

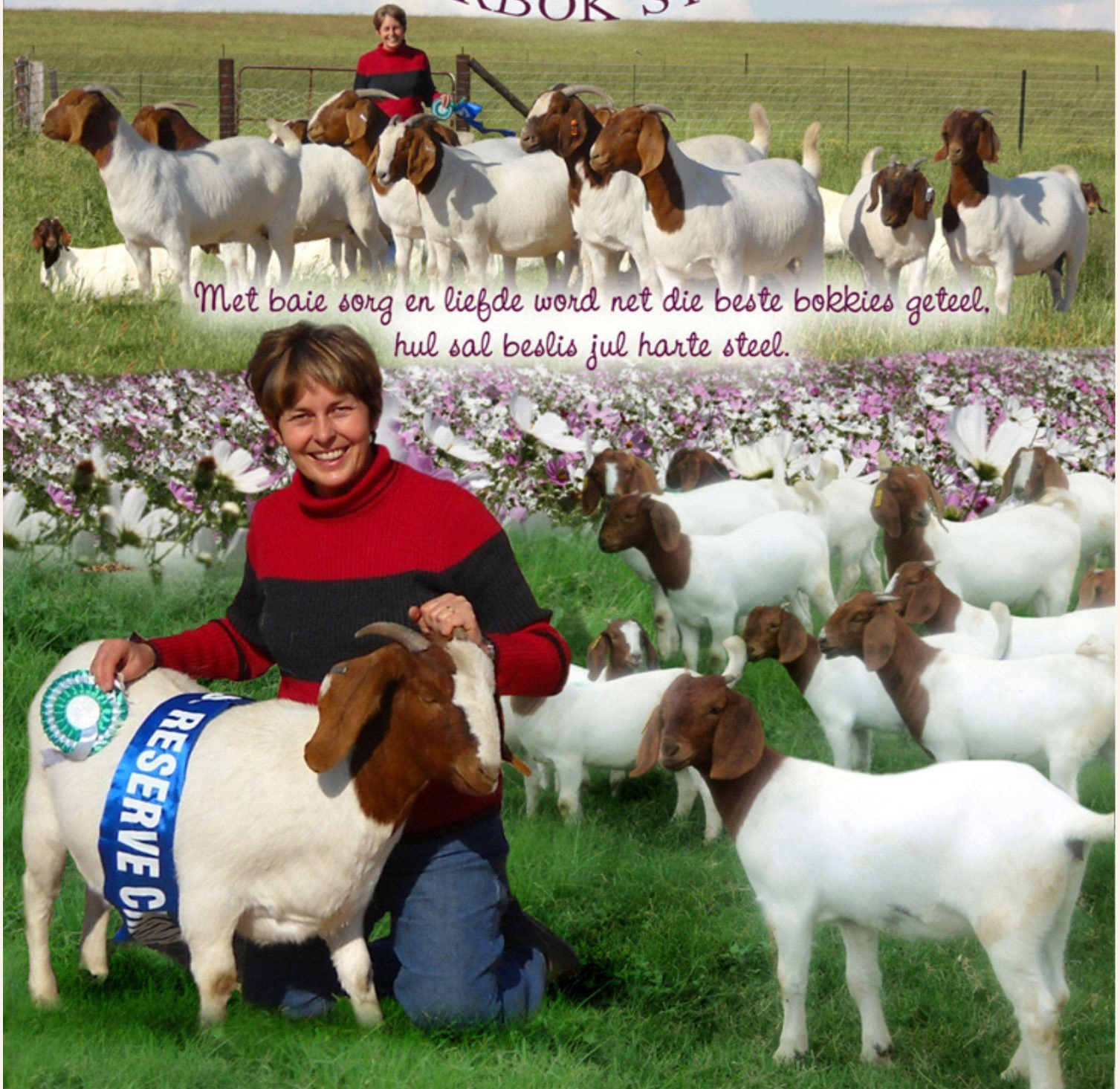
The Lombard

Posbus 28
Vrede 9835
072 078 4336
smalluck@zippnorth.co.za

Stoet nr: 1264
Besoeke altyd welkom

BOERBOK STOET

*Met baie sorg en liefde word net die beste bokkies geteel,
hul sal beslis jul harte steel.*



BOER GOAT MANAGEMENT COURSE

WHY FARMING WITH BOERGOATS?

YOU ALWAYS MAKE A SUCCESS WHEN YOU FARM WITH THE ANIMAL YOU LOVE!

BOERGOATS HAS CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY!

THEY ARE EXTREMELY FERTILE. Mine lam every 7-8 months and mostly have twins. My weaning percentage is 180% plus! So a few goats grow to a big flock quickly!

THEY ARE HARDY AND ADAPTABLE UNDER EXTENSIVE AS WELL AS INTENSIVE CONDITIONS.

Properties of a goat breeder:

Love your goats

Be passionate

Be energetic

Never give up!!!

MY MOTTO IS: "DO YOUR BEST AND GOD WILL DO THE REST."

Success = Positive (Vision, goals, action plans...)

Difficulty = Negative (Wrong focus, recipe for finance problems.)

Focus on the controllable factors:

- **Vision**
- **Farming doesn't make money immediately.**
- **Long-term profit with sustainable strategy.**
- **Focus on what steerable is.**
- **Set goals.**
- **Do the action plans.**

Focus on your end goal:

- You are going to go through tough times, drama, problems, economic cycles, climate conditions like drought, etc.
- Try to gather food for the tough times.
- Most important is to stay on your knees.

Work on marketing!

The three keys words for a successful farm are:

KNOWLEDGE! As much as possible! Courses, internet, books, farmers.

ORGANIZATION! Manage your farm! Do what you must do... don't procrastinate! Keeping record is essential.

SELECTION! Extremely important! Know your goats!

Goats that don't breed, or breed poorly, must be culled.

Selection should be made once the kids have been weaned according to appearance and weight. The ewe that breeds poorly and/or shuns her kids, should also be culled.

FEED! The correct fodder and grazing, plays a very important roll.

"FEEDING IS 80% OF THE BREEDING BUT NEVER FORGET THE BREEDING!"



Acquiring Goats: It is very important to buy the right goats and if you don't have the knowledge what an ideal goat should look like, get an expert to help you.

The ideal Ram



The ram is the most important part of your flock! Use the best ram you can afford! The ram must build your flock!

Properties of the ideal Ram:

1. Build (breed standards)
2. Agility
3. Male organs
4. Personal choice

The ideal Ewe



Properties of the ideal Ewe:

1. Build (breed standards)
2. Mother properties – the udder must be correct
3. Produce enough milk
4. Be protective of her kids
5. Age

TRANSPORTING GOATS:

1. Vehicle – protection from wind, rain and cold.
2. Covering – ensure that goats stay dry as best possible.
3. Quantity – do not over crowd. Goats should be able to lie down comfortably.
4. Vaccinations – Vit B complex for stress and Terramycin for bronchial problems.



CARE:

1. Initially, keep new goats separate.
2. Dip, vaccinate and dose.
3. Adjust fodder.
4. Keep 'show' ram in a separate camp until he has lost some weight and becomes more fit before introducing him to the ewes.

FEEDING:

PERIODS WHEN CORRECT FEEDING PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLL:

FLUSH FEEDING

DURING MATING AND UP TO ONE MONTH AFTER MATING

2 – 6 WEEKS BEFORE LAMBING

FIRST MONTH AFTER LAMBING

FIRST 6 MONTHS FOR KIDS

Goats are browsers and therefore they need 23% fibre in their diet, whereas sheep only need 14% fibre. It is necessary to include a mixture of pellets, made specifically for goats, in their diet.

It is also advisable to consult a fodder nutritionist. They will advise on the appropriate mixture, using the products you have available, taking into account the current conditions in your area.

The complete mixture I use, is as follows:

Molatek sheep fattening compound	200kg
Cotton oil Cake	100kg
Corn (Mealies)	400kg
Lucerne	300kg
Sulphur	5kg
Feed Lime	10kg

Lucerne is the best, but also the most expensive. Any other crude or roughage can be used.

It's not always necessary for a complete feed. In summer, my goats graze in the veldt with a good block of e.g. Meester20 or Maxiewol ready mix for the pregnant ewes and a phosphate block for the dry ewes. Always ensure there is enough roughage.

Gradually introduce the goats to the pellets or corn, to avoid acid in forming in their stomachs, increasing the feed steadily over the next 7 days, until the correct quantity is reached.

Ewes must receive good feeds at least 2 weeks before lambing and then the first month after, so that they produce enough milk.

I introduce my kids to complete feed at 2 weeks and continue until 6 months, thus ensuring proper growth. The first 6 months are the most important in as far as development is concerned.



PROTEINS
– FOR



GROWTH AND MUSCLE BUILDING!

Do not feed kids only energy feeds, e.g. corn. Beware of over-feeding – can cause acid which, in turn, can be deadly.

ENERGY – PRODUCES FAT

Energy feeds are imperative in areas where extreme cold is common.

BEWARE OF OVERFEEDING

Gradually introduce animals to different feeds. Overfeeding can lead to diarrhoea and/or stomach acids, which can be deadly.

MONTH	WHEN TO DO WHAT	PRODUCT
August	4-6 weeks before lamming, make sure you have enough roughage, lucerne or enough green pasture. Energy in a leak form and 200gr pellets per ewe	Maxiwol ready mix as a leak and ewe lactation pellets.
September	2-4 week before lamming: give a full feed of 300-500gram ewe lactation pellets per ewe per day and a production leak.	Your own mix or ewe lactation pellets and a production leak.
October	Ewes start lamming. Make sure you give enough clean water and food in the lamming cages. In the first 2 weeks after giving birth I give 1kg full feed per ewe morning and 1kg at night with lucerne. Afterwards I reduce the food as necessary.	Ewe lactation pellets or your own mix.
Summer	Give the kids from 2 weeks of age till 6 months full feed. Dry goats on green pastures and a salt and phosphate leak.	Kids – your own feed mix, lamb creep feed gains. Consult your nutritionist.
Autumn	Give goats an overlap leak, because pasture worth is reducing.	Example Voermol Superfos
Winter	Give goats a high energy leak and always enough fiber and enough whole grains as needed.	Molatek Meester 20 Own mix of ewe pellets.

Parasite Control

Due to the fact that goats are browsers, they are not really susceptible to parasites. My goats live on grass fields/pastures and therefore I inject them just as often as for sheep.

I inject my goats two weeks after the first spring rains, then every 2 weeks to 6 weeks after the first frost. However, keep vigilant when it rains a lot, as there are more parasites and need more frequent dosing. It is very good to take dung samples and test to see what the parasite load is. *Ripercol* or *Prodose Red* is good to inject if they already have a lot of parasites. It works fast, but is not long acting. The long-acting vaccines are absorbed in the blood. When there is a high infection rate, the goats will be pale in mouth and lethargic. It then takes even longer for the dosing to work. Then it will be better to first use *Ripercol* or *Prodose Red* and then a couple days later a long-acting drug like *Prodose Orange*. Always check what is the active ingredient, it should be present on the packaging I.E. Closantel, Levamisole, Praziquantel, etc. Make sure to vary the active ingredient so that the parasites don't build resistance to the medication. Rather inject too much medication than too little as this will increase the chance of a build-up of resistance. *Dectomax* and *Ivomec Super* are both used effectively against internal and external parasites.

Vaccinations

During autumn, month of April, the goats get vaccinated with *Multivac P Plus*. This helps to prevent pasteurella in the winter months, pulpy kidney, lamb dysentery, clostridial uterine inflammation/infections due to *Clostridium Novi* type B, Tetanus, Black Quarter and Red gut. It is may be expensive but it is a very good vaccine because it covers so many problems and is only applied once per year. Inject 2ml per goat. It also is a good idea to inject ewes a month before lambing, and then the lambs also receive some immunity.

If ORF (*scabby mouth*) occurs on your farm, you need to vaccinate ewes a month before they lamb. Smear a little of the vaccine at the bottom of the tail and scratch the area with a needle on it so that it can be absorbed in the bloodstream. It is easier under the tail where hair does not occur.

Coccidiosis occurs frequently in lambs and therefore it is good to vaccinate them at 2 weeks of age with *Baycox* to avoid this.



Lambs

Lamb's must get vaccinated from six weeks of age against tapeworm and then monthly until 6 months old. *Brutel*, *First Drench* and *Endo+ Ribbon* kill's tapeworms and roundworms and can be used for lambs from 2 months old. Continue to vaccinate weaned lambs against roundworm and tapeworm until 6 months old. Because the lambs get supplements from 2 weeks old, I give them *Multivac B* in order to prevent kidney failure. Inject them a month later again with *Multivac P Plus* as a booster dose. At weaning, 100 days, I inject them with *Embavit Merial* (vitamin) and *Embamin TE* (mineral).

If you are a stud farmer, it is important to inject your ram lambs, that you want to keep breeding, with *Rev 1*, vaccinate between 2-4 Months old. It vaccinates against Epididymitis infection. Do not vaccinate later than 4 months old, as they will get epididymitis and be infertile.

Young ewes and ewes for mating

I vaccinate ewes before the first mating time with *Clamysure*, helps to prevent abortion, at least one month prior to mating. It is a single injection so definitely worth it. I inject them with *Embamin TE* and *Embavit Merial* a month before they go to ram, then a month before they lamb, and then again about two months after their lambing.

WHO	WHEN	WHAT	WHAT FOR
Lambs	2 weeks	Baycox 5%	Coccidiosis
Lambs	1 month	Lintex	Tapeworms
Lambs	2 month	First Drench/ Brutel	Roundworms and tapeworms

Lambs	2 month	Multivac P plus	Pulpy Kidney, etc
Ram lambs	1-2 month	Castration Elastic Bands	Castrate ram lambs
Lambs	3 month	Endo+Lint / First Drench/Brutel	Roundworms and tapeworms
Lambs	3 month	Multivac P plus	Booster Dose
Lambs	3month	Wean	
Lambs	3 month	Embamin TE en Embavit	Vitamins and minerals
Stud Ram lambs	3 month	Brucella Rev.1	Epididymitis infection
Lambs	4 month	First Drench/ Brutel/Endo+li nt	Roundworms and tapeworms
Lambs	5 month	Endo+Lint/Firs t Drench/Brutel	Roundworms and tapeworms
Lambs	6 month	First Drench/ Endo+lint/ Brutel	Roundworms and tapeworms
Young Ewes	At-least 1 month before mating	Chlamydia	Infectious Abortion
All Ewes and Rams	1 month before mating	Endo- min en Endo-vit	Vitamins and minerals
All Goats	April month	Multivac P plus	Active immunization of Goats as an aid in the control in lots of sicknesses and infections
All Goats	April month	Endo-min en Endo-vit	Vitamins and minerals
Pregnant Ewes	1month before lambing	Multivac P plus	Active immunization of Goats as an aid in the control in lots of sicknesses and infections
Pregnant Ewes	1 month before lambing	Endo-min en Endo-vit	Vitamins and minerals
Pregnant Ewes	1 month before lambing	Inject vuilbek	Scabby mouth
Ewes	1 month after lambing	Endo- vit en Endo-min	Vitamins and minerals
All Goats	Every 6 weeks after 1 st rain until 1 st frost	Rotate vaccines to prevent	Vaccinate for internal parasites

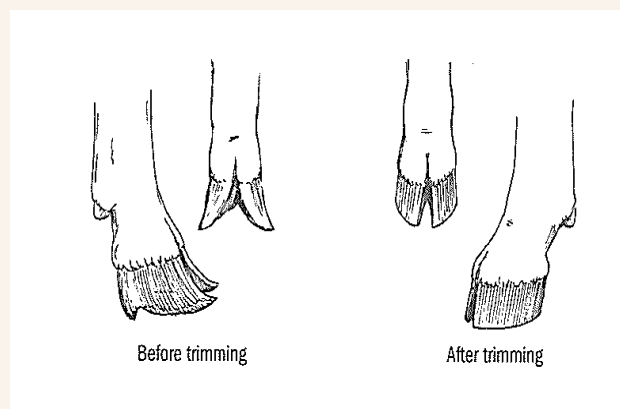
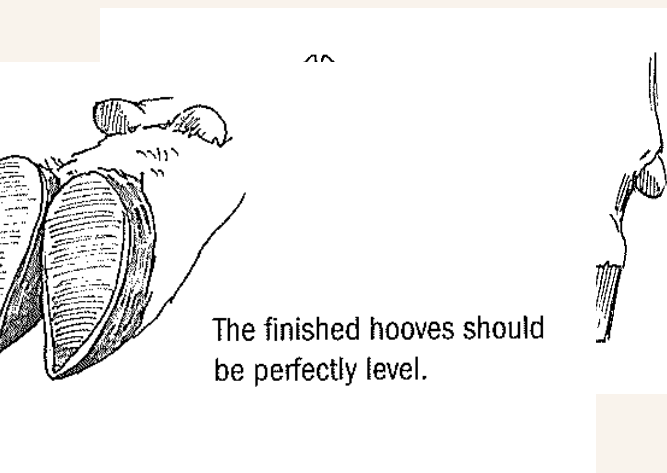
		resistance buildup	
All goats	When needed	Plunge dip or Pour- on or inject Dectomax or Ivomec Super	External Parasites

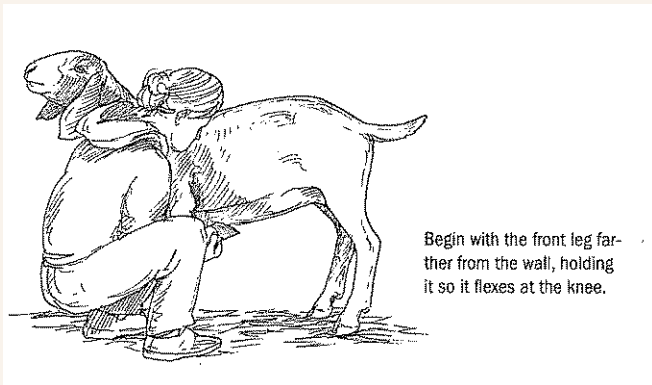
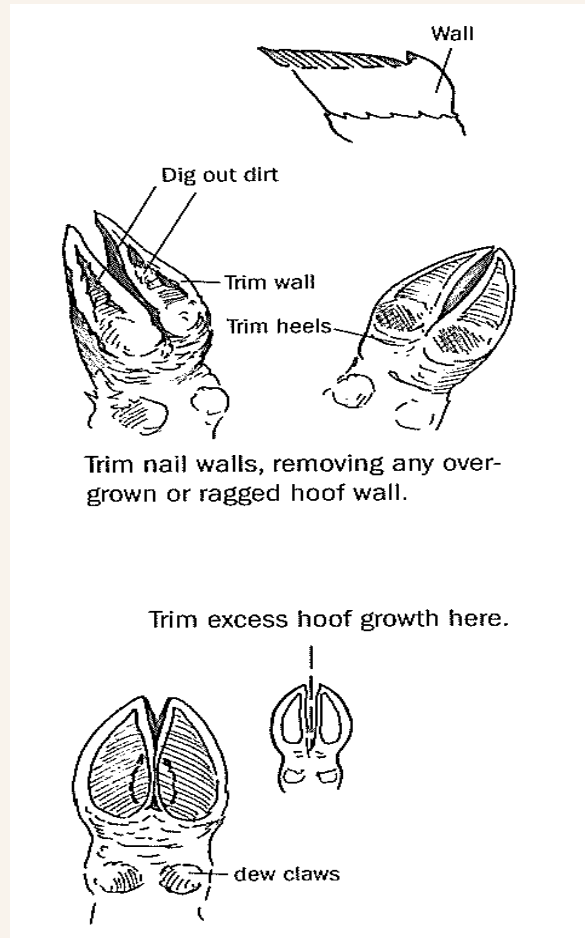
External Parasites

Goats do get lice and are also susceptible to ticks. Dip regularly with something such as *Pour-on* in the winter when it is cold, and with a plunge dip like *Dazzel* in the summer. Watch to see if they start rubbing with their horns. Ticks are mostly found around the vent and under tail they can be sprayed under the tail with a tick repellent or such. Please always read instructions carefully. Young lambs cannot be dipped with pour-on. Do not dip many young lambs under a month, with a plunge dipping.

HOOF CARE

It is very important to cut hoofs every 6 weeks, especially in areas where there are no rocks. If a goat's hoofs overgrow, it limits its walking capacity.





BREEDING:

The most important thing to remember is **TO STAY IN THE SAME BLOOD LINE!**

Don't jump around from different breeders when you buy rams and preferably also the ewes, stay with the same person if you want to grow quickly.

Make sure your ram doesn't have any mistakes. There is a difference between line breeding and inbreeding. I don't put my ram with his daughters. If the ram breeds a very beautiful son, you can put him with his half-sisters, then you will surely get beautiful goats! That ram must not have a mistake, or you will breed the mistake down.

Paul Moore compares line breeding with a river. The river is the mainstream, now and then there is a side stream (goats from another breeder), but the mainstream always remains the blood line.

If you want to breed beautiful ewes, you have to choose a ram with a long nice neck walks straight up with his head. A ram that doesn't pick up his head, will not breed nice famine ewes.

MATING:

PREPARATION:

Vaccinate young ewes against Enzootic abortions Clamysure, at least a month before mating.

Dose rams and ewes Embavit and Embamin a month before mating.

If necessary, dose for parasites and dip just before mating.

Clip hooves.

30 – 50 ewes per ram. Less if the ram is still young.

Young ewes should weigh approximately 40kgs. Ewes can be of any age as long as they have proper diet.

In warm to hot districts, rams should be kept and fed in a small camp during the day and should only be placed with the ewes at night.

Individual servicing of ewes can also take place each morning and afternoon.

When more than one ram is used, choose the ewes that match the rams, according to build. Keep the flocks separate to determine which rams produce good kids.

FEEDING:

Flush feed two weeks before and a month after mating.

Ewes ovulate every 21 days. During two cycles, the ram must be available for 42 days.

CARE:

Ewes should NOT be stressed unnecessarily, as embryos can disintegrate.

SONAR:

Six weeks after the ram has been removed, results should be visible on a sonar.

PREPARATION FOR LAMBING:

Vaccinations and dosing:

Vaccinate Multivax P a month before lambing.

In the event of Orf on your farm, vaccinate by making a few scratches under the tail using the needle and daubing with an ear-bud. Can be done simultaneously with the Multivax P vaccination.

Lambing enclosure preparation:

Must be large enough, for ewe and kid/s. If not, the ewe could smother the kid by lying on top of it.

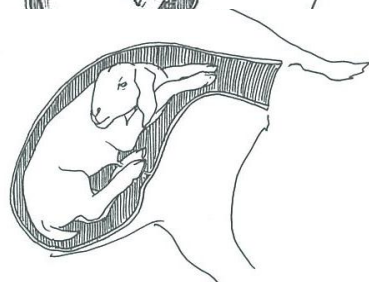
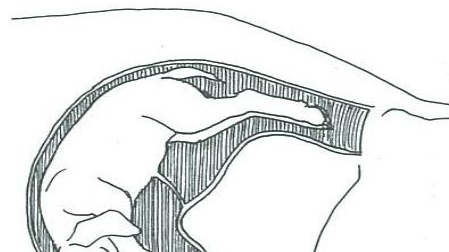
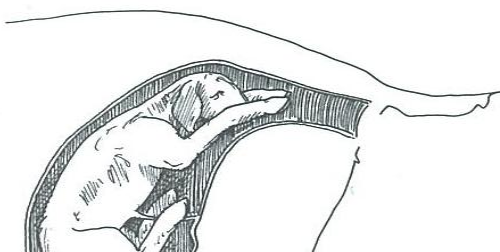
Wash and clean enclosure thoroughly with F10 or Viro Kill. Sprinkle lime in enclosure. Scatter enough hay to keep enclosures warm and dry. Clean often.

Lambing Season:

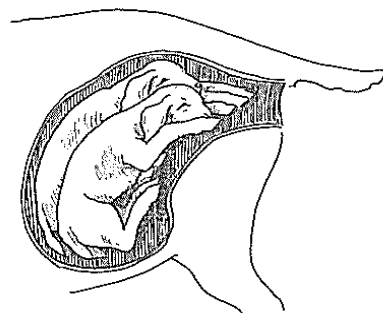
During lambing, stay alert and pay attention. Observations should be made hourly during the day.

Assisting during birth:

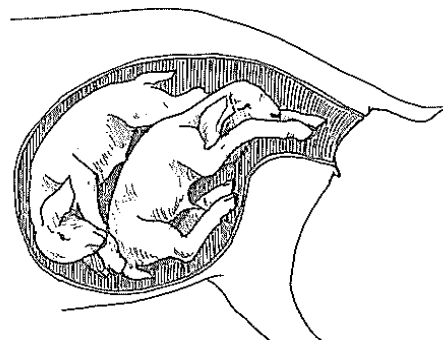
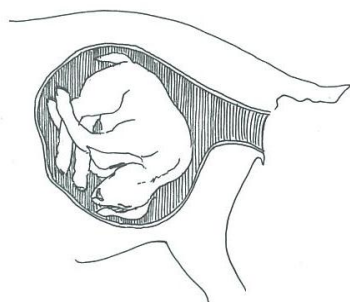
Wash hands thoroughly with antiseptic soap. Use Lube jelly on your hands. Be gentle and very careful, to avoid damage to the uterus. The head and front legs must appear first, as is in most cases. Breach and other positions do occur:

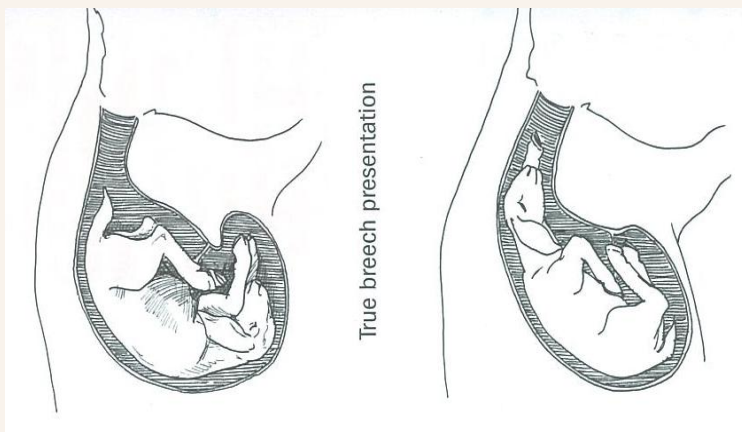


Head-back delivery



Twins coming out together





Once kid is birthed, wipe its face to clean its nose and remove any amniotic fluid. If it has difficulty in breathing, suction out the fluid using a syringe. If the kid still has difficulty breathing, lift the kid by the hind legs; support the neck with your other hand and spin around. Alternatively, tickle inside the nostril, using a bit of straw. Once breathing, place the kid in front of the ewe, she will then clean it and bond with the new kid.

Caring for the ewe:



The udder: Check the udder twice a day for the first few days. If the ewe has too much milk, she

should be milked. If the udder has hardened or feels warm to the touch, there is a strong possibility she has mastitis. Inject 1ml/20kg Kanemyne under the skin and 1ml/10kg Lentrax into muscle and 1ml/20kg Pyroflam (for pain) once a day and 1ml Kanemyne : 4ml distilled water. Inject directly into milked mastitis udder, without the needle, twice a day until healed.

Calcium Deficiency: Often appears in older ewes and multiple births (e.g. Triples and quads), another symptom could be when the ewe appears shaky and grinds her teeth.

20ml MFC or 40ml Calsuimboraksgluconate. Inject 10ml under chest skin until dosage complete.

Lack of energy: Ewe shaky.

20ml Propaline Glycol or 1 tablespoon Glucose mixed with a cup of water.

Uterus infection: Feverish and often a discharge.

1ml/20ml Kanemyne under skin and 1ml/10kg Lentrax in muscle. 1ml/20kg Pyroflam for pain and fever.

Diarrhoea: Three heaped tablespoons of maizena mixed with a little water. Electrolytes can be added. This can often be the result of over feeding. If diarrhoea has not cleared within a few hours, or if fever is an added symptom, inject her with any sulphur, such as Disselfox or Maxi Sulf.

Separate multi birth ewes and kids from the flock. The ewes will need more feeding.

Dose ewes with Embavit and Embamin after 6 weeks.

Caring for the kids:

Colostrum: (Only given on first day) 1lt milk, 1 egg yolk, 1 teaspoon sugar/glucose, 1 teaspoon olive or sunflower oil.

Preferably goats milk for the first week. Second week cow's milk, third Biolam (pink milk) and then Surrommel until weaned.

Small kids one cup milk, four times per day. Larger kids – 340ml (a beer bottle) 3x per day until 6 weeks. Thereafter twice per day, with creeping pellets and clean water. Finally, once a day for the final two weeks. Wean at 3 months.

Introduce creeping pellets from two weeks and fresh water from 3 weeks.

Weak or Cold Kids: ¼ teaspoon glucose mixed with a little milk or a teaspoon of brandy and a warm bath.

Spray umbilical cord with Iodine to prevent infection.

Tag kids on day one or two.



Number: Paint number on kids as they exit enclosure. Number must correspond with the ewe for easy recognition.

Keep a look out for sore eyes, especially in summer.

Diarrhoea: Give Sulfazine 16% orally.

Blocked anus must be cleaned.

Kids with swollen stomachs, give 1ml Lentrax orally.

Orf: Keep a sharp look-out for painful udders. Smear F10 on painful, cracked udders twice daily. Udder Balm can be used if F10 is not available. Keep kids under scrutiny for Orf disease, especially if the ewes have painful udders. If contaminated, keep separate. Vaccinate both ewe and kid with Terramycin, under the skin three times a day for 3 days. Smear F10 on mouths. When softened, pinch, using small pliers, till they bleed. This will help with immunisation against the illness. Continue treating twice daily, until cleared.

Keep lambing enclosure clean and dry. Ensure the ewe has enough feed (Lactation pellets and lucerne) as clean water.

Dose kids at 2 weeks Baycox to prevent coccidiosis.

Vaccinate at 2 weeks with Pasteurella to prevent pneumonia

Dose kids at 6 weeks Lintex. The first tapeworm dosage is always lintex!

Continue each month with treatment for tape – and roundworm for summer kids – First Drench or Brutel. Winter kids might only need treatment for tapeworm.

At two months, vaccinate with Multivax P. (Do not administer vaccinations less than 2 weeks apart).

Ram kids must be vaccinated with Rev 1 to prevent Brucella Ovis, between 2 – 4 months. Brucella Ovis causes sterility.

Multivax P booster vaccination must be administered at 3 months. Kids will probably be out of sorts after the vaccination, so it is advisable to only wean the following week.

DISEASES:

The tail of a goat is a health indicator. If the tail is hanging, it's a sure sign that all is not well. If the tail stays down when the goat is given a fright, then there is definitely something wrong. If the goat only appears slightly ill, inject under the skin. I personally inject young goats with penicillin, such as Lentrax and the older goats with Terramycin, which is a general medication.

When a goat is really ill, won't walk or eat and has a temperature, separate from the flock so that it can get more individual care. If the temperature exceeds 39°, inject against the fever. Adult goats e.g. Pyroflam and kids Ketofen. An antibiotic, such as Nufloar, injected into muscle, will speed up the process. Make sure the goat eats. Feed it a soft porridge if it has no appetite. Kyrogest Forte will keep the stomach regular. Be careful while administering though, as it contains strong ginger and the goat might choke. Make sure there is enough fresh water. Electrolytes can be added to the water.

Diarrhoea can be treated with sulphur. If no fever accompanies the diarrhoea, it is probably caused by feeds. Administer 3 heaped tablespoons of maizena mixed with a bit of water to adult goats. Kids under 2 months should rather be given Sulfazine 16% orally.

Do not despair. Continue with treatment.

Coccidiosis:

Cause: Microscopic coccidian organisms. There are various Eimeria species of the organisms all that cause damage in different areas of the intestines. Although some are reasonably harmless, others cause serious damage to the intestine and can cause death.

Spread and infection: Occurs strictly orally. Coccidia affects all livestock, but is species-specific. If the exposure is gradual, immunity develops, thus the mixing of

susceptible animals plays a large part in the impact this disease has at farmyard level. The development of a resistant immunity needs to be encouraged, as a low level of exposure to coccidia is inevitable and, if the animals are not immune, the replication cycle resumes until clinical signs of disease are seen. The immunity generated in goats may vary according to differing exposure levels and different management regimes.

Adult sheep and goats can intermittently shed coccidia on to pasture – thus the threat of disease is effectively present whatever preventive measures are taken.

Symptoms: Range from a simple loss of faecal pellet form through to a bloody diarrhoea with loss of appetite, abdominal pain and dehydration – commonly seen as clinical indicators. The disease picture is similar in sheep and goats. The most common form of coccidiosis is a profuse watery scour (diarrhoea) – often termed a black scour in lambs, due to the extensive damage done to the intestinal lining and accompanying haemorrhage. Typically, young animals are affected between four to eight weeks old, but this depends on the husbandry system and the precise parasite the animal is infected with.

Treatment: Treatment options for coccidiosis should include dehydration relief through using oral electrolyte solutions and anti-inflammatory support, as well as a consideration for pain relief, which is a problem area for minor species, as small ruminants are presently classified. Dose all the kids with Baycox 5%. A single dosage should suffice,

Prevention: This should include avoiding overstocking and mixing batches of kids, making sure the ewes' nutrition ensures a good milk supply to the kids and that intercurrent disease is dealt with in a timely fashion. Trying to manage exposure to coccidia as a batch and not following on with naïve lambs into the same pasture.

Good levels of hygiene are also important, notwithstanding the need to encourage exposure to coccidia, which will inevitably be shed by the ewes on to the pasture as all treatments suppress rather than eliminate infection.

- Avoid excessive faeces build-up in kraal
- Avoid unnecessary stress
- Avoid over-crowding
- Avoid damp and poorly ventilated areas
- Isolate infected animals
- Treat as soon as disease is detected
- Keep feed and water clean.



Hoë digtheid bevolking, onhigieniese toestande en besmette voerbakke is oorsake van koksidia verspreiding.



Hierdie bok het koksidiose gehad. Let op die bloederige besoedeling van die agterstewe

Pasteurella:

Pasteurellosis is a fatal disease usually associated with upper respiratory tract infections and pneumonia. Pasteurella bacteria are carried by healthy animals and only cause disease when the animals are subjected to stress. It is a sporadic, but common, disease in sheep and goats.

M haemolytica, *B trehalosi*, and *P multocida* are common commensal organisms of the tonsils and nasopharynx of healthy sheep and goats. The presence of multiple *Pasteurella* spp may serve to keep the bacterial populations in check, because there appears to be some interference with growth when multiple species are present.

Causes: Overcrowding in feedlots.

- Dramatic climate changes, e.g. drought, sudden changes in temperature, windy and heavy rains.
- Exhaustion after being driven over a long distance or transported to feedlots in poorly ventilated trucks predisposes animals to pasteurellosis.
- Lungworm. Lungs can also be damaged if they choke while being dosed, which leads to pneumonia caused by pasteurella organisms.

At times, Chlamydia organisms, or mycoplasmas, precipitate pasteurellosis or aggravate the condition if it already exists.

Symptoms: The pasteurilla organism caused mastitis in ewes and occasionally affects the liver, causing jaundice. In rare cases, the P.haemolytica organism can cause arthritis and encephalitis.

- The most important, and most common condition caused by pasteurilla, is pneumonia. (the disease has also been called 'bloutong' – pied lung – because of this). Young lambs and kids are most at risk and die rapidly, having shown few signs of the illness beforehand. Sudden deaths occur in the flock and farmers can suffer enormous losses without any symptoms being evident. The following symptoms can be observed in animals suffering from pasteurellosis:
 - Depression and listlessness – animals fall behind when the flock is moved.
 - Raised temperature and do not eat properly
 - Breathing complications – rapid, labored breathing is evident and the animals gasp for air and cough. They may have mucous discharge from the nose.
 - Some animals develop acute pasteurellosis and die without displaying any symptoms.



Let op na die soliede voorkoms van die longweefsel



In hierdie geval is die hele helfte van die long aangetas



Aangetaste longweefsel deurgesny. Let op die soliede voorkoms.



In erge gevalle van Mannheimia (Pasteurella) longinfeksie is daar fibriendrade sigbaar waar die longe aan die ribbes vasgeheg het



'n Snotneus kan baie oorsake hê, maar as dit gepaardgaan met 'n droë pynlike hoës is die kans goed dat dit pasteurella longontsteking kan wees.



Treatment: Success is not always achieved. Early diagnosis and treatment can increase the chance of recovery.

- Animals become emaciated and do not easily recover to a good condition.
- For easy identification, chase the goats for about 20 meters. Those that cough should be treated immediately. Isolate the goats in a 'hospital' enclosure.
- Inject with an effective antibiotic. Danofloxacin and Enrofloxacin, e.g. Nufloar has good results should they be administered at the early stages. Use an antibiotic with a narrow spectrum for lung infections.
- Treatment should continue from 3 – 5 days.
- Blocked noses should be cleared of mucus, and kept clean.
- During advanced stages, physiotherapy can also be given by tapping the ribcage with cupped hands, for about 10min on each side.

Abscesses

Distribution

Abscesses occur to a greater or lesser extent on every small-stock farm in South Africa and elsewhere. The main form of the disease, caused by bacteria is called caseous lymphadenitis, cheesy gland disease or Preisz-Nocard disease. It is a progressive condition which can become more serious with time.

Cause

Abscesses develop following an injury which has been infected by one of two bacteria, *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*, previously known as *C. Ovis*, which occurs almost exclusively in sheep and goats; and *Arcanobacterium pyogenes*, previously called *Corynebacterium pyogenes*, which normally causes abscesses in cattle but is found in sheep and goats as well.

Spread

Corynebacterium and *arcanobacterium* organisms are commonly found in dust, in dung, on the ground and in kraals and shearing sheds. Most commonly, infection results from faulty management practices and shearing, such as:

- Dirty shears
- Dirty, dusty shearing pens.
- Infected shearers' clothing.
- Dipping sheep before shearing wounds have healed.
- Infected dip tank.
- Wounds caused by tail docking or castration.

- Infection resulting from certain tick bites and grass seed awns which penetrate the skin.
- Injuries caused by thorns on thorn trees, which can be an important source of infection in goats.
- A dipping stick used during dipping, can damage the skin of the sheep and allow infection to penetrate.
- An abscess lanced or nicked during shearing, which can infect the floor and surroundings.
- The umbilical cords of newborn lambs, which can become infected.
- Recently, it has been shown that infection can result when pus is coughed up from burst lung abscesses. If inhaled by other sheep/goats, this can spread infection.

Symptoms

Abscesses caused by the two bacteria cannot easily be distinguished from one another, but they cause different disease conditions and it is important to determine which one is causing problems in the flock. *C.pseudotuberculosis* occurs almost exclusively in sheep and goats and causes lymph node abscesses. The glands most affected are those in front of the shoulder, in the head and neck, the flank, the hind leg, below the ear or between the lungs. Abscesses can also be found in the liver, lungs, spleen and spinal cord. *Arcanobacterium pyogenes* usually causes internal abscesses in sheep. It is a very common cause of abscesses. It does not usually affect the lymph nodes, but causes superficial abscesses just under the skin.

In sheep and goats, the abscess destroys the structure of the lymph gland. The enlarged gland can easily be seen from the outside, or felt once it has formed a pus-filled abscess. The abscess usually expands until, finally, it bursts through the skin. It can contaminate the entire farm. The pus of *Corynebacterium* is grey-green in colour and is thick, soft and sticky. Old abscesses have the consistency of dense, cheesy matter and some have concentric circles that look like a slice-opened onion. Animals that have abscesses in their lungs or liver may gradually become called “hartslagsiekte” or pluck disease.

Infected umbilical cords can allow the bacterium access to the bloodstream, and if they do, the lamb usually dies soon afterwards. Multiple liver abscesses can cause jaundice. The joints of the lamb can also become infected, causing lameness which can worsen steadily until the animal can no longer use the infected leg.

The problem can also affect the spinal cord and often follows tail docking which becomes infected, resulting in the animal’s developing “sitsiekte” : an abscess forms in the spinal cord which results in paralysis of the hindquarters.

Abscesses sometimes form in the brain after tick bites or grass seed injuries in the upper jaw or head have become infected. *Corynebacterium* abscesses can also form in the testes, usually following a prior *Bruceella ovis* infection of the epididymis, as well as in the kidneys.

Treatment

The thick, fibrous layer that forms around the abscesses is the body's natural reaction to isolate the infection, and is the reason a single dose of antibiotic treatment will not cure the condition – the antibiotic cannot penetrate the outer covering of the abscess. The only way to treat abscesses is to lance, clean and disinfect them. They should not be allowed to fester and burst, because they can contaminate the surroundings. The abscess should be monitored carefully and when it is about to burst, it should be lanced properly, drained and cleaned. An abscess is "ripe" when it forms a point on the skin and a soft spot develops where the hair or wool has fallen out. Deeper abscesses may be treated by prolonged high doses of an effective antibiotic. A cross-shaped incision should be made into the soft spot, using a sharp knife, preferably a scalpel. The two lines of the incision, at right angles to one another, should be as long as possible, resulting in four loose flaps of skin which will stop the abscess closing up again. It is usually necessary to use your finger to remove the pus. Wear rubber gloves, wrap cotton wool soaked in surgical spirits around a finger and remove all the pus. Be careful to gather up all the pus and cotton wool and to burn or bury it. Clean the wound with a strong disinfectant; surgical spirits, for example. The treatment of valuable animals should be discussed with a veterinarian.

Prevention

Vaccination

Before vaccinating, it must be established whether it is *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis* or *Arcanobacterium pyogenes* that is causing the disease. A veterinary laboratory can identify the bacterium involved. A severely affected animal can be taken to the laboratory, where the abscess matter is cultured, and the bacterium isolated.

Several vaccines are used against *Corynebacterium* but they do not offer total protection. Consequently, vaccines should be seen as just one measure against the bacterium and farmers should continue to apply strict hygiene measures during shearing and similar procedures. Some vaccines are one component of multivalent vaccines. Sheep and goats should be inoculated against *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*, in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. The initial vaccination for *Arcanobacterium pyogenes* should be given to sheep 3 times, 10 days apart, and thereafter every 6 months. The dose for sheep and goats is 5ml and for lambs less than 2 months old it is 2ml. Vaccination is valuable in preventing the disease and reducing the level of infection on the farm. The vaccine is more

effective in controlling the disease if severely infected sheep are culled, as they are a source of infection.

Management practices

- Lambs should be docked and ear-tagged in a clean, uncontaminated area of the kraal, where adult sheep are not treated. Disinfect all wounds with tincture of iodine (an alcohol solution of iodine.)
- Instruments such as knives used to mark and castrate lambs should first be properly disinfected or boiled.



Skeer die abses skoon met 'n skeermes



Werk altyd oor 'n weggoibare plastieksak



Maak 'n 1cm snit op die sagste plek van die abses



Dreineer die etter in 'n weggoibare plastieksak



Spoel die 'krater' met 10% waterstofperoksied



Spoel van die krater herhaaldelik totdat daar nie meer etter uitkom nie

INFRASTRUCTURE:

A successful goat breeder, must have a very good infrastructure.

A reasonably thick wire can be used instead of barbed wire, for the fencing. It is cheaper, and if tightened properly, won't sag. Wooden poles placed 2 m apart, with a short pole between.

The fencing of a large camp can have eight strands, with the spacing: 1st strand 100cm above ground level, 2nd 100cm, 3rd 110cm, 4th 140cm, 5th 160cm, 6th 180cm, 7th 190cm and 8th 220cm.

A smaller camp can have 9 strands: 1st 70cm, 2nd 90cm, 3rd 100cm, 4th 110cm, 5th 125cm, 6th 140cm, 7th 160cm, 8th 190cm and 9th 215cm.

A paddock can be fenced with 10 strands: 1st 50cm, 2nd 80cm, 3rd 90cm, 4th 105cm, 5th 115cm, 6th 125cm, 7th 140cm, 8th 155cm, 9th 160cm, 10th 180cm.

Movable gates are handy and practical. They can, for example, be used at the lambing enclosures as well as at the paddocks and camps.

I used lambing enclosures which are, in my opinion, are both comfortable and practical. They are large enough for the ewe and her kid/kids. They are easy to keep control over the first few days. They are also easy to keep clean and dry.

The water troughs must be cleaned at least twice a week.

Feed and lick troughs can be raised off the ground. Goats do not eat dirty feed. I suggest placing a pole over the open troughs so that goats can only put their heads into the trough, and not climb into it.

MEDICATION TO BE KEPT AT HAND:

Terramycin LA.

Kanamycin – An antibiotic. (Can also be used for mastitis. Milk the infected udder, dilute 1ml Kanamycin with 4ml distilled water. Remove needle and inject into the opening of the teat. Repeat 2x daily until cleared). Also inject the ewe with Kanamycin under the skin.

Lantrax (penicillin) when ill or infection. Inject into muscle. Can also be used on small kids, when ill. When the goat is very ill, inject Lantrax into muscle and Kanamycin under skin. The combination of the penicillin and antibiotic will speed up recovery. Do not use other combinations. Only the abovementioned work in conjunction, others clash.

Ketofen- 1ml on 10kg into muscle for fever and pain in small kids. (Half a disprin can be administered if not Kelofen is available.)

Nufloar (A good antibiotic). 1ml on 15kg into muscle, or 1ml on 8kg under skin.

Pyroflam NS – for pain and fever in young and adult goats.

F10 balsam – for fungi and sores.

Bloatguard or Stasoft – When bloated, administer a ¼ cup stasoft orally, elevate front legs for a while until it deflates.

Kalsuimboroksglukonaat – inject 40ml under neck skin at chest for energy and calcium after lambing, especially ewes with multiple births.

Propaline Glykol or Glucose – Energy supplement after lambing, especially for older ewes and multiple births. Also for cold newborns.

Woundspray – for sores and wounds.

Eye powder or Penstrep 300D (mastitis) also works wonders for eyes.

Debrezine – spray directly into cleaned wounds. Rinse wounds with salt water.

Dettol.

Activated charcoal – administer when goats have consumed anything poisonous.

Kyro-ligo – Vitamins when weak or ill.

Vit B1 – when shaky or appears dizzy.

Vit B Complex – when weak or stressed.

Sulfazine 16% - for lambs with diarrhoea.

Embavit – vitamins, dose at least three times per annum.

Embamin – minerals, dose with embavit.

Riplensol – electrolytes. To be administered for diarrhoea.

Iodine – (spray on umbilical cord to avoid infection).

Maizena – 3 – 6 heaped tablespoons mixed with a little water. Administer orally for diarrhoea to goats older than 3 months.

Necessary instruments:

Dosing instruments.

Syringes. Various sized syringes. Thin needles for kids and the thicker, pink-ended needles for adult goats.

Tattooing instruments (use green ink for goats)

Tagging pliers.

Ear Tags – info tags

Aussie marking pen.

Raidex marking spray.

Sheep shears.

Combs.

Bottles for lambs.

Gloves.

PREPARATION FOR SHOWS AND AUCTIONS:



Why show?

There's no business, like show business!!

Marketing – people should notice you!

Compare your goats to the others on show.

Good training ground.

Enjoy interacting with other goat breeders.

Planning:

Ewes should be at least 3 months pregnant. She will be at her best appearance.

Feeding:

Start feeding early, at least 3 months before the show for ewes and even longer for rams. Feed a complete feed which is high in energy and fat.

Vitamins and Minerals:

Dose with Embavit and Embamin every two months and Vit B complex every 3 weeks.

Comb:

Comb every day for at least a month before a show.



Comes can be order by the following: www.evolac.co.za e-mail danie@evolac.co.za
051 433 2189 / 082 744 0983 / 084 556 1645.

Grouping:

Group the goats at home the same as the show groups. With a group of three ewes, their appearance must be as similar as possible. Place the prettiest ewe in the ring. Same with a pair of rams.

Handle and talk to the goats as much as possible. They should get used to being handled and not get stressed and jumpy in the show ring.

Handler: He/she should be trained how the handle and show the goats.

Antibiotics:

Inject with Terramycin LA before transporting to show, to avoid pneumonia.

Stress: Inject with Vit B Complex.

Water: If possible, take water from your own well or dam with you to the show. If not, and they refuse to drink water from the grounds, add a little coke to the water!

Shampooing: Shampoo with Sunlight liquid or equestrian shampoo at show.

Be proud of your goats.

Accept the judge's decision.

PRACTICAL:

Hold the kid comfortably, if bottle feeding.

Trimming hooves: Cut hooves correct every 6 weeks. Should a talus appear, trim every 3 days. The goats should walk around as much as possible until corrected. If hoof is accidentally cut to deep and there is bleeding, apply Stockholm tar.

Castration: Ensure correct placement of castration elastic. It should be just behind both testes. Be very careful that only testes are within elastic, incorrect placement can be deadly. Apply Pab-nf to protect from blowfly.

Tattooing: Use green ink for goats. Be careful not to press too hard or too softly.

Tag: Use info-tag's small oblong tags. Using Aussie marker, note on outside – kid no. Back 1 – date of birth, under – mother and ram, Back 2 – whether twin or triplet.

Show Trimming:

Use only the best sheep shear and goat comb.

Remove Abscess – Corayno abscess.

“Disclaimer:

This is a guide to practical information and knowledge shared with regard to goat breeding program. All medication, implements and instruments mentioned, are those which were found to be of use in the authors' environment.

No liability or responsibility will be accepted for any loss or damage suffered.

When in doubt, please consult your vet and/or nutritionist.”

All honour to God!

South African Boergoat Breeder Association

Tel: 051 633 3744

info@boerboksa.co.za

**Boerbokke loop loshande voor
With them you will never be poor!
Met 'n 180% speenpersentasie,
Maak hulle jou 'n baie gelukkige basie.**

**Die ooie kom elke sewe maande by die ram
Dus, drie keer in twee jaar word gelam!
Hul vleis is baie gesond en gesog
Met die laagste cholestrol kan hul spog!**

**Hulle het karakter en persoonlikheid,
Dit is sowaar 'n feit.
Hulle gesêls met jou,
Terwyl hul jou hemp of hare kou.**

**Hulle is pragtig en baie slim
En hou van blare en klim.
Hulle is die oulikste diertjies wat jy kan kry
En maak my hart elke dag opgewonde en bly!**



-Ilse Lombard