Dairy Goats

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General Facts

- On a worldwide basis, more people drink the milk of goats than any other single animal.
- Goat milk has a more easily digestible fat and protein content than cow milk.
- Goat milk can successfully replace cow milk in diets of those who are allergic to cow milk.
General Facts

• Goat milk is naturally homogenized
• During prime lactation a dairy goat can average 6 to 8+ lbs. of milk a day (3-4+ quarts)
The Alpine dairy goat is a medium to large size animal, alertly graceful, with erect ears, offering all colors and combinations of colors with distinction and individuality of appearance. They are hardy, adaptable animals that thrive in any climate while maintaining good health and excellent production. The hair is medium to short. The face is straight. A Roman nose, Toggenburg color and markings, or all-white is discriminated against.
The LaMancha goat was developed in the U.S.A. It has excellent dairy temperament and is an all-around sturdy animal that can withstand a great deal of hardship and still produce. Through official testing this breed has established itself in milk production with high butterfat. The LaMancha face is straight with the ears being the distinctive breed characteristic. There are two types of LaMancha ears. In does one type of ear has no advantage over the other.
The Nigerian Dwarf is a miniature breed of dairy goat originating in West Africa and developed in the United States. The balanced proportions of the Nigerian Dwarf give it the appearance of the larger breeds of dairy goats, but does stand no more than 22.5" (57cm) and bucks no more than 23.5" (60cm). Any color or combination of colors is acceptable. The medium length ears are erect and alert. The face is either straight or dished, and the hair is short and fine.
The head is the distinctive breed characteristic, with the facial profile between the eyes and the muzzle being strongly convex (Roman nose). The ears are long (extending at least one inch [2.54 cm] beyond the muzzle when held flat along the face), wide and pendulous. They lie close to the head at the temple and flare slightly out and well forward at the rounded tip, forming a "bell" shape. The ears are not thick, with the cartilage well defined. The hair is short, fine and glossy.
The Oberhasli is a Swiss dairy goat. This breed is a medium size, vigorous and alert in appearance. Its color is chamoisee. Does may be black but chamoisee is preferred. Chamoisee is described as: Bay ranging from light to a deep red bay with the latter most desirable. The face is straight or dished. A Roman nose is discriminated against.
The Saanen dairy goat originated in Switzerland. It is medium to large in size with rugged bone and plenty of vigor. Does should be feminine, however, and not coarse. Saanen are white or light cream in color, with white preferred. Ears should be erect and alertly carried, preferably pointing forward. The face should be straight or dished. A tendency toward a Roman nose is discriminated against.
The Sable dairy goat is medium to large in size with rugged bone and plenty of vigor. Does should be feminine, however, and not coarse. Their hair is short; ears should be erect and alertly carried, preferably pointing forward. The face should be straight or dished. The Sable may be any color or combination of colors, solid or patterned, EXCEPT solid white or solid light cream.
The Toggenburg is a Swiss dairy goat. This breed is medium size, sturdy, vigorous, and alert in appearance. The hair is short to long in length, soft, and fine. Its color is solid, varying from light fawn to dark chocolate with no preference for any shade. The ears are erect and carried forward. Facial lines may be dished or straight, never Roman.
Differences between Industries

- Does vs Bucks
- Dehorning
- Milking
- Bottle feeding
- Showing
- Scorecard
Does vs Bucks
Dehorning
Bottle Feeding

Lamb Nipples for Baby Goats

(Tip Needs to be snipped off)

Pritchard teat for use with tiny babies or weak babies. These screw on to the top of a glass bottle.
## Bottle Feeding

### Bottle-Feeding Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Amount(^1)</th>
<th>Gradually change to</th>
<th>Number of feedings per day(^2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1–2 days</td>
<td>½ cup</td>
<td>¾ cup</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3–7 days</td>
<td>1 cup</td>
<td>1¼ cups</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2–6 weeks</td>
<td>2 cups</td>
<td>2½ cups</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–8 weeks</td>
<td>2½ cups</td>
<td>0(^3)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)For miniature breeds, divide these amounts in half.

\(^2\)Try to keep an equal number of hours between feedings.

\(^3\)Gradually substitute water for a portion of the milk.
Showing
## Scorecard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Senior Doe</th>
<th>Junior Doe</th>
<th>Buck</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. GENERAL APPEARANCE</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An attractive framework with femininity (masculinity in bucks), strength, upstandingness, length, and smoothness of blending throughout that create an impressive style and graceful walk.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. DAIRY CHARACTER</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Angularity and general openness with strong yet refined and clean bone structure, showing freedom from coarseness and with evidence of milking ability giving due regard to stage of lactation (of breeding season in bucks).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. BODY CAPACITY</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Relatively large in proportion in size, age, and period of lactation of animal (of breeding season for bucks), providing ample capacity, strength, and vigor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. MAMMARY SYSTEM</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strongly attached, elastic, well-balanced with adequate capacity, quality, ease of milking, and indicating heavy milk production over a long period of usefulness.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTALS** | 100   | 100       | 100       |
| Section                                      | Details                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Score
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENERAL APPEARANCE</strong></td>
<td>An attractive framework with femininity (masculinity in bucks), strength, upstandingness, length, and smoothness of blending throughout that create an impressive style and graceful walk.</td>
<td>35 55 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stature</strong></td>
<td>Slightly taller at withers than at hips with long bone pattern throughout.</td>
<td>2   2   2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Head &amp; Breed Characteristics</strong></td>
<td>Clean-cut and balanced in length, width, and depth; broad muzzle with full nostrils; well-sculpted, alert eyes; strong jaw with angular lean junction to throat; appropriate size, color, ears, and nose to meet breed standard.</td>
<td>5   10  8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Front End Assembly</strong></td>
<td>Prominent withers arched to point of shoulder with shoulder blade, point of shoulder, and point of elbow set tightly and smoothly against the chest wall both while at rest and in motion; deep and wide into chest floor with moderate strength of brisket.</td>
<td>5   8   10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Back</strong></td>
<td>Strong and straight with well-defined vertebrae throughout and slightly uphill to withers; level chine with full crops into a straight, wide loin; wide hips smoothly set and level with back; strong rump which is uniformly wide and nearly level from hips to pinbones and thurl to thurl; thurls set two-thirds of the distance from hips to pinbones; well defined and wide pinbones set slightly lower than the hips; tailhead slightly above and smoothly set between pinbones; tail symmetrical to body and free from coarseness; vulva normal in size and shape in females (normal sheath and testes in males).</td>
<td>8   12  10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legs, Pasterns &amp; Feet</strong></td>
<td>Bone flat and strong throughout leading to smooth, free motion; front legs with clean knees, straight, wide apart and squarely placed; rear legs wide apart and straight from the rear and well angulated in side profile through the stifle to cleanly molded hocks, nearly perpendicular from hock to B, yet flexible pastern of medium length; strong feet with tight toes, pointed directly forward; deep heels with sole nearly uniform in depth from toe to heel.</td>
<td>15  23  25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DAIRY CHARACTER

Angularity and general openness with strong yet refined and clean bone structure, showing freedom from coarseness and with evidence of milking ability giving due regard to stage of lactation (of breeding season in bucks).

**Neck** - long, lean, and blending smoothly into the shoulders; clean-cut throat and brisket.

**Withers** - prominent and wedge-shaped with the dorsal process arising slightly above the shoulder blades.

**Ribs** - flat, flinty, wide apart, and long; lower rear ribs should angle to flank.

**Flank** - deep, yet arched and free of excess tissue.

**Thighs** - in side profile, moderately incurving from pinbone to stifle; from the rear, clean and wide apart, highly arched and out-curving into the escutcheon to provide ample room for the udder and its attachment.

**Skin** - thin, loose, and pliable with soft, lustrous hair.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C</th>
<th><strong>BODY CAPACITY</strong></th>
<th>10</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Relatively large in proportion in size, age, and period of lactation of animal (of breeding season for bucks), providing ample capacity, strength, and vigor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Chest</strong> - deep and wide, yet clean-cut, with well sprung foreribs, full in crops and at point of elbow.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Barrel</strong> - strongly supported, long, deep, and wide; depth and spring of rib tending to increase into a deep yet refined flank</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MAMMARY SYSTEM

Strongly attached, elastic, well-balanced with adequate capacity, quality, ease of milking, and indicating heavy milk production over a long period of usefulness.

Udder Support - strong medial suspensory ligament that clearly defines the udder halves, contributes to desirable shape and capacity, and holds the entire udder snugly to the body and well above the hocks. Fore, rear, and lateral attachments must be strong and smooth.

Fore Udder - wide and full to the side and extending moderately forward without excess non-lactating tissue and indicating capacity, desirable shape, and productivity.

Rear Udder - capacious, high, wide, and arched into the escutcheon; uniformity wide and deep to the floor; moderately curved in side profile without protruding beyond the vulva.

Balanced, Symmetry & Quality - in side profile, one-third of the capacity visible in front of the leg, one-third under the leg, and one-third behind the leg; well-rounded with soft, pliable, and elastic texture that is well collapsed after milking, free of scar tissue, with halves evenly balanced.

Teats - uniform size and of medium length and diameter in proportion to capacity of udder, cylindrical in shape, pointed nearly straight down or slightly forward, and situated two-thirds of the distance from the medial suspensory ligament on the floor of each udder-half to the side, indicating ease of milking.
ADGA Scorecard
Mammary System
ADGA Scorecard

**MAMMARY SYSTEM**

- Strongly attached, elastic, well-balanced with adequate capacity, quality, ease of milking, and indicating heavy milk production over a long period of usefulness.
- 35 Points
Udder Support – 13 points

- **Udder Support** - strong medial suspensory ligament that clearly defines the udder halves, contributes to desirable shape and capacity, and holds the entire udder snugly to the body and well above the hocks. Fore, rear, and lateral attachments must be strong and smooth.
Medial Suspensory Ligament
Fore Udder Attachment
Rear Udder Attachment
Fore Udder – 5 points

- **Fore Udder** - wide and full to the side and extending moderately forward without excess non-lactating tissue and indicating capacity, desirable shape, and productivity.
Fore Udder
Rear Udder – 7 points

- **Rear Udder** - capacious, high, wide, and arched into the escutcheon; uniformity wide and deep to the floor; moderately curved in side profile without protruding beyond the vulva.
Balance Symmetry & Quality – 6 points

- **Balance, Symmetry & Quality** - in side profile, one-third of the capacity visible in front of the leg, one-third under the leg, and one-third behind the leg; well-rounded with soft, pliable, and elastic texture that is well collapsed after milking, free of scar tissue, with halves evenly balanced.
Balance & Symmetry
Teats – 4 points

- **Teats** - uniform size and of medium length and diameter in proportion to capacity of udder, cylindrical in shape, pointed nearly straight down or slightly forward, and situated two-thirds of the distance from the medial suspensory ligament on the floor of each udder-half to the side, indicating ease of milking.
Teats
What Do You Think?
What Do You Think?
References

- www.ADGA.org