



4-H Goat Project

Name: _____ 4-H Club _____

Herd Management

1. Why is permanent identification especially important in the goat industry? _____

2. This type of housing uses less bedding, houses animals that receive more individual care and are considered more labor intensive. _____

3. Match the Following

_____ Warm Housing

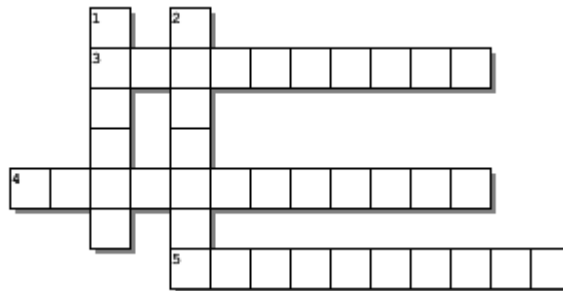
_____ Loose Housing

_____ Stall Housing

_____ Cold Housing

- A. Building that is uninsulated, has natural ventilation and near temperatures similar to outside temperatures.
- B. Environmentally controlled building, keeping temperatures above freezing, regardless of outside temperatures.
- C. Where animals are confined to their box or tie stalls.
- D. Normally used for dairy goats including freestalls.

4. Complete the following:



Across

- 3. This band serves as a safe method to castrate goats
- 4. The easiest dehorning method used
- 5. The removal of testicles

Down

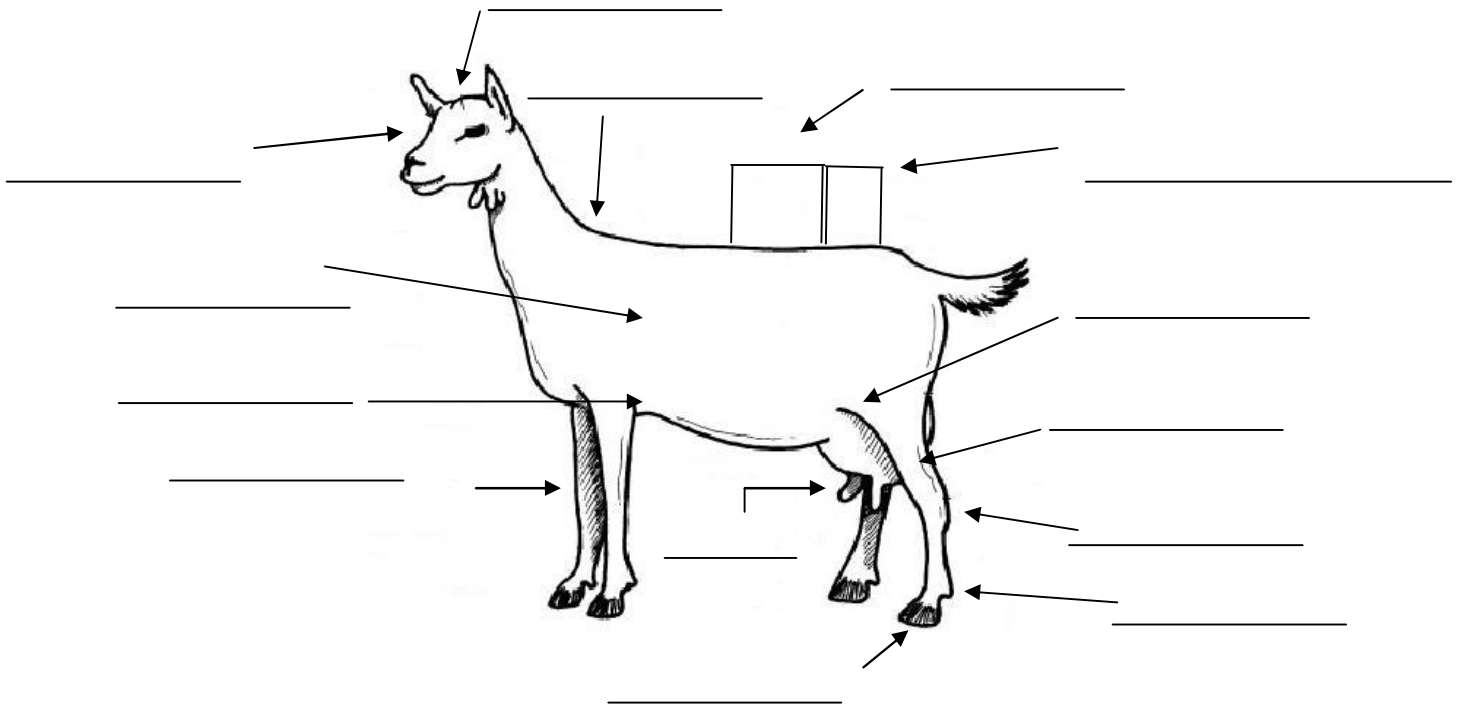
- 1. A castrated male goat
- 2. This paste can be used to disbud.

5. If a goat is sick with an infectious disease, what should be done in terms of pen and housing? _____

6. Match the Disease with the Time to Vaccinate for each:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| _____ Contagious Ecythma Booster | A. 30 days prior to breeding |
| _____ Chlamydia | B. Annual or 2 months before the show season |
| _____ Contagious Ecythma | C. Kids 8-12 weeks of age if desired |
| _____ Caseous Lymphadenitis | D. Kids 4-6 weeks of age |

7 - 20. Label the following:



21. If a producer sells a 130 pound live weight meat wether for \$2.00 per pound and it costs him \$85.00 to raise the goat. What is his profit? (show your work) _____

22. Match the Following:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| _____ Doe | A. A female goat. |
| _____ Kid | B. Small horn buttons attached to the skin. |
| _____ Kidding Ease | C. The practice of conditioning does before breeding. |
| _____ Buck | D. Removal of the testicles. |
| _____ Wether | E. A young goat less than 6 months of age. |
| _____ Castration | F. Treating the doe for internal parasites orally. |
| _____ Flushing | G. An intact male goat. |
| _____ Drenching | H. A castrated male kid. |
| _____ Scurs | I. Lack of difficulty in giving birth. |

Answers to these questions can be found in the "Goat Resource Handbook" 4-H 135R