

CIRCLE ONE:	
Dairy	
Meat	
	-

Exhibitor Age on Sept. 1:

# 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 care of this (these) animal(s), have personally kept records on this properties this record book.	•
Exhibitor's Signature Date	
I/We, the parents certify that our son/daughter has completed this record book and will comply with all the Rules and Regulations	1 0
Parent/Guardian Signature Date	
This student is an active member of the and is eligible to show livestock at the Volusia County Fair. I ver been completed by the student, and is an accurate representation of the student of the	•
FFA Advisor's/ 4-H Leader Signature Revised 6/15/2023	Date

### **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
C
Signature of parent/guardian

### 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	XXXXXXXXXXX	2.00	XXXXX
Value of Project Assets		XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXX	15.00

<sup>\*</sup>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)	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 ANIMAL 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.

\*\$ 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 Deginning	AAA					AAAA	
Value at End/ Value of Animal Assets	XXX	XX	XXXXX	XXX	XXXXX		XXXXXX

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

### **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	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	

# 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 l	Feed Expenses	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXX 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</u> <u>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. IF NONE, ENTER ZERO.** Do Not "X" out.

Sponsor's name	Total
Total Sponsor income, if none, enter zero	0

# **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 veterinarians 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

The manuals in this heads cover may be	Project Summan	v	an afanimala).	
The records in this book cover my le (Circle one) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,		ist of (nume	ber of animals):	
Is this an on going Breeding/Prod		Yes	No	
Income:				
Other Income: Sponsor Income: Production Income:	(From page 8)		1	
Sponsor Income:	(From page 8)		2	
Production Income:	(From page 9)		3	
TOTAL PRELIMINAR	Y INCOME (Line 1+2+	-3)		4
Expenses:				
Total Depreciation:	(From page 4)		5	
Total Non Feed Expense	es:(From page 6)		6	
Total Feed Expenses:	(From page 7)		7	
TOTAL EXPENSES (L	ine 5+6+7)			8
Change in animal Inventory:				
Value at End			9	
Value at Beginning	(From page 5)		10	
Net change in Animal Ir	nventory (Line 9 - 10) _			11
<b>SUMMARY:</b>				
Preliminary Profit/Loss (Lin	ne 4 - Line 8) + Line 11		12	
The following four lines(	Lines 13, 14, 15 & 16)	will be fil	led in after th	e Fair.
Animal Premiums (To be fil	led in after the Fair)		13	
Achievement Monies (To be	e filled in after the Fair)		14	
Add on monies ( If any)			15	
FINAL PROFIT OR LOSS	(Line 12 + 13 +14 + 1	5)		16
ASSETS:				
Value of Project Assets	(From page 4)		17	
Value of Animal Assets				
Total Assets (Line	e 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 <u>minimum of 5 pictures and a maximum of 8 pictures</u>. 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

Your essay will relate to this years' skilathon topic. Since the topic changes each year, check our website fo essay prompt assigned to your age category. Be sure to use correct grammar, spelling and punctuation in your writing.

PROJECT ESSAY (Continued):					

# **Livestock Knowledge**

This year's knowledge test topic is "reproduction". Knowledge of reproductive management is essential to breeding livestock and enhancing genetics. Questions were developed based on the 2024 Florida State Fair Skillathon Manual. 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 2024 Skillathon Manual: <a href="https://floridastatefair.com/ag/">https://floridastatefair.com/ag/</a>
- 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

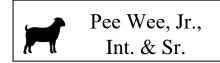
Juniors: pages 17-19

**Intermediates:** pages 17-21

Seniors: pages 17-22

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. <a href="http://www.ansi.okstate.edu/breeds/goats/">http://www.ansi.okstate.edu/breeds/goats/</a>

**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 Anglo-Nubian	Spanish Meat Goat	Angora



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.



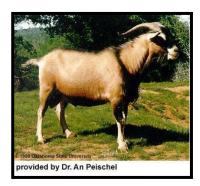
One of the few indigenous US goats, they suffer from hereditary myotonia and are sometimes called the "fainting goat". When they are frightened, they experience extreme muscle stiffness of the hind limbs and can topple over. The trait is recessive, so it is not expressed in crossbred animals.



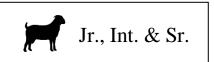
The Pygmy originated in West Africa where it is known as the Cameroon Dwarf Goat. It came to America as a by-product of the slave trade in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It is the dominant goat breed in West Africa and is used almost exclusively for meat. It has a full coat of straight, medium long hair.



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.



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.



# **Selection: Visual Evaluation**

Many traits of economic importance can be evaluated by simply looking at the animal. In purebreds or registered animals, the "ideal" is usually described or illustrated by the breed registry. Goat judges evaluate animals on traits which are indicators of functional efficiency over a long productive lifetime including mouth structure, udder conformation and pigmentation, muscle conformation and feet/legs.

http://www.agecon.okstate.edu/meatgoat/files/Chapter%203.pdf

**Directions**: Evaluate the images below for structural correctness. Use the word bank below to match the correct image to the description.

Word Bank:		
Good Udder	Teats too large	Level topped
Weak topped	Straight knee	Buck-kneed
	-	







1

2

3. \_\_\_\_\_



4.



5.



6.

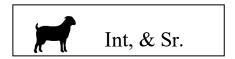


20

# Goat Skillathon Reproduction Overview

**Directions**: Using the word bank, fill in the blanks below.

Word Bank: Ovulation, gestation, fertilization	n, copulation, parturition, dystocia
Sexual reproduction begins with mating, called _	, when the buck deposits <b>semen</b>
seminal fluid + sperm) into the reproductive tra	act of the doe. This occurs during the time period
called <b>es<i>trus</i> or heat, when the female will acce</b>	ept the male for breeding
	on the <b>ovary</b> is the union
	is the period of time during which the
	is the process of giving birth.
is a difficult birth.	
Gender Names and Terminology	
Directions: Write the letter on the line that mat	ches the term or item to its description.
1. Young:	A. Doe
<u></u>	, <u>J</u>
2. Mature female:	B. Buck
3. Immature female:	C. Kid
4. Intact Male:	D. Wether
5. Castrated male:	E. Doeling
6. Tattoo Pliers:	E. Doeling
7. Ultrasound Machine:	1.
8. Kid Puller:	F
9. Burdizzo:	
10. Thermos:	J.
11. Semen Tank:	
	K.
	H

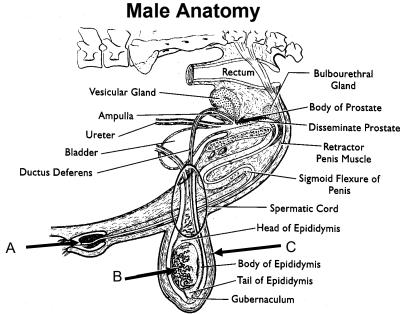


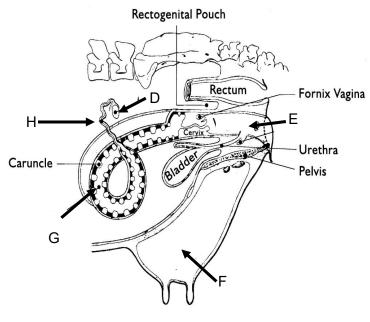
# **Reproductive Anatomy**

Does give birth to one to three kids once or sometimes twice in a year. The way an animal reproduces determines the type of reproductive tract it has. Understanding reproductive anatomy is basic to managing reproduction.

**Directions**: Questions 1-8, match the reproductive anatomy to the correct term. Questions 9-12, write in the correct anatomical term.

1.	Mammary Glands:
2.	Ovary:
3.	Uterine Horn:
4.	Oviduct:
5.	Scrotum:
6.	Testis:
7.	Vagina: A
8.	Glans Penis:
9.	: Paired male gonads that produce the sperm cells and the male sex hormone, testosterone.
10.	: A thick-walled tube with an irregular passageway that serves as a valve between the outside organs and the delicate inner organs.
11.	: The paired female gonads that produce eggs and hormones.
12.	: The free end of the penis containing sensory nerves and the opening of the urethra.





**Female Anatomy** 



### **Birth Positions and Abnormal Presentations**

**Directions**: Evaluate the kids position for goats 1-4, use the word bank to write down the correct birth presentation for each kid.

Word Bank: Breech, two at once, posterior presentation, anterior presentation.









1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Breeding Records**

Proper selection is a critical factor in establishing a good breeding program. The goal of animal selection is to produce an animal that will yield/produce high quality products at a low cost to the farmer and the consumer. This goal is the foundation of the standard "ideal animal" in the various species. That is, the animal that expresses, to the highest degree, traits that are of economic importance like milking ability, kidding rate, pounds weaned, and growth rate is the type selected. https://goats.extension.org/genetic-selection/

**Directions**: Review the table below and answer questions 1-5 by writing down the correct tag number. Answer true or false for questions 6 & 7.

Tag No. Kid	Sex (MWF)	Birth Date	Color	Dam	Sire	Weaning Date	Weaning Group	Age of Dam	Rearing Group Born-Raised	Birth Weight	Weaning Weight	90-day Adjusted Weaning Age	90-day WW Index of Weaning Weight	Weaning Group
5018	F	3/2/14	correct	427	251	7/17/14	1	>3	1-1	10	55	107	53	101
5044	F	3/4/14	paint	261	251	6/17/14	1	>3	3-2	6	49	105	52	111
5173	F	3/27/14	black head	411	251	6/17/14	1	>3	2-2	6	33	82	47	88

1.	Which I	kid had	the he	aviest we	eaning	weight?	

`	\ \ \ /   - ! -   -     - ! -	1 (	- ( ! !	f		
,	Which kid r	סזכבות בחד חבר	et walant asin '	trom nirtn to	MADANINA MAIANT /	
<u>_</u> .	VVIIIGII NIG I	iau ilie uleaie	at welulit ualli	טו ווטווו טוונוו נט	weaning weight?	

_	Maria 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
3.	Which dam gave birth on March 27th?	

4.	Which kid was weaned in July?	
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6.	True or false, the three kids listed above are all from the same doe?	
<b>O</b> .	True of faise, the three kids listed above are all from the same doe?	

	True or <sup>.</sup>								

<sup>5.</sup> Which kid had the lightest 90-day adjusted weaning weight? \_\_\_\_\_

# 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. Reproductive 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