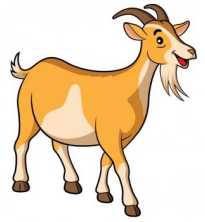




Goat

Activity Page #1—Breeds & Nutrition



Name: _____
Club: _____

Age: _____
Date: _____

Below is a list of dairy goat breeds and meat goat breeds. Please circle all of the dairy goat breeds:

Boer Alpine Kiko Pygmy LaMancha Sanaan Toggenburg Nubian Oberhasli

Identify the following breeds of goats.

_____ This dairy goat is born with its unique small ears. In fact, that is the distinguishing feature of this breed. They have excellent dairy temperament and is an all-around sturdy animal that can withstand a great deal of hardship and still produce.

_____ This goat was one of the first breeds imported to North America from Switzerland. They are productive, resistant to the cold, and docile. Medium to large in size, with rugged bone and plenty of vigor. Light cream or preferably white in colour. Ears should be erect and point forward. They are known for their high milk production; at the peak of production, a good doe will give 5.5–8.0 kg (12–17.6 lbs.) a day.

_____ These goats were developed in South Africa for their meat, hardiness, and brush-control abilities. They are large-framed animals with mature weights falling between 90 and 160 kg (198–352 lbs.) for males and 55–90 kg (121–198 lbs.) for females. They are generally white with a reddish-brown head and they usually have a white blaze down the middle of their face. Their ears are long and hang down the sides of their faces.

_____ This dairy goat originated in England from the crossing of English does with bucks from Upper Egypt and Ethiopia. They are known for their high butterfat. Their heads show the distinctive breed characteristic: a strongly convex head. The ears are wide, drooping, and long. They extend at least 2.5 cm (1 in.) beyond the muzzle when held flat along the face. The ears have well-defined cartilage and lie close to the head at the temple, then slightly flare out and forward at the rounded tip, forming a bell shape.

_____ This goat is a recognized breed of miniature goats in Canada. On average, a full-grown doe stands between 40 to 50 cm (15–19 in.) at the withers. The head and legs are short, but should be balanced in relation to body length. A goat in milk may give up to .2 L (.44 gal.) of milk per day. Because they are compact, they do not require the amount of space and food larger goat breeds need.

Nutrition is a process by which a plant or animal obtains food and uses it. The term “nutrient” is applied to any chemical compound that aids in the support of animal life. The primary food nutrients required by all animals are: **Proteins, Carbohydrates (starch), Fats, Minerals, Vitamins, and Water**. Fill in the blanks below using these six nutrients:

_____ participates in nearly all body functions and is the most important nutrient, although oftentimes the most neglected aspect of feeding animals.

_____ and _____ can be considered regulators of an animal’s diet. Within an animal’s body, they turn things on and off as needed, adjust body temperature, and help process information.

_____ are necessary for growth, development of glands, muscles, hide, and hair.

_____ are the main source of energy in a ration. They are used to produce heat, energy, and fat in an animal’s body. However _____ furnish 2.25 times more heat and energy per kilogram.

Which Vitamins are needed for the following :

_____ Needed for vision, healthy skin, digestion, and reproduction.

_____ Needed, along with minerals calcium and phosphorus, for healthy bones. It is known as the sunshine vitamin.

_____ Needed, along with the mineral selenium, for muscle function.

Feeds can be classified into the following three main groups. Please give a couple examples of each:

1. Concentrate Feeds: _____

2. Dry Roughage Feeds: _____

3. Succulent Feed: _____