

complete the study. The cost of the two vaccines were similar but we still lost one kid to clostridium so we did not see an economic benefit from the vaccine study.

## ADOPTION

Last year's study convinced us that while the grazing of high tannin forages seems to have benefit for goats we are not able to grow sercia lespedeza here under wet weather conditions. We are still using multispecies rotational grazing to minimize parasites and using the FAMACHA eye chart as a quick way to see if a particular goat or sheep needs to be wormed. The vaccine study did not give me the results that I hoped for but the unexpected incidence of abscesses in the goats vaccinated with the Vision vaccine has convinced me not to use that vaccine on any animals that we plan on entering in a show.

## OUTREACH

The results of this study have been reported at a meeting of the Lower Shore Sheep and Goat Association.

## SUMMARY

The goal of this project was to see if the results of my last project that showed a decrease in parasites in goat kids could be replicated, to test two clostridium vaccines and to use the FAMACHA eye chart to assess the level of parasites in goat kids. Due to adverse weather conditions my previous study results could not be verified but I did learn some valuable lessons on the cultural requirement of sercia lespedeza. It needs warmth and moisture to germinate but cannot tolerate saturated soil during the dormant or growing season.

My vaccine study showed some unexpected results. The Vision vaccine had a much higher incidence of injection site abscesses that would be unacceptable to producers who are raising animals for show.

The FAMACHA eye chart proved to be a valuable tool to quickly make a decision on whether or not a particular animal needs to be wormed preventing a producer from worming an animal needlessly and causing unnecessary expense and perhaps increasing the likelihood of the parasites to become resistant to the wormer.

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