



***The Oklahoma Commercial Meat Goat  
Forage Performance Test  
2007 Report***

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## *Preface*

The Kerr Center Meat Goat Program began in 2007 with the establishment of the Oklahoma Commercial Meat Goat Forage Performance Test, and expanded to include a commercial doe herd later that year.

Each year, the Kerr Center teams up with the OSU Cooperative Extension Service to conduct the test. Meat goats are booming in Oklahoma agriculture, and it's important to know which lines perform best on pasture. The forage performance test helps answer that question.

The rationale behind the Oklahoma Meat Goat Forage Performance Test is to begin to identify individual bucks, as well as their sires and dams, that carry genetics expressing strong traits important in commercial meat goat production.

The test allows breeders to compare genetics within their herd to make better management decisions as to herd lines that will produce profitable progeny for future herds. This test will also provide valuable information for all goat producers and the public.

Goat producers wishing to test their bucks' performance on forage are invited to enter bucks in the test, which will run from mid-July until the end of October.

For more information on the Kerr Center program as well as links to goat resources, visit the Kerr Center website [www.kerrcenter.com/stewardship/goats.html](http://www.kerrcenter.com/stewardship/goats.html)



## *Introduction*

The U.S. meat goat industry has expanded significantly in recent years, especially in the southern region, where production was once largely confined to southwest Texas. Several factors have driven this growth. A rising demand for goat and lamb from growing ethnic populations is one. Another is the increased number of small farms and ranches. Most land holders entering into farming these days have small acreages that do not readily support cattle production. In such cases, small ruminants are an attractive and workable option.

Furthermore, many larger, established farmers and ranchers are discovering the benefits of adding meat goats to their cattle operation. Goats complement cattle on pasture by eating browse and weeds that cattle avoid; meat goats also provide a second income stream that is always welcome.

While these have been important factors in the changing the meat goat industry, the most compelling driver has been the show ring. Show goats have become a major source of interest and revenue for many producers, particularly due to growing demand from youth participating in 4-H and FFA competitions.

This emphasis on show ring quality has had a significant effect on the commercial meat goat animal, which has been selected more for its physical appearance than for the commercial characteristics of foraging ability, foot soundness, and parasite resistance/tolerance.

In 2006, goat producers and agricultural educators from Oklahoma State University approached the Kerr Center about hosting a commercial buck test. The goal of the test would be identification of the genetics required for forage-based goat production. Emphasis would be placed on weight gain using forage and minimal supplementation, parasite resistance/tolerance, and overall commercial viability.

The first meat goat buck test began on July 16, 2007, and ran until October 25, 2007—a period of 101 days. Eighteen producers from eight different states entered a total of 53 bucks. Breeds represented were Boer, Kiko, Texas Genemaster, and Savanna.

# *Oklahoma Commercial Meat Goat Forage Test 2007*

## *Eligibility*

Nominations were limited to approximately 50 bucks, with preference given to Oklahoma entrants by holding at least 30 positions until June 15. Initially, each producer was limited to three entries. After June 15, Additional entries were allowed to any who wished to enter more than 3 bucks.

Eligible bucks were born between February 1, 2007, and April 15, 2007. The live weight at check-in had to exceed 35 lbs., and weaning had to have been completed 14 days prior to the check-in date on July 14. A minimum of one deworming and one CDT vaccination between May 31, 2007, and June 15, 2007 were required. This ensured a maximum of six weeks' and a minimum of four weeks' inoculation time before check-in.

## *Procedures*

All producers were required to provide documentation of compliance with their respective states' scrapies regulations. Out of state producers also had to provide their state's official interstate health certificates showing compliance with all Oklahoma livestock shipment regulations.

Dr. Dave Sparks, Oklahoma State Extension Food-Animal Quality and Health Specialist, gave each animal a thorough health examination upon check-in. Each buck then received a de-worming with Levamisole Hydrochloride (Prohibit Drench), a CDT vaccination, and a numbered ear tag for identification. Feet were trimmed and determined to be free of foot scald/rot.

Forages provided the bulk of the diet, which was supplemented with soybean meal containing an ionophore (Rumensin) formulated to provide additional protein, vitamins and minerals.

Any buck suspected of disease or illness was quarantined on forage pending examination by a veterinarian. If deemed safe, the animal was treated and returned to the test. If it was determined that the individual should not reenter the trial, it remained in quarantine until alternative arrangements could be made with the producer.

Weighing and parasite examinations were done monthly. The parasite exam included FAMACHA scoring of the lower eyelid and sampling for Fecal Egg Counts (FEC). Bucks scoring 4 or 5 on the FAMACHA scale were dewormed. Deworming resulted in disqualification from the test, though the animal was returned to the field and data collection resumed. Otherwise, positioning within the test was determined by Average Daily Gain (ADG).

### *Forages*

*--C.K. Rice, SE District Area Extension Agronomist  
and Brian Freking, Leflore County Extension Educator*

Although the buck test was not a research trial on forages per se, several observations on forage quality, quantity, and grazing were possible. Weather conditions during the test period were warm and unusually wet. Details are shown in Figures 1 & 2.

**Figure 1: 2007 Daily Rainfall**

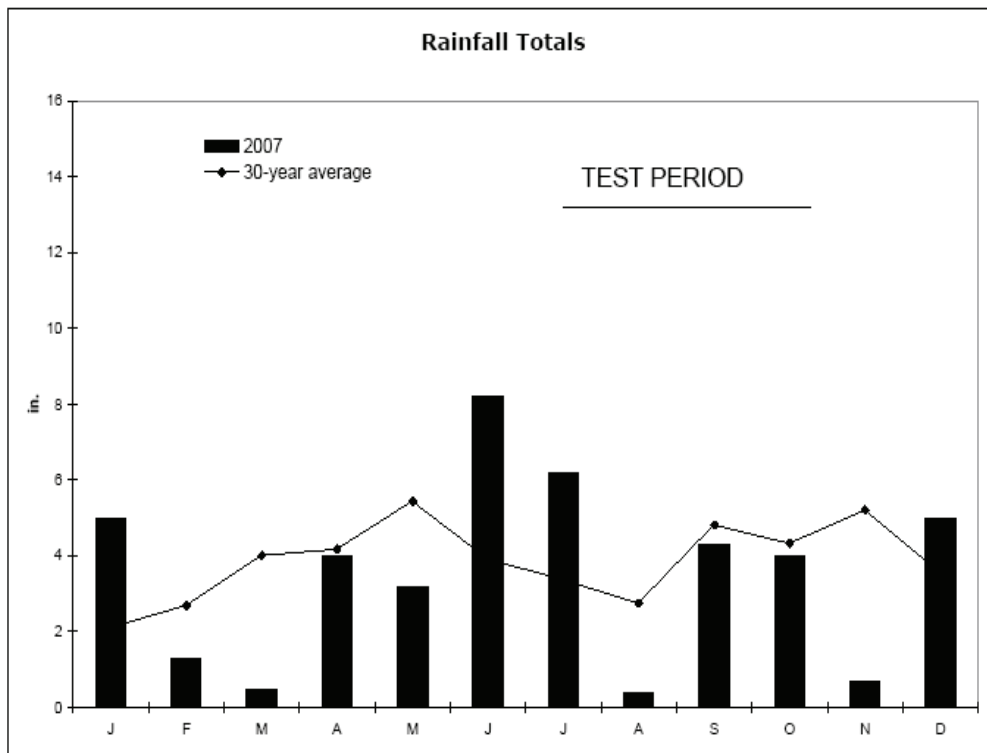
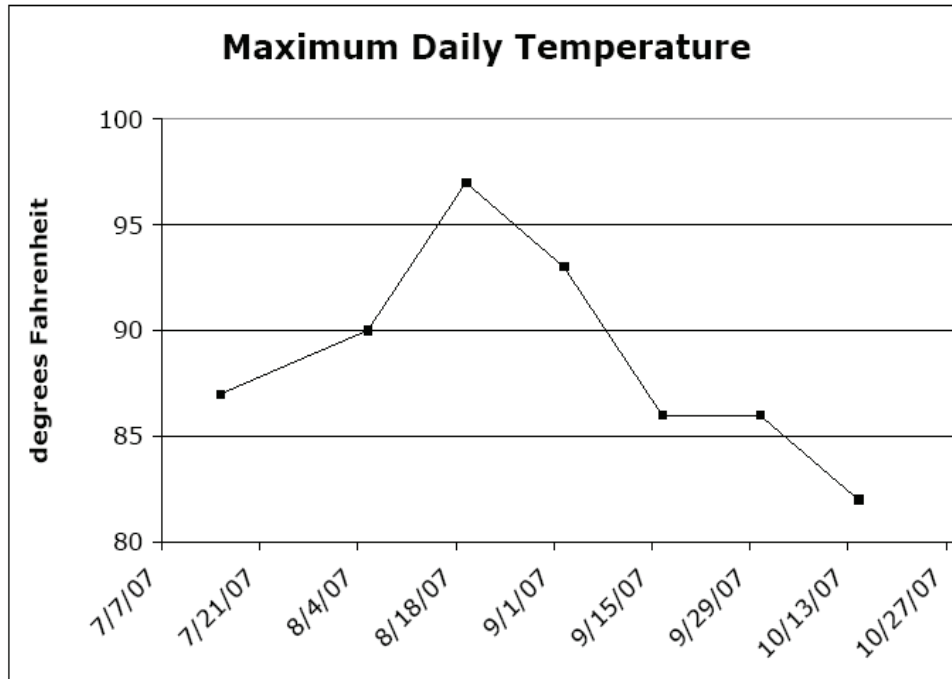


Figure 2: 2007 Daily Temperature

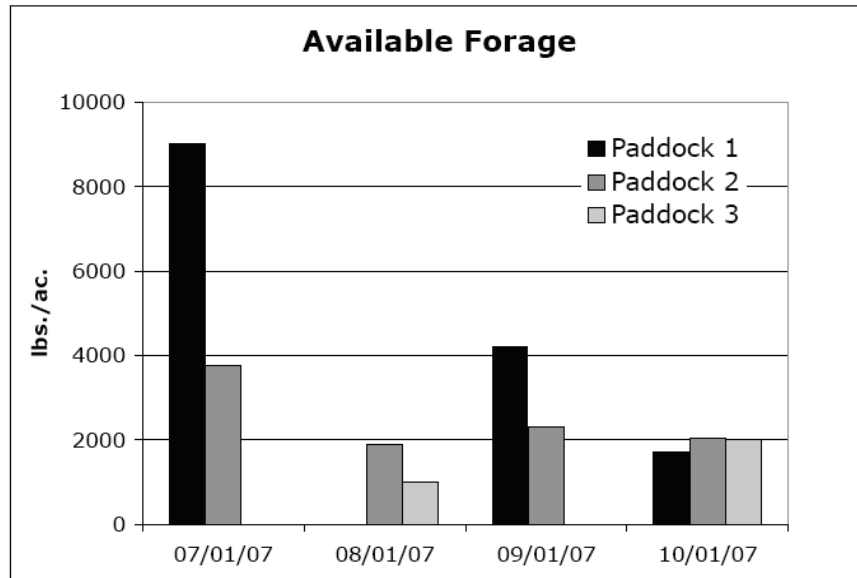


The quantity of forage available well exceeded stocking rate, as shown in Figure 3. This was desirable since it allowed the goats to pick and choose the most palatable plants in the pastures without restricting intake. These goats, therefore, could perform to their genetic potential without the forage being a limiting factor.

The most prevalent forages in the paddocks were Johnsongrass, Fescue, Dallisgrass, Common Bermuda, Common or Annual Ragweed, and Yellow Foxtail. Other forbs were identified as well, but were not present in large quantities.

Chicken litter and lime were applied in the spring, which stimulated forage growth. Since grazing did not begin until mid-July, it was then necessary to mow the pasture to remove rank vegetation and ensure that the animals would have access to new growth. Unfortunately, this removed a large quantity of forbs (broadleaf plants) that the goats could have utilized.

**Figure 3: 2007 Available Forage**



Rotational grazing through three paddocks with a total acreage of 14.77 acres was used to keep the forages growing throughout the summer and fall months (see Table 1).

**Table 1**

	<b>Paddock 1</b> 4.86 acres	<b>Paddock 2</b> 3.97 acres	<b>Paddock 3</b> 5.94 acres
<b>Full Rotation 1</b>			
Date In	16 July	30 July	15 August
Date Out	30 July	15 August	04 September
<b>Full Rotation 2</b>			
Date In	04 September	24 September	08 October
Date Out	24 September	08 October	20 October
<b>Full Rotation 3</b>			
Date In	20 October		
Date Out	25 October		



## *Supplementation*

The mineral and vitamin requirements of the bucks were met by the forages and soybean meal supplement. The soybean meal, containing Rumensin, was provided at the rate of 0.5 lbs./head/day, fed every morning using a line feeding. Unfortunately, this allowed more food-aggressive bucks to consume more than their share and others to receive less. This was marked for correction in subsequent tests.

## *Health*

Overall, the health of the bucks on test was good. The treatment rate for illness was 18.8 %, excluding foot scald treatments. Foot scald or foot rot was prevalent due to wet conditions caused by heavy morning dew. Along with the warm temperatures, this made for ideal conditions for bacterial growth. Foot scald was treated with a 5 % copper sulfate solution.

Sore mouth presented itself seven days into the test; however, no case was severe enough to warrant treatment.

Respiratory ailments were the most serious health problems. In response, ten bucks were treated with a combination of antibiotics, banamine, and vitamin B complex; two died due to complications from pneumonia (*Pasteurella* infections).

Two more bucks died under conditions that were suspect. Dr. Leon Mitchell, DVM, performed necropsies on both animals and determined that one died from enterotoxemia (purple gut), while heat stroke was suspected in the second case.

## *Internal Parasites*

One of the main goals of the buck test was to examine parasite resistance and tolerance, particularly the role that genetics might play in resistance to *Haemonchus contortus* (barber pole worm).

The barber pole worm is a blood-sucking parasite that pierces the lining of the abomasum, causing blood plasma and protein loss (Schoenian, 2006; see box). Common symptoms are anemia and swelling of the fluids under the jaw (bottle jaw). If left untreated, death frequently occurs.

Anthelmintics or dewormers are commonly used to control barber pole worm, but it has shown a great propensity to develop drug resistance – due, most likely, to overuse of these materials.

### **In Brief: The FAMACHA Test**

The FAMACHA system was developed in South Africa in response to the emergence of drug resistant worms. The system utilizes an anemia guide to evaluate the eyelid color of a sheep/ goat to determine the severity of parasite infection (as evidenced by anemia) and the need for deworming.

A bright red color indicates that the animal has few or no worms or that the animal has the capacity to tolerate its worm load. An almost white eyelid color is a warning sign of very bad anemia; the worms present in the animals gut are in such numbers they are draining the animal of blood. If left untreated, the animal will soon die.

The FAMACHA chart contains five eye scores (1-5), which have been correlated with packed cell volumes (percentage of blood made up of red blood cells, also called hematocrit). Animals in categories 1 or 2 (red or red-pink) do not require treatment whereas animals in categories 4 and 5 (pink-white and white) do.

Animals in category 3 may or may not require treatment depending upon other factors. Mature animals in category 3 (pink color) probably do not require treatment, whereas lambs or kids should be treated. The frequency of examination depends upon the season and weather pattern, with more frequent examination usually necessary in July, August, and September, the peak worm season.

- Susan Schoenian, *Sheep 201. A Beginner's Guide to Raising Sheep*.  
[www.sheep101.info/201/index.html](http://www.sheep101.info/201/index.html)

During the test, FAMACHA scoring and fecal egg counts were used to estimate parasite load. The FAMACHA scoring tool assesses the level of anemia the goat is suffering due to the barber pole worm. If an individual scored low (1-3), it was not wormed. If an animal received a score of 4 or 5, it was wormed with Levamisole (Prohibit) or Doramectin (Dectomax). Only four bucks scored a 4 on the FAMACHA scale and were disqualified.

Fecal egg counts were analyzed at every examination to help determine levels of infection. This also allowed assessment of paddock contamination from the shedding of worm eggs. A McMaster counting slide was used for counting "Strongyle-type" eggs (*Haemonchus*, *Ostertagia*, and *Trichostrongylus*).

The average starting fecal egg count was 800 eggs per gram. This count was made at check-in and reflected the parasite loads coming from the producers' farm. As already mentioned, we then wormed all the animals. At the end of 101 days the average fecal egg count was 1,231 eggs per gram (see Table 2).

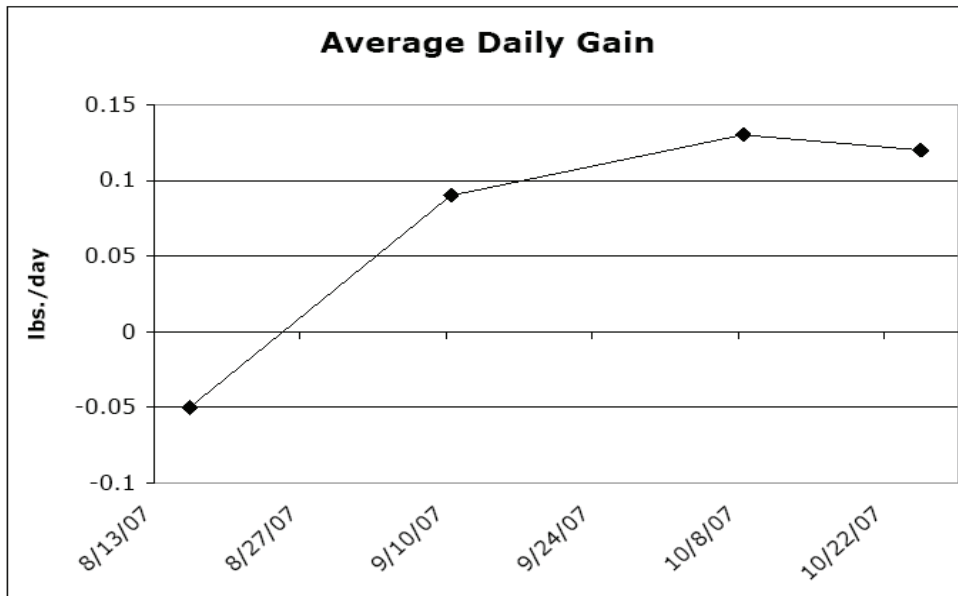
It should be noted that before this time no goats had ever been on the test paddocks. Sheep were present several years before, but too long ago to have a significant impact on parasite loading.

### *Average Daily Gain*

Weights were taken four times, on August 16, September 10, October 8, and October 25. The last weight was an average of October 24 and October 25 to account for fill (the feed and water in the digestive tract of an animal consumed before weighing). The calculated average daily gains (ADG) for each weigh-in are displayed in Figure 4 (below).

**The final ADG ranged from 0.26 lbs./day to -0.10 lbs./day (see Table 2).** Considering the forages available and the soybean supplementation, we came close to the expected average daily gain (see next page discussion, Predicted Gain Compared to Actual Gain).

**Figure 4. Average Daily Gain 2007**



## *Predicted Gain Compared to Actual Gain*

---Brian Freking, Leflore County Extension Educator

As a nutritionist I always want to see if the actual weight gains reflect what forages the animals have available. To determine this, we need to collect some information and make assumptions about the rest.

Let's start with weight. The average weight at 56 days for all the bucks is 58 lbs. This is an average, so we could be overestimating or underestimating dry matter intake for some animals; however, using the average puts us in the ballpark.

As for supplemental feed, we know we are feeding 0.5 lbs per head per day of soybean meal mixed with Rumensin. Since we are feeding soybean meal, we should expect a positive associative effect on forage consumption.

So let's get to the steps:

Step 1: The NRC requirements for meat goats at this size are the following:

- Dry matter intake (DMI): 3.4% of body weight (BW) (with soybean meal I estimate intake to be 3.6% of BW)
- Total digestible nutrients (TDN): 1.23 lb./day
- Crude protein (CP): 0.33 lb./day

Step 2: Calculate CP and TDN for each feed ingredient.

Let's look at our forage tests.

Values listed are on a dry matter basis.

	CP (%)	TDN (%)	DM (%)
Sample 1- Bermuda	7.0	62.5	65.7
Sample 2- Ragweed	5.3	59.5	74.5
Sample 3- Fescue	8.2	58.1	50.3
Forage average	6.8	60.0	63.5
Soybean meal	44.0	84.0	90.0

Soybean meal (SBM) intake:

- DM: 0.5 lbs. x .90 = 0.45 lbs.
- CP: 0.45 lbs. x .44 = 0.198 lbs.
- TDN: 0.45 lbs. x .84 = 0.37 lbs.

Forage intake:

- DM: 58-lb. goat x 3.6% of BW = 2.09 lbs.
- 2.09 lbs. DM - .45 lbs. SBM = 1.64 lbs. forage
- CP: 1.64 lbs. x .068 = 0.11 lbs.
- TDN: 1.64 lbs x .60 = 0.98 lbs.

Step 3: CP Total	
SBM	0.198 lbs.
+ Forage	<u>0.110 lbs.</u>
Supplied	0.308 lbs.

Step 4: TDN Total	
SBM	0.37 lbs.
+ Forage	<u>0.98 lbs.</u>
Supplied	1.35 lbs.

Remember the NRC requirements for meat goats (CP= 0.33 lb./day and TDN= 1.23 lbs./day).

Of course, the optimal ADG cannot be known absolutely without measuring and recording exactly what every animal eats and how much. However, we feel confident that every buck in this test had the opportunity to perform well given all of the factors of a “real world” performance test.

## *Results*

Results for the test are listed in Table 2 (p. 14-15) . Information in the table includes the consigner’s last name, state, test identification number for the buck, breed, total start weight in pounds, total end weight in pounds, average daily gain (end weight-start weight/101 days on test), starting fecal egg count, and ending fecal egg count.

For the first test of its kind in Oklahoma and the surrounding states, much was learned about what worked for the bucks and what did not.

### *Things We Did Right*

- Limiting the test to less than 55 animals on test was beneficial to both researchers and the bucks. Reduced numbers allowed for close observation of both the bucks and the forages.
- Supplementation with protein was needed to give the bucks the extra push to perform at their best. A system with only forage and no supplementation would not have provided the desired results for producers or researchers.
- Pastures were correct in their size and scope of forage to provide the bucks with the variety of plant species desired by goats.
- Rotation of paddocks allowed forages to recover and provide consistent nutrition to the animals.

### *Things to Change*

- Hand feeding of the protein supplement allowed for more food aggressive bucks to consume greater quantities of food even with adequate bunk space in the feeders. This could be corrected by using a free choice, self-limiting supplement available at all times.
- Starting the test two days after the bucks arrived did not allow for a warm-up period on the new test site. During this period all bucks lost significant weight as they adjusted to new forages and established their roles and place in the new “herd.” Providing a two-week period for adjustment to the new surroundings and forage before the starting weights are taken would allow for a more accurate assessment of the average daily gain of the bucks.

### *Conclusion*

The 2007 Forage Buck Test was a time of learning and experimentation for all involved. Not much research and demonstration has been done in the area of meat goats, though this trend is changing. With the continued growth of the meat goat industry in the southern region, producers are pushing for more research and production techniques that will improve the overall health of the industry and the Buck Test is providing one of those tools. Emphasis on the role that genetics play in traits valuable to commercial production of meat goats needs to continue and be expanded upon.

**Table 2. 2007 Oklahoma Meat Goat Forage Buck Performance Test Results**

	Consigner	State	Test ID	Breed	St. Weight lbs.	End Weight lbs.	ADG-101 d	St. FEC	End FEC
1	Hankins	MS	42	Kiko	58	84.5	0.26	400	700
2	Maloy	OK	27	Boer	62	86.5	0.24	500	700
3	Stafford	TX	36	Texas Genemaster	45	69	0.24	7800	1000
4	Shivers	OK	47	Kiko	47	70.5	0.23	300	800
5	Allen	OK	0018	Kiko	50	70	0.23	400	100
6	Shivers	OK	48	Kiko	46	68.5	0.22	2400	1900
7	Shivers	OK	50	Kiko	49	70	0.21	400	100
8	Shivers	OK	49	Kiko	52	72.5	0.20	600	600
9	Barber	AR	30	Kiko	51	70	0.19	400	500
10	Hankins	MS	41	Kiko	59	78	0.19	100	300
11	Mayer	KY	12	Kiko	79	97.5	0.18	200	200

12	Shivers	OK	46*	Kiko	50	68.5	0.18	1000	1100
13	Hankins	MS	43	Kiko	56	73.5	0.17	900	3900
14	Barber	AR	32	Kiko	57	73.5	0.16	0	300
15	Hankins	MS	39	Kiko	62	78.5	0.16	300	500
16	Allen	OK	0024	Kiko	47	66.5	0.16	700	800
17	Kivette	MO	8	Kiko	52	68	0.16	200	900
18	Kivette	MO	9	Kiko	57	73	0.16	1200	900
19	Barber	AR	35	Kiko	48	64	0.16	600	900
20	Stafford	TX	38	Texas Genemaster	35	51	0.16	300	300
21	Barber	AR	33	Kiko	52	67.5	0.15	0	2000
22	Smith	VA	17	kiko/boer	41	56	0.15	100	200
23	Shivers	OK	45	Kiko	42	56.5	0.14	5300	1900
24	Smith	VA	18	Kiko	43	55.5	0.12	0	900
25	Lane	OK	25	Boer	39	51	0.12	200	2800
26	Sandness	KS	21	Kiko	65	76	0.11	0	300
27	Allen	OK	W124	Kiko	46	56.5	0.10	0	600
28	Shelby	OK	3	Kiko	46	56	0.10	1700	900
29	Shelby	OK	6	Kiko	48	58	0.10	1200	400
30	Bloom	KS	19	Kiko	52	62	0.10	400	400
31	Barber	AR	34	Kiko	55	64.5	0.09	100	800
32	Stafford	TX	37	Texas Genemaster	37	46.5	0.09	3400	800
33	Barnes	MO	15	Kiko	50	59	0.09	0	400
34	Stroud	OK	11	Boer	66	74.5	0.08	300	3600
35	Hankins	MS	40	Kiko	66	74.5	0.08	200	2600
36	Shelby	OK	5*	Kiko	40	48	0.08	700	300
37	Barnes	MO	16	Kiko	63	68.5	0.05	0	300
38	Lane	OK	24*	Boer	39	44	0.05	200	1700
39	Wilbins	OK	28	Kiko	48	53	0.05	300	1200
40	Wilbins	OK	29*	Kiko	50	51.5	0.01	600	5800
41	Barber	AR	31	Kiko	52	53.5	0.01	0	1700
42	Mayer	KY	13	Kiko	85	86	0.01	0	500
43	Shelby	OK	7*	Kiko	52	52	0.00	300	300
44	Shivers	OK	44	Kiko	49	56.5	0.07	400	500
45	Shelby	OK	4*	Kiko	46	50	0.04	3900	500
46	Jones	OK	10*	Boer	78	77	-0.01	300	2100
47	Mayer	KY	14*	Kiko	58	57	-0.01	100	8600
48	Sandness	KS	22*	Kiko	66	55.5	-0.10	0	500



## 2007 Meat Goat Forage Buck Test Results

Forty-eight goat bucks from 17 farms in 8 different states competed in the 2007 test. Overall, the bucks gained an average of 0.12 pounds per day of the test; champions gained weight twice as fast.

### Grand Champion

Breed: Kiko

Average Daily Gain: 0.26 lb.

Owner: Terry Hankins, Mississippi

### Reserve Grand Champion

Breed: Boer

Average Daily Gain: 0.24 lb.

Owner: DeWayne Maloy, Oklahoma

### Third Place

Breed: Texas Genemaster

Average Daily Gain: 0.24 lb.

Owner: Sam & Carol Stafford, Texas

### Fourth Place & Top Herdsman

Breed: Kiko

Average Daily Gain: 0.23 lb.

(4th place buck); 0.23 lb. (herd)

Owner: Sky & Deborah Shivers, Oklahoma



Terry Hankins of Mississippi with his pen of bucks, including the Grand Champion Buck #42.



## **Appendix A: Rules, Regulations and Protocol**

### **OSU Cooperative Extension Service & The Kerr Center 2007 Meat Goat Forage Buck Performance Test**

#### **Purpose of the Test**

The rationale behind the Oklahoma Meat Goat Forage Buck test is to begin to identify individual bucks as well as their sires and dams that carry genetics expressing strong traits important in commercial meat goat production. Additionally, this test will allow breeders to compare genetics within their herd to make better management decisions as to herd lines that will produce profitable progeny for future herds. This test will also provide valuable information for all goat producers and the public.

The sharing of duties is as follows:

#### **Oklahoma State University Cooperative Extension Staff:**

Oversight, Technical Consulting

Test Agronomist- Chris Rice, Test Nutritionist- Jack Wallace, Test Veterinarian- Dave Sparks, D.V.M., OCES Facilitator & Educator- Brian Freking.

#### **Kerr Center:**

Facilities, labor, daily management, accounting

Test Manager- Mary Penick

#### **Time of the Test**

The buck test will be held July 16, 2007-October 26, 2007.

Entrant bucks will be checked in starting at 8am on July 13, 2007. Final check in will be 6pm on July 14, 2007. It is to the breeder's advantage to check bucks in as early as possible. We will have a resting period of 2 days until official entrant weights will be taken on the morning of July 16.

#### **Nominations**

The test will be limited to the first 50 nominations. A minimum of 30 positions will be held until June 15 for Oklahoma entrants.

Each breeder will be limited to 3 bucks.

If a breeder desires more than 3 nominations or an out of state breeder desires entrance after the out of state positions are filled, notify the Test Manager at the time of original nomination. A list will be compiled and if there are additional positions available after June 15, the Test Manager will award positions according to the list.

## **Eligibility**

- The performance test is open to purebred and crossbred bucks born between February 1, 2007 and April 15, 2007.
- At delivery to the test site, live weight of each buck must be at least 35lbs.
- All bucks must be weaned 14 days prior to delivery at the test site.
- All bucks must receive a minimum of 1 deworming and 1 CDT vaccination between May 31, 2007- June 15, 2007. This allows for a maximum of 6 weeks and a minimum of 4 weeks before the test.
- At the time of entry all bucks must have their feet trimmed.
- All bucks must be tagged with a scrapie tag from the state of origin.
- Out of state bucks must be accompanied by an official interstate health certificate, showing compliance with all Oklahoma shipment requirements.
- All bucks will be given a thorough examination by a veterinarian at entry. Goats showing signs of sore mouth, CL or other communicable diseases, as determined by the veterinarian will not be allowed to unload or enter the test.
- On arrival each buck will receive an aggressive deworming, CDT Injection, and an ear tag with test ID.

## **Procedures**

- The great majority of the diet will be forage. A supplement containing protein, vitamins, minerals and other additive ingredients will be provided as needed to maximize the utilization of forage. All decisions regarding supplementation will be made by the Test Manager and the Test Nutritionist.
- Sufficient forage will be provided for the bucks to perform up to their genetic potential. Stocking rates, grazing paddocks and management plans will be determined by the Test Manager and the Test Agronomist.
- All bucks will be weighed monthly or more often if needed.
- All bucks will receive parasite evaluation monthly by FAMACHA and fecal egg counts.
- All animals with a FAMACHA score of 4 or 5 will be dewormed.
- Any buck that is suspected of symptoms of a communicable disease during the test will be held in a quarantine area on forage, until the test veterinarian or other licensed veterinarian can examine the animal. The examining veterinarian will then determine if and when the animal can safely re-enter the general population or leave the test.
- If the buck is not allowed access to the test, the owner will be notified and the animal will remain in quarantine until the owner can arrange for pick up.
- The decision of the examining veterinarian will be final.

## **Test Results**

Position within the test will be determined by the deworming requirements and daily gain of the individual throughout the test.

The result of each weight and parasite determination will be posted on the Oklahoma Meat Goat Conference website ([www.oklagoats.com](http://www.oklagoats.com)) and the Kerr Center website ([www.kerrcenter.com](http://www.kerrcenter.com)).

A field day will be held on October 27, 2007 at the conclusion of the test to announce the winners.

## **Fees**

Fees for the 2007 meat buck forage test will be \$100/buck. The full amount of \$100 will be required as a deposit at the time of nomination to secure a place in the test. No fees will be assessed at check in. Additionally, breeders will pay the expenses of the test including supplementation, medications, and veterinary services (check-in requirements, vaccines, emergency treatment, etc.) Cost of any unscheduled veterinary services will be at the expense of the owner. Breeders, whose goats are rejected at the time of check in, will receive a full refund of the fee in the amount of \$100.

Checks should be made payable to The Kerr Center.

All fees incurred during the performance test must be paid on October 27, 2007 before the animals will be released.

## **Liability Statement**

It is hereby understood that all bucks submitted by breeders to the 2007 OKLAHOMA MEAT GOAT FORAGE BUCK PERFORMANCE TEST are at their own risk and that neither the Oklahoma State University Cooperative Extension Service nor The Kerr Center for Sustainable Agriculture, Inc. nor any persons employed by them will be liable in the event of death, sickness or injury to the animals entered into the above programs. Breeders must consent to the publication of data relating to the performance of bucks which are entered.

## **Contact Information:**

Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service:

Dr. Dave Sparks, D.V.M.

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