



ANDDA

AMERICAN NIGERIAN DWARF DAIRY ASSOCIATION

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BioSecurity Action Plans

“Flatten the Curve” - a new phrase for our time that farmers and ranchers have practiced for years. Biosecurity is essentially a process to prevent the spread of disease. How each person practices biosecurity is an individual decision. These uncertain times are an excellent opportunity to develop and implement your farm’s Biosecurity Action Plan.

First, the practices recommended by the CDC for our society to prevent disease spread are relevant to farms—sanitize, disinfect, biocontainment. The pandemic wreaking havoc on our country shows us the importance of each of these areas in containing disease spread and how each works together to develop a plan for your farm. The primary focus should be on preventing disease from the outset. The most common source of disease in any

herd is from new animals. What does that look like on your farm?

What diseases do you not want on your farm, imagine all the ways disease may enter your farm, and come up with an Action Plan that works for you. Many breeders utilize their Plan as part of their marketing campaign.

For some farms, their Biosecurity Action Plan requires negative blood and milk tests from any major diseases from any animals brought onto the property. Common illnesses that can be discovered through testing include Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis, Johnes, Mycoplasma, Chlamydia and Staphylococcus Aureus.

When buying an animal, ask potential sellers about disease, worming, kidding, and vaccination history. If purchasing

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ANDDA Officer Nominations

Nominations remain open for the Board and Officers until **MAY 1**. Adult Members who have joined by February 29, 2020 and in good standing will be able to vote from May 15 to June 15. This year, voting will be electronic with an independent company so it is imperative that your email is correct. Please check to make sure your email is correct; if not correct, notify us so that it can be corrected. The system is set up for one vote per email. IF you are single member then you get one vote; if you are family or affiliate you get one vote. Individual members in one family must have separate email accounts to vote.

The New Board and Officers will be seated July 1.

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Tips of Showmanship from Inside the Ring

By Tucker Seibert, *Cream-of-Kansas*

I have been in dairy goats my whole life. My Mom is an ADGA judge. I have learned a lot from her and how to show an animal well. I also show horses, cattle, and meat goats. Showmanship in any species starts with a positive mindset and understanding the expectations of that species. In this article, I am going to go over some tips on dairy goat showmanship including how to select the right doe to be your partner, written facts you can use to educate yourself with, your appearance, and how your doe needs to be fit (groomed).

The first thing is to pick the right doe. Showmanship in any species is a partnership - it takes TWO and you both have to want it. So pick a doe who likes to show and is an attention hound that does not stress at travel and is easy to control.

You want a doe that is going to handle well. You also want a doe that is well built from the start that will make your job of showing to the best advantage easier than bringing in an average doe that needs constant work to "fix". I recommend choosing a doe that matches your size, you want to be able to reach her back legs easily and still maintain control of her head but also by the time you are an intermediate showman you should be handling a Senior, lactating, doe so that you can show you know how to fit an udder and set her legs for that best mammary presentation.

Next, you need to study the ADGA scorecard and the showmanship scorecard too. You need to study the parts and terminology (do you know what smoother blending in the shoulders means?). You can find all of this in the ADGA guidebook or online with ADGA. Also, you need to know how to do all the maneuvers fluidly, study diagrams and practice at home or the night before with another group of

kids. I use upturned crates to maneuver between if I have to practice by myself. Also - DO NOT CROWD. Walk around the ring at an easily controlled pace for your does unhurried movements around her udder - they are grace - not racehorses and you do not have to keep up with the person in the lead - it is your job to show to the best advantage - that includes gauging your doe's appropriate speed. Beyond studying that scorecard and line maneuvers for showmanship, understanding the pieces that make up an ideal animal - how that scorecard pertains to form and function not only makes you a better handler but a better more educated breeder.

Your clothes matter just as much as the look and grooming of your goat. Do not do four hours worth of clipping, washing, detailing of your goat to walk in with stained or dirty jeans and wearing mud boots. Make sure your white clothes fit and are packed - that is your job - not your moms!! I wear a tucked-in white button-up shirt or Polo with white jeans that go over my clean boots and a belt on the jeans. Avoid T-shirts. Avoid shirts with any prints including herd logos. If you are a girl don't wear a spaghetti strap tank top or fashion "worn" hole filled frayed jeans - neat jeans or long skirts are preferred - no cutoffs, capris, or short shorts. If you do not have boots that fit inside (under) your straight-leg pants or lack boot cut pants, try clean tennis shoes or mocks or slides that look like boots without a shaft of the boot - avoid sandals, light up sparkly shoes, mud boots, and even crocks. Surprisingly enough a judge watching your goat walk and watching you handle it and set it up - well, they see your feet more than your face. Let that sink in the next time you're packing your whites to show in - footwear matters as much as a happy, clean face with neat hair.

While you are looking great your goat needs to too.



Tucker and CH Cream-of-Kansas' Bounc'n Brooke. stay clean before heading into the show ring.

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(Continued from page 2)

What I do to prepare my animals is to clean them with soap and water and let them dry. This makes it easier to clip them and easier on your clippers. I show a white Lamancha so I clip them with a 10 blade a week prior to the show. If you have an Oberhasli or dark-colored doe, clip them with a #5 or #7 or 2 weeks out with a #10. Full body, leave the last two inches of hair on the tail. Make sure you lift up their back legs and clip up into the flank and all around the udder - under all "armpits". Clip hair between the toes. When you are done, have an adult help you go over the doe - extra eyes find uneven hair and missed patches. The job needs to be smooth - sharp clean blades work best.



The day of the show clean their ears. I show LaManchas but you still have to clean their ears. Also, their eyes, nose, hooves (between the toes too), and under the tail needs to be clean. Retrim udder that morning - use a #40 to do the entire udder to edges of udder tissue. Use udder cream to help soften the udder after cleaning but wipe excess off - no judge likes an oily slimy udder and dust will stick to the extra making it look dirty again. A light coat of fly spray, if warranted, but avoid show oils as it changes the does skin texture - there is no substitute for the glossy coat of a year-round well cared for and managed doe. Her healthy clean coat will be enough.

And finally, be confident and put on a smile when you go and show. No matter your placing your goal is to gain a new perspective, always be thankful to the judge, shake their hand and congratulate the winners.

SCORECARD BREAKDOWN

Evaluate the following 4 animals based on the ADGA and AGS scorecard and put in placement order from 1st to 4th. Answers based on Tom Rucker evaluation can be found on the last page.



A



B



C



D

So You Want To Have A Show?

Travis Cockburn , ADGA Judge and Member of Land of Lincoln Nigerian Dwarf Club.

Most of us have gone to a show and said WOW! You may have said wow because it was the best run show you have ever been to, or maybe you felt like your kid could have done a better job. Our club has conducted three to five Nigerian only shows for years including a six ring ADGA/AGS dual sanctioned 6 ring Nigerian show. This article is to help you learn from some of our mistakes.

Planning

Planning should begin at least a year in advance. Your first goal should be nailing down a date. Don't pick just any date. Take a look at other shows in the area. Take into consideration when the national show is taking place. When do the majority of county fairs take place in your area? Try to find a date that gives you the best opportunity to draw exhibitors from the surrounding areas. Plan early for judges. It is getting harder and harder to find available judges. Once you have figured out when the show will be and who the judges will be, start advertising. We plan a year in advance for shows we will attend. You need to make sure the exhibitors are aware of the dates, because without the exhibitors, you will struggle with the next phase and that stage is financing.

Financing

Costs can be overwhelming for a club. Consider that your cost for each judge will range from \$600-\$1000 each. We look for judges that are close the

location of the show first so that we can control the travel expenses. If we don't have a judge within 300 miles, oftentimes it's cheaper to fly a judge in who has access to a major airport. In addition to judges, you will have facility rental, liability insurance, and cost for sanction fees and ribbons.

Our experience is that entry fees alone will not fund the show. Consider silent auctions, raffle kid donations, and having a concession stand with proceeds going back to the club. Our goal is to always have the raffles and silent auctions fund at least one of the rings.

Location

Location is important. How accessible is the fairground for those not familiar with area? Are the facilities accommodating for the show? Remember exhibitors like to have the pens fairly close to the ring. Are the pens secure? Will the pens provide adequate shade and protection from the elements? Are there plenty of hotels in the area? Are there plenty of restaurants in the area? Are the campgrounds capable of handling hook ups for the campers? Are there shower houses for the exhibitors? The better the facilities, the more likely people will come back for future shows!

The process will be time consuming, but when done correctly, people will gladly come back. Make the experience one where the exhibitors say "WOW, that was the best run show I have ever been to!"

Tips on Hosting a Show

By Ken Feaster-Eytchison

I have been involved with hosting ADGA Sanctioned shows since the mid 1990's. While every show has its own nuances, there are a few things I see again and again, so its important to bring them to light!

Start with good show rules, look at the rules for other shows, and use them as a resource. Pay attention to little details... for example. Is this a Restricted show? You can limit entries due to pen limitations, but if you refuse entry to an individual just because of their past behaviors, this would be a restricted show. If you have problem exhibitors, you can include wording such as "Rude or threatening behavior will not be tolerated, and exhibitors displaying such behavior will be asked to leave the show".

To keep the show moving, rules can include: "Exhibitors must be in the ring promptly, if after the 3rd call, the ring will be closed, and you will not be allowed to enter. No monies will be reimbursed for missing your class". Also, consider rules regarding animal health, such as "No animal showing open abscesses, ringworm, or other communicable disease will be allowed in the ring. The show committee's decision is final." Another important addition is "Show order is subject to change". Make sure your rules are clear and concise!

Your show rules **MUST** be submitted with your ADGA Show Sanction forms.

When your show packet arrives from ADGA, don't wait until the day of the show to open it. Does it include a ROA for every show? Does it include your "official ADGA Show" signs? (These must be hung at the show). If not, contact the ADGA Office immediately. When your show rosettes arrive, open them immediately to ensure all of your rosettes are included. Don't wait until show day to find out you are missing one!

You need good volunteers—Show Secretaries AND Ring Stewards! The Ring Steward is the person who will keep your show moving, ensuring exhibitors are on deck for the next class, and if necessary, closing the gate after the third call if an exhibitor is unable to be in the ring in a timely fashion.

Lastly, **TRIPLE CHECK** the RoA (ADGA Report of Awards) There should be **NO** blank spaces! Missing information on the RoA can cause Legs to not be awarded or show committees and judges to be sanctioned! Four sets of eyes look at the ROA (the Exhibitor, the Judge and the Show Secretary and Show chair, but its amazing how many ROA's make it to ADGA with missing information!

Running a show can be stressful but remember to have fun! If you are enjoying yourself, your exhibitors will as well!



At least one person on the show committee will have boxes of prizes, awards, show ribbons and raffle donations to keep track of before the show.

Show Maneuvers, Courtesy of American Goat Society

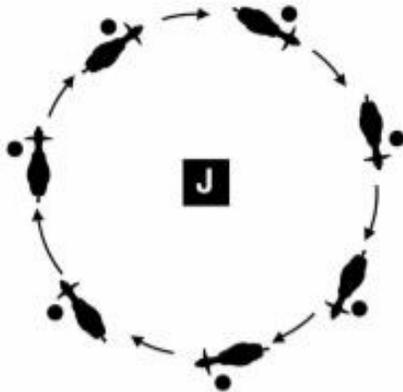
JUDGE



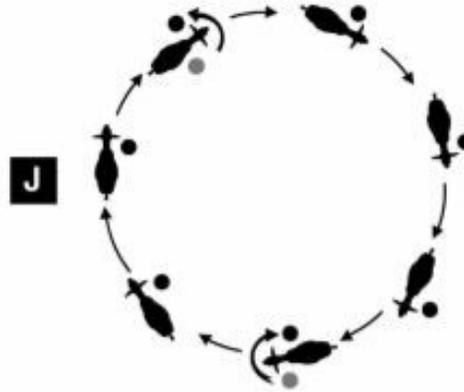
GOAT



EXHIBITOR



With the judge in the center of the circle, the exhibitor should remain on the outside of the circle.

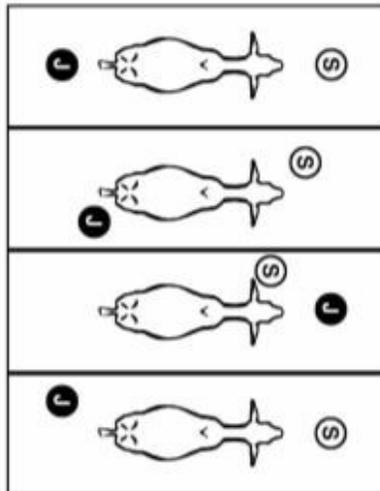


With the judge on the outside of the circle, the exhibitor should keep the animal between themselves and the judge, which requires rolling turns as they approach and advance away from the judge.



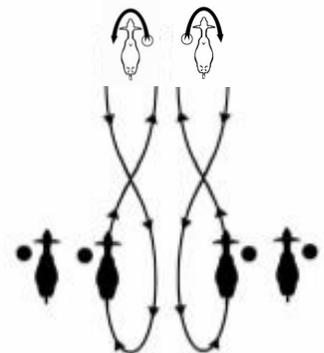
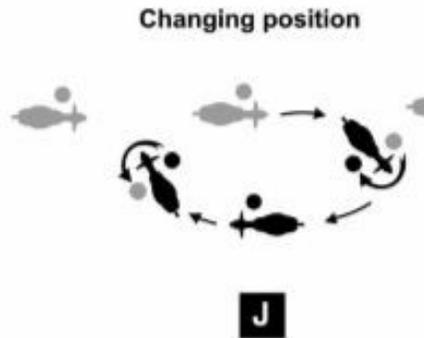
Switch sides in front of the animal

Stand so the judge has an unencumbered view of the animal.



At the judge, turn and switch sides so both animals walk away from the judge side-by-side.

Walking in pairs



Advice from a Seasoned Show Secretary

By Shannon Graham Urban

As a Show Secretary, I always keep several good black and blue ink pens that are comfortable to write with in my bag. I also carry a couple of small, high-intensity flashlights, with extra batteries, for reading tattoos. Hard candy, such as peppermints and Jolly Ranchers, are good to have on hand, too. I try to find out the judge's favorite candy, and have that available for them to munch on during breaks between breeds.

At first glance, the ADGO and AGS Report Of Awards (RoA) can look quite intimidating, but if there is a seasoned Show Secretary to teach you, they can be learned over the course of a show. There are a few differences between the ADGA and AGS paperwork. The ADGA RoA is quite large, with a section for each breed; the AGS RoA is one sheet for each breed, with sections for Senior Doe, Junior Doe, and Buck. Nigerian Dwarf heights must be recorded for the Grand and Reserve Champions on the AGS form.

The Show Secretary transfers registration information from the goat's original registration papers onto the RoA. It is very important for information to be correct on the form or a show win may not count with the registry. All the blanks must be filled in with either the pertinent information, a zero, or a dash through the line. Always be sure the owner verifies all information for their goat before signing the paperwork. At the end of the day, it is the exhibitor who is responsible for the correct information on the RoA.

Both registries like to have a copy of the show book with placings marked. The Show Committee generally supplies this book to the Show Secretary and Ring Steward. I usually mark placings from first to fifth, then record the Grand and Reserve Champions.

Something extra I do for the Ring Steward is to keep a list of all Grand and Reserve Champions

with owner's names, in breed order, so that getting everyone into the ring for Best in Show is a little easier than shuffling through all the show book pages, or using the RoA. This list is also helpful to the club member posting show results. This is not a requirement, just a little something I personally do.

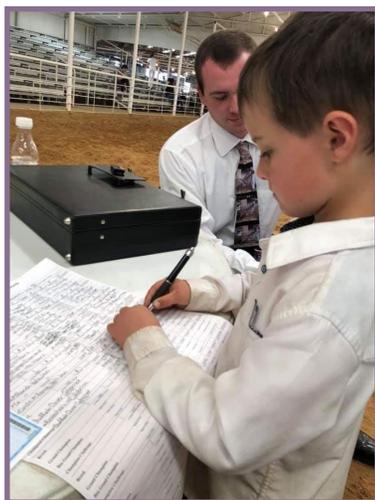
A Show Secretary's work is not finished until the RoA is completely filled out, all signatures done, and totals added up. At that time, the Show Chairman and Show Secretary review the document, and sign at the bottom. The RoA then goes to the judge for his review and signature. Once the judge has signed, the RoA copies are dispersed; the judge keeps the original, which will be mailed to AGS, and one copy. The remaining copy goes to the Show Chairman. The judge keeps one copy of the ADGA RoA, with the club mailing the original to ADGA, and keeping one copy.

Bathroom breaks can be few and far between for the Show Secretary. I generally let the Ring Steward and judge know that I need a few extra minutes between breeds.

Most Show Committees provide a box of sweet and savory snacks, and a cooler with bottled water and soft

drinks for the judge, Ring Steward, and Show Secretary. This helps because it is hard to get away long enough for the trip to the concession stand for a pick-me-up. It's always nice when paper towels and wet wipes are available on the table. I usually take a container of my favorite wipes to each show. All the clubs I have worked with have also provided a nice meal. But the absolute most important thing a Show Committee can do for a Show Secretary is to have a good Ring Steward.

While it can be intimidating, once you sit at the table and take the time to learn the RoA, it is a good skill to have whether to fill in when there is an emergency, cover when the Show Secretary needs a break, or just understand the RoA when your own animal earns a coveted ribbon.



Logan Mather checks over and signs for his Champion win.

Ring Steward 101

By Ben Neufeld

In my opinion you don't have to be OCD to be a good ring steward but it helps. In all the years I have served as a ring steward for many dairy goat shows I found that communication and organization is key to running a smooth running show. Everyone involved, goats, exhibitors and judges, enjoy a show but don't want it to participate any longer than is necessary to award the ribbons and trophies.

It is helpful for all exhibitors to have a list of rules and know what is expected of them during a show. Starting times and breaks should be posted. Show classes should be listed in the order they will occur. Each class that is currently in the show ring should be posted so each exhibitor and the audience can know which class is being judged and also know which class will be next.

If possible it is helpful for the ring steward to check each entry into the show. This will help meet each exhibitor before the show and be familiar with them and their animals.

I encouraged each exhibitor to have their animals ring side that are entered into the upcoming class. This is helpful if they can tie the animals ring side or have nearby holding pens. A show really slows down if an exhibitor has to run back to a pen to bring their animal to the show ring. While the judge is evaluating the current class in the ring the Ring Steward needs to make sure the next class is ready to go into the ring as soon as the previous class exits. My goal was not to give a judge a rest unless they asked for one. All first and second place animals should be held ring side until the Grand Champion and Reserve Grand Champion is chosen.

A good Ring Steward should try to be as invisible as a good showman. Try not to distract or interrupt a judge's view of the animals. Always try to be on the opposite side of the animal that the judge is on. The Ring Steward needs to collect the placing results of each class and give them to the show secretary. It is also helpful to keep a record of all the first and second place animals to know which animals will be returning to compete for



In addition to making sure the right animals are in the ring on time, the Ring Steward also helps records class placings for the Champion Drive.

Grand and Reserve Champion. Meeting the judge before the show and introducing yourself will help your relationship with the judge. Ask the judge what preferences they have on lining up the animals placing's and how the competitors for Grand Champion should be lined up. Some judges prefer only first place animals in the ring for this competition but some want both first and second place animals in the ring.

Last but not least please have patience and remember "we are having fun!" I had t-shirts made that said, "I AM NOT BOSSY, I JUST KNOW WHAT YOU SHOULD BE DOING"

Biosecurity

(Continued from page 1)

an adult, look up milk records if available to see if there are anomalies. Was a doe dried off after 3 months with a high SCC count? Ask questions.

Once home, quarantine the animals for at least 30 days when coming onto the farm. Some breeders won't allow an animal back on the farm once it leaves.

Each farm uses different worming protocols, and you don't want to introduce an animal with drug resistance to commonly used dewormers.

Other sources of contact besides bringing in a new animal include attending shows, borrowing or sharing a buck, sharing a trailer in transport, or via fence line.

Attending a show has its own challenges due to both the stress of the animal and the management of other breeders. Some breeders choose to quarantine their show string when returning home.

Upon arrival at a show, consider disinfecting the pen prior to bringing in your animals. Some breeders erect tarps between pens so their animals cannot touch noses to neighboring animals.

Consider putting up signs asking visitors not to touch or pet your animals at a show. If equipment is loaned out, be sure and disinfect before using it on your own herd. Before loading into the trailer, some breeders choose to disinfect their animals hooves and skin. Once home, disinfect all equipment used at the fair.

Biosecurity practices doesn't only include animals.

The reason some breeders don't allow visitors on site is because of the potential to bring in disease on shoes or clothing. It is also a practice on some farms to have "town" and "farm" shoes. While it sounds extreme, only you can decide if the risk of disease onto your farm is worth the cost and benefit.

Disease carries a high cost. Sometime that cost is in lives lost, sometime from medications and associated vet bills, and sometime from loss of productivity. The time and resources spent caring for animals with an illness versus a prevention program should be considered in the Biosecurity Action Plan.

Now is a good time to research and think about the risks your farm faces, and develop a Biosecurity Action Plan. Evaluate your risks, whether that is loosing an animal to disease, the extra labor and expense of treating footrot, loss of productivity due to mastitis, unthriftiness due to manure management, or loss of sales due to Johne's.

Once you have researched your risks, evaluate your facilities and herd. What disease, if any, do you currently have in your herd? Do you have a large enough space for a quarantine area? What management decisions can you tweak to make your herd healthier? Use this information to set goals to determine if your plan is successful.

The key to developing a Biosecurity Action Plan begins in management and steps you can take to mitigate the diseases you feel your farm can risk.

Placements assume all of these bucks are within the size limits for the breed. It would certainly be more valuable to judge these animals on the move as front-end structure and topline are far better evaluated with the animal walking.

D over B for his advantage in General Appearance with his withers blending more smoothly into the chine, having a longer back, particularly in the loin and more angulation to the rear leg. He also has an advantage in dairy strength of the length of neck and a more incurving thigh.

B over A for a significant advantage in general appearance having his forelegs such much more squarely under his withers, a much straighter foreleg when viewed from the side, has elbows held much tighter to the body wall, a chest floor more parallel to the ground and a rump that is more nearly level from hips to pins.

The class really broke in structural soundness at this point.

A over C for an advantage in body capacity having more extension to the brisket and greater depth in the rear barrel. Also a slight advantage in general appearance with forelegs pointing more directly forward although granting to the straightness of the foreleg when viewed from the side.

While we'd like to see much sounder structure on what appears to be a younger buck to use him any higher, C will be complimented on his length of body from withers to pins.

We're on the web
www.ANDDA.org



**PROMOTING THE
NIGERIAN DWARF
BREED SINCE 1996**

Editor:
Karen Goodchild
OK Doe K Dairy Goats

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

Recipe of the Month— *Sicilian Gelato-Style Ice Cream*

By Anders@icecreamnation.org

- 700 ml (about 3 cups) whole milk (OR 350 ml (1.5 cups) cream and 350 ml (1.5 cups) milk)
- 125 ml (a full ½ cup) sugar
- 3-4 tablespoons of corn starch [or other suitable starch, like Arrowroot]
- pinch of salt
- 1 vanilla bean (split lengthwise)

Instructions

1. Whisk together 200 ml (about 0.8 cup) of the cold milk with the corn starch, making sure that there are no remaining lumps. Set aside for now.
2. Blend the remaining 500 ml (about 2.1 cup) of the milk/cream, the sugar, the salt and vanilla bean (with seeds scraped out and added) in a sauce pan. Warm until steaming hot (not boiling!) on medium heat.
3. Blend the corn starch mixture with the rest of the ingredients in the sauce pan. While barely reaching a boil, cook and stir for about four- five minutes, or until the mixture has begun to thicken and any possible "floury" taste (from the starch) has disappeared [and don't overcook: that would reduce the thickening powers of the starch].
4. Take the ice cream base from the heat and let the mixture cool down.
5. Refrigerate for a couple of hours, discard the vanilla bean, and freeze according to the instructions of your ice cream machine.
6. In case you have no ice cream machine, still-freeze the base in your freezer (see the link below the box!) - this base is perfect for still-freezing, by the way!
7. After the churning, place the ice cream in a freezer-safe container, cover with plastic film and a lid, and store in the freezer.

Please note that you may want to adjust the amount of cornstarch used to find the consistency you prefer. For instance, if using a relatively high proportion of cream, you may want to use less cornstarch (1-2 tablespoons, suggestively). I encourage you to experiment and find out what suits you best!

May 1 Deadline for:

- Officer Nomination
- JuJu Awards
- Youth Ambassadors

Specialty Show Dates:

- May 24 D2 Garden State Dairy Goat Association
- May 30 D7 NWODGA
- June 5/6 AGS D3 AGS Nationals
- June 6 ADGA D5 Heartland Nigerian Dwarf Dairy Association

**Please check to verify updated show information*