Volusia County Fair Youth Livestock Goat Record Book

This Record Book was adapted from the Florida State Fair Youth Livestock Record Book.

Exhibitor Name	Age

4-H Club, FFA Chapter, or Independent:

I hereby certify that as the exhibitor of this project, I have personally been responsible for the care of this (these) animal(s), have personally kept records on this project, and have personally completed this record book.

Exhibitor's Signature	Date

    I/We, the parents certify that our son/daughter has <u>completed</u> this project and <u>completed</u> this record book and will comply with all the Rules and Regulations of this show.

Parent/Guardian Signature	Date

This student is an active member of the _____FFA Chapter / 4-H Club, and is eligible to show livestock at the Volusia County Fair. I verify that this record book has been completed by the student, and is an accurate representation of the project.

FFA Advisor's/ 4-H Leader Signature	Date

Revised 6/1/2024

PURPOSE

THE PURPOSE OF A LIVESTOCK YOUTH PROJECT IS TO ACHIEVE THE FOLLOWING:

1. To acquire an understanding of animal production by preparing for, purchasing, caring for, and keeping records on one or more animals.
2. To be able to identify the types and grades of animals and employ efficient methods of marketing.
3. To understand the business aspects and economics of purchasing animals, feeds, facilities, and equipment for an animal project.
4. To develop integrity, sportsmanship, and cooperation.
5. To develop leadership abilities, build character, and assume citizenship responsibilities.

It is very important that every section of this record book be complete and accurate. If you choose to not complete any section of this record book, you will not receive a ribbon. However, your score will still be added to your premium point total.

DRUG STATEMENT

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ANY DRUG, ANTIBIOTIC OR BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCE WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN ADMINISTERED BY MYSELF, OR ANY OTHER PERSON, WAS DONE SO IN STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURERS= LABEL REQUIREMENTS OR AS PRESCRIBED BY A VETERINARIAN.

_____
Signature of student

_____
Signature of parent/guardian

Record Books due on Barn Workday

Youth Livestock General Record Book Guide Lines

It is suggested that a copy of the record book be made for use as a work copy. Records can then be transferred into this book for a final copy.

1. Your Record Book should start as of June 1, of the current calendar year, or when the animal was purchased, if after June 1.

2. Record Books can be completed on animals being shown or can reflect all animals owned with a note identifying animals being shown.

3. The only item that you should submit at check in is the record book. Please do not make it a scrapbook. Do not take pages apart.

4. Do not put record book in a binder. If you add pages, staple or tape them in place.

5. Always double check your work, especially your math calculations.

6. Have someone check your project story for spelling and grammar before you write it in the final record book.

7. Your final record book should be **hand** written by the exhibitor.

Project Terms and Explanations

PROJECT YEAR - Based on a calendar year. Current project year is same year as current Fair.

Notes for Project Inventory (page 4):

1. **Acquired** - List the date you obtained this item, on items older than 1 year, the year will be sufficient.

2. **Purchase cost or value** - What did this item cost when you obtained it? (Fair market value)

3. **Value at Beginning of Project**- Same as purchase cost for items purchased current calendar year. On items from previous years this should be the value from last year's ending inventory or depreciated value of 10% of purchase cost per calendar year.

4. **Depreciation of 10%** - This will be 10%, per project year, of the original purchase cost for the items you will still have at the end of the project. This includes items you had at the beginning of the project as well as items purchased during the current calendar year. Depreciation is the loss in value of your assets and is an expense.

5. **Value at the end of the project**- This is the value at the beginning of the project minus the depreciation.

Examples:

Items Description	Acquired	Purchase Cost or Value	Value at beginning of project	Depreciation (10% of purchase cost, for this calendar year)	Value at end of project
Rope	Purchased 4 years ago	5.00	(Depreciated 10% for 3 years) 3.50	.50	3.00
Comb	Purchased 3 years ago	5.00	(Depreciated 10% for 2 years) 4.00	.50	3.50
Brush	Purchased previous calendar year	5.00	(Depreciated 10% for 1 year) 4.50	.50	4.00
Bucket	Purchased current calendar year	5.00	(No Previous Depreciation - purchased current project year) 5.00	.50	4.50
Total Depreciation*		XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	2.00	XXXXX
Value of Project Assets		XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	15.00

*Depreciation is an expense

PROJECT INVENTORY..

List all equipment and assets you had at the beginning of the project. After listing existing inventory, you should also list those items you purchased this year that you will keep after the project is finished. **List items you will keep past the end of this project on this page only** (inventory examples include clippers, blowers, chutes, tack, etc.) Do NOT list expendable items such as shampoo, etc. **Refer to Project Terms and Explanation, page 3, for descriptions of each column**.

Item Description	Acquired	Purchase Cost or Value **A**	Value at beginning of project **B**	Depreciation (10% of purchase cost, per calendar year) **C**	Value at end of project D
Comb	*Purchased previous year*	*6.00*	*5.40*	*.60*	*4.80*
Brush	*Purchased current year*	*4.00*	*4.00*	*.40*	*3.60*
Total Depreciation (Depreciation is an expense)	**XXXX**	**XXXX**	**XXXX**		**XXXXXX**
Value of Project Assets	**XXXX**	**XXXX**	**XXXX**	**XXXXXXXX**	

PROJECT <u>ANIMAL</u> INVENTORY..

List all animals you own at the beginning of the project and add any animals you purchase or animal(s) born during the project year. Animals sold during the year should be recorded under OTHER INCOME. Animals sold should have a $0 value at end of project for this page.

**Beginning $ Value: Value of existing animals at beginning of project OR purchase cost of new animals OR value of animal(s) born.

*$ Value at end of project: Your animal's value should increase and is an estimated value

Animal Description: (Animal number and/or Name)	Breed	Sex	Date Acquired	Date Born	Beginning $ Value**	$ Value at end of project	Indicate if animal sold, kept, died, etc.
Value at Beginning	XXX	XX	XXXXX	XXX		XXXXX	XXXXXX
Value at End/ Value of Animal Assets	XXX	XX	XXXXX	XXX	XXXXX		XXXXXX

NON-FEED EXPENSES..

List everything that you spend money for that you will NOT have at the end of the project and that is NOT feed or hay. This includes entry fees, veterinary expenses, bedding, and other expendable items such as shampoo, shoe polish, hair spray, photo expense, etc.

LIST ITEMS YOU WILL KEEP PAST THE END OF THIS PROJECT ON THE PROJECT INVENTORY PAGE ONLY (inventory examples include clippers, blowers, chutes, tack, etc.)

Date	Description	Paid To	Total Cost
Total Non-Feed Expenses		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	

FEED EXPENSES..

List all feed and hay expenses on this page (list each feed purchase separately). List all weights of feed including weight of hay.

Date	Description	Paid To	Pounds	Total Cost
Total Feed Expenses		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXX	

OTHER INCOME...

Other project income should be recorded here, such as, sale of project animals, show premiums or other money earned. **If you have no other income from this project prior to the show, <u>THEN ENTER ZERO</u>**. Do Not "X" out.

Date	Description	Total
	Total other income, if none, enter zero	

SPONSOR INCOME...

You should record here any money given to you, to support your project, by sponsors..
Do Not Turn in Your Money - You are responsible for collecting monies pledged.
<u>IF NONE, ENTER ZERO.</u> Do Not "X" out.

Sponsor's name	Total
Total Sponsor income, if none, enter zero	

PRODUCTION INCOME:

For projects where product is sold. Keep track of the income generated from products from your project (ie: milk, eggs, wool, etc.). Do Not "X" out.

Date/Month	Product	Product sold to	Total
		Total Value of Product Sold, if none, enter zero	

Health Record...

This should include a record of any health related activities (deworm, vaccinate, or use of veterinarian⁻s services for any other reason). This should include what you used, how much you used, and what you used it for. Include well animal care (such as health certificate). Fill in all applicable information. If animal healthy throughout project, make note of that. Do Not "X" out.

Date	Description of activity	Product used	Dosage	Withdrawal Time

Project Summary

The records in this book cover my livestock project which consist of (number of animals):
(Circle one) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or _____ animals.

Is this an on going Breeding/Production project?   Yes _____ No _____

Income:

Other Income: (From page 8) _____ 1

Sponsor Income: (From page 8) _____ 2

Production Income: (From page 9) _____ 3

TOTAL PRELIMINARY INCOME (Line 1+2+3) _____ 4

Expenses:

Total Depreciation: (From page 4) _____ 5

Total Non Feed Expenses:(From page 6) _____ 6

Total Feed Expenses: (From page 7) _____ 7

TOTAL EXPENSES (Line 5+6+7) _____ 8

Change in animal Inventory:

Value at End   (From page 5)   _____ 9

Value at Beginning   (From page 5)   _____ 10

Net change in Animal Inventory (Line 9 - 10) _____ 11

SUMMARY:

Preliminary Profit/Loss (Line 4 - Line 8) + Line 11 _____ 12

The following four lines(Lines 13, 14, 15 & 16) will be filled in after the Fair.

Animal Premiums (To be filled in after the Fair)   _____ 13

Achievement Monies (To be filled in after the Fair)   _____ 14

Add on monies (If any)   _____ 15

FINAL PROFIT OR LOSS   (Line 12 + 13 +14 + 15) _____ 16

ASSETS:

Value of Project Assets   (From page 4)   _____ 17

Value of Animal Assets   (From page 5)   _____ 18

Total Assets   (Line 17 + 18) _____ 19

PICTURES OF YOUR PROJECT..

Show the beginning and end of your project along with two different skills that you have learned. This should include a **minimum of 5 pictures and a maximum of 8 pictures**. Include a caption with each photo. The captions should tell a story. Explain what you are doing and why you are doing the things shown in the picture. What skills are you demonstrating and why? Spelling and grammar are included in the judges decision. Captions should be a complete sentence. <u>Do Not</u> start a caption with "Here I am…", "This is me…", "In this picture…"

PICTURES (continued):

PICTURES (continued):

PROJECT ESSAY

Tell us your story about your project animal from start to finish. Make sure to include details on how you cared for your animal, prepared for the fair, and lessons learned from your project. Make sure to be descriptive.

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PROJECT ESSAY (Continued):

Livestock Knowledge

This year's knowledge test topic is "animal products/by-products". Questions were developed based on the 2025 Florida State Fair topic. Points from your knowledge test will be accounted for in your overall record book score.

To answer these questions, you will need to use resources such as:

- Club leader/FFA advisor
- Florida State Fair 2025 Skillathon Manual: https://floridastatefair.com/ag/
- Research-based online sources such as ".edu" or ".org" websites

Youth only need to complete the pages designated for their age division.

Pee Wee: pages 17-18

Juniors: pages 17-19

Intermediates: pages 17-20

Seniors: pages 17-21

Record Books due on Barn Workday

Images and questions adapted from the Florida State Fair Skillathon Manual.

Goat Skillathon
Animal Breed Identification

Animals are selected for traits that are considered economically important. Though most of our livestock industries use crossbreeding systems, it is still important to consider the purebred animals that contributed the genetics to the composite breeds and crossbred animals we see today. A purebred animal is one that has the characteristics defined by the breed registry and purebreds are expected to pass those traits on to their offspring with a high degree of predictability. When animals of different breeds are mated, we call it crossbreeding. Several breeds of goats have developed for meat production and their descriptions are listed below. http://www.ansi.okstate.edu/breeds/goats/

Directions: Use the word bank below to write in the breed that matches with the photograph and description listed below.

Word Bank:		
Boer	Tennessee Meat Goat	Pygmy
New Zealand Kiko	Spanish Meat Goat	Angora
Anglo-Nubian		

_____:
This small-framed breed known for its fiber production originated in Asia Minor. Mention of mohair in the Bible makes this a very old breed. They are less prolific than other goat breeds and are more fragile in terms of parasites and extreme weather.

_____:
This breed, found primarily in Texas was kept mainly for clearing brush and undesirable plant species from pasture lands. Though most are feral, increased demand for goat meat has prompted some producers to intensify their selection for meat traits and improve the breed.

_____:
This breed originated in South Africa and is the only known goat breed routinely involved in a performance test for meat production. It is horned with lop ears and a variety of color patterns. It's most appealing traits are rapid growth rate, efficient gain and high fertility.

_____:
One of the few indigenous US goats, they suffer from hereditary myotonia and are sometimes called the "fainting goat". When they are frightened, they experience extreme muscle stiffness of the hind limbs and can topple over. The trait is recessive, so it is not expressed in crossbred animals.
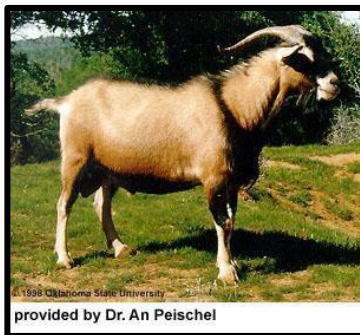

_____:
The Pygmy originated in West Africa where it is known as the Cameroon Dwarf Goat. It came to America as a by-product of the slave trade in the 18th century. It is the dominant goat breed in West Africa and is used almost exclusively for meat. It has a full coat of straight, medium long hair.

_____:
This breed developed when English does were crossed with bucks from Africa and India. They have a strong convex facial profile and long, bell- shaped ears. Any color or pattern is acceptable. These goats have a long breeding cycle, and their milk is known for its high protein and butterfat content. They are considered a dual-purpose goat.

provided by Dr. An Peischel

_____:
A large population of feral goats introduced by Europeans during colonization underwent years of natural selection in harsh environments of New Zealand. Feral does were crossed on Nubain, Toggenburg and Saanen bucks for four generations then the breed was closed. The name was derived from the Maori word "kiko" meaning flesh or meat.

Products & By-Products

Directions: True or False?
Do the products listed below come from goats? Write true next to the products you think come from goats and false after the ones that you don't think come from goats.

_____ 1. Candles

_____ 2. Bacon

_____ 3. Ice Cream

_____ 4. Sausage casings

_____ 5. Heart Valves

_____ 6. Paper

_____ 7. Butter

_____ 8. Lumber

_____ 9. Yarn

_____ 10. Soap

_____ 11. Insulin

_____ 12. Pork Chops

_____ 13. Cheese

_____ 14. Matches

Below write down the two main products goats provide.

1. _____   2. _____

Directions: Draw a line to match the by-product to the correct goat part it is made from.

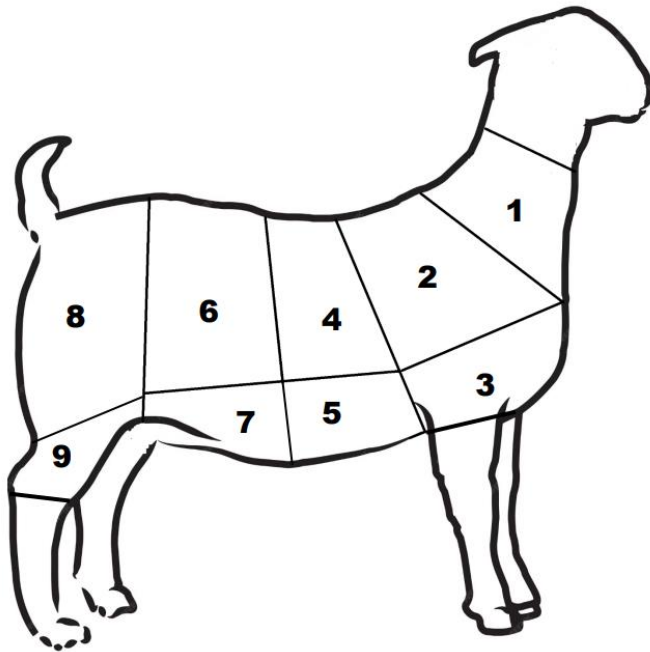| **By-Product**	**Goat Part**
Candles	Hair
Chevre	Blood
Cashmere	Intestines
Blocking reagent	Fat
Catgut cord	Manure
Fertilizer	Milk

Goat: Wholesale Cuts

Directions: Write in the blanks below the wholesale cuts that matches the number on the diagram above.

Word Bank:

Leg
Loin
Fore Shank
Breast
Neck
Chevon
Rib
Shoulder
Hind Shank
Flank

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. Goat meat is called _____.

Goat: Products

Directions: Answer the following questions below.

1. The fine fuzzy undercoat that goats grow in the winter and is used to make garments is called _____.

2. _____ fiber comes from Angora goats and is used to create clothing, carpets, blankets, and upholstery.

3. The flecks of fat within muscle tissue is called intramuscular fat (IMF) also known as _____.

4. A doe has a lactation of 284 days and produces 2,000 pounds of milk. There is 8.6 pounds in a gallon, how many gallons did the doe produce? _____

5. Weight of the unchilled carcass after the removal of the head, hide, and internal organs is called _____.

6. _____ is the process of holding whole carcasses or wholesale cuts at refrigerated temperatures to improve tenderness and flavor.

7. _____ and _____ are types of milk products made through the process of warming up the milk and inoculating it with specific bacteria cultures.

SCORING SYSTEM
Youth General Record Book

Section	Points Possible
1. Signatures (Cover)	3
2. Drug Statement (Page 2)	2
3. Project Inventory (page 4)	6
4. Project Animal Inventory (page 5)	6
5. Non Feed Expenses (page 6)	6
6. Feed Expenses (page 7)	6
7. Other Income/Sponsor Income /Production Income (page 8 & 9)	2
8. Health record (page 9)	2
9. Project Summary (page 10)	12
10. Pictures (pages 11-12 -13)	10
11. Project essay (page 14 - 15)	15
12. Neatness & Accuracy	15
13. Skillathon Knowledge	15
Total Points	100

Ribbon Awards

Blue   90 - 100 pts.
Red   80-89 pts.
White   70 - 79 pts.
Participation Ribbon   69 pts. and below

Record Books due on Barn Workday