



General Management Protocols

Our current practice is to perform the following management protocols through our entire herd approximately every 3 months. For us, this means around March, June, September and December.

Vitamin/Mineral Injections and/or Boluses

- Fortified/High Level Vitamin B Complex
 - o 1 cc/20 lbs
 - o Subcutaneously
 - o Minimal risk of overdose as this is a water-soluble vitamin and excess will be excreted in the urine.
- BOSE (Vitamin E and Selemiun)
 - o 1 cc/100 lbs
 - o Subcutaneously
 - o RISK OF OVERDOSE – (although we generally weigh all of our animals at least once a year) if I ever doubt the weight of an animal that I'm dosing with BOSE, I always error on the side of too little as opposed to too much
- 4-gram Copper Bolus
 - o 1, 4-gram bolus per adult goat
 - o Cut the top off of a 6 ml syringe, put a little yogurt in the bottom, open a bolus capsule and empty rods into syringe, top off with more yogurt and give orally.
 - o This one is a pain in the rear to give, but it does wonders for copper deficiency.
 - o Expect not to see a noticeable change in coat quality for 4-6 weeks but its not impossible to notice changes sooner.
 - o Research has shown that Copper Oxide Wire Particles can reduce the presence of the Barber Pole Worm in goats.

- We consider these quarterly “boosters” as it’s not our practice to provide all their vitamin and mineral requirements via syringe. We rather think of this as a way to stay ahead of any potential deficiencies. All our goats are provided with both a high-quality loose mineral (Duraferm Goat Loose Mineral) as well as mineral blocks/licks (pictures are included for reference).

Parasite Check

- We NEVER deworm all our goats at once.
- We use FAMACHA scoring, body condition scoring, evaluation of coat quality and fecal appearance to gauge if our goats need dewormed. I will soon be conducting my own fecal exams to further ensure our goats are carrying “healthy” worm loads.
- When one does need to be dewormed, we start with the weakest dewormers. We use that particular wormer until we feel it has lost its effectiveness. As of today, we have no known resistance to any wormer within our herd.
 - o For example, Safeguard and Ivermectin are considered “weak” wormers whereas Prohibit is the “strongest” wormer I know of and should be used as a wormer of last resort.

Breeding/Annual Vaccinations

- Prior to breeding, we vaccinate our does with:
 - o Chlamydia Psittaci Bacterin (used to prevent chlamydia – which can cause abortions)
 - 2 ml subcutaneously
 - Just as a word of caution - this left terrible welts/knots in my does neck’s – some still have welts months later. To my understanding, this can happen because this is an oil-based vaccine.
 - o Campylobacter Fetus-Jejuni Bacterin (also used to prevent abortion)
 - 5 ml subcutaneously
 - o CDT (used to prevent overeating disease and tetanus)
 - 2 ml subcutaneously

Other

- Yearly/semi-annual weight checks
- Hoof trimming done quarterly
- We try to run all goats through the chute or get them on the stand so we can get a closer look at their legs/udder for the presence of mites or other issues that may not be seen normally.
- Paint tails with Triiodine-7 to check for iodine deficiency
 - o This entails using a small paint brush to paint iodine on the bare skin of the tail/vulva area. If the iodine is completely absorbed 24 hours later, then the goat is considered iodine deficient. Continue paint protocol until the iodine is no longer absorbed.