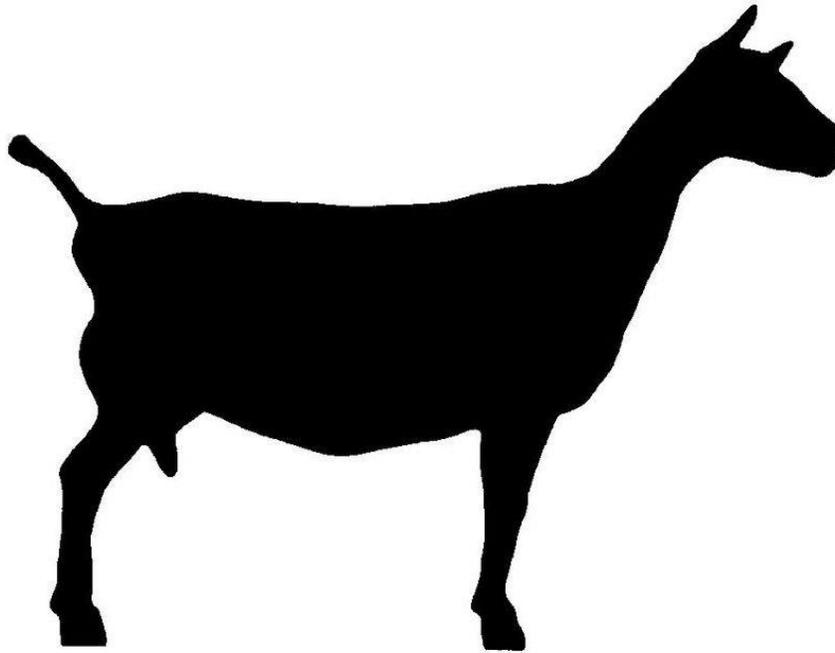


Section 2: Project Record



4-H Member Goat



Name

Club

Cornell Cooperative Extension | **Dutchess County**

CCEDC is an employer and educator recognized for valuing AA/EEO, Protected Veterans, and Individuals with Disabilities and provides equal program and employment opportunities. The programs provided by this agency are partially funded by monies received from the County of Dutchess. Please contact the CCEDC office if you have any special needs.



DUTCHESS COUNTY 4-H

GOAT PROGRAM

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

The purpose of the project is to help 4-H Club members to:

1. Gain knowledge and skill in the principles of animal selection, breeding, feeding, management, fitting and showing, marketing, record keeping, and business.
2. Promote and develop leadership and desirable traits of character.
3. Develop a greater love of dairy goats and experience ownership.
4. Contribute towards the improvement and promotion of the dairy goat industry and learn the means of producing high quality dairy goats.
5. Prepare for the future by developing leaders and responsible citizens.

REQUIREMENTS:

1. Be an Independent Member or a member of a 4-H club and attend meetings regularly.
2. Follow the leadership of the project leaders and Extension Staff.
3. Conduct a goat project.
4. Complete a County Level Public Presentation, participate in Community Service and keep an accurate and up to date record book for each area of participation.

IMPORTANT!

Please fill in the record book sections as they fit the needs of your individual projects. Areas that are not applicable to your project should be marked N/A. For example, if you only have a market goat project, you should mark N/A in the kidding sections of the book.



PROJECT INFORMATION

Ownership: (check one) homebred purchased leased sponsored

If purchased, leased or sponsored, from whom? _____

Address: _____ Date Secured: _____

Name: _____ **Breed:** _____

Date of birth: _____ **Color:** _____

(Check one) Doe Wether (Check one) Disbudded Naturally Polled

Tattoo Information: Right Ear _____ Left Ear _____

Use: (check all that apply) Showing Breeding Milk Meat Pet

Age/Freshen: (Check one)

This goat is a kid

This goat is a dry yearling

This goat freshened on _____ date #doe kids # of buck kids

Previous freshening dates _____ date _____ days milked

_____ date _____ days milked

_____ date _____ days milked

Value of the animal at beginning of project: (what you paid for it OR it's worth as a kid) \$ _____

Value of the animal at end of project (current market value of the animal)

\$ _____



Attach a photo of your project animal from birth/purchase as well as a newer photo:



WEIGHT CONVERSION TABLE

This table shows the approximate conversion of a goat's heart girth in inches to its weight in pounds, based on the weight tape. Please use this information to help fill out your growth chart.

HEART GIRTH (IN.)	WEIGHT (LBS.)	HEART GIRTH (IN.)	WEIGHT (LBS.)
11	5.25	26	61.5
12	6.25	27	67.5
13	7.5	28	73.5
14	9.5	29	79.5
15	11.5	30	85.5
16	14	31	91.5
17	18	32	98.5
18	22	33	108
19	26	34	118
20	30	35	128
21	34	36	138
22	38	37	148
23	43.5	38	158
24	49.5	39	168
25	55.5	40	178

Weight at Fair Time _____ lbs

Calculated by:

___ Scale

___ Heart girth measurement

___ Weight tape

Monthly Feed Record Worksheet (Add additional pages if needed)

Feed Types* →										
	lbs.	cost	lbs.	cost	lbs.	cost	lbs.	cost	Monthly lbs.	Total Cost
SEPT										\$
OCT										\$
NOV										\$
DEC										\$
JAN										\$
FEB										\$
MARCH										\$
APRIL										\$
MAY										\$
JUNE										\$
JULY										\$
AUG										\$
TOTALS		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$

NOTE: RECORD FEED AS IT IS FED TO YOUR ANIMAL.

- *Type of feed should be expressed in pounds and include grains, supplements, mixes, hay, silage, etc.
- The estimated value of homegrown feed needs to be included.

_____ Number of animals reflected on this chart.

 TOTAL FEED add column	 TOTAL FEED COST add column
--	---

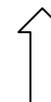
Expenses Other Than Feed Worksheet (Add additional pages if needed)

Expense Categories	Veterinary Charges	Medication/ Insecticides	Bedding	Equipment	Registration Fees	Trucking/ Transportation	Housing rent/ Leasing fees	Clipping/ Shearing fees	Interest paid (if \$ borrowed)	Advertising/ Marketing	Miscellaneous (specify)	Miscellaneous (specify)	Miscellaneous (specify)	Monthly Total
SEPT														\$
OCT														\$
NOV														\$
DEC														\$
JAN														\$
FEB														\$
MARCH														\$
APRIL														\$
MAY														\$
JUNE														\$
JULY														\$
AUG														\$
TOTALS														TOTAL \$

_____ Number of animals reflected on this chart.

\$_____ Total Expense per animal

TOTAL EXPENSES
If this is for more than one
animal, divide by the number of
animals.)



Animal Care & Management

Because your project is a living creature, it requires regular care and management. Here is the place to explain what you regularly do for or with your animal on a daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly basis. Be as specific as possible.

Do not forget to list the following:

- Feeding and watering practices
- Grooming (clipping, trimming hooves, check health)
- Cleaning pens, food and water containers
- Manure removal
- Checking and repairing as needed: fencing, pens, barns, etc.



What I do for/with my project animal . . .
Daily
Weekly
Monthly
Yearly



KIDDING RECORD

Date of Breeding: _____ Date of Kided: _____

Sire: _____ Registration #: _____

of Buck Kids: _____ # of Doe Kids: _____

KIDDING				WEANING		COMMENTS (Sold, Keep, Died)
KID ID	DATE BORN	SEX	BIRTH WEIGHT	DATE	WEIGHT	



SHOW AND AWARDS RECORD

Date	Where Shown	Class	# inClass	Placing	Premium	Entry Fee
TOTAL:						

Milk Production Records (use for dairy goats)

Doe's Name _____ Registration number _____

Breed _____ Date of Birth _____ Kidding Date _____

Weigh the amount of milk produced by your doe a few times each month in order to estimate the average pounds of milk produced per day. Then multiply by the number of days in the month to get a total number of pounds produced that month.

January _____ Average lbs/day x 31 days = _____ lbs

February _____ Average lbs/day x 28 days = _____ lbs

March _____ Average lbs/day x 31 days = _____ lbs

April _____ Average lbs/day x 30 days = _____ lbs

May _____ Average lbs/day x 31 days = _____ lbs

June _____ Average lbs/day x 30 days = _____ lbs

July _____ Average lbs/day x 31 days = _____ lbs

August _____ Average lbs/day x 31 days = _____ lbs

September _____ Average lbs/day x 30 days = _____ lbs

October _____ Average lbs/day x 31 days = _____ lbs

November _____ Average lbs/day x 30 days = _____ lbs

December _____ Average lbs/day x 31 days = _____ lbs

Yearly Total Milk Produced (add total milk produced for each month and put it in the box at the right)..... lbs

Total Value of Milk Produced for the Year

Yearly Total Produced _____ lbs X \$ _____ value/lb. =
from above

Transfer this value to income on pg. 16



American Dairy Goat Association

ADGA registry, based on original import records, is your warranty of good breeding and worldwide acceptance.

PO Box 865, Spindale NC 28160

(828) 286-3801 | Fax (828) 287-0476 | support@adga.org | ADGA.org

ADGA SCORECARD

The goal of the Unified Scorecard is to aid in the selection of the type of dairy goat that can function efficiently over a long productive lifetime.

	POINTS	Senior Doe	Junior Doe	Buck
A. GENERAL APPEARANCE An attractive framework with femininity (masculinity in bucks), strength, upstandingness, length, and smoothness of blending throughout that create an impressive style and graceful walk.		35	55	55
Head & Breed Characteristics - clean-cut and balanced in length, width, and depth; broad muzzle with full nostrils; well-sculpted, alert eyes; strong jaw with angular lean junction to throat; appropriate size, color, ears, and nose to meet breed standard.		5	10	8
Front End Assembly - prominent withers arched to point of shoulder with shoulder blade, point of shoulder, and point of elbow set tightly and smoothly against the chest wall both while at rest and in motion; deep and wide into chest floor with moderate strength of brisket.		5	8	10
Back - strong and straight with well-defined vertebrae throughout; taller at withers than hips, and level chine with full crops into a straight, wide loin; wide hips smoothly set and level with chine and loin		5	7	6
Rump - strong, uniformly wide and nearly level from hips to pinbones and thurl to thurl; thurls set two-thirds of the distance from hips to pinbones; well defined and wide pinbones set slightly lower than the hips; tailhead slightly above and smoothly set between pinbones; tail symmetrical to body and free from coarseness; vulva normal in size and shape in females (normal sheath and testes in males).		5	7	6
Legs, Pasterns & Feet - bone flat and strong throughout leading to smooth, free motion; front legs with clean knees, straight, wide apart and squarely placed; rear legs wide apart and straight from the rear and well angulate in side profile through the stifle to cleanly molded hocks, nearly perpendicular from hock to strong, yet flexible pastern of medium length; strong feet with tight toes, pointed directly forward; deep heels with sole nearly uniform in depth from toe to heel.		15	23	25
B. DAIRY STRENGTH Long bone pattern throughout. Openness and angularity with strong yet refined and clean bone structure, showing enough substance, but with freedom from coarseness and with evidence of milking ability giving due regard to stage of lactation (of breeding season in bucks) Neck - long, lean, and blending smoothly into the shoulders; clean-cut throat and brisket with adequate width of chest floor to support maintenance of body functions. Withers - prominent and wedge-shaped with the dorsal process arising slightly above the shoulder blades. Ribs - flat, flinty, wide apart, and long; lower rear ribs should angle to flank. Flank - deep, yet arched and free of excess tissue. Thighs - in side profile, moderately incurving from pinbone to stifle; from the rear, clean and wide apart, highly arched and out-curving into the escutcheon to provide ample room for the udder and its attachment. Skin - thin, loose, and pliable with soft, lustrous hair.		20	30	30
C. BODY CAPACITY Relatively large in proportion in size, age, and period of lactation of animal (of breeding season for bucks), providing ample capacity, strength, and vigor.		10	15	15
Chest - deep and wide, yet clean-cut, with well sprung foreribs, full in crops and at point of elbow.		4	7	7
Barrel - strongly supported, long, deep, and wide; depth and spring of rib tending to increase into a deep yet refined flank		6	8	8
D. MAMMARY SYSTEM Strongly attached, elastic, well-balanced with adequate capacity, quality, ease of milking, and indicating heavy milk production over a long period of usefulness.		35		
Udder Support - strong medial suspensory ligament that clearly defines the udder halves, contributes to desirable shape and capacity, and holds the entire udder snugly to the body and well above the hocks. Fore, rear, and lateral attachments must be strong and smooth.		13		
Fore Udder - wide and full to the side and extending moderately forward without excess non-lactating tissue and indicating capacity, desirable shape, and productivity.		5		
Rear Udder - capacious, high, wide, and arched in to the escutcheon; uniformly wide and deep to the floor; moderately curved in side profile without protruding beyond the vulva.		7		
Balanced, Symmetry & Quality - in side profile, one-third of the capacity visible in front of the leg, one-third under the leg, and one-third behind the leg; well-rounded with soft, pliable, and elastic texture that is well collapsed after milking, free of scar tissue, with halves evenly balanced.		6		
Teats - uniform size and of medium length and diameter in proportion to capacity of udder, cylindrical in shape, pointed nearly straight down or slightly forward, and situated two-thirds of the distance from the medial suspensory ligament on the floor of each udder-half to the side, indicating ease of milking.		4		
TOTALS		100	100	100

		Points	Sub-Total
E. SHOWMANSHIP – Suggested Uniform: Long-sleeved white shirt, regulation white pants; 4-H or FFA necktie; 4-H or FFA cap (if applicable), with matching shoes and belt in either black, white, or brown.			
1.	APPEARANCE OF ANIMAL		40
	Condition and Thriftiness - showing normal growth - neither too fat nor too thin.	10	
	Hair - clean and properly groomed. Hoofs - trimmed and shaped to enable animal to walk and stand naturally. Neatly disbudded if the animal is not naturally hornless.	10	
	Clipping - entire body if weather has permitted, showing allowance to get a neat coat of hair by show time; neatly trimmed tail and ears.	10	
	Cleanliness - as shown by a clean body as free from stains as possible, with special attention to legs, feet, tail area, nose, and ears.	10	
2.	APPEARANCE OF EXHIBITOR		
	Clothes and person neat and clean - white costume preferred.	10	10
3.	SHOWING ANIMAL IN THE RING		50
	Leading - enter, leading the animal at a normal walk around the ring in a clockwise direction, walking on the left side, holding the collar with the right hand. Exhibitor should walk as normally and inconspicuously as possible. Goats 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 on the side away from the Judge. Lead slowly with the animal's head held high enough for impressive style, attractive carriage, and graceful walk.	10	
	Pose and show an animal so it is between the exhibitor and the Judge as much as possible. Avoid exaggerated positions, such as crossing behind the goat. Stand or kneel where both Judge and animal may be observed Pose animal with front feet squarely beneath and hind feet slightly spread. Where possible, face animal up and with her front feet on a slight incline. Neither crowd other exhibitors nor leave too much space when leading into a side-by-side position.	15	
	When Judge changes placing , lead animal forward out of line, down or up to the place directed then back through the line, finally making a U-turn to get into position. When a Judge changes placing in a head-to-tail sequence, lead animal out of line and up or down the line on the side next to the Judge. It is the responsibility of another handler to accommodate changes by moving up or down on the side opposite the Judge. To step animal ahead - use slight pull on collar. If the animal steps badly out of place, return her to position by leading her forward and making a circle back through your position in the line. When Judge is observing the animal , if she moves out of position, replace her as quickly and inconspicuously as possible. Be natural. Overshowing, undue fussing, and maneuvering are objectionable.		
	Show animal to best advantage , recognizing the conformation faults of the animal you are leading and striving to help overcome them.	15	
	Poise, alertness, and courteous attitude are all desired in the show ring. Showmen should keep an eye on their animals and be aware of the position of the Judge at all times - but should not stare at the Judge. Persons or things outside the ring should not distract the attention of the showmen. Respond rapidly to requests from judges or officials, and be courteous and sportsmanlike at all times, respecting the rights of other exhibitors. The best showmen will show their animals at all times - not themselves - and will continue exhibiting well until the entire class has been placed, the Judge has given his reasons, and he has dismissed the class.	10	
TOTAL			100
F. HERDSMANSHIP			
1.	PREPARATION OF THE EXHIBIT		
	Adequate, clean bright bedding	10	
	Animals attractively space in pens	10	
	Decorations neat and attractive	10	
	Appropriate signs	5	
	Well-chosen color scheme - background, tack-boxes, etc.	5	40
2.	APPEARANCE AND ATTITUDE OF EXHIBITORS		
	Knowledgeable, courteous, friendly, able to answer questions about exhibit or dairy goats.	15	
	Clothes and person neat and clean, appropriated dressed.	5	20
3.	CARE OF THE EXHIBIT		
	Dairy goats clean, clipped (before show), feet trimmed.	20	
	Aisles kept neat and clean.	10	
	Attractive, organized feeders and feed equipment. Feed and equipment stored neatly when not in use (out of sight if possible) and kept clean.	10	40
TOTAL			100



INCOME

Date	Type of Income	Cost
TOTAL		



FINANCIAL SUMMARY

EXPENSES

Total Value of Animal at Project Start _____

Total Feed Expense _____

Total Health Expense _____

Total Management Expense _____

TOTAL _____

INCOME

Total Value of Animal at Project End _____

Total Income from Animals Sold _____

Total Income from Other Sources _____

TOTAL _____

PROFIT OR LOSS

Total Income _____

Total Expenses _____

TOTAL _____

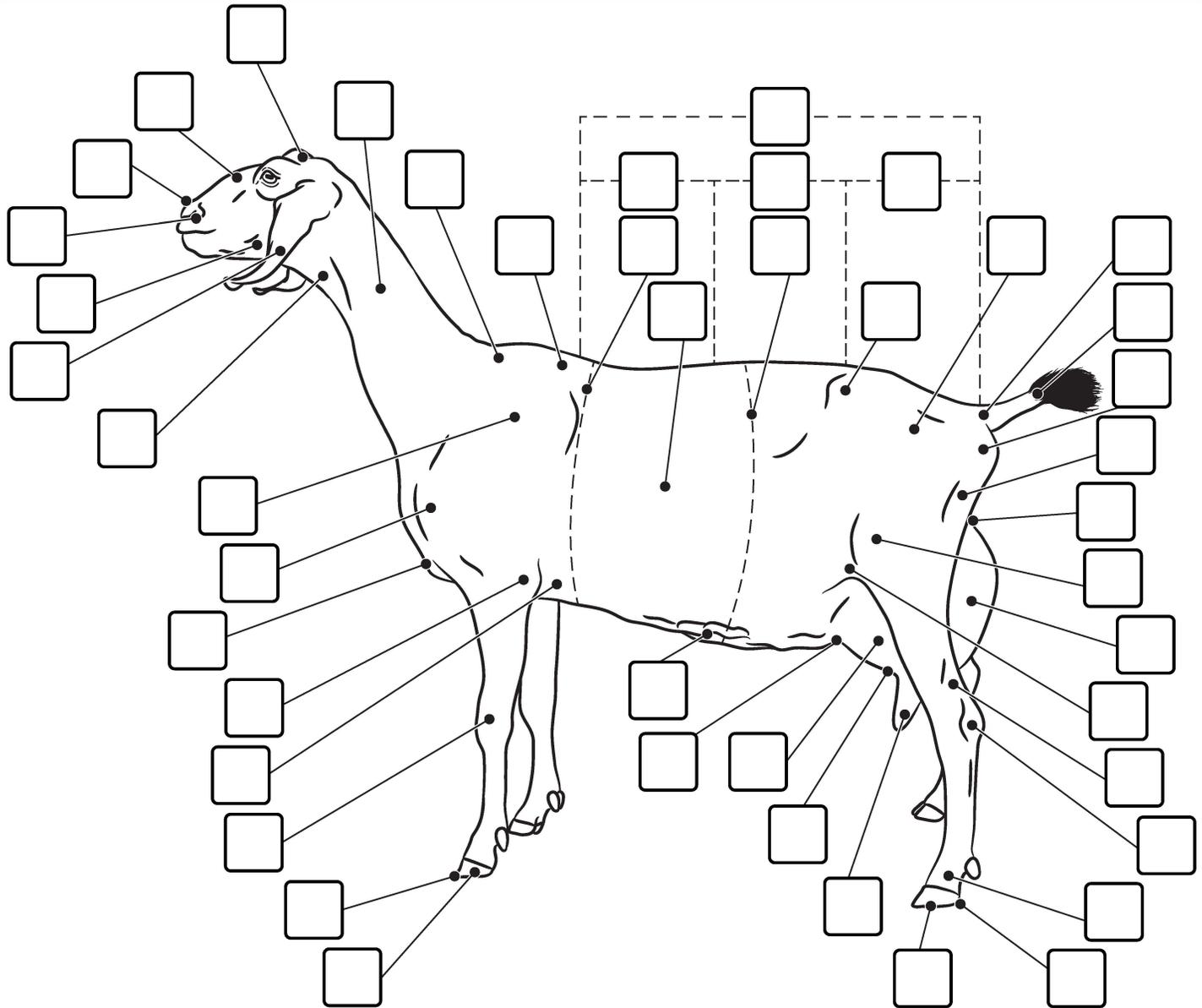
Circle one: Profit OR Loss

PARTS OF A GOAT

BY GRAND CHAMPION DESIGNS

Name: _____

Date: _____



- 1. Forehead
- 2. Bridge of nose
- 3. Muzzle
- 4. Nostril
- 5. Jaw
- 6. Ear
- 7. Throat
- 8. Shoulder blade
- 9. Point of shoulder
- 10. Brisket
- 11. Point of elbow
- 12. Chest floor

- 13. Knee
- 14. Toe
- 15. Hoof
- 16. Milk vein
- 17. Fore udder attachment
- 18. Fore udder
- 19. Udder floor
- 20. Teat
- 21. Sole
- 22. Heel
- 23. Pastern
- 24. Hock

- 25. Tendon
- 26. Flank
- 27. Rear udder
- 28. Stifle
- 29. Rear udder attachment
- 30. Thigh
- 31. Pin bone
- 32. Tail
- 33. Tail head
- 34. Thurl
- 35. Hip
- 36. Rib

- 37. Barrel
- 38. Heart girth
- 39. Rump
- 40. Loin
- 41. Chine
- 42. Back
- 43. Crops
- 44. Withers
- 45. Neck

*not required- to be done on a club basis

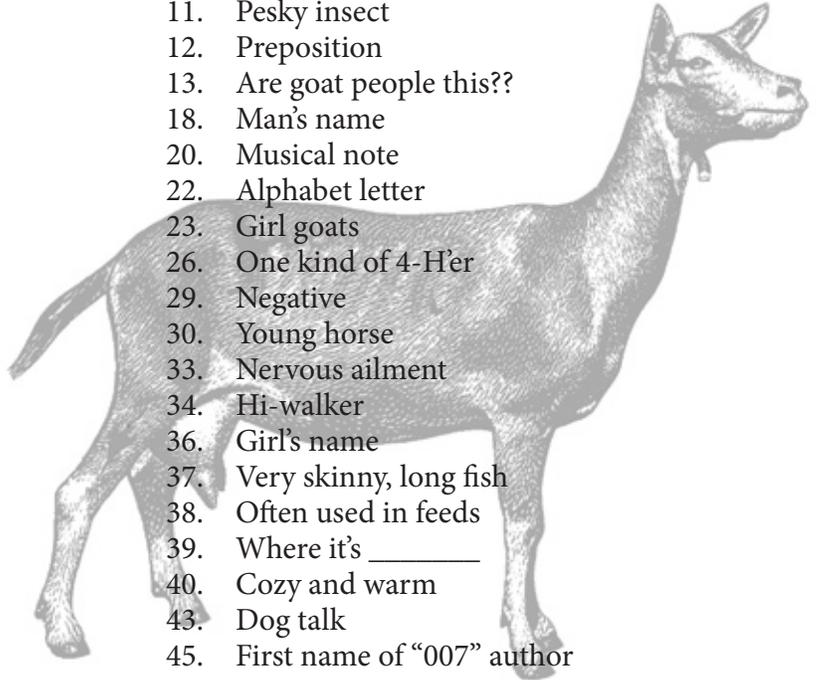
4-H Dairy Goat Crossword Puzzle

Across

1. Breed from Africa/England
7. 5 months or 150 days
15. Abbreviation for registered
16. You may need one to start
17. Soft, fluffy hair
19. This brings up the rear
21. Cartoon goats did this a lot
24. Preposition
25. Oats come in it
26. It holds the stanchion lever
27. Goats chew on this kind of tree
28. Need this to tattoo
30. This animal also gives milk
31. Either... _____
32. On the hoof
33. No goat should be this
34. It's _____ nice!
35. Papa goat
38. Measurement of thickness
39. Preposition
40. You don't say
41. Goats' favorite preposition
42. Milking period
44. Need this to milk
46. The real cream
47. These are important for nutrition

Down

1. Science of feeding
3. Near the chest
5. Abbreviation for Advanced Registry
6. This gets stuck out a lot
8. Top of foreleg
9. Most goats have it
10. Permanent mark for registry
11. Pesky insect
12. Preposition
13. Are goat people this??
18. Man's name
20. Musical note
22. Alphabet letter
23. Girl goats
26. One kind of 4-H'er
29. Negative
30. Young horse
33. Nervous ailment
34. Hi-walker
36. Girl's name
37. Very skinny, long fish
38. Often used in feeds
39. Where it's _____
40. Cozy and warm
43. Dog talk
45. First name of "007" author



1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11			12	13	
14				15				16						17		18
19			20					21				22	23		24	
		25					26					27				
28	29					30				31						
32					33				34			35	36			37
				38				39			40					
41			42				43					44		45		
	46										47					

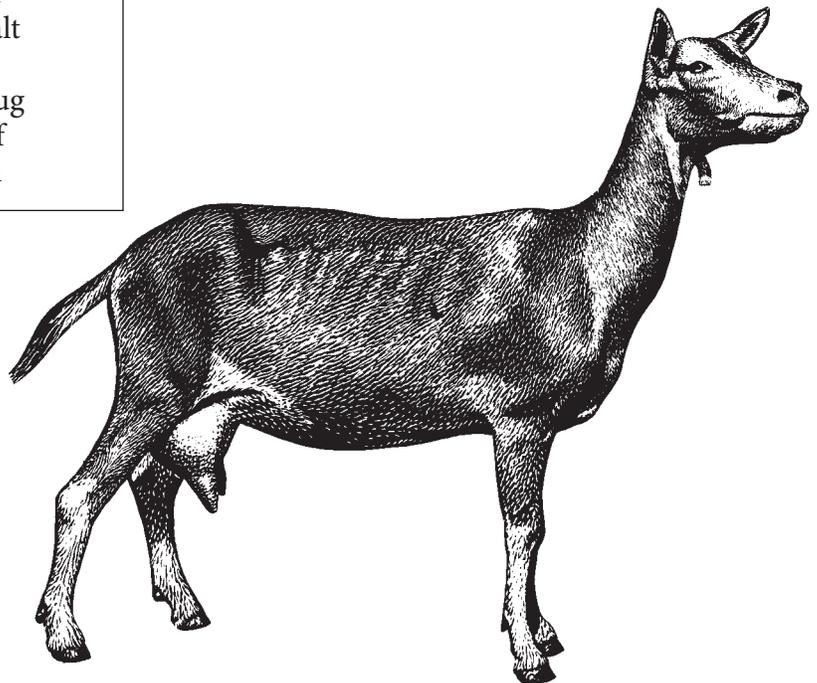
4-H Dairy Goat Crossword Puzzle Answer Page

Across

1. Nubian
7. Gestation
15. Reg
16. Loan
17. Fur
19. Tail
21. Butted
24. To
25. Sack
26. Bolt
27. Mossy
28. Ink
30. Cow
31. Or
32. Toes
33. Toy
34. So
35. Sire
38. Mil
39. At
40. So
41. On
42. Lactation
44. Pail
46. Butterfat
47. Grains

Down

1. Nutrition
3. Brisket
5. AR
6. Neck
8. Elbow
9. Soul
10. Tattoo
11. Ant
12. Of
13. Nuts
18. Roy
20. La
22. Em
23. Does
26. Boy
29. No
30. Colt
33. Tic
34. Stilt
36. Ida
37. Eel
38. Malt
39. At
40. Snug
43. Arf
45. Ian



Prepared by Pat Schulthess, 4-H leader

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YEAR IN REVIEW

Specific to your project, answer the following questions. Please add drawings, pictures, diagrams, or newspaper clippings.

What were your goal(s) for this year?

Did you achieve them? Explain why or why not.

What was your greatest accomplishment this year?

What do you want to work on or learn about next year?

YEAR IN REVIEW continued

Use this space to add additional feedback on your project this year.

Summary of Club Meetings attended in the current 4-H Year

This record is of business meetings and educational activities done as a club. It does not include special events such as countywide events, field trips, shows, the fair, etc.

Club Name:

Club Leader(s)

Club meetings attended this year	# Meetings held by Club	# Meetings you attended	% Meetings you attended	# Hours you attended
A minimum of 6 meetings per year is required by all clubs. What percentage attendance is required by your club? <input style="width: 165px; height: 60px; margin-left: 20px;" type="text"/>				

Summary and Declaration

Those youth completing all 4-H expectations will be deemed as being in “GOOD STANDING” for the current 4-H year. This is an accomplishment to be proud of and will be rewarded with a Certificate and 4-H Achievement Pin.

Complete the table below to be eligible for this award by checking the box to certify you fulfilled each expectation.

4-H Expectations to complete the 4-H Year in GOOD STANDING	State YES if you completed this
Enrolled in 4-H by May 31 of the current 4-H year	
Always abided by the 4-H Code of Conduct	
Attended at least the minimum number of meetings required by my club(s)	
Met all 4-H and Club deadlines on time	
Completed a County-level Public Presentation	
Submitted MY 4-H Story in the correct format on time	
Submitted my completed Project Record Book on time	

I hereby declare that this 4-H Record Book, which contains:

Section 1: My Personal Development Record; and

Section 2: My Project(s) Record(s)

is a true record of my activities/accomplishments from the current 4-H year.

I confirm that, so far as is reasonably possible given my age and abilities, it is my own work.

Signed by 4-H'er:

Signed by Club Leader: