

GOAT

ACTIVITY BOOK

Junior
Intermediate
Senior



Activities

It is recommended that you complete the six activities provided in this skill-a-thon book to help prepare you for the skill-a-thon. The activities are very similar to what you should expect during the skill-a-thon and can be used for practice.

4-H Members Only: After you have completed an activity you should record it in your record book using the table on the 4-H Project Book/ Activities page. You do not need to attach the activity page you have completed in the record book. Before turning into 4-H in May have your leader sign the Activity Page showing they have seen your six (6) completed Activities.

JUNIOR GOAT BODY PARTS

ACTIVITY #1

Write in the name below that corresponds to the correct part of the animal.

Ear

Face

Muzzle

Tail

Hooves

Brisket

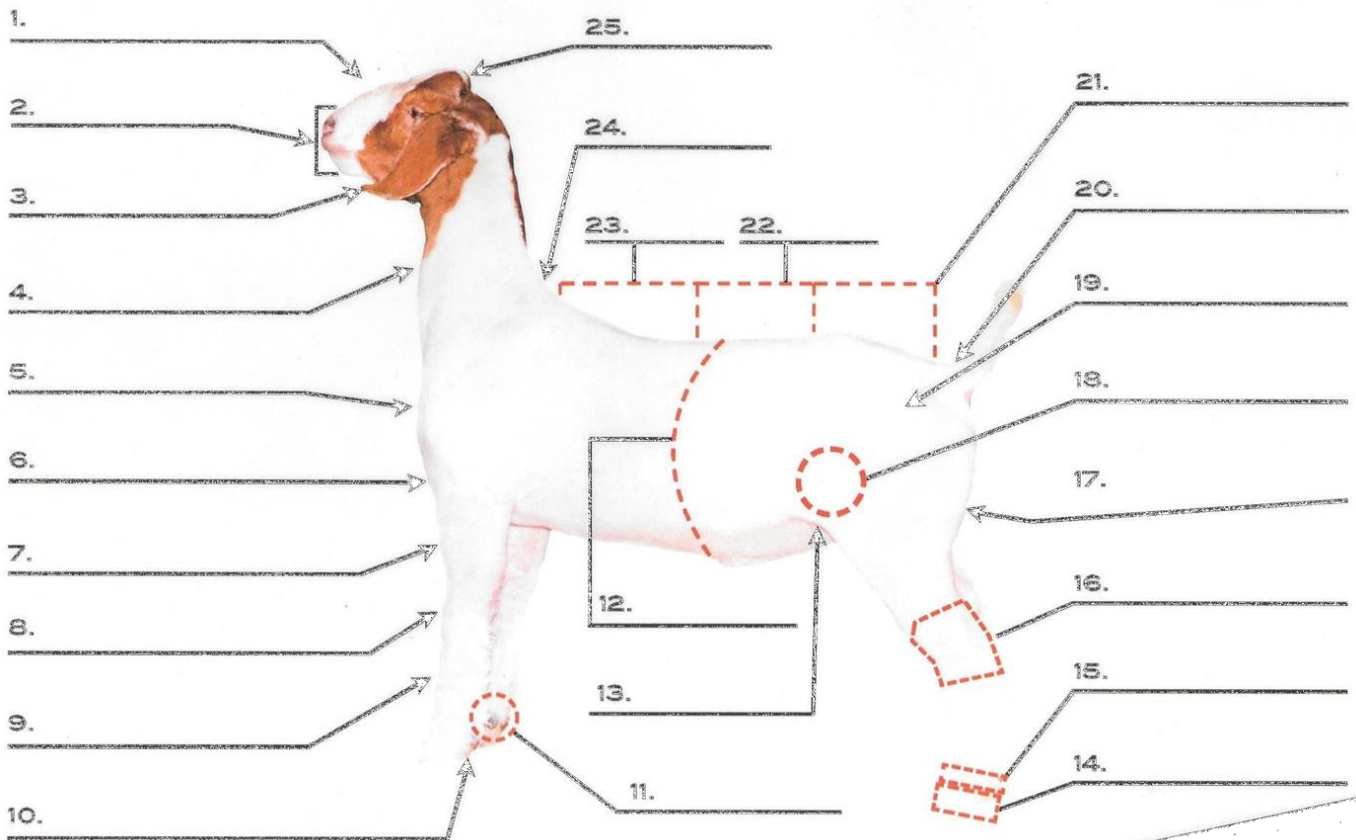
Neck

Rump

Barrel

Withers

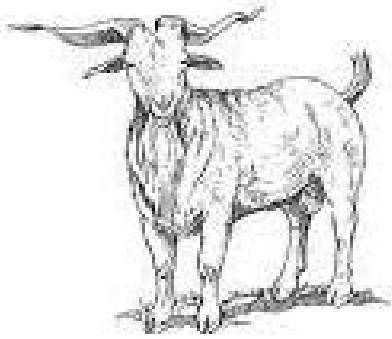
PARTS OF A GOAT



JUNIOR GOAT BREEDS

ACTIVITY #2

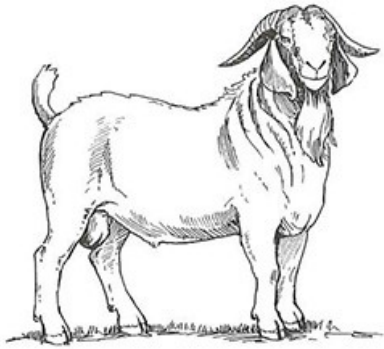
Use the breed pictures in the skill-a-thon book to color in each animal.
List two interesting facts about each breed.



Breed: Spanish

*

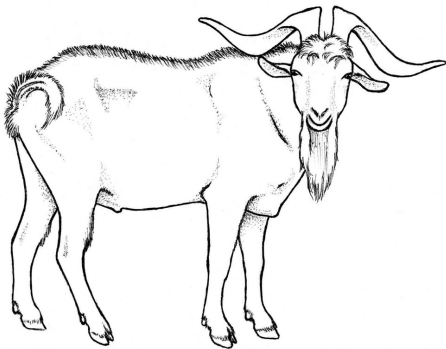
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Breed: Boer

*

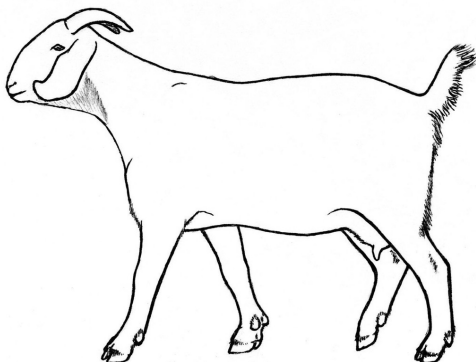
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Breed: Kiko

*

*



Breed: Savanna

*

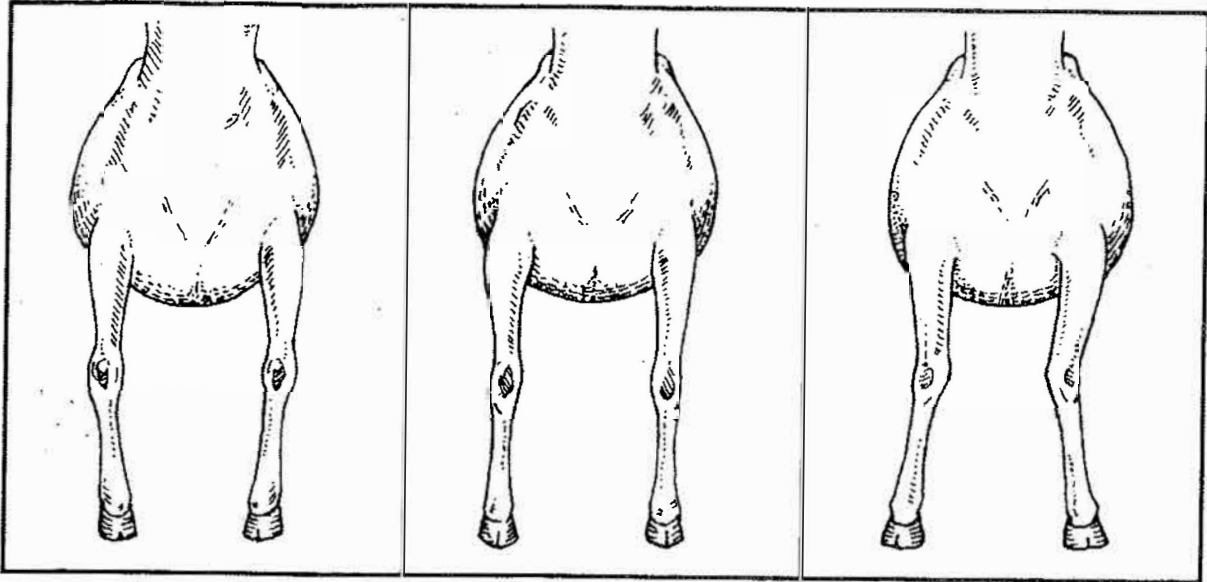
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JUNIOR STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCES FRONT & REAR VIEW ACTIVITY #3

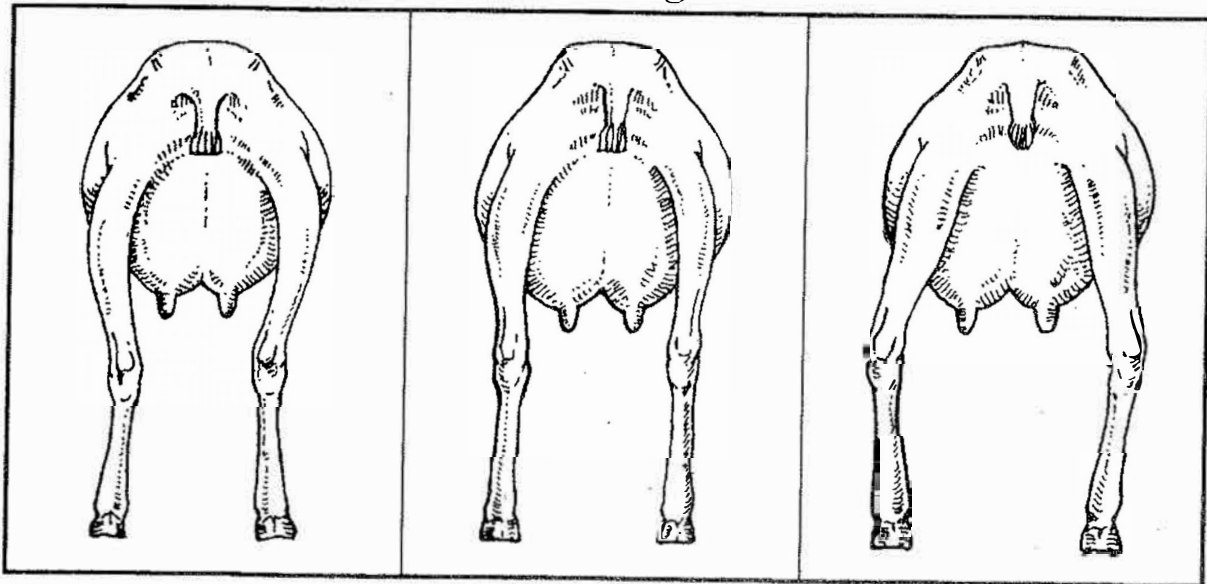
Fill in the blank with the correct LEG Structure

IDEAL *KNOCK-KNEED* *BOWLEGGED*
COW-HOCKED *BUCKLED KNEES* *IDEAL*

Front Legs



Rear Legs



JUNIOR STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCES SIDE VIEWS

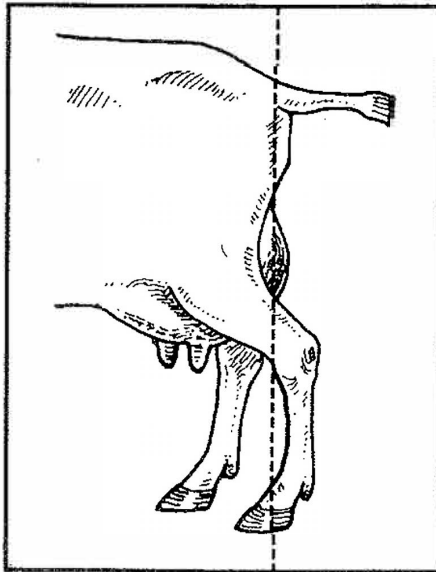
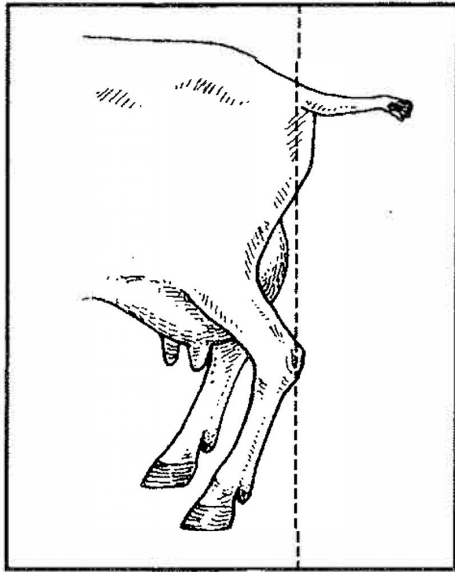
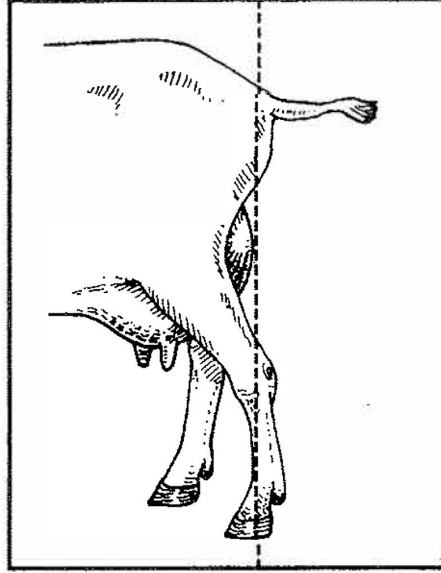
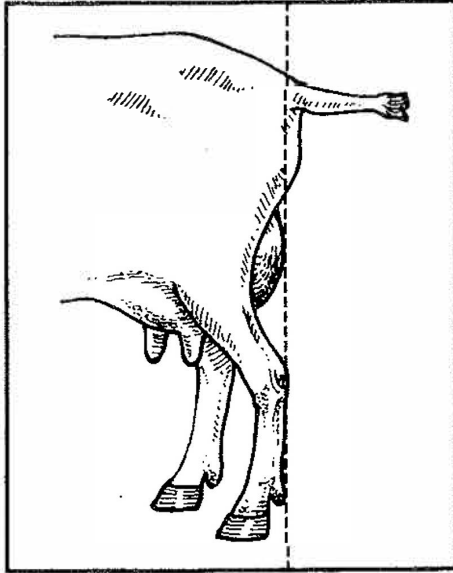
ACTIVITY#3 Fill in the blank with the correct Leg Structure

POST-LEGGED

IDEAL

WEAK PASTERNS

SICKLE-HOCKED



JUNIOR GOAT ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION ACTIVITY #4

(Please draw a line to match the correct method of animal identification.)

A. Ear Notches



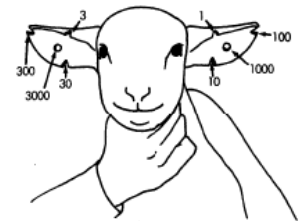
B. Tattooing



C. Ear Tagging (plastic)



D. Ear Tagging (metal)



JUNIOR MARKET GOAT ANIMAL HEALTH

ACTIVITY # 5

Please circle correct answers below and fill in the blank

1. True or False: First you need to recognize normal characteristics of your animal before you can recognize what is abnormal.
2. True or False: Keeping records can help recognize a health problem in your herd.
3. True or False: It is important to make sure my goat is eating normally.
4. True or False: You should always purchase healthy animals.
5. Please list 6 characteristics of a healthy goat.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

JUNIOR MARKET GOAT RESTRAINTS

ACTIVITY # 6

Match the word to the definition by drawing a line.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1. Knots | a. are used to attach rope to a post or rail |
| 2. Hitches | b. are used to permanently join ropes to one another |
| 3. Splices | c. join ropes together, attach ropes to a post or rail, or attach ropes to an animal |

INTERMEDIATE MARKET GOAT BREEDS

ACTIVITY #1

Use your knowledge of goat breeds and the characteristics of each to match the correct number to the breed listed below.

1. This breed originated around the late 1950's and is characterized by excellent early growth rates, weaning rates and early maturity. These goats have exceptional maternal qualities, and kidding is possible every eight months. They are best known for their production of low fat meat.
2. These goats were bred upon a base of feral goat stock in New Zealand. They were selected for survivability under range conditions
3. Sometimes called brush goats, they are the descendants of goats first brought to North America by European explorers.
4. This breed was developed to thrive in a minimum-care, Savannah environment. The results are a goat that is fertile, heat- and pest-tolerant and drought resistant with good meat quality. They are year-round breeders.
5. These goats are myotonic—their muscles become stiff when they are frightened, and as a result, they fall. This breed is one of the very few goat breeds that originated in the United States. The goats are primarily used for meat, although they are also kept for milk and make one of the most popular pet breeds.
6. This breed originated in South Africa. Their name is derived from their red coat and the Kalahari Desert. They are generally used for meat production.

MATCH:

_____ Savanna

_____ Myotonic

_____ Spanish Meat

_____ Kiko

_____ Boer

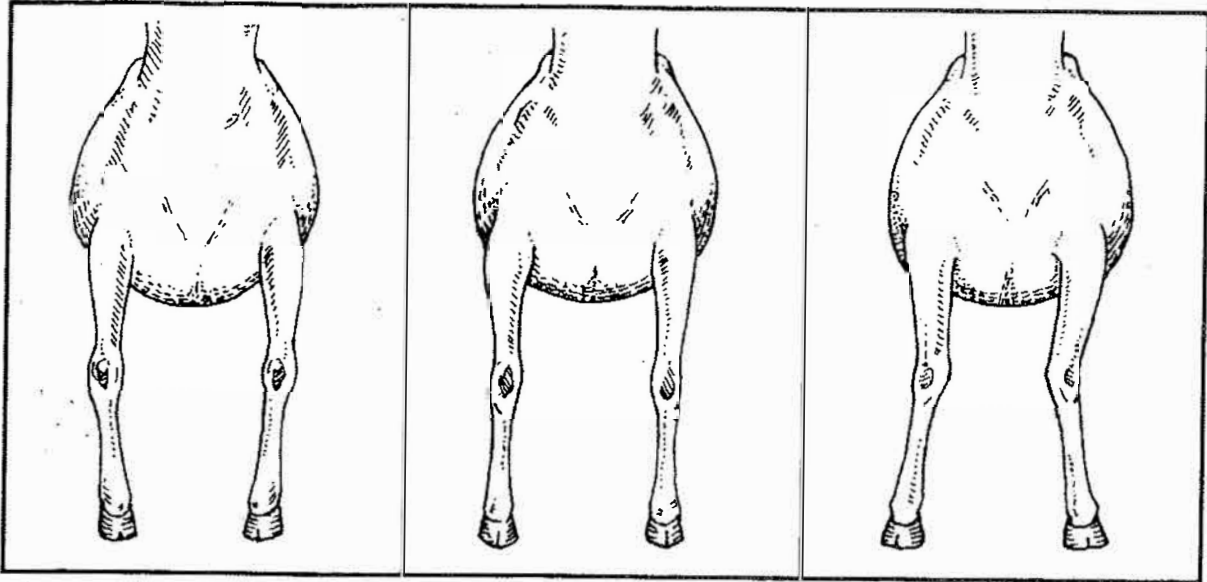
_____ Kalahari Red

INTERMEDIATE STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCES FRONT & REAR VIEW ACTIVITY #2

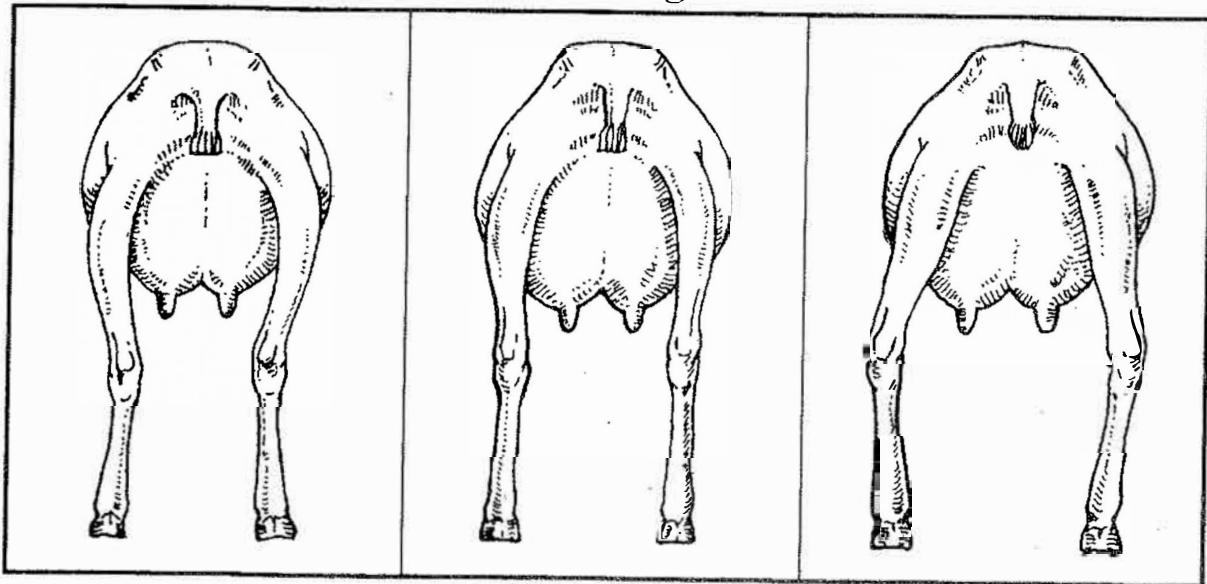
Fill in the blank with the correct LEG Structure

IDEAL *KNOCK-KNEED* *BOWLEGGED*
COW-HOCKED *BUCKLED KNEES* *IDEAL*

Front Legs



Rear Legs



INTERMEDIATE STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCES SIDE VIEWS ACTIVITY #2

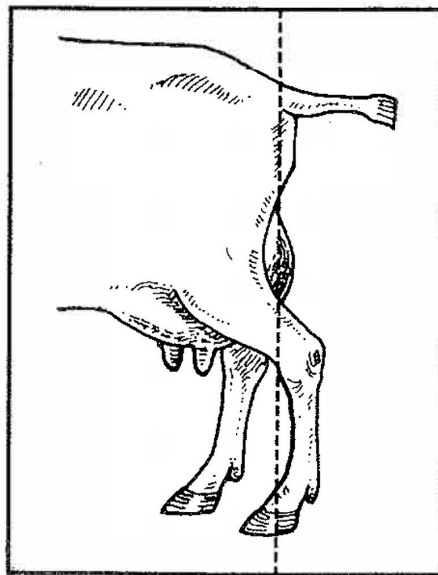
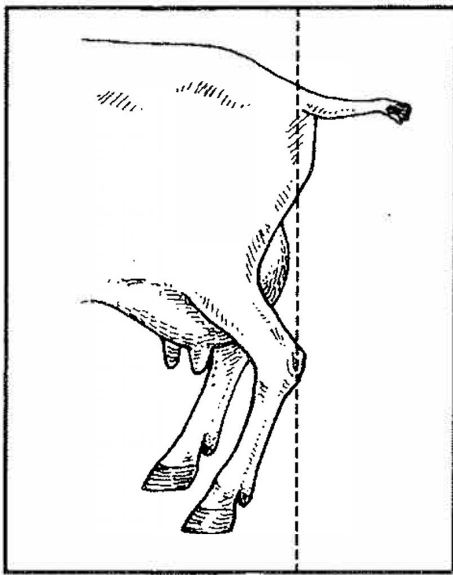
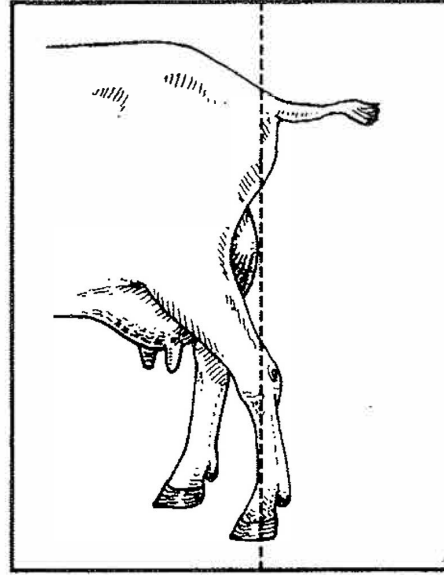
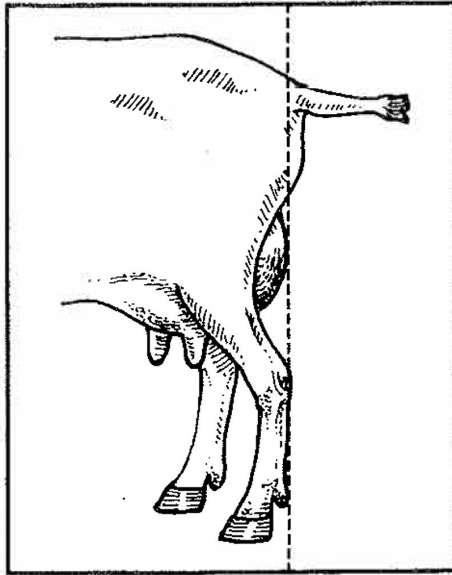
Fill in the blank with the correct Leg Structure

POST-LEGGED

IDEAL

WEAK PASTERNS

SICKLE-HOCKED



Intermediate Goat Internal/External Parasites Activity # 3

Instructions: Circle the correct answers or fill in the blank

1. Which of the following are common intestinal parasitic worms in goats?

Barber pole worms	Whipworms
roundworms	Ringworms
Heart worms	Nodular worms
Lungworms	Hookworms

2. Protozoal diseases, usually _____, can also be a problem in goats.

3. _____ flukes can be an issue in goats.

4. What are some symptoms of internal parasite infestation in goats?

Weight loss	Listlessness
Diarrhea	Fast breathing
Anemia	Bottle jaw
Depression	Hair growth
Alert behavior	

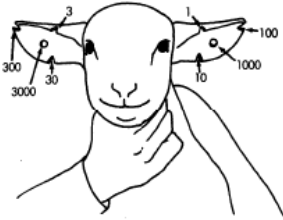
5. What are the most common external parasites for goats?

Lice (both biting and sucking lice)	Fleas
Nose bot Flies	Fly maggot larvae
Keds (or louse flies)	Heartworm
Mites	Ants
	Silverfish

INTERMEDIATE GOAT ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION ACTIVITY #4

(Please draw a line to match the correct method of animal identification.)

A. Ear Notches



1. Advantages- Permanent, does not disfigure the animal
Disadvantages- Animal must be contained to read

2. Advantages- Economical, read from a distance
Disadvantages- Tend to become hard and brittle, easily lost

B. Tattooing



3. Advantages- Durable
Disadvantages- Difficult to read at a distance

C. Ear Tagging (plastic)



4. Advantages- Permanent, economical
Disadvantages- Detracts from appearance

D. Ear Tagging (metal)



INTERMEDIATE MARKET GOAT HEALTH

ACTIVITY # 5

Answer the questions below by circling the correct answer.

1. What can cause diseases?
 - a. Bacteria
 - b. Viruses
 - c. Fungi
 - d. Prions
 - e. Protozoas
 - f. Parasites
 - g. All of the above

2. Transmission occurs through direct or indirect contact. True or False

3. This type of contact happens when the diseased animal physically touches or is very close to another animal.
 - a. Indirect contact
 - b. Direct contact
 - c. Airborne contact
 - d. Water contact

4. This type of contact occurs when transmission is through a third party or mechanically.
 - a. Indirect contact
 - b. Direct contact
 - c. Vector-borne contact

5. Health diseases may also occur from non-infectious causes. Some examples are:
 - a. Malnutrition
 - b. Trauma/Injury
 - c. Cancer
 - d. Genetic defects
 - e. Environmental Toxins
 - f. All of the above

INTERMEDIATE GOAT INJECTION SITE ACTIVITY #6

(Multiple Choice and Fill-in-the-Line)

1. What is meant by the term subcutaneous injection?
 - a. Under the skin
 - b. Deep in the muscle
 - c. In the nasal passages (nose)

2. What is meant by the term intramuscular (I.M.) injection?
 - a. Under the skin
 - b. Deep into the muscle
 - c. In the nasal passages (nose)

3. Where on an animal is the most preferred site to give an I.M. injection? _____

4. When administering an I.M. injection what amount should you never exceed?
 - a. 7 cc per injection site
 - b. 4 cc per injection site
 - c. 5 cc per injection site

5. Intra-nasal vaccines are administered where?
 - a. Under the skin
 - b. Deep in the muscle
 - c. In the nasal passages (nose)

(Draw a circle on the goat to select the appropriate injection site locations for a subcutaneous injection.)



SENIOR GOAT INTERNAL/EXTERNAL PARASITES ACTIVITY #1

1. What parasites are commonly found in sheep and goats?
2. What are the common intestinal parasitic worms in goats?
3. What is the most common protozoal disease in goats?
4. How do parasites cause disease?

5. Match the following signs of parasitism to the description:

a. Weight loss

When nutrients are insufficient, the animals' hair loses its luster.

b. Diarrhea

c. Rough Hair Coat

Animals keep their head and ears down and are not willing to stand for long periods of time.

d. Depression

e. Weaknesses

Animals are easier to catch or unstable when walking.

f. Anemia

g. Fast breathing

Detected by dirty tail and hind end.

h. Coughing

Animals don't get all the nutrients they need.

i. Bottle jaw

Animals' gums, perineum, and eyes appear white due to blood loss.

Animals have fluctuant swelling under the jaw from the accumulation of fluid (submandibular edema). Sometimes it can spread under the abdomen.

Animals try to get oxygen into their damaged lungs.

Animals cough from the irritation of their damaged lungs.

SENIOR GOAT ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION ACTIVITY #2

Please write in the advantages and disadvantages for each method listed below.

A. Ear Notching

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

B. Tattooing

Advantages:

Disadvantages:

C. Ear Tagging

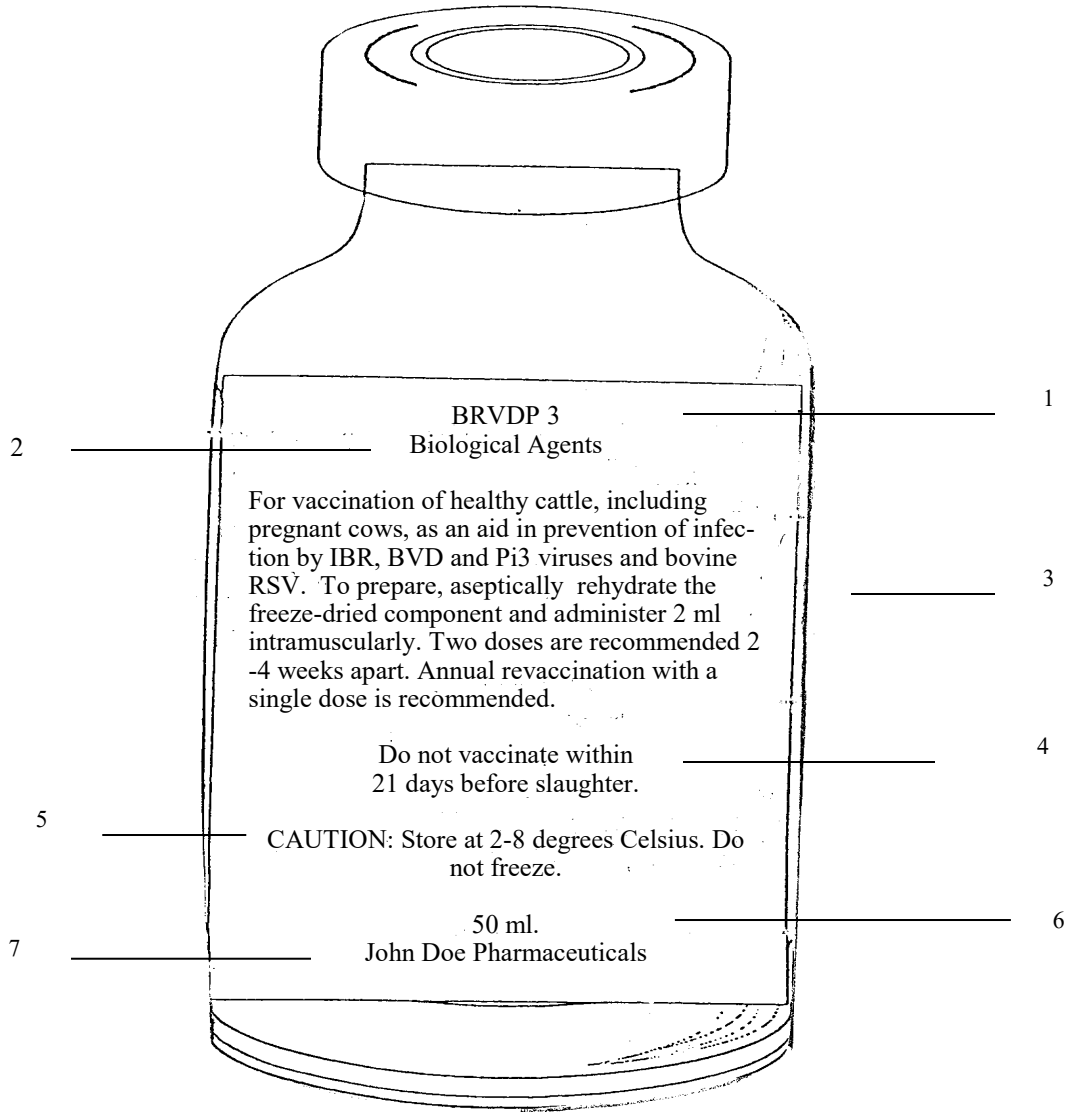
Advantages:

Disadvantages:

SENIOR MARKET GOAT MEDICATION LABELS

ACTIVITY #3

Identify all of the important parts of the medication label and describe what they tell us about the medicine.



Parts

- _____ Withholding Times/Cautions and Warnings
- _____ Distributor Name
- _____ Directions
- _____ Amount of Contents
- _____ Name of Medication
- _____ Storage
- _____ Active Ingredients

Descriptions

- _____ Tells how much is in the container. Usually in metric units, (i.e.) ml. or milliliters
- _____ Tells how hot or cold to keep the medications or whether or not to expose to light.
- _____ Tells the time it takes for the drug/chemical to be used up by the animal's body after it has been administered (or the time it takes a drug/chemical to wear off)
- _____ Chemical name(s) of what is in the drug

SENIOR MEDICATION INSERT

Activity #4

Use this image to answer the questions below.

Medication Insert

1. Active ingredient(s) is/are: **Omnibiotic**
 2. 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.
 3. Contraindications: None.
 4. Warnings: Milk that has been taken from animals during treatment and for 48 hours 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.
 5. Precautions: None.
 6. Adverse reactions: None.
 7. How Supplied: Omnibiotic is available in vials of 100 ml.
 8. Storage: Store between 2° and 8°C (36° to 46°F). Warm to room temperature and shake well before using. Keep refrigerated when not in use.
 9. Other information: None.
 10. Expiration date: None.
 11. Lot number: None.
 12. Manufacturer: None.
 13. Name of Drug: **OMNIBIOTIC**
 14. Active Ingredient(s): **(Hydrocillin in Aqueous Suspension)**
 15. Species and Animal Class: **For use in Beef Cattle, Lactating and Non-Lactating Dairy Cattle, Swine and Sheep**
 16. Read Entire Brochure Carefully Before Using This Product
 17. For Intramuscular Use Only
 18. Recommended Daily Dosage: *The usual dose is 2 ml per 100 lb of body weight given once daily. Maximum dose is 15 ml/day.*
 19. Dosage:

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

 20. Continue treatment for 1 to 2 days after symptoms disappear.
 21. Caution: 1. Omnibiotic should be injected deep within the fleshy muscle of the neck. Do not inject this material into 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.
 22. Storage Requirements: Store between 2° and 8°C (36° to 46°F). Warm to room temperature and shake well before using. Keep refrigerated when not in use.
 23. Withholding Time: 48 hours after the last treatment.
 24. Sizes Available: None.
 25. How Supplied: Omnibiotic is available in vials of 100 ml.

OMNIBIOTIC Name of Drug

(Hydrocillin in Aqueous Suspension) Active Ingredient(s)

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

*Read Entire Brochure Carefully
 Before Using This Product*

For Intramuscular Use Only

Active Ingredient(s): 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	}	<table style="font-size: 0.8em; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Body Weight</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Dosage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>100 lb</td><td>2 ml</td></tr> <tr><td>300 lb</td><td>6 ml</td></tr> <tr><td>500 lb</td><td>10 ml</td></tr> <tr><td>750 lb or more</td><td>15 ml</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Body Weight	Dosage	100 lb	2 ml	300 lb	6 ml	500 lb	10 ml	750 lb or more	15 ml
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Continue treatment for 1 to 2 days after symptoms disappear.

Caution: 1. Omnibiotic should be injected deep within the fleshy muscle of the neck. Do not inject this material into 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.

Warning: Milk that has been taken from animals during treatment and for 48 hours 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

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

Approved Uses

Cautions and Warnings

Sizes Available

Route of Administration

Storage Requirements

Withholding Time

SENIOR MEDICATION INSERT

Activity #4 Cont.

Please answer the questions based on a lamb. We understand that this medication is not meant for a goat.

1. What is the name of the drug? _____
2. For what uses is this product approved? _____
3. What is the expiration date? _____
4. What are the active ingredients? _____
5. Where should this medication be injected? _____
6. What is the withdraw period for this medication? _____
7. If you have a 100-pound lamb what would the dosage be? _____
8. If you have 100-pound lamb how many doses are there be in a vial?

9. What temperature should this medication be kept at? _____
10. What kind of environment should this medication be kept in? _____
11. How long after injection should the animal be monitored? _____
12. What medication can be administered if a reaction is observed?

SENIOR GOAT INJECTION SITE ACTIVITY #5

(Multiple Choice and Fill-in-the-Line)

1. What is meant by the term subcutaneous injection?
 - a. Under the skin
 - b. Deep in the muscle
 - c. In the nasal passages (nose)

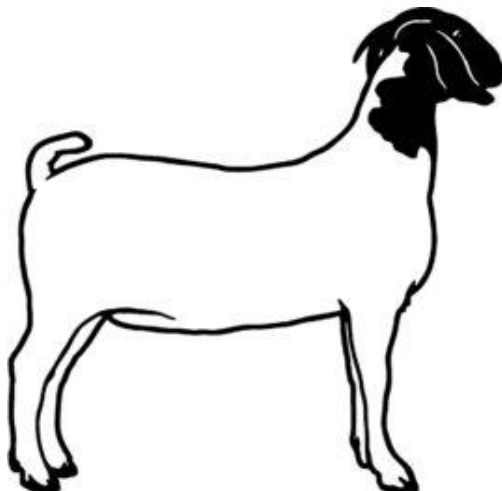
 2. What is meant by the term intramuscular (I.M.) injection?
 - a. Under the skin
 - b. Deep into the muscle
 - c. In the nasal passages (nose)

 3. Where on an animal is the most preferred site to give an I.M. injection? _____

 4. When administering an I.M. injection what amount should you never exceed?
 - a. 7 cc per injection site
 - b. 4 cc per injection site
 - c. 5 cc per injection site

 5. Intra-nasal vaccines are administered where?
 - a. Under the skin
 - b. Deep in the muscle
 - c. In the nasal passages (nose)

 6. Draw circles on the goat to select the appropriate injection site locations for a subcutaneous injection. Draw an **X** on the goat where you should never give injections and state why?
-
-



SHEEP AND GOAT DISEASES
ACTIVITY #6

Write in the **Name** and **Common Name** that corresponds with the cause, major symptoms and prevention of the common goat diseases.

Name:	
Common Name:	
Cause:	Virus
Major Symptoms:	With an infection of contagious ecthyma goat will show signs of formation of vesicles, pustules and thick scabs on the lips, nostrils, face, eyelids, teats, udder, feet and occasionally inside the mouth
Prevention:	Vaccination of the whole flock, the disease must run its whole course, so vaccination should happen before an outbreak

Name:	
Common Name:	
Cause:	Bacteria
Major Symptoms:	Periodic muscular tremors and convulsion foaming at the mouth, grinding of the teeth, and oscillations of the eyes are all signs of Enerotoxemia.
Prevention:	Death usually occurs within two hours of signs. Properly timed and well balanced rations along with vaccinations and booster will help with any outbreaks. Likewise gradual transition between roughage feed to a highly concentrated ration, about 2 to 3 weeks.

Name:	
Common Name:	
Cause:	Bacteria
Major Symptoms:	Late- term abortions, retained placentas, udder inflammation, testicular inflammation, and depression, diarrhea, fever, and weight loss. Brucellosis is considered a zoonotic disease.
Prevention:	Testing for the disease. Once infected, animals should be culled. If more than one is infected, the whole herd should be quarantined. Good herd management is important to prevent future outbreaks. Note: Florida is currently a "Brucellosis free state"

Name:	
Common Name:	
Cause:	Bacteria
Major Symptoms:	Caseous lymphadenitis is a condition that affects the lymphatic system, resulting in abscesses in the lymph nodes and internal organs. Caseous lymphadenitis is considered a human health risk as well, since it has zoonotic potential
Prevention:	Preventative vaccines are available but should be advised by your veterinarian

Name:	
Common Name:	
Cause:	Bacteria
Major Symptoms:	Foot rot is a bacterial infection prevalent in warm moist areas. If your herd is infected symptoms include redness and inflammation between the toes and bad odor. In advanced cases, the hoof horn can separate from the hoof wall and can cause lameness and weight loss.
Prevention:	Keep herd in a clean dry area and make sure they get regular trimmings.

Name:	
Common Name:	
Cause:	Virus
Major Symptoms:	Adult goats infected with CAE will show symptoms of painful joints and mastitis. Lambs ages two to six months of age will show neurologic symptoms (encephalitis).
Prevention:	To prevent CAE from becoming a problem in your herd regular testing is important.

Name:	
Common Name:	
Cause:	Animals that consuming large quantities of carbohydrates, specifically grain.
Major Symptoms:	Sheep or goats with this condition will demonstrate symptoms of discomfort, anorexia, teeth grinding, muscle twitching, and watery diarrhea.
Prevention:	Introduce high grain diets slowly over a 10-14 day period to allow the rumen to adjust to the new diet

Name:	
Common Name:	
Cause:	Bacteria
Major Symptoms:	infected with E. Coli Scours will show signs of diarrhea, dehydration, depression, going off their feed, a decrease in gut mobility resulting in a painful slightly bloated appearance to the abdomen, they will salivate from the mouth, and the mouth will be cool to the touch.
Prevention:	Good sanitation is the most important prevention tool for this disease. Re-hydrating the lamb, giving antibiotics prescribed by a vet, and making sure adequate amounts of colostrum are obtained in the lamb, are measures that should be taken when symptoms are observed.