

S True or False. Boer goats can reach market weight of 60 pounds by 4 months of age. *True.*

S True or False. It is common for Nigerian Dwarf does to have 3 to 4 offspring per kidding. *True.*

S True or False. Nigerian Dwarf goats have a weight at maturity of 75 pounds and are a maximum of 22.5 inches in height. *True.*

S True or False. The symptoms of arthritic CAE usually are seen in mature goats. *True – the neurologic form of CAE is seen in newborn kids.*

S True or False. Weaning the kid goat at 3 to 4 months allows for more muscle growth and weight addition to the kid goats. *True.*

S What are the other three parts of the stomach? *Abomasum, reticulum, omasum.*

S What are the possible symptoms of mastitis? *Hard udder, hot udder, cottage cheese-like milk, stringy milk.*

S What are the symptoms of arthritic CAE? *Severe swelling of the carpal joints which causes the animal not to be able to walk normally. This is also very painful to the goat.*

S What color is not acceptable for Nigerian Dwarf goats? *None, all colors are acceptable.*

S What do you look for in a Boer goat in type/conformation? *Market desirability.*

S What does CAE stand for? *Caprine arthritic encephalitis.*

S What does CL stand for? S Can CL be contagious, and if so, when? *Caseous lymphadenitis. Yes, it is contagious and this happens when the lumps break open or are drained and the bacterium causing CL escapes to either reinfect the original goat or infect another goat.*

S What does the rumen do? *The rumen is a vat that helps to break down the food and allows the nutrients to go into the goat's system.*

S What does withdrawal time mean on a medicine/product? *The length of time that the medicine/product stays in the goat's system and it is not safe to drink the milk or eat the meat during that period of time.*

S What environmental item helps to bring a dairy goat into season. *Colder weather and the shorter daylight.*

S What is a Spanish word that is often used to mean goat meat? *Cabrigo*

S What is AI? *Artificial insemination.*

S What is hypocalcemia? *The lack of appropriate amounts of calcium in the doe. This happens either just before kidding or just after kidding. This is usually caused by too much outside calcium such as with alfalfa feeding.*

S What is Johne's disease? *A contagious, chronic and usually fatal infection that affects primarily the small intestine of ruminants.*

S What is ketosis? *When too much ketones are in the goat's system – this usually occurs in does just before or after kidding – not having enough sugar in their system allows the ketones to build up – this can be fatal to a doe and her kids. Giving molasses in water or other sugared water can help with this.*

S What is standing heat? *The period of time when a doe will accept the buck.*

S What is the appropriate Calcium to Phosphorus ratio that bucks and wethers should have in their diet? *2:1 or 3:1*

S What is the average birth weight for a Nigerian Dwarf? *2 to 3 pounds.*

S What is the best indicator of meatiness in the market goat? *Loin eye.*

S What is the minimum amount of colostrum and milk a kid needs to have in order to survive? *At least 2% of its body weight in a 12 hour period*

S What is the normal number of kids born to purebred Boer goats? *2 to 4*

S What is the normal respiratory rate for adult goats? *9 to 15 per minute.*

S What is the normal respiratory rate for kid goats? *12 to 20 per minute.*

S What is the primary cause of hypocalcemia? *Allowing the doe to have too much outside calcium intake in the last 4 to 6 weeks of pregnancy; the doe's system normally will build up the amount of calcium stores she needs for production of milk, but if the doe is fed an outside source of calcium such as alfalfa, her system sometimes will not produce the calcium stores she needs. When her milk comes in the drop in the calcium level in her blood can cause hypocalcemia, which can be fatal to the doe and to the kids.*

S What is the primary cause of ketosis in late pregnancy? *Production of too much ketones in the doe's system; this can happen especially when the doe is carrying multiple fetuses; this can be prevented by offering the doe warm molasses water every other day about 4 weeks before the kidding date; the sugar keeps the ketones from forming.*

S What is the primary color pattern for the Oberhasli breed? *Reddish brown with black stripes along the backbone, underside of the belly, on the legs and face.*

S What is the primary transmission path for CAE? *Through the colostrums.*

S What meat characteristics can be visually determined by examining what three areas of your meat goat? *Loin, rump, brisket.*

S What metabolic disease is known as pregnancy disease or pregnancy toxemia? *Ketosis.*

S What must you do to the colostrum to prevent the possible transmission to the kid goats if you are either not sure if the doe is CAE positive or she is positive but you want to get kids from her? *Heat treat, which means you heat the milk to 142 degrees F and keep it at that temperature for 1 hour time.*

S What other two vitamins are necessary for Selenium to work? *Vitamin A and D, which your goat usually gets enough of through sunlight.*

S Where did the Kiko goat originate? *New Zealand.*

S Why do they have a "milk-out" time at dairy goat shows? *So that all does have an equal time to replenish their milk supply allowing the judge to see the difference in mammary systems at the time of showing.*

S Why do you never give an Angora goat a full bath? *Bathing takes away the natural lanolins in the goat's fleece.*

S Why is the Calcium to Phosphorus ratio important to bucks and wethers? *Too much calcium or phosphorus in the wrong ratio can cause urinary calculi.*

S Why would you use AI in your herd? *To add new lines to your herd or to upgrade your herd.*

S,I,J Name three, two or one internal parasite(s) of goats? *Round worms, stomach worms and lung worms.*