

PURDUE EXTENSION BOONE COUNTY

4-H Goat Worksheets

Grade 6-B



Name: _____

4-H Club: _____

Date: _____

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

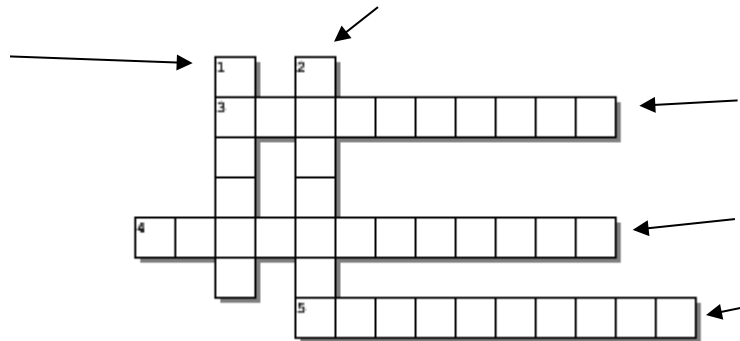
A. Building that is uninsulated, has natural ventilation and near temperatures similar to outside temperatures.

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

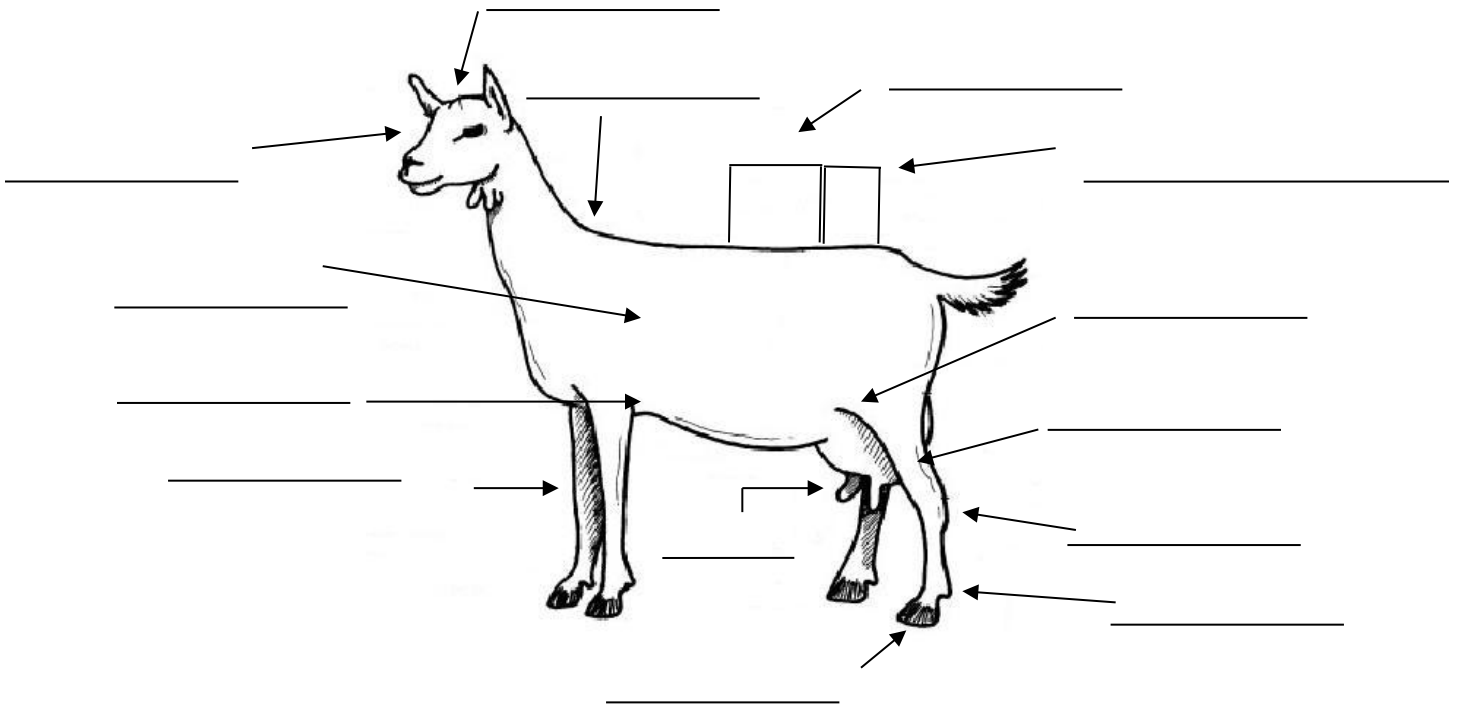
- 1. A castrated male goat
- 2. This paste can be used to disbud.

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