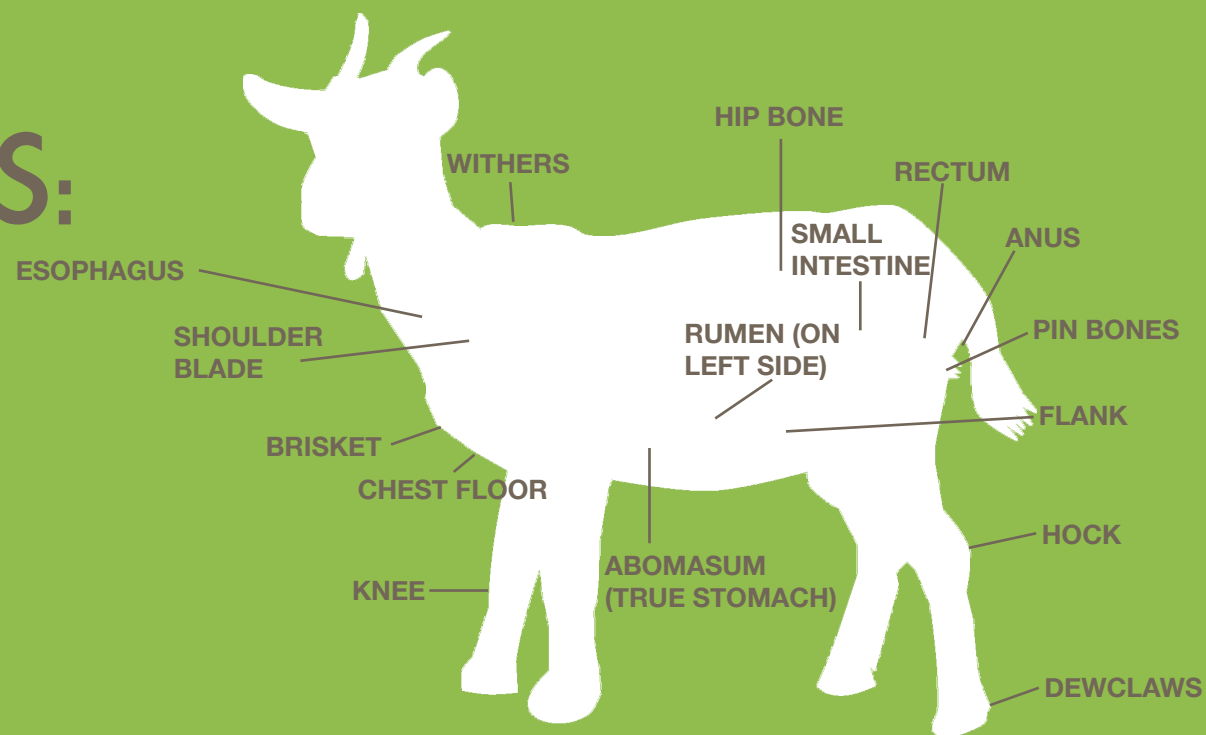
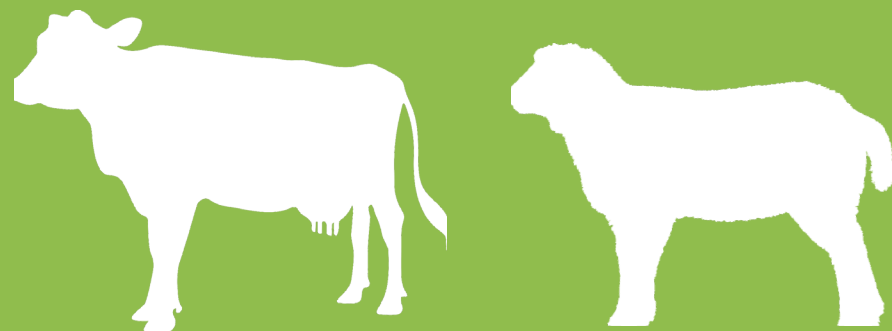


# SPECIALTY DAIRY FARMING RESOURCES: GOATS



## EMERGENCY CONTACT

NAME:

NUMBER:

VETERINARIAN:

## EMERGENCY INFO

Poison Control Center ([aapcc.org](http://aapcc.org)) 1-800-222-1222

Animal Poison Control ([aspca.org](http://aspca.org)) 1-888-426-4435

## RECOGNIZING A SICK GOAT

When an animal is not feeling well, they may:

- Stop eating or have little interest in food.
- Stop drinking water or have little interest in water.
- Have diarrhea or clumpy stools.
- Stop urinating or is urinating painfully.
- Seem depressed – stands off alone from the herd or in the corner.
- Stop chewing her "cud".
- Seem to have bloated – has a larger than normal stomach
- Try to lay down, get up and cry and then try to lay down again

There are several things to look for in order to identify some sources of infection:

- 1) **Look for any external cuts or swelling.** A cut or scratch may not be obvious.
- 2) **Look for leg limping or tenderness.** They may limp because of an internal infection of a joint which can cause the leg to be extremely tender. Pregnancy toxemia will also cause an animal to limp but this is not an infection.
- 3) **Look for signs of respiratory problems.** Colds or pneumonia will cause a high temperature.
- 4) **Take their temperature.** If they have a temperature this may help to figure out where to start with a diagnosis.

Reference: Blue Rock Station

## APPROXIMATE MEASURES

**Liquids:** (Please note: 1ml is the same as 1cc)

- 20 drops = 1ml = 1cc
- 1 tsp = 5 mls = 60 grains = 60 drops = 5 grams
- 1 tbsp = 3 tsp = 15 mls = 1/2 ounce = 15 grams
- 1 ounce = 30 mls
- 1 cup = 16 tbsp = 1/2 pint = 8 fluid oz = 250 mls
- 1 pint = 2 cups = 16 oz = 500 mls
- 1 liter = 1,000 mls

**Solids:** (Please note: 1 gram weighs about the same as one regular paper clip)

- 1 mg (milligram) = 1/65 grain (gr)
- 1 mg = 1000 mcg (micrograms)
- 1,000 mg = 1 gram (g)
- 1 gram (g) = 15.43 grains (gr).
- 1,000 g = 1 kilogram (kg) = 2.2 pounds (lb)
- 1 grain (gr) = 0.065 gram = 60 mg
- 1 ounce = 1/16 pound = 28.4 grams
- 1 pound = 0.454 kg = 454 grams

## FACEBOOK RESOURCES

Totally Natural Goats & More!  
Successful Goating with Rosie  
Goat Emergency Help and General Questions

## FEEDING

Dairy goats need a year-round supply of roughage, such as pasture, browse or well-cured hay. Winter browse and pastures should be supplemented with hay. Milking, breeding and growing stock need a daily portion of legume hay, such as alfalfa. Kids and bucks need a balanced grain ration and milkers should be fed a standard dairy grain ration. Kids are milk fed until two to three months of age, but should be consuming forages such as pasture grass or hay by two weeks of age and grain within four. All dairy goats must have salt and fresh clean water. Mineral supplements are desirable.

Reference: American Dairy Goat Association

## GOAT VITALS

Pulse: about 83 per minute ranging from 50 to 115  
Respiration: about 29 per minute ranging from 15 to 50  
Body Temperature: about 103.6 degrees Fahrenheit

Reference: American Dairy Goat Association

## GESTATION LINK:

[http://americangoatsociety.com/education/gestation\\_calculator.php](http://americangoatsociety.com/education/gestation_calculator.php)

## DAIRY PRODUCTION REGULATIONS

Dairy production must take place in a dedicated facility that is inspected and adheres to ODA Dairy Division guidelines and leads to a safe and wholesome finished product.

**ODA Dairy Division website:** <http://www.agri.ohio.gov/dairy/>

## USDA Organic animals standards:

- Raised in living conditions accommodating their natural behaviors
- Fed organic feed
- Not administered hormones or unnecessary antibiotics

**For more information visit:** <http://www.ams.usda.gov/grades-standards/organic-standards>

## USDA naturally raised standards:

- Entirely without growth promotants
- Antibiotics (except for ionophores used as coccidiostats for parasite control)
- Have never been fed animal by-products

**For more general information visit:** <http://certified.naturallygrown.org/programs/livestockstandards>

**For more information on dairy:** <http://www.ams.usda.gov/grades-standards/dairy-products>



# SPECIALTY DAIRY FARMING RESOURCES: GOATS

## FIRST AID

### THE GREAT EIGHT:

Apple cider vinegar, diatomaceous earth, acidophilus, kelp, bee propolis, Spanish black radish, slippery elm, and massage – what do those eight things have in common? They are the basis for restoring or maintaining health in a goat. While it is important to look at the causes of the health challenge, the problem almost always comes back to an imbalance in the rumen caused by an imbalance in bacteria, parasites, food substances or injury.



### EMERGENCY INFO

Poison Control Center (aapcc.org) 1-800-222-1222

Animal Poison Control (aspc.org) 1-888-426-4435

### EMERGENCY CONTACT

NAME:

NUMBER:

VETERINARIAN:

**Immune System Problems - Acidophilus** is a probiotic, the opposite of antibiotic. It can restore the bacteria balance in the gut so that the immune system can regain the ability to function properly. Acidophilus is also an excellent treatment for wounds and infections because it destroys bad bacteria, allowing the good bacteria to take control again.

**Internal Healing - Spanish black radish powder** should be added to the slippery elm mixture to add healing power after internal parasite problems. Black radish is very helpful in promoting internal healing after a bout of parasite over load. Add about 1/4 teaspoon to the radish mix.

The secret to successfully bringing back an animal from a severe case of parasite overload is the slippery elm and Spanish black radish powder mixture. Without adding the healing portion of the process to the parasite reduction process, the animal will remain internally scarred - and may still die from the injuries received due to parasite damage.

**Mineral Deficiencies - Kelp (dried seaweed)** is a nutrient-rich food that provides many different minerals, including iodine. Add a tiny bit of kelp to their feed or free feed. They will only eat kelp if they need it.

**Mites, Lice, Some Parasites - Diatomaceous Earth** adds 12 minerals to the diet but it also introduces a natural material, ground up diatoms, to the gut to cut and dry up parasites, or drive them out of the animal's digestive system. Can be dusted onto bedding or other areas used by livestock.

**Poisoning** - Livestock sometimes eat things that are poisonous. Remedy: mix 1 pint water, 1 tsp ginger, ½ tsp baking soda, ½ tsp salt, 1 tsp molasses, 1 tbsp Epsom salts. Give the entire mixture to an adult animal with an empty syringe.

**Rumen quits working - Apple Cider Vinegar** spritzed onto hay in the manger provides the animal a way to keep its rumen working properly by adding good bacteria to its feed. The vinegar encourages the rumen to keep moving and it also adds essential minerals to the diet. In a case where the rumen shuts down, the vinegar can be administered with a needleless syringe to the back of the throat for swallowing.

**Shock or Bloat - Massage** to the rumen, or an injured muscle, as part of the healing therapy plan gives the animal the message that you, the leader of the herd, are on the job. Your energy is being used to reassure the animal. In the case of a bloated rumen, the action of pushing and moving the rumen can assist it in doing its job when it is struggling from too much material inside or from too much acid generated when the rumen is not working. Massage literally works wonders. When massaging, use the tips of your four fingers to push the rumen. As you massage, move clockwise over the entire rumen. Gradually work the finger tips around the side of the animal, continuing to push in circles until the entire rumen area has been deeply massaged.

Don't wait to practice this during an emergency - but use this technique while she is calm and able to accept your touch. Otherwise, if she's in pain, and you are in a panic because she is hurting or seeming to be in trouble, you may only succeed in raising the stress level (yours and the goat's).

**Weak or Malnourished Animals – Nutri-Drench** is a vitamin-rich liquid product that can be added to food or squirted directly in the mouth (sometimes used after childbirth for a weak animal) following illness or a bout with acidosis. Good for a burst of energy when the animal needs nutritional help to recover.

**Wounds or Internal Healing (after worming) - Slippery elm** powder has great healing power. Add one teaspoon to one tablespoon of bee propolis and one teaspoon of acidophilus powder and mix. Use on wounds or internally (after worming).

**Wounds or Scrapes - Bee Propolis** has antibacterial and anti-fungal properties that create "the inhibitory effect" (prevents infection while the immune system heals). Propolis contains many minerals and vitamins beneficial to all mammals, and is able to absorb water from surrounding inflamed tissue promoting healing in ways that conventional treatments fail to do. For wounds or scrapes, cover the wound with a mix of **propolis, raw honey, acidophilus and black radish**.

Reference: Blue Rock Station

