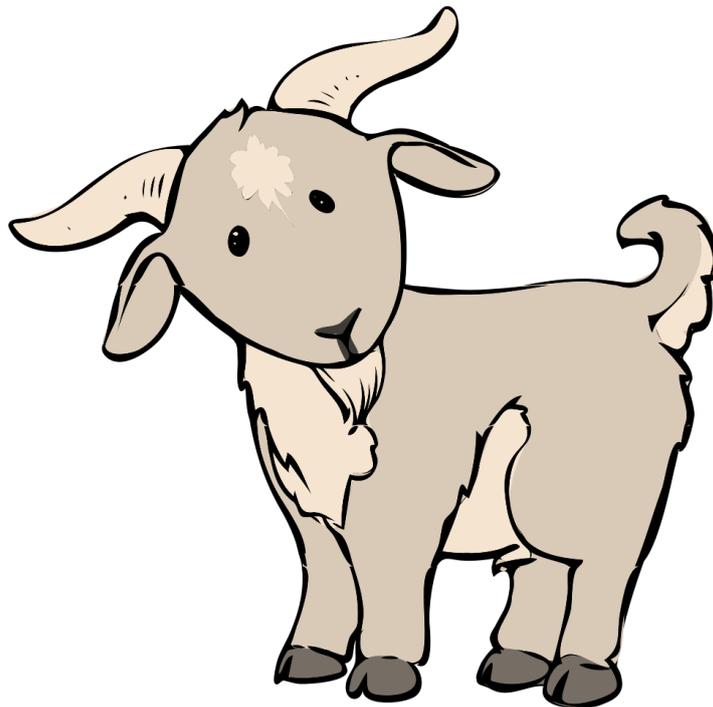


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HINTS

All you need to know for your School's Agricultural/Pet Day



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CALF CLUB HINTS

Rearing a Kid Goat

MATERIALS

- Anlamb, or whole milk powder.
- Bottle with teat to feed kid.
- Brush.
- Face cloth.
- Hay.
- Kid and enclosure.
- Meal.
- Lead.
- Practice ring.
- Rope/collar.
- Shelter provided with straw.
- Water, drinking.

SELECTIONS AND CONSTRUCTION OF A SHELTER

Choose a doe or wether kid but not a buck. Construct a warm dry, draught-proof shelter with straw on the floor. Even when grown up, the goat will need a shelter as they tend to catch colds easily. Being thin-skinned they are susceptible to chills, e.g. bronchitis and pneumonia. Give the kid a name.

FEEDING THE KID

- a. A newly born kid needs its mother's milk (colostrum) for the first 4 days. *(In the absence of ewe, doe or cow colostrum a substitute can be prepared as follows:*

*1 litre milk, 1 beaten egg, 5 ml cod liver oil, 10 g sugar.
Administer 100 ml 4 times daily for 2 days.)*

- b. Feed with AnLamb as for lambs but a larger quantity as they drink more,
OR

- c. Whole milk powder (170 grams to 1 litre of water). Milk should be blood heat - not cold.

A new born kid needs four feeds a day. As it begins to eat grass reduce to three feeds and by 2 months old provide two feeds. Continue to feed

up to 5 months for a really well grown kid. Kids eat grass, leaves and fern when still very young so make sure it has scope to run around. Have hay, meal and fresh water available at all times as goat needs 35% roughage in its diet.

d. A cup full of molasses in warm water every 3 to 4 days is beneficial.

e. Kids are very nosy and will eat anything. A lot of garden plants are poisonous. Don't let them have free range around the section.

DAILY CARE

- Feed milk regularly. Brush daily.
- Wash around its face after each meal and use a damp cloth to clean under the front legs, on each flank and inside ears.
- Check the kid's shelter for cleanliness.
- Wash the feeding bottle and teat after each meal. Scouring can be caused by dirty bottles.
- Take the kid for a walk using a collar and lead with a snap hook on one end.
- Play with the kid and caress it.
- If the kid scours, consult a vet, as there are several possible reasons.

WEEKLY CARE

- Check the kid's hooves and trim as they grow.
- Check for lice. Speak to your vet if you suspect lice.
- Drench for worms - consult a vet for drench type and dose rates and frequency required.
- If the kid limps it may have foot rot or scald. This can be a major problem in goats and needs prompt treatment. Contact your vet for further advice.
- Dehorning - kids should be dehorned as young as possible.

VACCINATIONS

- **Ensure the kid is vaccinated for Pulpy Kidney - Free vaccinations of Lamb vaccine and Ultravac 5 in 1 are available from your local VETORA clinic. Your kid should be vaccinated as soon as possible after you get it and a repeat injection 4 weeks later.**

5in1 covers Clostridial diseases such as; enterotoxaemia (pulpy kidney disease), tetanus, black disease, malignant oedema and blackleg.

Lamb Vaccine provides protection against Tetanus and Pulpy kidney in lambs.

PREPARING THE KID FOR A SCHOOL FIELD DAY

It is important to commence training the kid from an early age. Practice around the same kind of ring used for lambs.

Call and Follow

- To train the kid to call, stand some distance from it with a bottle of milk held behind the back. Call it by name. When it comes give it a gentle pat and feed it.
- By the time of the school field day the kid should come when called, whether or not it is given a bottle of milk.
- Practice over and over again around the same kind of ring as will be used for the school field day.
- Have someone hold the kid. Move to the first peg and call it. When it comes give it a pat.
- Walk to the next corner peg with the kid following close behind.
- Run along to the next peg with the kid running behind. Practise catching the kid quietly near the ring exit.

Leading

- Again spend some time each day leading the kid. Initially this would involve a short walk, then practice over an obstacle course. Lead the kid anti-clockwise round the ring.
- Free walk to first corner. Keep the same pace as the kid, walk upright and keep on a straight line. Make sure the lead from the collar around its neck is not too tight or too loose.
- Steer the kid by moving the hand that is holding the lead, left or right.
 - i. Jumping over three rails (maximum height 30 cm)
 - ii. Three stepping stones (e.g. tree rounds or similar), get the kid to jump from one to the other
 - iii. Walk along plank, jump off end.

The child works from inside the circle but does not climb any obstacles.

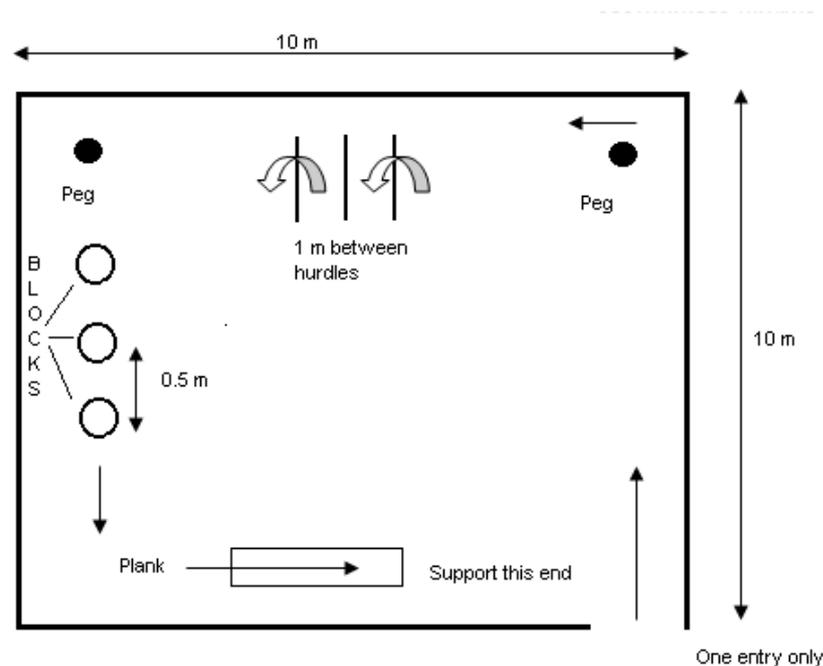
Rearing

This section of a kid project is usually assessed at the Ag day under the following headings:

- ♦ Care
 - ♦ Cleanliness
 - ♦ Condition
-
- Have a name for the kid and know its birthday.
 - On the day, be prepared to discuss various rearing activities of the project.
 - Make sure the kids ears, face, legs, hooves, flanks and under the stomach are clean for the field day.
 - Make sure the hooves have been trimmed and clip the hair around them.
 - Brush the kid well and trim the hairs along the tail.
 - When standing with the kid, hold its head upright with front and rear feet spaced evenly apart.
 - If it is wet or cold on the Ag day, provide a cover or shelter for the kid.

DIAGRAM OF RING (LEADING)

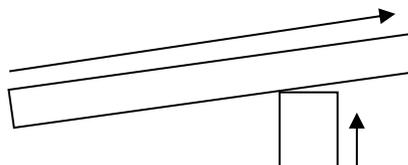
1. Walk Free
2. Jumping Rails - three, 4 x 1 maximum height 30 cm or any other material no higher than 30 cm.
3. Stepping Stones - three to five cut tree rounds, or similar material, to allow kid to jump from one to another.
4. Walk the Plank - End of plank fixed, other end left free.



Hurdles: Boards 150 mm high.
Use cricket wickets or fence standards as corner markers.
Support hurdles with small pegs.

Blocks: Wood or concrete blocks approx. 300 mm high or nail boxes full of sand.
If using wooden blocks ensure all bark is removed to prevent the kids stopping to chew.

Plank: Plank should be approx. 140 x 50 mm. The plank should be 3 meters long and less than 500mm high.



GENERAL GUIDELINES

1. The child is in control of the kid at all times.
2. The child works from inside the circle but does not climb any obstacles.
3. Child is penalised if assists the kid.
4. Judging will commence on entry and conclude on exit.

Common Illnesses in Goats

Disease	Prevention
Navel ill	Spray iodine on navel when born
* Redness/swelling and discharge Around navel	
Joint ill	Spray navel at birth with iodine and keep clean
* Hot swollen painful joints and Lameness	
Pneumonia	Insure had access to colostrum, keep warm and dry
* Increased breathing rate and difficulty breathing, nasal discharge, sometimes raspy breathing	
Lumpy wool (Strawberry foot rot)	Treat for ecto parasites, keep dry and avoid humidity
* Dermatitis with clumping of wool	
Scours	Ensure has colostrum, do not change diet abruptly, Clean bottles and teats carefully, do not over feed
* Bad smelling liquid faeces	
Lice	Ensure housing is cleaned thoroughly eggs from infected stock can live for 2-3 weeks in the environment
* Hair loss/rough coat and itching	
Disease	Prevention
Poisoning	Limit access to poisness plant.
*Pain, swollen abdomen Kicking at stomach, frothing at mouth and regurgitation	

Toxic Plants & Flowers

Rhubarb leaves
Rhododendron
Box hedging (Buxus)
Butter cup
Poroporo
Irises
Delphiniums
Yew
Hellebores

Daphne
Acorns
Nightshade
Thorn apple
Aconite
Irises
Delphiniums
Yew
Hellebores

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