. Grass hays and pastures can contain high levels of potassium, especially if they have had manure applied to them. High potassium feeds for dry cows are also a problem if anionic salts are used. Generally, high potassium feeds need to be limited if edema is a significant problem. Feeds such as corn silage are lower in potassium and substitute for a portion of the ration dry matter.

Show Clipping

Start at the tail against the hair, give the goat a bath before clipping use a #10 blade for the whole body and a #40 for the detail areas (face ears udder, legs escutchen etc. Use shaving cream and a razor on the udder.

I use a Wahl dog grooming clipper (\$30 Walmart) with an 1/8 in guard to do a roughing in job.

- Got a Conair rechargeable beard and mustach trimmer from walmart (\$16) to do that fine clipping around the teats and the floor of the udder. I haven't nicked one yet. (WHIM)

Clippers

I use a Lister for the body and the maroon Andis (Super 2 plus) for the udder and insides of the legs. I clip as much as possible with the large animal clipper.

Sara

looks for clippers with 4500+ strokes per minute rating. Andis Maroon (Super 2 plus). (
<http://www.jefferspet.com/ssc/product.asp?CID=0&mscssid=J088V4RMDJWV9G9DAWV2DV5PGHLJB953>)

Andis® Detachable Blade Clippers Model AG Super 2-Speed. Wahl stable Pro.

Karen Ruddy says get the Wahl Stable pro

Shipping Kids

1-800-petsfirst

<http://dairygoatinfo.com/index.php?topic=7165.0>

Herd Replacements and Selecting Cull kids

I dispose of obvious faults at birth...steep rumps, narrow chests, short necks, short bodied kids. Twin doelings? The lesser of the two goes. By day 3, I have a pretty good idea which is the better. Then I'm down to show quality kids. I start selling those kids that I feel will do well in the showring. By the time show season gets here, I generally have it narrowed down to one kid per class, unless there are two that are of the same age and equally as good as the other. Of these two by breeding season, I've made up my mind which one goes and which one stays.

This is the first year that I will have 3 yearling FF Toggenburgs. Of those 3 only one will get to stay after freshening. The udders will be the deciding factor on which one gets to stay. I usually have 1 milker in each class. Yearling, 2yr., 3yr., 4yr.old. Enough to make group classes

Kaye White

As you freshen your does year after year you will see quality kids coming from both your prepotent bucks but also doe lines. You will see in most herds, more daughters out of certainly lines, easier to spot when they are all similarly named.

So for my farm my replacements come from my prepotent dam line, but then the problem is they are the first to be deposited for the most money, and you have to sell some of these kids to

I would prefer to freshen all my doe kids, or at least give myself until breeding age at 8 months to make major conformation sales, but that is also unrealistic in that sales of kids shipped to their new homes is the most amount of money. Now if you are in dairy land like we are now, you could keep your kids until about 8 months, breed them, and start selling conformation faults, bred, for some pretty good money....hmmmmm, I think I may have talked myself into something here

Anyway, my sales seem to be always motivated by money, but each year, you will have the one or two or five spectacular kids born...two years ago it was Red and Tater, although I let a 4H kid have Red for a project, but to come home later. You just know when they are born they are spectacular....Tater had two identical kids this last year that fit that bill, and yes I sold both of them.

So really it is a question that is personal to each farm. I prefer to raise out 6 doelings, I usually keep or purchase 2 bucklings (well purchase one and keep one of mine) this year I am keeping 2 of mine if born. It's what I have room for, money for, and biggy here milk for, which will still give me alot of milk for soap and milk sales to pay the feed bill.

Great thread with posts

<http://dairygoatinfo.com/index.php?topic=7299.0>

COSTS & milk pricing

This is why I don't understand why more people don't make money on dairy goats. I have a cost of \$2 per doe per day. This includes everything they consume from feed to bedding plus a generous \$160/doe/year for supplies/vet/med/testing. With eight to ten does at any given time I never go over that. So, not counting labor, electricity or water I make \$6 per gallon and I sell every drop of milk we do not consume ourselves as liquid milk, cheese, soap or lotion. The way I see it the only way to lose money is to produce more milk than you can sell.

Here is another interesting note, with goat milk prices at \$8/gal, if you buy a FF 6lb/day milker for \$400 or a 8lb/day milker for \$500 they would pay for themselves (including the cost for feed and expenses) in about 10 weeks. After that they just make you money every day. 100% return on an investment in 10 weeks is really very good!

With 60 days dry you put \$120 in feed/expenses into her then she'll give you kids. You need to sell your kids young. It will cost me a minimum of \$2.50/day to keep a kid. By the time they are 10 weeks old I'll have already put \$175 worth of milk, cocci/worm meds and feed into them. Another 10 weeks and there goes ALL of your kid profit. Many people don't realize how profitable a milker is or what a money trap holding on to kids can be.

Christy

RAISING KIDS

TO DO LIST

The Day Kids are Born

- Give BoSe shot
- Give 1 400 unit Vit E
- capsule orally snip at the end
- Spray hooves and navel with Iodine or dip using clean iodine each time.
- Swipe pea sized amount of probios swipe in their mouth
- Kids need to consume 20 colostrum the first 12 hours, and milk thereafter.

Day 3

- Introduce lambar bucket(s) kids should be fed 4 times each day all the milk they will eat.

Day 20

- Start Cocci prevention. Once a day per 5 days and then same treatment every 20 days until well grown and eating enough meat goat pellets that contain their cocci med.
- Worm with Valban

Kidding Supplies

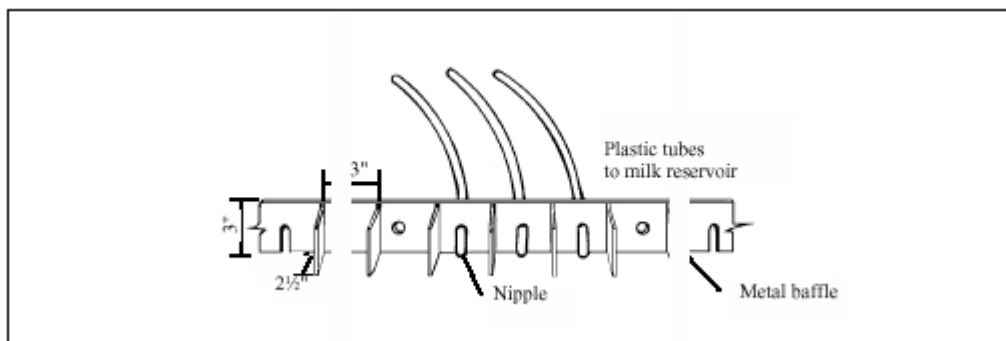
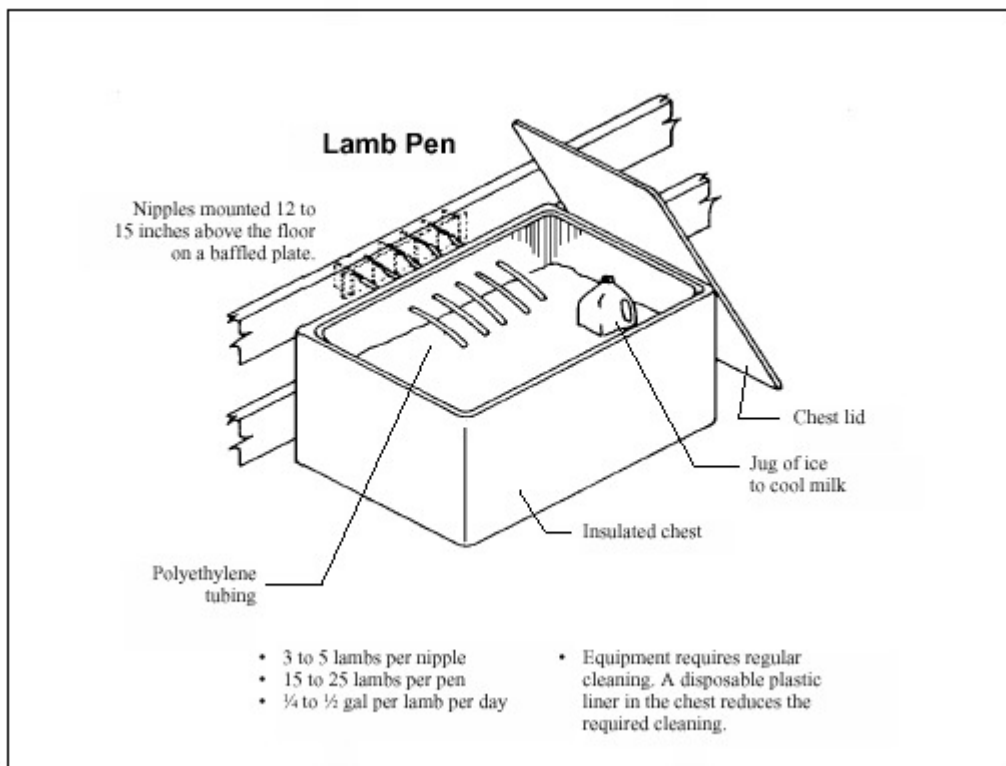
You don't need cord clamps or nutra drench Or vet RX or.....there is just soo much fluff out there!

Get your nipples you are going to use, and your bucket feeder nipples, tube brush for cleaning etc.

Get some CMPK injectable and a gallon of propolyn glycol from your vet, mine is cheaper at the vet than even jefferspet.com There isn't 3 things in Hoegger or Caprine Supply that are cheaper than jefferspet.com and if you are a catalog shopper call 1800jeffers and ask for their livestock, pet and equine catalogs.

I have never used a kid puller. If you are going to have lots of kids you need identification for them....tattoo but having id bands. I love the ID leg bands for cattle, buy the yellow, then cut them in half lengthwise and write on them with a sharp permanent marker, I use the dam's name and date of birth. Get your cocci meds and Valbazen for your kids wormer. Disbudder, send in money to ADGA so registering your kids is paid for, join ADGA for the year, get a subscription to unitedcaprinenews.com, join INBA. Sign up for appraisal (LA). Vicki

Lambar Feeders



<http://www.jefferspet.com/product/lambar-feeding-outfit-24420.cfm>

Caprine nipples

http://www.caprinesupply.com/shop/?page=shop/browse&category_id=c0e1927d5a3b4a77ef1ead6eaba574ef

Bottle Feeding Kids AMOUNT

As soon as they are drinking a full 20 oz I go to 3 times a day by this time they are on the lambar so they really get more than 20 if they want in otherwards I put in for 4 kids 80 oz plus another 20 to 40 oz depending on how much they drink while doing the chores they get it all If they stay on the bottle then they get 4 feeding of 20oz as long as I can stand it I of course am a stay at home goat mom so if I have strickly bottle babies then they get the 4 feedings. heck am just weaning one that ais over 6 mo old and finally have her down to only a morning bottle just because if she doesn't get it she will scream all day long. SPOILED I know.

Disbudding

The Vicki tip for X50

Go to the plumbing aisle at Home Depot. Pick up a Nibco 1/2"X 3/4" Male adapter. The small end fits snugly in the hole in the iron, the big end is 3/4" I. D. Part number is 501-719.

Tom

Cocci

Di-Methox Drinking water solution 12.5% 36.95 @ Jeffers

The dose for the 12.5% is 1.6cc per 5# for 5 days. Do not cut in half. (Per Sara Vicki, Sondra and Kaye)

DI-METHOX 40% (used orally)

1 cc for 5# for 5 days (this is correct dmb)

(Albon S.R. [Sulfadimethoxine] and Di-Methox Injection-40%[Sulfadimethoxine] are the exact same drug- Just make sure when you look at Albon S.R. (slow release) the mg/ml, they are 400mg/ml. The recommended dose is 75mg/kg or 75mg per 2.2# The dose is 1cc/5# all the way through for a treatment dose. Some have had good luck with the 1cc/5# then lowering the dose to 1cc/10# for days 2-5. You have the fecal showing that he is in need of the treatment dose."''''''''
Kaye)

Treat for cocci every 21 days

Subject: Corid Treatment

If you are going to use the corid, use it at the following rates and syringe it into each kid according to weight.

Putting it in the water is useless. Mine won't even drink milk with it in it.

Treatment dose....use once a day for 5 days..no less.Use it full strength...no water! And yes, you're vet will throw a wall-eyed fit if you tell him how you used it! He will also tell you the "calf dose" which isn't anywhere near strong enough for goats. Been there, done that...didn't work! This dose is 5x's the calf dose and I just,today, did fecals on all my babies! Not one coccidia egg! They are 3mo. olds and Feb. babies. So, I can safely say the doses below work with fecals to back 'em up!

Doses below are 50mg/kg (2.2#)...recommended treatment levels for caprines.

6cc/25#

12cc/50#

18cc/75

24/100#

Developing a Rumen

See the following thread <http://dairygoatinfo.com/index.php?topic=6677.0>

Cooling Milk

<http://www.zesco.com/products.cfm?subCatID=617&PGroupID=ZP99158002>

Sicknesses

Pneumonia

<http://dairygoatinfo.com/index.php/topic,20.0.html>

Good Meds to have on hand

<http://dairygoatinfo.com/index.php/topic,23.0.html>

