



**Fall Issue**  
October 2012

### *A Note from the President...*

Happy Fall y'all!

For most of us, we're finishing up our fall breeding plans and looking forward to those spring kids! It's an exciting time of year with dreams of seeing our next champion, next top ten milker, or that lovely chamoise kid with moonspots! Whatever your obsession, I hope you'll share it with us, your breed club!

remember...we'd love to feature your doe or buck if she/he wins that coveted title! Show brags are always welcome so we can all rejoice with you!

I hope you will take advantage of our membership discount this fall! Instead of paying \$15, renew now and pay only \$10! Please, pass on the savings to your fellow breeders. We'd love to see our ranks grow!

I've finished up my fall show season with a bang and now am looking forward to this year's ADGA Convention in Boise, Idaho. Our members meet and greet is Wednesday evening on the 17th of October. I hope to see many of you in attendance!

Congratulations to ALL of our recent Best In Show winners! Check out our website to see all of these beautiful animals. And

*Ellen F. Dorsey,*  
President

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## An introduction...

# Vice Chair—Angel Cole

By Angel Cole, [Bannerfield Farm](#)

Greetings to all ANDDA members! I would like to take a moment to introduce myself as the new ANDDA Vice President. My name is Angel Cole. I live in southern Virginia with my family (husband and five children) on our little farm, which includes what I consider to be a medium-size Nigerian herd under the Bannerfield Farm name.

I am relatively new to breeding Nigerians, as we have been breeding for only 5 short years. Just like many of you, we chose Nigerians for their small size, pleasant personalities and of course, their milk production. My husband and I wanted to have milking goats that would also be safe and enjoyable animals for our children. The Nigerian Dwarf was the perfect choice. We show as often as we can, participate in DHIR and milk year round whether on test or not.

Although I do not have many years of experience in goats, I have had horses my entire life and have shown

them in everything from 4-H to National-level shows, as well as training and riding overseas. We keep horses now, but purely for pleasure. I am a licensed veterinary technician with experience both in large animal and small animal practice.

I am very much looking forward to getting to know more breeders and serving ANDDA in anyway that I can. When I first started breeding, I chose to belong to ANDDA because I believe the Nigerian Dwarf is a true miniature dairy goat. I had no idea how to make my herd a consistently producing dairy herd, but after reading the purpose of ANDDA, I knew I needed to belong and to get to know other ANDDA members. I strongly believe our little goats could be in many back yards, providing milk, companionship and potential business

opportunities. I hope that I can help to grow ANDDA – both from within and without. Please feel free to contact me with questions or concerns ([angel@bannerfieldfarm.com](mailto:angel@bannerfieldfarm.com)) or simply to introduce yourself. Technology allows us the chance to communicate and network across the nation, so I hope to get to know many new breeders.

Thank you to those who put their confidence in me by voting. I also wish to tip my hat to Mr. John Nelson and Ms. Shelene Costello for their willingness to also run for Vice President. It is an honor to have this chance to be involved in ANDDA at this level.

*Bannerfield Farm*





## A conversation with...

# Penny Tyler, Tupence...

By Shelene Costello, *Promessa Dairy Goats*

ANDDA: When did you get your first Nigerians?

PT: I first read about ND's in 1985, got on the waiting list in 1986 bought them in late 1987.

ANDDA: Were they your first dairy goat breed?

PT: No I had Nubians Alpines and LaManchas starting in 1982 but sold them to get the NDs.

ANDDA: What is your favorite thing about the breed?

PT: Everything! Seriously though the size is what drew me to them.

ANDDA: Are you or have you been on milk test?

PT: No, our life style has not allowed for milk test.

ANDDA: Have you appraised or classified your herd?

PT: No again our life style did not allow for LA. I have had a few classified at a National Show.

ANDDA: Do you show your goats?

PT: I did until my health no longer allowed me to continue.

ANDDA: In your years in Nigerians, what have you seen change in the breed, for the better or worse?

PT: For the better, I have seen improvement in milk production and length of lactation. For the worse, height has been and will always be an issue for our breed. The ND is a miniature breed we never want to lose sight of that or we will have just another dairy goat.

ANDDA: How do you view the variety of Nigerian owners, from pets to show to

> simply milk producers?

PT: One of the special things about our breed is that it allows for all types of owners. There is no one correct path these goats have to go down. Our breed and its owners are the "spice" in the goat cake, we the ND owners make it special.

ANDDA: What is your opinion on the controversy on height?

PT: What makes the ND is the fact that it is a miniature goat. That is what sets it apart

from the rest of the breeds of goats, color whether it is eye or coat is just extra. Size makes our goats. If we keep changing it we will lose what we have. Over the years the ND has gotten bigger. The height has changed three times already and people are back, asking to do it again. If they would just breed to the standard there would not be a problem.

ANDDA: Particularly the buck issue currently, but also the overall height as it's changed over the years, or has it?

PT: The height has changed the breed over all. When I started most of my goats were around 16- 19 inches tall. A 21 ND in my herd was a pretty darn big goat. So what do you think? It kills me when people say - but my buck has such high withers... well it takes a tall body to get those withers up there

ANDDA: How did you decide to have the Nigerian list on yahoo? When did it start?

PT: April 1999, back at the time I started the list there were many "big goat

lists" but not a friendly chatty place yet for the ND. I felt there was a need for the ND breeds to have a place to chat. We needed to network anyway we could. There was another ND list at the time but it was very serious and did not allow for the "backyard breeder" to chat. Even though I have always taken dairy goats very seriously we need to recognize that not everyone lives and breathes them as many

of us do. So my list was born as a place for everyone to talk about their ND's, serious or not. The other list did go away due to the other owner's lack of time. I have maintained a family friendly list where everyone can come and talk about their ND's. It has become a place where many knowledgeable folks share with newer

people and has a very homey feel for a list with over 1300 members.

ANDDA: Of your own goats, what has been your favorite goat and why?

PT: Over the years I have owned well over a thousand NDs so to pick one favorite is not possible, but here are a few: Kizie TF was one of the first NDs I got and she just had the type of personality that grows on you.

Goodwood Miss Muffet was a beautiful doe with a sweet disposition she was the whole package.

Tupence Lady Liberty, Libby was Muffet's daughter, she was very flashy, with her mother temperament.

Brush Creek Shaker was love at first sight, I just had to have her, thank



Tupence Jasper

MCH Goodwood Mr. Moonlight

x Brush Creek Shaker



## A conversation with...

## Penny Tyler, Tupence...

By Shelene Costello, *Promessa Dairy Goats*

goodness the lady that owned her wanted one of my does as badly as I wanted Shaker. As you can see they were all for different reasons.

ANDDA: Which goat has been the most influential in your herd?

PT: Again there is more than just one, MCH Goodwood Mr Moonlight, he was the first MCH buck west of TX, not quite 21 inches tall and a gentleman all the way. I was so proud to have owned him. I got him as a kid and owned him all his life. Kizie TF and Brush Creek Poppy were the first NDs to be shown in 4-H in the USA. My daughter, Terra, showed them in 1989 until she finished 4-H. Kizie was one of my first NDs.

ANDDA: Of the breed itself, have you seen particular animals that have > influenced the breed more than others and if so, who?

PT: I think there is more influence in areas of the country than the whole breed. Just as in the big breeds, there have been "hot" bucks and does, but I don't believe I would say any of them have influenced the whole breed.

ANDDA: What are the goals for your herd?

PT: I have always had two goals: 1 Breed to the breed standard and, 2 Breed to please myself. If you go out every day and you don't enjoy what you see, you should change > something

ANDDA: Have they changed over the years?

PT: No

ANDDA: What one thing would you like to see happen in the breed?

PT: I want to see breeders recognize all the uses for the breed and respect that

this is a breed for everyone. Our little goats do so much!

ANDDA: What advice would you give to newcomers in the breed?

PT: Pretty much the same as my own goals. Set goals. Be flexible. Enjoy what you are doing.

ANDDA: To those who have been in the breed for a while?

PT: Look at where you are in your breeding program, does it meet the standard? If your breeding program does not meet the standard why not? Are you culling enough. Do you like what you are doing? If not why?

ANDDA: Penny has graciously allowed us to publish her goat biography as well!

### PENNY TYLER'S GOAT BIOGRAPHY

I bought my first goats in 1981 due to milk allergies in our family. My first goats were two Nubians. I also took care of goats for my landlady, they were Toggenburg's and Alpines. Health forced me to give up the goats the following year. I got back into goats in 1985 starting with Nubians again. Later I branched out with Alpines and a couple of LaManchas. I showed Nubians and LaManchas at the Mason County fair, WA. Again my back was causing a lot of problems for me. I needed to get out of goats but I could not do that again, I loved them too much. I read about Nigerians in a goat publication and was fascinated to find a small dairy goat existed. I got myself on a waiting list, and finally got my first Nigerian Dwarf goats in 1987 after more than a

year of waiting. While I was on the waiting list I promised my husband that if I could get into Nigerians I would sell all my big goats. I had sold most of the big girls before the NDs arrived. It was one of the best decisions I have ever made. I got involved with 4H to share my love of goats with children. I organized a 4H goat specialty club. I was the 4H representative to the Mason County, WA, fair board. I was the leader of my Capricorn club for a several years. I still volunteer time for a 4-H club with their goat project. I was able to get the Nigerian Dwarf goats accepted in to the 4H program for the first time ever. The first Nigerian Dwarf goats were shown in 4H both the Mason County Fair and the Western Washington State 4H fair in 1989 as a breed of dairy goat. The hardest step in the process was convincing the state 4-H counsel that Nigerians were dairy goats not Pygmy's. That was one battle I had to hold my ground on. In the end they saw the light and the ND was shown as a dairy goat from the start. The American Goat Society was a big part of my life during this period. At various times during the period 1990 to 2005 I was a member of the AGS Nigerian Dwarf Committee, Breed Standards Committee, and Judges Committee. This was the period when the ND herdbooks were still open, and based on information provided by the breeder, the ND committee reviewed papers and photos submitted to accept goats into the Nigerian Dwarf herd book. I also was





responsible during the later years for issuing one day licenses to Non-AGS judges to judge AGS shows. From 1993 I was an AGS Director for district 5. I had to retire in 2003 for health reasons.

From 1995 I was an AGS judge. I had to retire in 2005 for health reasons.

My husband, Tom, and I edited the Voice of AGS for several years during this period.

My husband, Tom, and I wrote the initial draft constitution for ANDDA then worked with Tom and Sue Rucker to finalize it.

In 1992, I took over the Nigerian Dwarf Goat Foundation from Kathy Claps to free her up to start Ruminations. NDGF was incorporated into

ANDO as part of the Nigerian Dwarf goat breed club in 1995.

During this period in the 1990's, I sold Nigerian Dwarf goats that went into the Biosphere 2 project in Arizona when they tried to establish it as a viable living environment.

Later I sold goats that went to Canada and ended up as part of the Nexia project that studied genetic manipulation to produce a spider silk/goat milk material that was used to make a Kevlar replacement.

Over the years, Tupence goats have made their way from the west coast to the east coast and several places in between as well as from Texas to Canada. Tupence goats have done well in the show rings, I would

have to say the highlight of my career was breeding a National

Champion Doe, Tupence Tiger Lily E, and being Premier Breeder, which occurred at the National AGS Show in 1998 in Ore.

I still enjoy my few ND's, and have added a few Fainting Goats to my small herd. 5 mini horses and 3 Katahdin hair sheep complete our menagerie. Goats will be a part of my life for a long time to come.

## WHY 4-H IS IMPORTANT TO OUR COMMUNITY ...

*By Olivia E. Begly, Goshen IN*

4-H is important to our community, and any community for a variety of reasons. I will approach this subject from multiple angles. First, though, I feel it is essential to address it from the prospective of educating our community on what a life in agriculture is really like.

As we know, the 4-H program was started as a way for students to highlight their agricultural interests, either through crops or livestock. In this 21st century, the thought process as to where food comes from and the process to get it from the farm to market to table is rarely considered. 4-H gives a perfect opportunity to share that process with our community. In relation to animals

specifically, we have a perfect platform to explain the long, arduous process of raising and training our animals. It is extremely important for our rural roots to continue to grow deep and strong. Our communities and government will continue to become less educated of the unique needs of the farming community in relation to everything from fertilizers needed to grow quality crops, to farm equipment and commuters sharing the road, to disposing of animal waste, to what really is the humane treatment of our herds. When I explain my day in the barn working with my steers, most people find the process and hard work involved almost unbelievable. There is just

such a limited understanding of what is involved in raising animals! If the unique needs of our agriculture community are not realized, respected and understood, the entire infrastructure of our food chain supply is jeopardized.

In a general sense, 4-H teaches the clubber the following:

- 4-H teaches responsibility. In relation to raising beef steers in specific, chores have to be done twice a day regardless of my personal schedule or wishes. I must feed and water my steers every single day if I expect them to grow. I also have the obligation to train my steers so that they respond to me



properly. There is also a deadline when the responsibility I've practiced has to be proven. That deadline is the 4-H Fair! All of the responsible acts that I have done will be judged, on many levels, at the Fair. It will be evident how responsible and diligent I have been during the previous months!

- 4-H teaches new skills. Whether painting, baking, sewing, or showing steers, those skills are not natural ones. It takes multiple times of failing before the end product is suitable! Showing steers in specific, requires years to gain the skills needed to be especially proficient. Life is a learning experience in some level at all times. 4-H focuses our skill learning into a shorter period of time. I have not always known how to feed, groom, or work with a steer properly. But I have learned the skills to do those things, and continue to perfect my skills each year.
- 4-H teaches long-term goal planning. I get my steers from Grandpa in October. I have a long time to work with them before the Fair begins. I have to have a plan, though. First I need to tame them when they are smaller so they are friendly as they grow. I need to know what

they weigh in October and then track their weight all along the way to the Fair, with a goal weight in mind. I need to plan how I will feed them in order to make it to the goal weight. I need to plan how I will groom my steer's hair so that I will be able to fit him appropriately on show days. I can not wait until the last minute to do any of these things mentioned or else my project will fail.

- 4-H allows for a sub-community to be formed. I get to make friends which I would not meet elsewhere. It is especially important for those of us young people who have a love for farming and animals to become friends and develop a network that can continue to teach our peers and our communities about the rural life.
- 4-H allows community involvement. Whether it is doing community work projects, or volunteering to work at the Pop Stand at the Fair, I have the opportunity to inter-act with the community and be a positive influence on them.
- 4-H develops leaders. Some kids are born as leaders. The rest of us will be followers in general. However, in one sense 4-H requires all of us to be leaders in

that we have to take charge of our animals and put the master plan in place to accomplish a specific goal.

The benefits of 4-H as listed above pertain to me specifically and allow me to excel as a quality individual.

Those benefits, though, ultimately benefit my community in that I have learned responsibility, perseverance flexibility, planning, leadership, and integrity through the years of training while in 4-H. Beef steers, especially require these character qualities to be evident, even magnified, as steers are such a long, difficult project! Because I have been responsible, have persevered, have been flexible, have planned I am a much better individual. Therefore I will be a much better asset to our community than the average person will be. I have learned that I am required to do whatever it takes to see a task through to the finish. Very few people have that vision and discipline.





# Fall's Challenges, Handled Naturally

By Katherine Drovdah, MH CR DipHIR CEIT, [www.firmeadowllc.com](http://www.firmeadowllc.com)

Fall's leaves are sliding into amber hues with crisp mornings and honeymooning caprines. A welcome time of year; especially if your herd is prepared.

This is the time to evaluate the weight of each goat. Those that are underweight really need this issue addressed now, not a week from now or they will have a very difficult time facing winter. Consider that parasites may be a problem, and/ or that intestinal damage has been done in kids that aren't as growthy as they should be. Don't let anyone tell you that damage is 'permanent'. Their little bodies are willing to heal themselves IF given that chance. Herbs to the rescue. For a single herb help consider slippery elm bark. The aged inner bark is used. I add mine to lambars and bottles, but it can be mixed in nearly any liquid and drenched, mixed with black strap molasses or just mixed into grain. Dosage would be ½ tsp for a 35 to 75 pound goat, 3 to 4x per day in this situation. For herbal deworming herbs for general worms like ascarids, pins and strongyles, one can consider garlic, black walnut (never for equine species), fennel, mullein and a host of other herbs. Remember that Kat is not so much a fan of single herbs, but prefers the synergistic value of a correctly built medicinal quality blends for optimum results in reduced amounts of time. Goats can also have a small amount (1 tsp (to ½ tablespoon for large) dwarf goats of olive oil is a friend, mixed with their grain. Be

sure your olive oil is expeller pressed and NOT rancid. Flax seed is good in similar doses, as are calendula seeds at double those doses. Inner (aged) tree barks can also be added as are some ground herb roots. Don't forget your ever pacing bucks will benefit from these as well. If a goat has trouble gaining, please do consider keeping a goat coat on them at night and any cool or breezy day until their weight returns to normal. Don't forget to consider CAE, Johnes or CL as potential factors for weight chronic weight loss issues as well. Google those problems and learn more if you are yet unaware of them.

For general supplementation during breeding & winter season I like to give them stinging nettle, marshmallow root, rose hips, raspberry as well as other leaves and browse of medicinal value. Don't forget your cold water kelp. Keeping your bucks up on their herbs at least 6 weeks before you start breeding with them (if not ALL year) will ensure that semen breeding your does at the start will have had the nourishment obtained from them. For bucks that have to service more than one doe in a day, or are 'slow' or tired from learning to mount, you may give them a pinch of 40,000 heat unit cayenne, mixed with water and carefully drenched orally. They will benefit from immediate endurance.

Lungs. Lungs. Lungs. Always something we as goat keepers keep our eyes and ears open to, especially

spring and fall. Some wonderful lung herbs to keep in mind and can be fed daily are comfrey (not to severely liver challenged animals), mullein, coltsfoot and pleurisy root. I also really like using eucalyptus essential oil TOPICALLY not orally by dabbing a touch on each nostril. This is in addition to the oral herbs.

May those breedings this fall produce those perfect, healthy, bouncing babies next spring!

For those going to the ADGA convention in Boise- feel free to introduce yourself to me in the vendor room or at one of my classes.

Kat Drovdah has her Master's degree in Herbalism among other alternative degrees and owns/ manages her & her husband's nationally respected show & milking herd of Fir Meadow Lamancha dairy goats & other farm stock- all raised 100% alternatively. She also owns and manages [www.firmeadowllc.com](http://www.firmeadowllc.com) an herbal products business for home and farm, does consultations, conferences and the like. Her excellent reviewed book, "The Accessible Pet, Equine and Livestock Herbal" is also available on her website.

## Goat vs. Barber Pole—don't let them win....

Shannon Lawrence, [www.yellowrosefarm.com](http://www.yellowrosefarm.com) ([http://hoeggerfarmyard.com/goat-vs-barber-pole-dont-let-the-worms-win/?utm\\_source=Hoegger+Supply+Subscribers&utm\\_campaign=13f39aa836-August\\_Newsletter\\_8\\_14\\_126\\_29\\_2012&utm\\_medium=email](http://hoeggerfarmyard.com/goat-vs-barber-pole-dont-let-the-worms-win/?utm_source=Hoegger+Supply+Subscribers&utm_campaign=13f39aa836-August_Newsletter_8_14_126_29_2012&utm_medium=email))

Due to weather conditions in the United States, including the Southeast, the incidence of Barber Pole worms is increasing. I have recently had my own struggles with these nefarious creatures and have sometimes been successful and sometimes not. I have raised goats for many years and have not had this much trouble from a parasite in a very long time. I know that goats, no matter if they are meat, dairy or fiber, are livestock and when you become involved you are supposed to understand that losses occur, but to such a formidable unseen opponent, it is very hard to swallow.

When you start your involvement with goats, your mentor or veterinarian probably told you to look for the tell-tale signs of worms. The ruddy coat, tail down, diarrhea, not eating, etc. According to my veterinarian the ones that have the outward signs are the ones mostly likely to survive the infestation. The ones you should worry over are the ones that show no signs at all that they are even sick until it is almost too late. To understand this serious worm problem you need to know the basics of the dreaded Barber Pole worm.

About Barber Pole worms:

Barber Pole worm or *Haemonchus contortus* (Ha-mon-cuss con-tortoise) is a gastrointestinal blood sucking worm that can cause severe anemia, dehydration, loss of blood, diarrhea and internal fluid accumulation. Nothing pleasant for you or your goats. Environmental factors contribute greatly to increased numbers of Barber Pole and when you add in the increased resistance build-up to wormers as a result of extreme over-use, it results in a lot of illness and deaths.

Valbazen, a worming product that most people use for Barber Pole, is showing to be of little help in treatment of Barber Pole in goats due to the over-use of the product. Barber Pole worms are long and round – not that you will ever see them expelled in the fecal matter.



FAMACHA – Photo courtesy of The American Fainting Goat Association

These worms are more deadly in the L3, L4 and L5 life stages. The adults live in the abomasum of goats where they feed on blood.

The females can produce between 5,000 and 10,000 eggs per day, which pass from feces to the pasture. Eggs hatch in the soil or water and become L1 larvae followed by L2 and L3. The L3 are ingested by the goats from the grass in the pasture. The L3 burrows into the internal layer of the goat's abomasum causing depletion of red blood cells. In severe cases, an infected goat can effectively bleed to death within hours. You should rotate your goats off of the infected pasture, if possible, immediately.

My Story: (NOTE: I am not a veterinarian. This is what worked for me, please follow your veterinarian's instructions.)

I am a firm believer in using FAMACHA whenever possible and it has served me well over the past several years. I keep an eye on mucus membranes doing random checks on the goats every day. The first to get sick was one of my bucks. Mark was the picture of health until one day I noticed he was standing off and





## Goat vs. Barber Pole—don't let them win.... *continued*

not fighting at the food like normal with the other bucks. No problem, a little dose of Pepto, maybe he ate something that did not agree with him. Next morning, Mark has watery diarrhea spraying from him. Uh oh, not just something he ate, so I treated him for worms, then again. He was not getting better but VERY much worse. I did a fecal on him and saw a few barber pole eggs. So I treated him with Valbazen and waited.

When I saw him the next day, he was almost unrecognizable. My beautiful healthy boy just a few days before, then to this within about a two day span. What was going on? I was treating for barber pole and any other such beasts as I could think of. I was giving Vitamin B Complex every twelve hours along with other various blood-building remedie, to no avail. I finally started giving him sub-cutaneous fluids, he was such a trooper and did not give up.

In the meantime, I had two others in another pasture become ill. One had the tell-tale diarrhea and super skinny appearance and the other was just very lethargic. I brought them in and treated them with the same treatments. The one with diarrhea survived and the other was dead in a day. I took her to University of Georgia to have an autopsy done. I had never dealt with anything like this before. I consulted my veterinarian for further recommendations. She told me that it was probably Barber Pole, but I wanted proof since I had never dealt with this before. The next day I had two more become sick. One with diarrhea and the other not; I lost the non-diarrhea doe the following morning. I was heart sick.

I started with the recommended treatment by my

veterinarian the next day. I not only treated the sick ones, but everyone on the property. You have to break the life cycle of the worm.

Her recommendation is as follows:

- Cattle Cydectin Pour On (Purple liquid): Give 1cc per 20 pounds orally.
- At the same time you should give an injection subcutaneous of prescription strength Thiamine, 1cc per 50 pounds, every 12 hours until diarrhea stops.
- The Cydectin should be given every 10 days for at least 3 times. Every time you give Cydectin you have to give the injection of Thiamine. Thiamine is the only B vitamin the body cannot produce. It also helps stop the diarrhea.

She also gave me another product that I have had great success with; Bio-Sponge by Platinum Performance, also available through your veterinarian. It is not labeled for goats (like most products) but it works fantastically to stop diarrhea. It absorbs the toxins in the digestive tract helping to remove the chance for GI upset.

I have been really lucky to have only lost two goats to Barber pole worm (knock on wood) but am going to continue to treat my goats every ten days for at least another month to make sure that I have broken the life cycle and until my new pasture is ready!



## Controlling Goat Parasites — Is It A Losing Battle...

By Anne Zajac, DVM, PhD, Virginia-Maryland College of Veterinary Medicine

No, it's not a losing battle, but unless producers give this issue some thought and attention, the victories can be few and far between. One of the biggest health problems faced by goat producers in the southeast and south central U.S. is worms. We have all become accustomed to having several highly effective drugs to select from for the treatment of worms, but as the level of parasite drug resistance increases, these drugs are not the easy solution they once were. Drug resistant worms are spreading and drug companies are not developing new products. As a result, goat owners must begin thinking more creatively about how to effectively control worms in their animals. No longer can we recommend control programs based on drug treatment alone that will be satisfactory for most producers. You must design an integrated parasite control program because the numbers of worms, their impact on your goats and their level of resistance to drugs will vary from farm to farm.

### What are the most important worms?

The most important worm parasites are the gastrointestinal trichostrongyles. This is a whole family of worms, but the really important one is the barber pole worm (*Haemonchus contortus* -- it causes many goat deaths every year. This is a bloodsucking parasite that causes anemia but usually not scouring. Some other near relatives of the barber pole can cause scouring, but are not the annual cause of disease and death that barber pole worm is.

In order to use anthelmintics (dewormers) and other means of parasite control most effectively there are some facts about the life cycle, which are important to understand.

Adult female worms produce eggs that are passed in manure. Larvae hatch out and go through several stages of development in the environment before they can infect the next host.

During the warm months of the year enormous numbers of larvae can build up

on your pasture.

Virtually all these worms need grass for successful development; they do not successfully develop on dirt. The success of larvae outside the host depends on the climate. Moisture and warmth are necessary for development and survival. Barber pole worm does not survive cold winters well, but in eastern Virginia with its mild winters there will be less loss of larvae over the winter. Dry weather is very hard on these larvae once they are out on the grass.

*Haemonchus* larvae can also undergo a process called ARRESTED DEVELOPMENT where they sit quietly in the stomach following infection and don't become adults until several months later. This is an important adaptation for keeping the worm around through cold winters when eggs and larvae don't survive well on pasture. The worms that became arrested in the fall resume development in the spring and reproduce.

This information can be used in several ways to target parasite control for times of the year when it will have the greatest impact.

### Controlling Barber Pole Worm and its Relations

Worm parasites are a part of the natural goat world. We can't eradicate them as long as goats are on pasture. The goal is to maintain the parasites at a level that will not produce any illness or economic loss.

Because the problem of drug resistance is steadily increasing it is important for each producer to look at his/her management system as a whole and find things beside drugs that will help control parasites and create an integrated pest management program. Remember, anytime we rely on a single product or method of control the worms will eventually adapt and outwit us.

If you can include some of the following techniques, your need for frequent deworming treatments should be reduced.

#### Check Your Goats

With some parasites, like coccidia, signs of scouring will alert you to a problem. With

barber pole worm there is no scouring but there is anemia with pale mucous membranes. Get into the habit of checking the color of the membranes around the eye--this is the easiest place to see anemia and will alert you when a problem is developing.

#### Let Your Goats Browse.

Goats are browsers in comparison to sheep, which are predominantly grazers. That means that goats can be found sampling plants at all levels while sheep are more strictly grass eaters. Barber pole worm and similar parasites will be found on grass. Allowing goats to browse on other vegetation will reduce exposure to these worms.

#### Reduce Your Stocking Density

Goats and their parasites have evolved over a long period of time and under more primitive conditions the level of parasitism in animals would probably be limited by their tendency to roam over greater areas. Now, we often collect up the animals and restrict them to small pastures where the numbers of parasite larvae can build up to dramatic numbers leading to frequent drug treatments leading to resistance.

#### Don't Pinch Pennies On Diet

Many experiments over the years have shown that animals on a high nutritional plane are more resistant to the adverse effects of parasites than those on marginal diets. Protein and minerals, as well as energy, are important in resisting the effects of barber pole worm because new red blood cells must be generated to replace those lost to the parasites. Nutrients are also needed to develop an immune response to the parasites.

#### Appreciate Normal Immune Responses To Parasites

Goats will develop some immunity against worm parasites. If we list categories of goats from least to most immune it would generally be: Kids (require a full grazing season to develop immunity), Kidding and lactating does, Bucks and Dry does.

Concentrate your worm control efforts on the goats that need it the most and



remember that immunity will be overcome if goats are exposed to high numbers of worm larvae.

Consider resistance to parasites in your selection program.

There is definitely a genetic component in resistance to parasites that is most likely related to the immune response.

If you have a goat that always gets anemic before the others, consider culling it. Similarly, keep the ones that never seem to get anemic. There are other ways to select for resistance based on fecal egg counts, they work best with large herds.

**Maximize Pasture Use To Reduce Parasite Numbers.**

Some ways to reduce parasite numbers on your pasture to safe levels include:

Let pasture sit ungrazed for a full grazing season (often impractical)

Take a cutting of hay from the pasture- this dries out lots of worms.

Have an early kidding season so that kids are weaned and sold before pasture larvae levels become really high.

When you have safe pasture, always put the most vulnerable animals on it first- in most cases that would be the kids.

Graze the pasture with a different animal (horses or cattle, not sheep or young calves, that also get barber pole worm) or use mixed grazing.

Most of the worms in the stomach and intestines are pretty specific to their hosts and won't infect other animal species. The exception is a stomach parasite that infects ruminants and horses, but usually does not cause any problems.

**Restrict Access to Pasture**

This is obviously a more radical solution, but worms will not be a problem if goats aren't grazing.

**Use Drugs Wisely**

**Drug categories**

All of the available "modern" dewormers fall into 3 major groups of drugs. You need to recognize which ones are in each group because once worms become resistant to one member of the group, they will be resistant to the other members of the group. In the following chart, BZD stands for "benzimidazole".

Drugs that are not FDA approved for

use in goats can only be used following consultation with your veterinarian.

**Chemical Name**

**and Family Approved for goats Trade**

**Name (example,**

**there are others) Goat dosage (mg/kg) oral administration**

Fenbendazole BZD yes Safeguard 5 is the approved dosage

Albendazole / BZD Not approved for use in goats n/a n/a

Morantel / Nicotinic yes Rumatel 10

Levamisole / Nicotinic Not approved for use in goats n/a n/a

Pyrantel / Nicotinic Not approved for use in goats n/a n/a

Ivermectin / Macrolide Not approved for use in goats n/a n/a

Doramectin / Macrolide Not approved for use in goats n/a n/a

Moxidectin / Macrolide not approved for use in goats n/a n/a

Use The Correct Dose Dose for the heaviest goats or divide them into groups (kids and adults, or example) and dose for the heaviest weight within each group. Underdosing promotes the development of resistance.

**Administer The Drugs Effectively** In the past few years, researchers in Australia have done many experiments trying to determine how to maximize the efficacy of the drugs we have. Here are some of their findings:

When giving a product orally, make sure you put it in the back of the mouth. If you deposit it in the front of the mouth it is more likely to stimulate the closure of the esophageal groove. This groove is important in kids because it allows the milk to go directly from the esophagus to the stomach and bypass the rumen. Once a goat is weaned this isn't necessary anymore and with dewormers it is much better if they go into the rumen because they will be more slowly absorbed and stay in the body longer.

When giving benzimidazoles by mouth it is better to hold the animals off feed for 12 to 24 hours before treatment (don't remove water, just food). The drugs will not pass so quickly through the GI tract and active levels will be maintained in the body longer.

If you are using a benzimidazole drug (known as white drenches in Australia) and are concerned that you might have resistance you should give 2 doses of the drug separated by 12 hours. This will improve efficacy for some period of time but not indefinitely. This protocol would be useful at the point where you start noticing that the drug isn't working so well.

### **Rotate Dewormers**

To reduce the selection for resistance it is best not to use any single drug group for too long. For small ruminants the general recommendation is to change your dewormer groups annually.

### **Drug Combinations**

If you find that you do have worms resistant to more than one drug group, you can maintain the activity of the drugs for a while by giving them in combination. This is obviously more expensive but should provide efficacy against the parasites, at least temporarily.

### **Don't Bring Resistance To Your Farm**

If you get new goats, don't let them bring in worms with drug resistance. Always quarantine new animals and immediately deworm them with at least 2 drug classes. Keep them separated, preferably away from any pasture, for a few days until no further eggs would be passed in the manure from imported drug resistant parasites.

### **Organic Dewormers ?**

Currently, there is great interest in "natural" products as an alternative to pharmaceutical company products in controlling parasites. This category includes herbal dewormers and diatomaceous earth. There are no studies that I know of that suggest that these products have any substantial effect on barber pole worm or other internal parasites. In the case of diatomaceous earth there have been several studies done by parasitologists in different parts of the country that have found no beneficial effect to feeding it or offering it as mineral. Specific brands of herbal dewormers have not been tested so it is difficult to make recommendations about them. There are certainly a number of plants that contain compounds that can be shown to have anthelmintic activity but what level of parasite control these plant-derived





products will produce can't be predicted and there is not much information available about them. It is also of concern that there is little information about their safety. These products do not go through the same rigorous testing for safety that drugs do and just because they are plant derived does not mean that they can't be harmful. Herbal dewormers and diatomaceous earth may have a place in parasite control but until there are some controlled tests to support them, it is not possible to recommend their use.

#### Other Parasite Problems

Two other parasites that are also difficult to control are coccidian and meningeal worm.

#### Coccidia

After the intestinal worms, coccidia are probably the internal parasite problem encountered most frequently. There are many species of coccidia that live in the intestinal tract of goats. Here are some important things to remember in the war against coccidia:

All goats have coccidia, that's OK. The goal is to prevent disease, not infection.

Goat coccidia only infect goats and goats are not infected by coccidia from other animals, not even sheep

They are single celled protozoan organisms that multiply in the host.

They produce oocysts that come out in the feces and contaminate the environment. Oocysts are infective for another goat after a few days in the environment.

Oocysts are very, very tough and can live for a year. The only thing that really kills them is desiccation. They can be on pasture, in the barn-just about anywhere.

Most goats get infected in the first few days/weeks of life, but it is uncommon to see any disease in goats less than 1 month of age EXCEPT dairy goat kids that may develop severe fatal coccidiosis in the first few weeks.

Coccidia scours is most likely to be a problem in goats undergoing some stressful experience. It might be as simple as a stress as a change in diet. A common time to see coccidiosis is at weaning.

Young goats are more likely to show signs of disease than adults.

Signs of coccidiosis include scours,

weight loss, poor hair coat, loss of appetite. In several cases goats can die. If goats have severe coccidiosis they may remain poor doers indefinitely because of scarring in the intestines.

Treatment of coccidiosis is partially successful, prevention of disease is better. Consider providing coccidiostats shortly before goats will be stressed (weaning, kidding, etc)

Sanitation is best for controlling levels of exposure. Don't feed off the ground and keep feed troughs clean. Provide good drainage for pens and confined areas. Oocysts survive better if they are in moist areas. Remove manure where possible.

Drugs that are not FDA approved for use in goats can only be used following consultation with your veterinarian.

Treatment -these drugs are not approved for use in goats.

Trimethoprim sulfa

Amprolium

Preventatives -target use to times of stress

Decoquinate (0.5 mg/kg bw per head per day in feed or salt) Approved for use in goats

Monensin (10-30 grams/ton of feed) Approved for use in goats. Monensin is toxic for horses and turkeys

Lasalocid. Not approved for use in goats.

Amprolium. Not approved for use in goats.

Meningeal Worm

Meningeal worm or brain worm (scientific name *Parelaphostrongylus tenuis*) is a particularly menacing problem because it crops up with no warning, it is frustrating to treat and difficult to prevent. Here are some key points to remember about meningeal worm.

This is a normal parasite of white tailed deer and rarely causes problems in them. It lives in the meninges (lining of the brain).

Larvae of the parasite are passed out in the manure and are eaten by snails/slugs. Goats are infected when they eat the snails/slugs.

In goats, the worm larvae migrate out of the GI tract, through the abdomen to the spinal cord. They migrate up the spinal cord, causing lesions as they go

Some infected animals show no signs, some may develop lameness that resolves on its own. Severely affected animals can show rear limb paralysis only or paralysis that starts in the rear and then involves the forelimbs as well.

Goats usually remain alert and eat and drink because the parasite usually doesn't get as far as the brain.

There is no way to definitively diagnose this infection in a living animal. Diagnosis is usually made on the basis of history and clinical signs and sometimes cerebrospinal fluid analysis.

Drugs that are not FDA approved for use in goats can only be used following consultation with your veterinarian.

Treatment of affected goats includes anthelmintic treatment

Ivermectin (Not approved for use in goats) and/or fenbendazole

Whatever your treatment protocol, some animals will get better and some won't and that's about all you can say.

Anti-inflammatory drugs are also an important part of the treatment.

Supportive care-provide food and water, recumbent animals may need to be supported to stand, treatment of ulcers that may develop

Prevention is clearly better than treatment. Suggestions for prevention include:

Exclude deer from your pastures (easier said than done)

Try to eliminate snail and slug habitats from pasture. These intermediate hosts aren't aquatic so they will be around even if you don't have standing water. You may want to remove fallen trees, fence off damp areas, etc.)

Some like to use predators of snails and slugs-most popular would be guinea fowl and geese

Some recommend suppressive monthly deworming programs but this will add to the risk of development of resistance by barber pole worm and its relations in the GI tract that are ultimately the greater problem.



## **Spotlight Sale:** **Saturday, October 20, 2012** **10:00 am**



J-Nels LY Samosa  
D1600959  
DOB: May 16, 2012

[Click Here to View ADGA Genetics Link](#)

[Click Here to View ADGA Performance Pedigree](#)

We are proud to offer our little Samosa (Indian for Dumplin). Her pedigree is loaded with milk production, high National Show placings and National Grand and Reserve placings. We invite you to look over her paternal and maternal relatives.

Samosa's dam, GCH J-Nels ER Dumplin 1\*M, is the 2011 ADGA National Reserve Champion. When paired with one of her daughters, J-Nels O Buttercup VG88 (VEEV), they were 1st place Dam & Daughter at both the 2011 & 2012 ADGA National Show. Buttercup was also 1st place/1st Udder Milking Yearling at the 2011 National Show and 2nd place/2nd Udder Two Year-Old in 2012. Another maternal sister to Samosa, CH J-Nels HM Kookie Doe VG87 (VVEV), was 4th place Two Year-Old at the 2012 ADGA National Show and was a member of the 1st place Produce-Of-Dam along with her maternal sister Buttercup, while maternal sister J-Nels DH Lil' Red was 1st place Junior Yearling and the 2012 ADGA Reserve Junior Champion. If you are looking for a lot of depth of pedigree, look no further than Samosa!





Dam:  
GCH J-Nels ER Dumplin 1\*M  
5-07 90 VEEE  
5-07 195 640 6.9% 44 4.5% 29  
2011 ADGA National Reserve Champion  
Show Record: 4xBest Senior Doe-In-Show



Dam & Maternal Sister:  
GCH J-Nels ER Dumplin 1\*M & J-Nels O Buttercup  
Member of 1st place Dam & Daughter 2011 & 2012 Nationals  
2011 ADGA National 1st place/1st Udder Milking Yearling  
2012 ADGA National 2nd place/2nd Udder Two Year-Old



Maternal Sister:  
CH J-Nels HM Kookie Doe  
VG87 VVEV (First Freshener)  
2012 ADGA National 4th place Two Year-Old  
Member of 1st place Produce-Of-Dam 2012 Nationals



Maternal Sister:  
J-Nels DH Li'l Red  
2012 ADGA National 1st place Junior Yearling  
2012 ADGA National Reserve Junior Champion



Sire:  
\*B Chenango-Hills Lysander  
SS: \*B Rosasham BB Tom Bombadil, son of GCH Rosasam P  
Haiku - 2010 ADGA National Champion



Paternal Grand Dam:  
GCH Rosasham P Haiku 4\*M  
2010 ADGA National Champion  
2011 ADGA National Highest Milk Production

Consigned by:  
John & Judy Nelson  
Forest City, North Carolina

Phone: (828) 245-1590  
Email: [jnelskids@yahoo.com](mailto:jnelskids@yahoo.com)

View More Information on this Animal:  
[www.jnells.com](http://www.jnells.com)

*John & Judy's doe did fantastic in the Spot Light sale—bringing in a fantastic price of \$3,700. Way to go—what a beautiful doe she is! She is going to be a great addition for her new family.*





## Getting Ready for Fall Breeding....

Shannon Lawrence, [www.yellowrosefarm.com](http://www.yellowrosefarm.com)

Most of us are getting ready for fall breeding either for show season or yearly breeding. It is imperative to get those bucks ready for their "husbandly duties". Before your buck can be as productive as possible you should make sure he is free of parasites, his nutrition is good and he is nice and plump.



A lot of breeders rely on pasture for the bulk of nutrition for the bucks most of

the year but with breeding season coming up these bucks should be put on some grain/feed product and nutritious hay. You will probably be feeding your does during breeding and bucks will be eating feed also. It won't be such a shock to their system if they have been weaned onto grain a few weeks before going into the breeding pen.

They also need to be checked for parasite loads including internal worms and lice. A good rule of thumb is to perform a fecal to see any worm load they are contending with. This will help you choose the correct worming product to use. Remember, you usually have to give the worming product again in 10 days so make sure you can get this

done before putting him into the breeding pen.

Another tip would be to shave your buck, if this has not already been done. Having your buck free of any extra hair coat will lessen the chance of your does smelling as bad as the buck. This will also help to combat the lice that invariably hide in their hair coat. I even like to give mine a bath, just for good measure.

Make sure to get his hooves trimmed up to keep his legs and feet in good working order, because without a good set of feet and legs your buck cannot perform. Also if you happen to clip his hooves too close and make him sore he will have time to recover. This will also give you time to clear up any hoof rot issues.

Another key ingredient to helping make sure your buck is productive is to either copper bolus or look for any nutritional deficiencies such as a fish tail or a "Y" in the hair on the end of the tail. Other signs include the buck not losing his winter coat or his hair being very coarse. If you are not comfortable with copper bolusing your buck, make sure to provide him with a high copper concentrate of minerals. Goats require very high copper levels especially during breeding

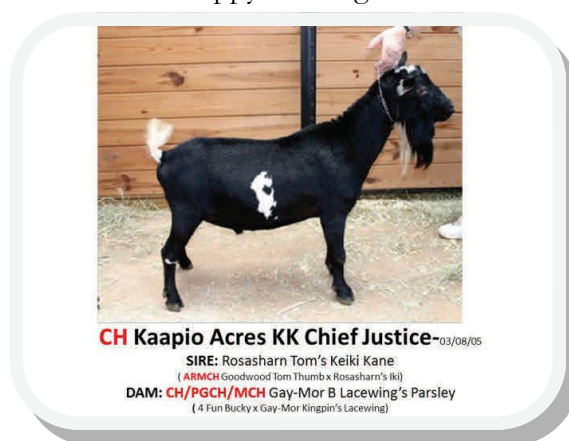
season.

Bucks are notorious for not eating during breeding season as long as does are around and/or there are other bucks around, so making sure the buck is in overall good health is important before he goes in with the does.

### Tips for getting your buck ready for the breeding pen:

- Fecal worm count
- Increase feeding ration
- Shave all extra hair
- Treat for lice
- Check for nutritional deficiencies
- Hoof trim

Happy Goating!



## RECEIPE CORNER

If you have a Kudo you'd like published, submit your photo and information to Diane Fay at [vdbt26@yahoo.com](mailto:vdbt26@yahoo.com)

I receive Kevin Jacob's monthly newsletter, A Garden for the House, with great recipes, gardening and decorating tips and thought this one was perfect for the fall. With his permission I have inserted it for your enjoyment too!

### Garlic Soup

October 7, 2012



ON A CHILLY AUTUMN EVENING, I can always count on Garlic Soup to warm my soul. This *Aïgo Bouido* is fast, easy and inexpensive to make. And served with toasted rounds of French bread, it makes a magnificent lunch. It also makes a first-class first-course for dinner. Can I offer you a taste?



#### Garlic Soup

Adapted from various sources

Ingredients for 2 1/4 quarts, or about 8 servings

The broth:

- 2 heads of garlic, the cloves separated but not peeled
- 2 quarts water
- 3 whole cloves (the spice)
- 2 teaspoons kosher salt
- Grinds of black pepper
- 1/4 teaspoon dried thyme (or 1 Tablespoon fresh)
- 1/4 teaspoon dried sage (or 1 Tablespoon fresh)
- 1 bay leaf (Turkish is best)
- 6 sprigs of parsley
- 3 Tablespoons olive oil

Carol Hays, Diji Farm

For the sauce-base:

- 3 egg yolks
- 1/4 cup olive oil

Accompaniments:

- 1 cup shredded Swiss, Parmesan, or Asiago cheese
- Toasted rounds of French bread



To start, smash the individual cloves of garlic. I smashed mine with a stout drinking glass.

Drop the smashed garlic — including the paper skins, if they are still clinging to the garlic — into the saucepan of water.



Then add the salt, pepper, cloves and herbs to the saucepan.



Then add the salt, pepper, cloves and herbs to the saucepan.

Note: Do you have tons of sage in your garden? Me too. Use it for this soup.



Another note: Use the flat-leaved type parsley for this soup. It is infinitely-more peppery than its curly-leaved kin.

Bring the broth ingredients to a boil. Then let the broth simmer, partially covered, for 30 minutes.



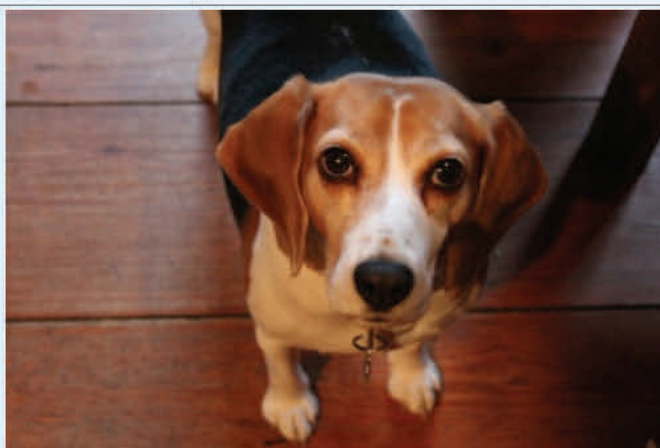
Meanwhile, grate or shred the cheese, and then place it in a pretty bowl. You'll be passing this bowl around after you serve the soup.



Now prepare the croutons. Take a loaf of French bread (homemade is awesome), and cut it into 1/2-inch slices.



Set the slices in a single layer on a baking sheet. Let them dry out in a 325-degree oven until they are definitely crisp but only lightly browned — about 25 minutes.



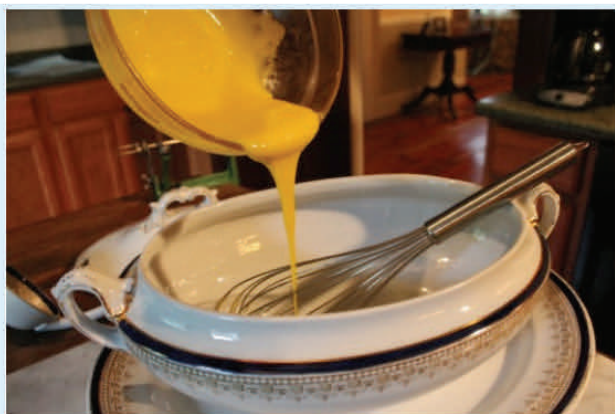
Did someone say cheese?



Back to the soup. Strain the broth through a mesh sieve set over a bowl. Press down on the strained ingredients with the back of a wooden spoon — you want all the garlicky herby-ness to wind up in the bowl.

I hope your mouth is watering right about now.

There are no pictures for this next step, because it requires two hands: Whisk together 3 egg yolks until thick — about 15 seconds. Then gradually add one 1/4 cup olive oil, whisking all the while, to form a rich, uber-delicious sauce.



Pour the sauce into your soup tureen. Then whisk in a tiny amount of hot broth to temper the egg mixture, and keep the eggs from scrambling. Finally, add the rest of the broth and whisk to blend.



The soup will be perfectly delicious at this point. But it will look a little dull. Perk up the picture with minced parsley.



Just sprinkle the parsley over the soup, and then stir it in.



To serve, ladle the soup into bowls. Then pass the cheese and toasted bread around.

Folks, this soup is mellow, herbal, and about as comforting as a big old hug. Promise me you'll try it some day.



And here's the copy-and-paste version:

### **Garlic Soup**

*Adapted from various sources*

*Ingredients for 2 1/4 quarts, or about 8 servings*

The broth:

2 heads of garlic, the cloves separated and smashed, but not peeled  
2 quarts water  
3 whole cloves (the spice)  
2 teaspoons kosher salt  
Grinds of black pepper  
1/4 teaspoon dried thyme (or 1 Tablespoon fresh)  
1/4 teaspoon dried sage (or 1 Tablespoon fresh)  
1 bay leaf (Turkish is best)  
6 sprigs of parsley  
3 Tablespoons olive oil

For the sauce-base:

3 egg yolks  
1/4 cup olive oil

Accompaniments:

1 cup shredded Swiss, Parmesan, or Asiago cheese  
Toasted rounds of French bread

Place all of the broth ingredients into a 3-quart saucepan. Bring to a boil, then partially cover the pan, and let simmer for 30 minutes. Strain the broth through a fine mesh sieve set over a large bowl, pushing down on the ingredients with the back of a wooden spoon to help extract their juices.

In a separate bowl, whisk egg yolks until thick — about 15 seconds. Then gradually whisk in the olive oil until a thick, rich sauce develops — about 30 seconds.

Pour the egg mixture into a soup tureen or large serving bowl. Whisking all the while, add one 1/2 cup hot broth to the egg mixture. Then whisk in the remaining broth. Stir in the minced parsley.

To serve, ladle the soup into cups or bowls, letting guests add the shredded cheese to their own soup portion. Pass the toasted bread.

If you enjoy the recipes at A Garden for the House, by all means let me know. You can't imagine how much your comments mean to me.

Don't miss anything at A Garden for the House...[sign up for Kevin's weekly newsletter](#).



## Western Director (12)...

Diane Fay, Beards & Tales Farm, Nigerian Dwarf Dairy Goats

Don't know about you but man I am hoping for some cooler weather. It has been over 100 degrees for way too many days. My yard grass is crispy and crunches when you walk on it. Caring for the goats this summer has been a trial as it has been so hot. Many hours out putting cool water in buckets and tanks. The kids are suffering just as bad with some having the runs I think from the heat. And we have not had real rain since May it has all gone around us. We have been declared disaster area due to drought.

We have only made it to one show this year, and did pretty good. We got to watch one of our own kids win Jr Best in show. I can tell you Brandon was so happy and excited about that. We did not take many to this show as we knew our time would be busy as I was show secretary and he was ring steward. This was a brand new show in Kansas and we did a 3 day show with 4-H on Friday night and then on Sat the Jr doe and Sunday Sr doe. For a first show we had over 200 goats so we were very pleased. If you would like to see the pictures check it out on Facebook it is called the Land Of Oz Dairy Goat show. I did not get to see this, but the goat agility contest I guess was pretty fun to watch. And even some of the adults participated in it. Heard lots of laughs happening. Our judges did a very good job for us.

With most of Kansas in extreme drought, hay is a challenge for us to find and the cost is pretty high. We have been using Chaffhaye as it is what we can get and stable. Lots of variables with the hay right now. And to further add insult all the grain price's going up it is going to be a tough year for all. I for see a lot of goats hitting sale barns that normally would not be going.

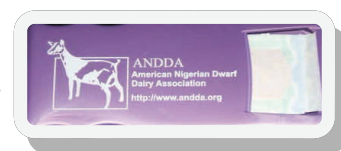
The specialty shows have been going

well, and we only had two districts that did not have shows this year. What and vast improvement as when I took it over only a couple of shows applied. Glad that folks are doing the shows and attending specialty shows in the areas. Just a reminder to get your photos done if you are winners. If you can get a great shot of your animal sit up in show stance without ribbon or back drop, or you, in the picture please do so. That way you can submit in ANDDA performance programs. Just another way of showing your animals off. I have been reading about all the Nigerian herd having LA done with some really nice scores being posted. My hat is off to you. How many have been doing milk test, is the heat adversely affecting your milk records? We love getting milk reports so that we can post them.

Have you stopped by the ANDDA home page? If not please do you will be surprised at what is all on there. Margie does a great job of trying to keep it up to date. Thank you Margie.

By the time you get this the elections will all be over and we will have a full board of directors again. It was really exciting to see 3 folks willing to run for Vice President. I know that if you want to make a difference you can volunteer to be on a committee, no one will be turned down. We have really been please to see the membership participation in the newsletter and hope that it continues to increase. I was totally impressed to watch the birthing video and then the tattooing step by step, wow now that was really cool. And then to get a step by step in cheese making, well all I can say is Thank you to all that have submitted stuff and I

hope you will continue to shower us with AWESOME information and fun items. We are all ways on the look out for photos and recipes and stories. So if you have something to share submit it we will be glad to take it. Don't forget that we have free business card ads in the newsletter just send them to me and if you want them in more than one newsletter please tell me so as I send them to Carol and she will need to know who continues. But what a great way for members to show case there herds , with this free service. And we are all ways open to ideas for



newsletters.

This year ANDDA has made promotion of the our club a priority and in doing so we have ordered bandage dispensers for the National show and Convention and also for the National Goat Expo where AGS will be holding their national show. Reviews have been favorable for the dispensers. Ellen will be giving a coffee cup to all the directors at



convention with the ANDDA logo on them, have to say they look pretty cool. I have also been sending with specialty show papers, a free membership for either raffle table or as a youth prize. This was not started until late May . I am hoping to see an increase in the youth members. If you are having a show and are members of ANDDA please request a certificate for raffle table. One certificate per show please. And give me a couple weeks notice so



## Western Director (12) *continued...*

that I can print off and send to you.

Please remember that in Oct starts the early bird membership drive. Who would not like to save a few dollars by signing up early? Why not include information about ANDDA when you sell an animal? Great way for them to learn more about the special animals we all love. How about sending them a link to the current newsletter.

That is about all I have been doing this summer I hope that if any

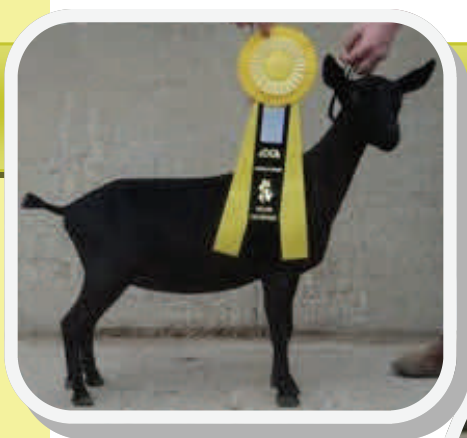
members have issues they would like to discuss they will feel free to email me and ask. If we don't know we can not address issues that you the embers would like to see addressed. We are here for you as this is a members run association.

Hope everyone does well at the state fairs and send in pictures. Also hope that conditioning is going on in your barns for the fall breeding frenzy. We have been having girls come in

heat all ready, and the boys are blubbering all over the place. Want to wait until next month to start breeding. Hope your fall is a great one. Until next time.

***Dianca***

## Kudos...



**Kaapio Acres HH Bubbles**  
Grand Champion Jr Doe  
Best In Show, MDGS, Hastings, MI



**Heritage Place M Cricket.**  
Grand Champion Senior Doe in both the 4-H  
and open class rings at the Indiana State Fair



**Gabrielle Birr**  
She won Intermediate  
showmanship, Indiana State Fair



# Upcoming Events

If you have an event you'd like published, submit your photo and information to Diane Fay at [vdbt26@yahoo.com](mailto:vdbt26@yahoo.com)

## ANDDA Reminders:

OREGON:

WYOMING:

COLORADO:

IDAHO

IOWA:

MAINE

## Advertisements...

If you have a business card you'd like published, submit your photo and information to Diane Fay at [vdbt26@yahoo.com](mailto:vdbt26@yahoo.com)



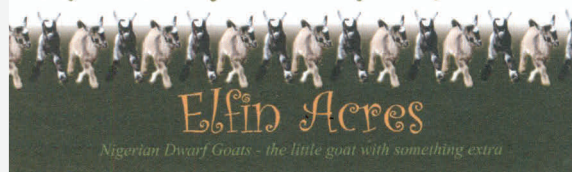
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Nigerian Dwarf Dairy Goats  
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Quality in milk and show

Margie Dykstra  
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Goats@blythmoor.com  
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CAE Tested annually, DHIA, LA  
Member ADGA, ANDDA, NWODGA

Marybeth Bullington & George Bury



**Elfin Acres**

*Nigerian Dwarf Goats - the little goat with something extra*

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[www.elfinacresgoats.com](http://www.elfinacresgoats.com)

ADGA AGS  
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Creswell, Oregon 97426



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**Current Committee Members:**

***ANDDA All-American Committee***

Margie Dykstra, Chair  
Ray Stauffer, Brandon Fay

***ANDDA Total Performer Committee***

Margie Dykstra, Donna Neill, Dianea Fay, Denae Henderson

*Constitutional Review Committee*— Margie Dykstra

*Production Committee* — Anita Deupree, Margie Dykstra, Dianea Fay, Ray Stauffer,  
and Brandon Fay

*Budget Committee*— Dianea Fay, Ashley Turcotte, Margie Dykstra, Jane Bailey

*Election Committee:* — Dianea Fay

*ADGA Liaison*— Ellen Dorsey

*AGS Liaison*— Donna Neill

*Historical Coordinator*— Tom Rucker

*Newsletter Staff*— Carol Hays, Dianea Fay & Shelene Costello

*Public Relations Coordinator*— Jane Bailey

*Publications Coordinator*— Deborah Niemann-Boehle

*Specialty Shows Coordinator*— Dianea Fay

*Website*—Margie Dykstra, Deborah Niemann-Boehle, Ray Stauffer