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AMERICAN NIGERIAN DWARF DAIRY ASSOCIATION

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Marketing your Herd with Photography

We welcome tips and advice on promotional photography from Kellye Bussey, a professional and talented photographer who is also known in the Nigerian Dwarf circles as the name behind the Texas Twincreeks Nigerian Dwarf herd. You can follow her photography adventures on Facebook at Kellye Bussey Photography.

How important is it to have a “fancy” camera to take good photos?

Not important at all. Cameras – including cell phone cameras – have gotten so good that with some skill and practice any person can take a good picture with one. Composing the picture properly is far more important. Like someone once said....I taught my camera everything it knows!

Can you give recommendations on backgrounds?

Simple is better. Try to avoid strong horizontal and vertical lines that can deceive the eye, as well as “clutter”. We tend not to notice some things with our eyes but when you look at the pictures later you are going to think....dang why didn't I move that wheel barrow...or rake...or whatever! A clean sweep of lawn looks very pretty, as well as an arena, arena wall or side of a barn. “Artsy: shots can be fun using flowering plants or tree to frame the subject, or provide a pop of interesting color.

On a related note...your handler should dress appropriately. “Show whites” are ideal for that polished, professional look but often this isn't going to be an option. The photo is about the animal but in most cases the handler is going to show at least from the midsection on down so avoid flipflops, ripped jeans, etc.

Is there a good/better time of day to photograph outside?

Early or late. Early in the morning and late in the day towards evening provide a softer, prettier light and softer shadows. Avoid the middle of the day as strong overhead sun will make very harsh shadows and contrast. An overcast sky can also provide some flattering, diffused light most any time of day.

Continued on page 4

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Dairy Club—	2
Dairy Goat Webi-	3
Scorecard	3
Product Photos	7
Social Media	11
Clipper Blades	12
Set up Virtual	14
Judge Reason	15
Recipe	12

Dairy Club Meeting Topic—Goat Photography

By: Emily Kern

With everything happening in the world, many are taking to getting some new and updated photos of their goats. But that can only go so far if you do not know these helpful hints for getting the best picture you can.

Photographer- – The person taking the picture should know what the ideal goat looks like in order to tell the handler how to fix the goat. The type of camera used can be a cellphone or an actual camera – both works well!

Background – A solid background works the best for photos. There should be no clutter in the background as that distracts the eye. In addition, there should be no horizontal lines as it brings attention to the goat's topline and the viewer will become more focused on how level the goat actual is.

Lighting – Really sunny days may seem like they are good for photos, but they actually are not! Full sun can wash out the goat unless there are in complete shade. Cloudy and overcast days work best for taking photos.

Ground – Level ground should be used for taking photos. In addition, there should be short grass or cement in order to see the goat's feet.

Handler – The goats may not be the only thing being judged in a photo – your outfit will be too! Handlers should wear jeans or white pants and closed toe shoes to avoid distractions to the viewer. The picture should not include the handler's hand on the animal.

Angles – The photographer needs to be level with the goat so that will require squatting or kneeling to get the best picture. The angle to take of the goat is from a slight rear angle to show the rear udder, but a straight side shot is the most honest angle. Pictures taken from the front should be avoided as it can make the goat seem weaker in the front as well as hide the mammary.

Timing – The best time to take a picture is at a show. The goat will be fitted with full mammary. There will also be plenty of handlers and other showman who know what an ideal goat looks like.

These hints should help with taking good pictures of your goats. My last hint is to take many photos and at multiple times of the year – that way you have plenty to go through and if one does not look good, you do not need to use it. Happy photo-taking!



*Pictured is GCH Sisters Three Selma 2*M (LA 5-03 VEEE 90)*

Dairy Goat Webinar Hosted by TX A&M

As a county agent in Texas, I am very involved in livestock projects and see first hand the positive impact they can have on young people and their futures. As a dairy goat producer, I see a lack of participation in the dairy goat project by youth producers, when compared to other project areas. I recognize the potential for the dairy goat project to be a tremendous learning experience for youth not currently involved in livestock, but also notice that many of the youth who are actively producing their own animals are not taking advantage of the opportunities that are offered by being involved in a 4-H or FFA program.

In an effort to create a connection between youth dairy goat producers and the 4-H program, we will be hosting a multi-part webinar. The goal of this webinar is to develop an interest in the 4-H Dairy Goat project by advertising this project area as a sensible project option for new potential youth producers. The first session will focus on Dairy Goat Projects and 4-H and will be held on May 28th at 4 PM via microsoft teams. For more information on this, please reach out to me via email at Jessica.Rymel@ag.tamu.edu

**TEXAS A&M AGRILIFE
EXTENSION PRESENTS**

DAIRY GOATS AND 4-H



SCAN ME

May 28th, 2020
4 pm
Digital Platform- Scan to Join

Join us for an informative webinar about the benefits of Dairy Goat Projects and the 4-H program- For more information Contact Jessica at Jessica.Rymel@ag.tamu.edu

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SCORECARD BREAKDOWN

Evaluate the following 4 First Freshener animals based on the ADGA scorecard and put in placement order from 1st to 4th. Answers based on Tecoa Seibert evaluation can be found on page 11. TeCoea received her ADGA judges license at the age of 18 in 1992, and participated in the Advanced Judges training this past October. She commended our Club for the amazing animals from which to choose.



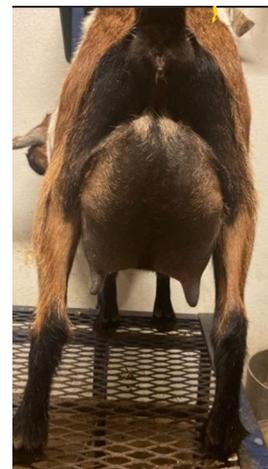
A



B



C



D

(Continued from page 1)

Does it matter where a photographer stands/squats to take a photo? (ie sun behind, standing, level with goat, etc.)

Most livestock photographers like to be level with the subject, so with goats and small livestock I tend to squat. Shooting down on the subject is usually not very flattering. As for the sun....I like to have the sun at my back when shooting livestock. You can try “backlighting” – sun behind the subject – but that can be difficult to accomplish well without some technical knowledge and/or a flash.

During winter or cooler months, it is difficult to clip an animal for a good photo – what is the best way to get a good photo during bad or cold weather?

Well that’s certainly a challenge. We all love to show off our animals in their shiny clipped summer coats but that’s not always possible. At the least I would recommend doing a winter clip on them – cleaning up around the escutcheon, belly, legs and head to get a more polished look. Show Sheen and a good brushing will really help that coat lay down smooth and flat.

Many don’t have “helpers” and try to photograph solo – can you give some tips on a good marketing photo without an extra set of hands?

Boy that’s the 64 million dollar question and if anyone has the answer I’d like to hear it! Getting a quality photo by yourself is very, very difficult. You might be better off trying to get some flattering candid shots in the pasture, or possibly an udder shot on the milk stand.

What do you look for when taking a good pasture/relaxed photo?

Even if not posed you still want your animal to look pretty. Early and late in the day is best for the prettiest light. If you have a pretty place take advantage of it. People like to see your stock in the environment they live in. Include your livestock guardian dogs or people – especially children – interacting with your animals. These are the kind of shots that are especially attractive to folks who are perhaps new to livestock or goats. Take the opportunity to show the human side of having goats.

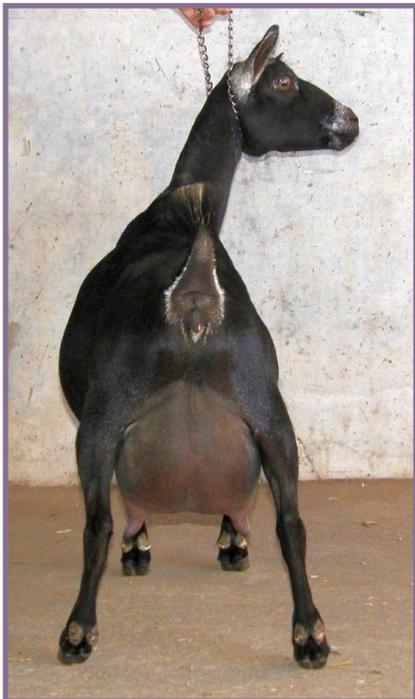


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What “angle” is best for a doe in milk? A junior? (side, behind, slight angle from rear)

For does in milk I like a slightly $\frac{3}{4}$ view from the rear to really show the width, arch and full ness of the rear udder. For everything else I like a straight on profile view showing all 4 legs. For all shots that head up high for an uphill look and pay attention to ears! Perky, forward facing ears make a happy looking goat.



As a dairy breeder, what is the best way to photograph an udder?

I think it would depend on what you want to emphasize. I typically will photograph a doe in milk either slightly from the rear to really show off that rear udder, or a profile view that shows both front and rear equally.

The black doe is an example of a rear view that can be very flattering on some animals. I personally like to get the whole animal with the head turned to the side.

(Continued on page 6)

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The most ideal time to photograph is at a show or LA when animals look their best, but that is also the time they are “done” with setting up nicely. As a professional photographer, why should someone spend the money on professional photos for their website at a show? What tips can you give to someone photographing an animal that is done feeling pretty?

Take advantage of your professional photographers. Those professional photos can be invaluable in helping market your animals. At a show especially photographers will typically have supplemental lighting (on or off camera flash), sometimes a backdrop....extra things that make the photos “pop”. And of course this solves the problem of not having help at home for your photos. As far as animals being tired or “done”...yes this can be an issue but professional livestock photographers have a lot of patience and will work with you and your animal to make it happen.

What role does photoshop or other type program play in a marketing photo?

Well....I know in high end horses and cattle it definitely plays a roll. I hope we don't ever get to that point with dairy goats. I mean...if you want to photoshop your animal onto an beach ok but....don't use photo editing to flatten a topline or widen a rear udder. Just...don't.



Do you have any tips for product photography (soap/milk products)?

I actually have a medium size “light box” that is great for product photography. You want bright light and no clutter for a typical product shot. Additionally you can try showing your products “in their environment” like on a pretty kitchen or bathroom counter. Try setting them on a mirrored surface for a high-end reflective look.

The Creation Documentation Station: How to Put Your Best Soap Forward

By Whitney Schneider, Egidio Goat



Congratulations! You have created a beautiful thing! However, in this time of social media and internet shopping,

the best way to let future customers (or friends) know about said creation, is to take excellent pictures of it. While I talk about soap in this article, what I am writing can apply to almost anything. (Though I will warn that goats are prone to hop out of the light box, and leave it a mess.)

Taking good pictures of anything can be so frustrating, as there are many factors to a great picture. But there are ways to make sure that you have a great picture with what you currently have available to you. I also will share what I use to help you decide if it could work for you.

Despite the photos shown in this article, taking pictures is one of my least favorite things to do, so I have compiled my favorite tips to

make it go quickly and smoothly to share with all of you!

To begin, let's start with equipment, as what you use matters, but in all honesty, the way you use it is more important.

For most of the pictures in this article, I have used a roughly 10-year-old Cannon Rebel DSLR. Despite the age of the body, it still takes an

excellent picture. You can find this body style very inexpensively on multiple sites. As with any DSLR, the real expense is the lens. It is worth it to buy the very best lens you can afford if your aim is to take high quality photos.

What setting your camera is in matters too. As a rule, I put my DSLR camera in portrait mode when I am using that lens, as the camera's pre made settings allow for the pictures to be taken with less work on the back end for me. Do not be afraid to take your camera off automatic and get familiar with focusing the lenses on your own.

However, if you do not have a DSLR, nor the budget, I have also had great success with the portrait mode in

my iPhone 11 Pro, (and previous models) but it limits the size of the picture that can be captured, so depending on your end goal with the picture,

you may want to invest in a DSLR.

I use my phone for documenting the soap making process, and have taken lots of great photos that are easily comparable to my DSLR in quality.

While I will note that my DSLR takes the most crisp pictures, and therefore is my favorite to use; a good picture can be taken with almost



One Fish, Two Fish recently placed fourth in a national soap contest, a design inspired by Whit's father.

(Continued from page 7)

anything, as the biggest key to a good product photo is light.



Lighting and composition help create a visually appealing product photograph.

Other factors in good soap photos are the general composition, cleanliness of the space/soap/backdrop, and awareness of colors being used both in the soap and the background/props. Lighting can make or break a great photo. I hate what I am about to say next, but it is true, natural light is the best light for pictures. I have a photo box that I use, (this is simply a box that has white on the inside of it) and I also use a part of my stairwell with additional spot lights, but the best pictures, are the ones I take outside or by utilizing natural light from a window with west facing views to capture that delightful afternoon sun. I resisted this for a long time, as I have limited natural light in my house, and outside is covered in goats, sun, and bugs! However, all the folks who had advised me when I asked, were right. Natural light really is the best!

There is a reason great emphasis is placed on the light at certain times of the day, and you can use this to take

fantastic pictures. I live in south Florida, so I will say again that I really do hate that the best pictures are taken outside, but I have found the best times for me are about an hour or two before sunset, or an hour after sunrise.

Please note, I said sunset first, as I rarely have time in the early morning to take pictures, and I value my sleep! While you can take pictures at other times of the day, direct, harsh, "noon" sunlight tends to wash out your colors, and will involve more color correction post picture taking in what ever photo editor program you chose to utilize.

Composition plays a large factor in the instant eye appeal. We, as a rule, prefer symmetry in all things, however, in product photography, the rule of odd numbers is usually king. So I will use 1, 3, or 5 bars of soap typically in most of my pictures. Occasionally I will break this rule, but I find it is a guideline that serves me well. If I use props, I will often place a bar of soap on a dish, and use something like flowers or other ingredients that I have used in the soap, following the same rule of odd numbers, to help give a visual to what my bar of soap contains.

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A prop related to the soap can help the shopper know ingredients or fragrance.

(Continued from page 9)

(Continued from page 8)

Overwhelmingly I find that less is more, and to try and give a neat clean background with no huge distractions. The soap should speak for itself.

The space you take the soap in should be free of soap crumbs, hair (both human and pet) and dust. This is easier to say than achieve in my home, and often I take photos, only to review them later and see a glaring missed soap crumb or smear in my picture! Take an extra careful look at your soaps each time you move and handle them and be aware of what you are touching AFTER you touch or move your soap.

Being aware of what is in the background, the light, and the cleanliness isn't enough though, you also need to take into consideration the colors of the soap, and what you are taking pictures on/in the background.

Plain white backgrounds are the most boring to me, but often really fantastic to let the soap speak for itself. I find this especially true for bright pastels, neons, and "hot" colors like reds.

Look at products advertised online, overwhelmingly, they have a plain white background.

"But Whitney," you may say, "how am I supposed to get a plain white background outside?" That can be done a few different ways, I typically just bring my light box outside and angle it to catch the best light, or use plain white poster board, which you can find at your local grocery store or craft store.

If I am using my light box, and

placing the soap standing, I put the paper as an 'L' in the back of the box, so there is no line distracting the viewer from the soap itself.

Conversely, if I have a soap that is a specific theme, say beach, or perhaps more austere and elegant plain bar of goats milk soap, I may use the weathered wood dock we have, sand, or use the deep red brazilian hardwood floors in my stairwell (after a thorough cleansing!!) to give an extra added touch to the picture.

Often, I will take pictures on several different backgrounds in the same session until I find one that truly helps that particular soap shine.

So, we have talked about the equipment, light, composition, cleanliness, and background colors. What about the soap itself? I use sodium lactate to help un-mold my soap out of my silicone liners quickly and keep tidy corner, but I still have work to do once the bars are cut.

Unless the soaps contain an exfoliant, (coffee grounds, pumice, etc) I use a soap planer I bought off Etsy, (LiluSoap Tools) which was pricey, but has been my favorite I have used to date. Planing soap allows you to make an even clean bar of soap, and is extra



Odd numbers force a viewer's eyes to move around the photograph, capturing attention and making it more memorable.

(Continued on page 10)

(Continued from page 9)

useful for soaps that may be a top facing slab mold design, such as a pipe divider swirl. My planer also has a beveler built into it, which I adore. Beveling the edges is a personal preference, but I find adds a layer of sophistication and finishing to my soap, as well as removing that hard edge from the bar from being weird



Background choices can help a product pop and increase sales.

when you or your buyers are holding the soap. I also often steam my soaps, to help remove soda ash, and give the bars a lovely shine.

Once I have taken the photos, I use the editing program in my computer to make color corrections, crop, change the angle, and generally correct the photo to present the soap to as close to real life. Avoid over saturation of colors, and do not misrepresent your soap by editing too heavily. You want your clients to be satisfied with that they receive, and that is done by ensuring everything matches.

While I am editing, it also gives me a chance to review the soap, make sure it's the most appealing view of it that I can share, and that any possible background/soap crumb issues are corrected before publication. Before publication, I apply a water mark to almost all my photos. Always protect yourself and your intellectual property by watermarking your pictures! There are multiple free apps that can offer

this, and a few of the better paid ones. I use "You Doodle", which is an app on my phone, to watermark all mine, but as I noted, there are a million out there that are even better, I just happen to like this one.

But the very best advice I can give you, is to take Lots and Lots of photos. I often take upwards of 50 pictures for



each picture I eventually share of a finished soap. Don't be afraid to click away and reposition, take more pictures, move to a different area, take even More pictures, etc etc. It's

way easier to take a ton in the beginning, then to only take a few, and get back to your computer and realize they were out of focus, had a hideous angle, or were smudged. (In case you can't tell, that is the voice of experience talking! Don't let my lazy ways be yours, learn from me and take oodles of pictures!)

Before I end this, I have to say that my photo taking experience has been greatly progressed by my participation in The Soap Challenge Club, run by Amy Warden, of Great Cakes Soapworks.

That club gave me a huge leg up in both my soap making, and especially my photography. If you have more questions regarding this article, or the club, I always welcome email inquires at Cheekygoatsoap@gmail.com.

Happy Soaping!

Marketing Your Dairy Goats - Websites and Social Media

Hi there, my name is Jessica Mather of Southern Grace Nigerians. I also have a marketing business, Jessica Mather Marketing, that offers many services such as custom website design, social media marketing, etc... My marketing career started in the equine industry, where I was blessed to market some of the top ranches and stallions in the industry. When I developed a love for Nigerians, my marketing background helped me get a good start promoting my herd. I would like to offer you some tips to help you make the best first impression when marketing your dairy goats!



First impressions are extremely important when it comes to marketing. If you don't make a lasting and positive first impression people will look elsewhere, especially in today's age where they have hundreds of other options right at their fingertips. So whether it is your website, Facebook page or an ad it is very important that whatever you are posting is professional, neat, clean and eye catching. That being said, no photo is better than a bad photo! This is extremely important! If you post a bad photo of a good goat it will have a lasting impression- there are usually no second chances.

Although so much can be done with social media marketing, websites are a huge asset to breeders. A website will allow you to display all of your goats in a clean and organized format. You are able to display photos, pedigrees, show and milk accomplishments all in one place. This is simply not possible with Facebook or other social media marketing sites. Websites are a great resource for buyers to see what your breeding program/herd looks like.

Things to keep in mind when designing/building a website:

- ◆ Have a neat and clean layout that is user friendly (avoid clutter).
- ◆ Display your goats and information in an organized format using only GOOD photos.

Along with a website, Facebook is also a very helpful way to connect with your audience (building your brand), increase sales, and drive website traffic. Although FB has been trying to restrict animal sales, etc... there are still ways you can continue to promote your herd using a business FB page and specific groups. Social media presence is also worth talking about. People are drawn to positive and engaging posts presented in a neat and clean fashion. You want your business page to showcase your herd in a positive way (avoid drama and negativity – remember we want positive attention!).

I hope these tips help you promote your herd and grow your business! If any of you need any help with any marketing services, I am always happy to help. www.jessicamathermarketing.com

Cleaning Your Clipper Blades

“I don’t have time to clean my blades! “
How many times have you heard or said that?

If I told you a way to save sharpening costs would you be interested? Clean and oil your blades! It is amazing how much gunk a blade accumulates in just an hour between the cool sprays, oil and dirt from the animal, heat generated by the blade, etc. , As this gunk builds up a few things start to happen:

1. The blade starts to not cut like it should. The blades are being held slightly apart by the gunk so they are not cutting anymore, but instead are pulling the hair.
2. The blades get hotter faster. This can also be from blade tension. When a blade is harder to move it will heat up quicker.
3. Clipper starts to slow down or get hot. This is due to the clipper having to work harder to keep the blade moving.

Usually when a blade starts to not work right, some will reach for the Cooling Sprays. They spray the blade and it speeds up and starts cutting again. What has happened is the gunk had been diluted and some has been removed, but will soon build up even worse than before. These sprays get sticky like hair spray once they dry. Now think how sticky hair spray is and how hard a clipper must work to keep the blade moving. Some of the Cooling cans now say to re oil the blade after using them. One thing that happens when using the sprays is the oil is removed from the blade guide (plastic piece on top of the small blade) and this will create more friction, which results in more heat generated and more wear on the clipper.

Sometimes you will hear a high pitch squeak on the faster clippers. This is the

blade guide. It is important to keep this well-oiled all the time. You may have to put a couple of drops on it once an hour or more. This depends on how much of the Cooling stuff you use. It does not take a lot of oil to keep a blade working, but you have to do it regularly.

What type of blade cleaner to use? Some take the blade apart and use soap and water, dry completely and re oil. Some use a commercial product of some type and re oil. I have even seen a mixture of mineral spirits and motor oil. I know it works, but why do you want to put motor oil on an animal and take a chance of skin irritations or worse.

The commercial product I like is the H-42. It has a rust inhibitor, kills stuff, has some oil in it, and smells good. It does come in a spray bottle so you can use it as you are grooming. You still have to re oil the blade. The cheapest blade cleaner is rubbing alcohol. It cleans well, dries fast so you can re oil and get going again.

DO NOT PUT HOT BLADES IN RUBBING ALCOHOL!! This is for cool blades only. Rubbing alcohol does not disinfect blades either, so you will have to use something for this.

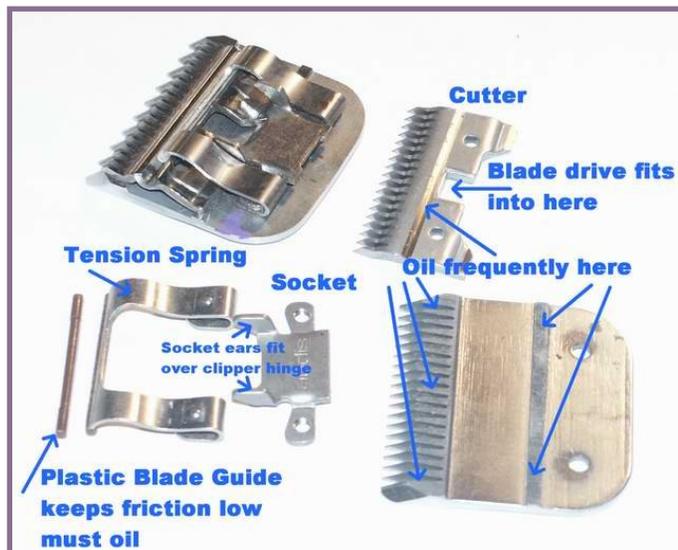
How often do I clean my blades? At least once a day. If you don’t feel like cleaning the blades at the end of the day, then take a brush and get most of the hair out of the teeth and use the blower to get the rest of the hair out and place the blades into a caddy of H-42. In the morning run the blades in the solution according to the directions on the bottle and re oil the blade. Place oil on all of the contact areas: blade guide, teeth and on each side of the back rail. You need only a drop on the teeth a dirty it can cause rusting and pitting of the cutting area and shorten the life of the blade.

Tips on when to clean and re-oil a blade:

- When blade performance is not normal.
- If the clipper seems to be slowing down.
- Blades seem to be getting hotter quicker than normal.
- If an animal you just did was dirtier than normal. You may have to clean it during the groom.
- You can't hurt a blade by keeping it clean and oiled. If you want to keep repair and sharpening cost down, then clean and oil your blades.

Blade cleaning procedure

1. Remove excess hair and dirt from blade. Use a soft bristle or wire brush to get hair out of the teeth. **MAKE SURE THE CLIPPER IS TURNED OFF!**
2. Put blade on to clipper and dip the blade only in to the blade cleaner of choice while it is running.
3. Remove blade from cleaner and turn clipper on to its side or down to the floor. Never point the clipper straight up with a wet blade. Liquid can get into clipper and cause serious damage.
4. Wipe off excess cleaner and re oil
5. Repeat same procedure with all other blades



Jerry Horky
 Master Sharpener
 Southern Edge Sharpening
www.southernedgesharpening.com

Host A Virtual Show

Hello, my name is Tessa Tronzano, and I am the Dallas County and Mesquite Club 4-H President in Texas. I have been in 4-H for about 3 years and currently participate in photography contests as well as showing Texas Longhorn cattle and poultry. Due to recent events, many shows and contests have been cancelled. Luckily I have been able to participate in several online cattle shows. I had so much fun showing cattle virtually that I wanted to find a way to create a contest for my 4-H members to enjoy. Below, I will give you all the steps on how to host your own online contest.

First, I spoke with my club manager, and we devised a plan for our show. Some things we decided on were the name of the show, contests we were going to host, entry fees, guidelines and deadlines, judges, and awards. We decided to call our show the Mesquite 4-H 2020 Virtual Showoff, which would include hosting a photography contest similar to a traditional photography contest and project showoff contest. The project showoff contest is where a 4-H member could enter a video of them “showing off” their project. Next, we decided there would be no cost to enter.

With this preliminary information, I started creating the guidelines. Lastly, we added the finishing touches to our show before we shared the idea. We decided to have a panel of judges for the shows and that we would be presenting awards to the winners. Now that all the behind the scenes work is over, it's time for promoting your contest.

Exhibitor 1	Domestic Animal	Landscape/ Nature	Landscape/ Nature	Catch-All	Wildlife	People
IMPACT (MAX POINTS: 15)						
CREATIVITY (MAX POINTS: 15)						
TECHNICAL (MAX POINTS: 25)						
COMPOSITION (MAX POINTS: 20)						
SUBJECT MATTER (MAX POINTS: 15)						
STORY TELLING (MAX POINTS: 10)						
TOTAL POINTS						
JUDGES						
COMMENTS						

I introduced the idea of hosting an online show in our monthly meeting over Zoom. We voted on our club hosting the show and paying for the awards, so everything will be set for when it was time to purchase awards. After the meeting, I sent the complete guidelines to our members along with a digital poster that included basic information. Also, I have been emailing our members periodically to remind them of deadlines for the show and to motivate members to participate. With most of my promotion coming to an end, I received my first entries for our show! I had decided earlier that participants would email their entries to me, and I would enter all the entry information into an excel spreadsheet. I also sent back confirmation emails confirming I had received their entries. Once you reach the due date for entries, you are on your final step.

The final step includes sending the entries to your judges (if needed), judging the entries, and giving awards. I decided that I will email the entries to the judges based on the category and age group, along with scoresheets for each exhibitor. Once the

Scorecard Placement

Starting this class of First Fresheners (rear udder view) with a doe (D) who excels not only in overall Hight and shape of rear udder as well as added depth of udder giving her greater area of capacity, she also is excelling specifically our second place doe (A) in strength of medial this not only adding to udder support but helping her to have a more desirable udder floor (more cleft - not as flat) the greater medial support of D is also adding to her more desirable teat placement (more centered and not toward the sides).

A over C for her advantage in overall balance between the halves and while not as capacious in the depth of her production she is showing more area of support keeping her shapely mammary higher into her escutcheon than we are seeing in C.

C then over B as she has much more fullness to the height of her rear, greater capacity with her added overall width and depth over B and more proper teat placement than we are seeing in our doe placing last.

I think it would not do good to dismiss this class without a note to our B doe that we appreciate the globular shape to her mammary however I feel she certainly needs more capacity into the height of her rear and overall udder support to move her up the line-up today.

(Continued from page 14)

judges submitted their results, now for the fun part. You are able to share the results with the exhibitors! You could do this in many different ways, such as sending them an email, sharing results over Zoom, or creating a video or Powerpoint with exhibitor results and photos included. Now all that would be left is handing out the awards!

Exhibitor Name	Category	Entry Description	Photo	Placings	Judge's Commets
Exhibitor 1	Domestic Animal	photo of a black calf			
Exhibitor 2	Landscape/Nature	photo of snowy river			

Recipe of the Month

By Jennifer Herrscher, Aries Nigerians

- Euro Cuisine 2 quart yogurt maker
 - Euro Cuisine Greek Yogurt strainer
 - Slotted Spoon, soft silicone spatula
 - Packet of Yogurt starter (I use Sweet YS from New England Cheesemaking Supply Company)
 - 8 cups of fresh goat milk
1. Pour fresh milk into the Euro Cuisine Yogurt maker, and sprinkle contents of yogurt starter on the milk.
 2. Gently push the yogurt granules down into the milk with a slotted spoon, and place jar in yogurt maker.
 3. Cover with jar top and Euro Cuisine dome. Plus yogurt maker in and let sit for 24 hours.
 4. Gently spoon yogurt into Greek Yogurt strainer, and place in fridge for 24 hours.
 5. Leave plain or season to taste with vanilla or honey, and add fruit or granola when serving!
 6. Enjoy!



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Editor:
Karen Goodchild
OK Doe K Dairy Goats

Please let us know if you have a
comment or article idea!