Goat General Requirements

Includes:

- 135BD Breeding – Dairy Goat
- 135BM Breeding – Meat Goat
- 135F Fiber Goat
- 135H Harness Goat
- 135M Market Goat
- 135P Pack Goat
- 135PY Pygmy Goat

All dates are listed on the Tuscarawas County Fair Livestock Requirement Summary.

1. All livestock projects must be owned, in continual care of the exhibitor, and registered by specified dates.

2. Members are required to attend one QA session. All members must have a working knowledge of Quality Assurance (QA) issues and goat care policies.


4. All pages in record book MUST be completed for Interview Judging and to receive a share from the Small Animal Sale. Only breeding projects need to complete Pages 39-44.

5. Member should also know for Interview Judging: Pillars of Character, 4-H Pledge, 4-H Motto, 4-H Colors, and show ring ethics.

6. All livestock exhibitors are required to attend Interview Judging to exhibit their animal at the Tuscarawas County Fair. Members are to bring completed (to date of Interview Judging) project and record book. Do not bring extra materials or a notebook of activities. If a conflict arises, a member may attend Pre-Judging by appointment only. Members are not eligible for county interview placing if they attend Pre-Judging.
   a. All exhibitors must have achieved a bronze or above at livestock Interview Judging to exhibit at the fair. (As stated in the Tuscarawas County Fair Book.)

7. To exhibit your animal at the Tuscarawas County Fair, a fair entry must be made (available from the Tuscarawas County Fair Book received at Interview Judging) and submitted to the Extension office by the deadline. LATE ENTRIES NOT ACCEPTED.

8. Dairy, market, and pygmy goats exhibited at the county fair must be prepared to share a pen with another goat if space is limited.
9. **Members can only exhibit two (2) small animal projects, which must be in different classes.** Goats are considered Small Livestock projects.

10. All goats must be de-horned (by tag-in) and free of any contagious disease.

11. **All goats must have a scrapie ID tag, microchip or tattoo, and matching registration papers. Scrapie tags must be in the animal before they arrive at the fairgrounds (including the June tag-in).**

12. **The Small Animal Sale benefits every small livestock 4-H’er. All small livestock members need to invite buyers to the sale.**

13. All fair exhibitors are responsible to provide their own bedding. Pens MUST be kept dry and clean throughout the fair. Following dismissal, all exhibitors are responsible for a thorough cleaning of their pen.

14. **It is suggested that large gifts are not to be given to your buyer following the sale of your animal.** Some buyers park far away (possibly off the fairgrounds) or may not be able to fit everything into their vehicle. **Remember, your animal may not be the only one they purchase.** Instead, thank your buyer personally at the fair then make a follow-up visit with them to bring any items you may wish to give them.

To receive a share from the Small Animal Sale:

1. Participate in an Interview Judging. A Bronze or higher must have been earned.

2. Return fair entry form by the deadline.

3. Exhibit and show their animal at the fair.

4. **Sale checks will be distributed in October.** Check with your advisor or our web site (http://tuscarawas.osu.edu) for dates, times, and location. To receive your sale check, bring completed Project and Record Book along with your buyer thank you card (properly addressed with postage) – for those who sold broilers, turkeys, market goats, or meat pens. All other small livestock members should write a generic “small animal sale supporter” thank you. The generic thank-yous do not need to be addressed as the committee will be addressing them but must have proper postage affixed. **Please write legibly! Please note:** Members are not eligible to receive a sale share if you showed an animal for someone else in a conformation class.

5. **Project and Record books will not be accepted after November 28. Any checks you receive must be cashed before December 31.**

If you have any questions regarding your project and your advisor is unable to answer your questions, please don’t hesitate to contact the Extension office at 330-339-2337.

Kiersten Heckel, 4-H Educator, heckel.13@osu.edu
Factors contributing to plant poisoning are starvation, accidental eating and browsing habits of animals. Starvation is the most common reason. Most woodland or swampy-ground pastures contain many species of poisonous plants. These are usually eaten only when animals have nothing else to eat.

Certain plants are accidentally eaten by animals as they graze. A notable example of this is water hemlock. This plant emerges in wet areas which are the first to become green in early spring. Animals eager to eat the fresh young grass may accidentally bite off the crown of this plant with fatal results. Another type of accidental poisoning occurs when large amounts of cockle are present in wheat which is fed as grain.

Some animals on good feed in a dry lot or excellent pasture become bored with the same regular diet. They may eat unpalatable weeds or ornamental plants growing along fences. Goats and cattle like to vary the best kind of diet with a little "browse". Many ornamental or wild shrubs may be consumed, not because they are palatable, but because the animal craves variation in its diet.

The severity of poisoning is related to the quantity of material eaten, the specie of animal eating the plant, portion of the plant and condition of the plant eaten, level of ground moisture, general health of the animal prior to ingesting the substance, and the age and size of the animal. Therefore some livestock can eat some of the bad plants and under several of the mentioned conditions, fail to show symptoms of injury or poisoning. At other times death may occur.

Scores of plants contain material toxic to animals if eaten in sufficient quantity. Some of the plants are well known, some quite rare, some are useful, others are valued ornamentals. They may be grouped by the type of poison contained, the effect of their toxins or the part of the plant containing the poison. Some plants may contain several poisonous principals.

1. **Cyanogenetic Plants** - These contain under certain conditions, prussic acid (hydrocyanic acid), a deadly poison which interferes with the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood. Death in these cases is usually rapid and with little outward symptoms.
   
a. Members of the **prunus family of plants**, especially wild cherries, are dangerous. Peaches, plums, and other stone fruits belong to this group of plants. Wilting of the green leaves caused by frost, storm damage, or by cutting, changes a glucoside found in the leaves to hydrocyanic acid (HCN) and sugar. The sweet, wilted leaves are thus more attractive to animals than normal foliage. HCN content varies widely; but under some conditions a few handfuls of leaves may be enough to kill a horse or cow. This type of poisoning should be suspected when sudden death of animals follows windstorms or early sharp frosts. These leaves apparently lose their poison after they have become dry; the limp, green or partially yellowed leaves are the most dangerous.
b. **Sudan grass and sorghums** are also cyanogenetic plants. These plants are usually deadly when damaged or frozen. Aftermath sprouts following an early frost are particularly dangerous. Very little sudan grass poisoning occurs from animals trampling down plants and later eating them although this is often listed as dangerous. In dry weather, sudan grass is often pastured to the ground without ill effects. After sudan grass has been repeatedly frozen and the plants are completely dead, it is safe but not very valuable for pasture. Once frozen, sorghum, sorghum sudan hybrids, or their aftermath should never be pastured. As long as the plants show any green color they may be very poisonous. Both frosted sorghum and sudan grass can be best and most safely utilized by ensiling them for at least two weeks before feeding. Normal ensilage fermentation safely eliminates the poisonous principle.

c. **Cyanogenetic Plants (Glucosides - Glycosides)**

| Arrow grass | Black Locust | Blue Cohosh |
| Broomcarn   | Buckeye (horse chestnut) | Cherry |
| Choke Cherry| Corn Cockle Dogbane  | Elderberry |
| Hemp Horse Nettle | Indian Hemp | Ivy |
| Johnson grass Kafir | Laurel | Leucothoe Lily-of-the-Valley |
| Maleberry   | Marijuana | Milkweeds Milo |
| Nightshade Oleander | Rhododendron | Sevenbark |
| Silver      | Sneezewood Sorghum | Staffer brush |
| Sudan grass | Velvet grass white snakeroot | Wild Black Cherry |
| Wild Hydrangea | | |

d. Common **milkweed**, a perennial that grows three or four feet high, has a heavy stem and leaves and is frequently found in pastures. The milky white sap is sticky and has a bitter taste but livestock eat the topmost, tender leaves if good forage isn't abundant. Remove plants by spading, pulling, cutting, or plowing extensive areas and planting to cultivated crops for a year or two.

e. **Horse nettle** is a perennial plant, two-feet-high, with spiny stems and leaves, and smooth, orange-yellow berries. Fruits are more toxic than the foliage. It's a common plant in grasslands and fields and is a member of the nightshade family.

f. **Black nightshade** is an annual plant, two-feet high, with many branches. Leaves are variably smooth or hairy. The stems angled in cross-section and sometimes spiny. Clusters of white flowers, one-fourth inch across, bloom in midsummer and are followed by small, black fruits. Both the foliage and green berries are toxic. The ripe berries are not poisonous. Black nightshade is widely distributed.

g. **Mountain laurel** is an evergreen shrub of the Appalachian Mountain region. Plants grow five-feet tall and have glossy green leaves. Flowers appear in clusters at the ends of branches. Livestock eat the leaves in early spring when little other foliage is available.
Weakness, nausea, salivation, and vomiting are symptoms of poisoning. The preventative is to keep livestock out of areas where mountain laurel is abundant.

2. **Plants Containing Deadly Alkaloids** - Fortunately, these plants are unpalatable for most wild and domestic animals. Water hemlock and poison hemlock are deadly. Poisoning rarely occurs except in early spring when young plants are accidentally eaten, but the roots, stems, leaves, and flowers are always poisonous. Look for and learn to identify these plants in the summer when they are large and showy. The hemlocks are members of the carrot family and have showy, white, umbrella-like flower heads. Poison hemlock needs dry land to grow and is often found in gardens as an ornamental plant. Flowers are often incorporated into large mixed flower sprays in rural churches and at social events.

   a. **Water hemlock** - a perennial frequently found in wet, fertile soil - is a five-foot-tall plant with thick rootstocks, doubly compound leaves (fernlike) and small white flowers in umbrella-like clusters. The roots are the most poisonous parts of the plants. Cut the thick rootstocks lengthwise and you'll find air cavities separated by plate-like partitions of solid tissue. Drops of yellowish, aromatic, resin-like exudate containing the poisonous alkaloid appear at the cuts. Leaves and seeds contain little of the toxic substance and eaten in small quantities, either green or in hay, do little harm. Water hemlock starts growth in early spring. Its green foliage may show up before most other plants leaf out. Livestock tug at the tender leaves and pull roots from the soil which are still soft from late winter rains. The combinations of foliage and roots in considerable quantity can be fatal. As a preventative, pull water hemlock plants from the soil during the summer when they can readily be found and destroy them. Plants usually are not numerous in an area.

   b. **Poison hemlock** is a hollow-stemmed biennial, four-feet high, with double compound leaves resembling parsley and a large, white taproot like parsnip. Flowers are showy, umbrella-like clusters and appear in late summer. The poison is a volatile alkaloid, coniine, found in the foliage all season and in the seeds in late summer. Most livestock poisoning comes in the spring from eating fresh foliage.

   c. **Mayapple, bloodroot, pokeweed, nightshade, and hellebore** are other alkaloidal plants. They are rarely eaten except when animals are starving for better feed. Deaths from alkaloidal plants usually result from severe digestive disturbances, pain, and nervous symptoms. Animals usually die in convulsions.

   d. **Alkaloid Containing Plants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aconite</th>
<th>Allspice</th>
<th>Black Snake Root</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bloodroot Blue</td>
<td>Boxwood Celandine</td>
<td>Common Poppy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crotalaria</td>
<td>Crow Poison</td>
<td>Death Camas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicentra False</td>
<td>False Jessamine</td>
<td>Fume wort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hellebore</td>
<td>Horse Nettle</td>
<td>Indian Hemp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian poke</td>
<td>Jimson week</td>
<td>Larkspur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Plants That Are Photodynamic
- This means photo-sensitive animals get a reaction. In typical cases, an animal suddenly becomes sore on the white areas of their bodies. Whole areas of white skin may raise up and slough off. White goats may become severely affected and die from this condition. Conditions necessary for a reaction to occur are:
  1. The animals must have white areas of skin (unpigmented);
  2. The animals must eat a sufficient quantity of the plants; and
  3. The animals must be exposed to bright sun.

1. Some common plants which cause photosensitization are goat weed, Klamath weed, rape, alsike clover, buckwheat, lantana, St. John's Wort, and ornamental hypericums. Both St. John's Wort and ornamental hypericums have showy, golden-yellow flowers. They are not readily eaten by animals. White goats frequently become badly "sunburned" when they are on rape pasture in bright, sunny weather with little or no shade. Alsike clover or other legumes may produce these symptoms in dairy goats under the above conditions.

### Plants That Produce Mechanical Injury
- A number of plants may have a spiny covering, long beards, fine hairs and when eaten may cause mechanical injuries or form hair balls in the stomach and intestines. Sand bur, downy brome grass, squirrel-tail grass, poverty grass, mesquite, cocklebur, and clover are some of the offending plants.

### Some Other Poisonous Plants
- Comparatively few plants containing poisons grow in areas usually used as pastures.
  a. Bracken fern is very common in wooded areas and unimproved pastures. Most animals will not eat bracken fern if there is adequate pasture or other feed. In ruminants, such as goats, bracken fern must be consumed over a period of several weeks before toxicity signs develop. Affected animals are listless, show weight loss, and may exhibit small hemorrhages on the mucous membranes. They may die from internal hemorrhages.
  b. Buttercups contain an acrid, volatile alkaloid-amenenol, strong enough to blister the skin and cause inflammation of the intestinal tract. Cattle and goats poisoned by buttercups produce bitter milk and a reddish color. The toxic material volatilizes and is lost when buttercups are dried as in hay. A heavy growth of buttercup is an indication of low soil fertility. Have the soil analyzed and apply ground lime and fertilizers as their need is shown. The increased grass growth soon crowds out buttercups.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lobelia Lupines</th>
<th>Marijuana</th>
<th>Monkshood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moonseed</td>
<td>Night shade</td>
<td>Pink Death Camas Poison Darnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison Hemlock</td>
<td>Poison rye grass</td>
<td>Rattleweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Poppy</td>
<td>Spotted Water Hemlock</td>
<td>Stagger grass Staggerweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spider Lily Spotted cowbane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Shrub</td>
<td>Thorn Apple</td>
<td>Varebells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Parsnip Wolfs-bane</td>
<td>Yellow Jessamin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. **Poison ivy** is widespread over most of the United States. It's a shrub or vine with woody stems that climb by attaching aerial rootlets to fences, walls, trees, etc. Leaves have three leaflets, glossy green and smooth at the edges. Inflammation of the skin from contact with the plants is an affliction of goat-keepers more frequently than of goats. The infection can become serious and may need medical attention. Kill poison ivy with an herbicide.

d. Several **ornamental plants** that are green outdoors or indoors are highly toxic. Goats should not be fed clippings from ornamental plants. Common poisonous ornamentals are **yew, delphinium, oleander, larkspur and lily-of-the-valley**. Goats should not be allowed access to these plants.

6. **Volatile or Essential Oils as Poisonous Principle**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baneberry</th>
<th>Crowfoot</th>
<th>Lobelia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Snakeberry</td>
<td>Spurge</td>
<td>White Cohish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. **Saponin Containing Plants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bagpod</th>
<th>Coffee weed</th>
<th>Purple sesban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rattlebox</td>
<td>Soapwort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. **Tannin (Tannic Acid) as Poisonous Principle**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principle Oaks</th>
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</table>

9. **Poisonous Principle Not Exactly Known**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inkberry</th>
<th>Poke weed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

10. **Resins as Poisonous Principle**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discarded Christmas trees</th>
<th>Ponderosa Pine needles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**NOTE: USDA and the State Department of Agriculture in each state can offer help in providing reference material on poisonous plants.**

_A Listing of Some Plants Known to Cause Problems When Eaten by Livestock_  
(Source: Stock Poisoning Plants of North Carolina, Bulletin No. 144, by James Hardin; Plants Poisonous to Livestock in the Western States, USDA Information Bulletin No. 415; Poisonous Plants of Pennsylvania, Bulletin No. 531, PA Department of Agriculture)

VIDF 81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88

National CD-ROM Sampler \docs\us\nalgoat\text\c4

DOCN 000000025
NO C-4
TI: POISONOUS PLANTS
AU: D. L. Ace
L. J. Hutchinson; Pennsylvania State U., University Park
RV: G. F. W. Haenlein; U. of Delaware, Newark
DE: Nutrition

Tuscarawas Country 4-H Guidelines – Poisonous Plants, Extension Goat Handbook
Revised November 2014
Goat Vaccine Protocol

**Pregnant Does**
- C D & T within last month of pregnancy
- Deworm Ivermectin product, 1cc/110 lbs.

**Kids**
- 1/2 cc Bo-Se at birth
- Kids from immunized does C D & T, 1-2 months of age; booster in 3-4 weeks
- Kids from nonimmunized does C D & T at 1-3 weeks of age; rebooster twice at 3-4 week intervals

**Bucks, Yearlings, & Does (pre-breeding)**
- C D & T annually (new additions, outside bucks should be given booster in 3-4 weeks)
- Lepto 5-way rebooster in 3-4 weeks (after initial 2 shot booster annual rebooster pre-breeding)

**Deworming Protocol**
- April/May - Panacure/Safeguard every 21 days, repeat 4 times
- September/October - Panacure/Safeguard every 21 days, repeat 3 times
- Final Fall treatment - Ivermectin product 21 days post last does of Panacure/Safeguard

Source: Sugarcreek Veterinary Clinic  
Revised November 2014
135BM Breeding – Meat Goat
135M Market Goat

All dates are listed on the Tuscarawas County Fair Livestock Requirement Summary.

1. Read and complete neatly and accurately the 135 Goat Project and Record Book. **NO SECTIONS ARE OPTIONAL.**
2. Own and raise at least 1 market goat.
3. Be able to discuss what to look for when selecting a market goat including structural correctness, muscling, volume, style and balance, and growth potential.
4. Be able to discuss what to look for in an ideal meat goat carcass including finish.
5. Have an understanding of goat nutrition and feeding systems.
6. Have an understanding of training, fitting, and showing techniques.
7. Have an understanding of meat goat markets and be able to identify wholesale and retail cuts of chevon.
8. Have an understanding of goat management and methods of housing.
9. Know the birth date and sex of your goat. This information is needed for your Fair Entry.
10. Exhibit at county fair one market goat.

Beginners must know the following **in addition to** the items listed 1-10 above:
1. Be able to identify 15 parts of a goat.
2. Know the major nutrients, identify feeds, and feed tag information.
3. Have an understanding of goat health, diseases, and hoof trimming.
4. Be able to define goat glossary terms.
5. Have knowledge of poisonous plants.

Intermediates must know the following **in addition to** the items listed 1-10 above:
1. Be able to identify 25 parts of a goat.
2. Know the type of digestive system; identify feeds and classes of feedstuffs.
3. Have an understanding of goat health, diseases, dehorning, and identification.
4. Be able to define goat glossary terms.
5. Have knowledge of poisonous plants.

Advanced must know the following **in addition to** the items listed 1-10 above:
1. Be able to identify parts of the skeletal system of a goat.
2. Know 4 compartments of digestive system, function of major nutrients, and feed additives.
3. Have an understanding of goat health, diseases, and vaccination schedule.
4. Be able to define goat glossary terms.
5. Know the different group names of poisonous plants and how they might cause death.

Revised February 2017
County 4-H Project Completion and Judging Overview 2021

Please carefully read this information; it may answer most Interview Judging or county fair questions.

Project Guidelines
For project guideline information, visit: go.osu.edu/tusc4-hguidelines
All project guidelines are available online. Only equine and livestock projects will receive guidelines with project book. Guidelines need completed for Interview Judging. Members taking more than one project in the same interest area need to complete guidelines for each project and cannot use the same items to support both projects.

For a member to achieve the progression of goals needed for development, 4-H projects must be separate and different from those carried in other organizations such as FHA/HERO, FFA, Scouts, Camp Fire, grange, church, and school (including industrial arts class, science fairs, etc.).

Project Completion and Interview Judging
For more Interview Judging information, visit: go.osu.edu/tusc4-hjudging
Completion of a 4-H project may be achieved in one of two methods. Members must choose one of the following for evaluation, based on the completion of project guidelines and knowledge gained. All projects must be judged no later than August 6.

- **4-H Project Interview Judging** – All members are required to attend an Interview Judging evaluation to receive a project grade. All projects are evaluated using individual project guidelines. Club times will be assigned, and advisors will be notified of their club’s times. Members are strongly encouraged to attend at their club’s scheduled time.
- **Pre-Judging** – Pre-Judging is arranged in advance. Any member who is unable to participate in 4-H Project Interview Judging may participate in Pre-Judging. Participants will be ineligible for county awards and state fair participation. Contact the Extension office after June 1 to schedule an appointment. Post-Judging arrangements will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis if a member misses Interview Judging due to extenuating circumstances.

**Dress Code**
Clothing and footwear need to be neat, clean, and appropriate for a professional office interview. No blue jeans or shorts. Shirts/tops and skirt length should be conservative. Wear appropriate shoes (no flip flops).

**#201O Dog Obedience**
Judging dates are determined by the key leaders and will be distributed at the dog project information meeting.

**#588 The Writer in You**
Writings are due to the Extension office before Noon on Thursday, July 1, 2021.

**Shooting Sports Projects**
The Shooting Sports program is designed for 4-H members ages 9 to 18 (4-H age). Judging dates are determined by the key leaders and will be distributed at the Shooting Sports orientation meeting.

**Llamas/Alpacas Projects**
Tuscarawas County does not currently have a program in place for llamas/alpacas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precise Schedules to be Announced</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monday</strong>&lt;br&gt;July 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equine (includes Horseless Horse)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swine</td>
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#200 All About Dogs
#201D You and Your Dog
Member Evaluation Form
This form is due to our office no later than June 15, 2021.
This is available from the organizational advisor or online (go.osu.edu/tusc4-hjudging). It is to be completed by 4-H Advisor and parent/guardian if they feel it is necessary that the judge should use special consideration concerning a 4-H member during Interview Judging.

State Fair Eligibility
For more State Fair competition or entry deadline information, visit: http://www.ohiostatefair.com
4-H members enrolled in non-livestock projects must attend regularly scheduled judging to be eligible to place in the county or be eligible to go to State Fair. 4-H members in clothing projects must participate in the county 4-H Style Review to be eligible to be selected for State Fair competition. No pre-judging participants will be considered.

County Fair
For more county fair information or to see the fair booklet, visit tusccountyfairgrounds.com.
Fair rules and show information are in the Junior Fair Supplement. Entry forms will be online only.

Of special note:
• All Junior Fair exhibitors must have their official entries completed and signed by their parent/legal guardian regardless of age. The Tuscarawas County Extension office collects Junior Fair Entry Forms on behalf of the Senior Fair Board. All entries must be in the Extension office before by 4:00 p.m. on August 6, 2021. LATE ENTRIES ARE NOT ACCEPTED BY THE TUSCARAWAS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY – NO EXCEPTIONS.
• Wristbands will be distributed only to members who have a yes (Y) in the Club Completion Column on their club’s Completion Sheet.
• Members must have an exhibit at the county fair (as stated in project guidelines) in order to receive a fair premium. If there are circumstances where an animal is not able to be exhibited, a display or poster must be exhibited in the member’s club’s or county miscellaneous booth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT RATINGS, PREMIUM REQUIREMENTS, and PAYMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All premiums are paid by the Tuscarawas County Agricultural Society based on project rating received at 4-H Interview Judging.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Gold | • Exceptional project knowledge. |
|      | • Work exhibits extra effort with individual initiative to go above and beyond the project requirements. |
|      | • A thorough understanding of proper methods to complete project. |
|      | $8 |

| Silver | • Very knowledgeable of project subject matter. |
|        | • Completed project requirements. |
|        | • Project presented in a neat and organized manner. |
|        | $7 |

| Bronze | • Adequate project knowledge. |
|        | • Has made effort towards completing requirements and project presentation |
|        | $6 |

| Participation | • Shows little effort towards completing requirements and presentation. |
|               | None |

MEMBER’S PRESENTATION AND ATTITUDE WILL AFFECT PROJECT RATING

Please email or call us at 330-339-2337 if you have any questions.
Kiersten Heckel, Extension Educator, 4-H Youth Development – heckel.13@osu.edu
Christine Kendle, Extension Educator, Family and Consumer Sciences - kendle.4@osu.edu
2021 Tuscarawas County Junior Fair Livestock Requirement Summary

Each 4-H or FFA member may exhibit two large livestock projects, (in beef and sheep breeding a member may exhibit a third animal if they are enrolled in the corresponding market project) of which must be in different classes. Members can only exhibit two small livestock projects, which must be in different classes. Members are only eligible to receive money from a maximum of two revenue generating livestock sale projects at the fair, regardless of the number shown. (See fair book for complete Junior Fair rules.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mandatory Project</th>
<th>Enrollment Date</th>
<th>Possession</th>
<th>Weigh-In, Tag/Tattoo, Banding, DNA, or Pictures</th>
<th>Quality Assurance</th>
<th>Livestock Interview</th>
<th>Fair Entries</th>
<th>Animal Requirements</th>
<th>Health Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Market Beef &amp; Dairy</td>
<td>December 12 or 14, 2020</td>
<td>December 12, 2020</td>
<td>December 12 or 14, 2020</td>
<td>Quality Assurance</td>
<td>Livestock Interview</td>
<td>Fair Entries</td>
<td>Animal Requirements</td>
<td>Health Requirements</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beef Breeding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beef Feeder Calf</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dairy Cattle</td>
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<td>Sheep Breeding</td>
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<td>Market Hogs</td>
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<td>Market Lambs</td>
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<td>Market Goats</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Due August 6, 2021
No late entries accepted!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mandatory Project</th>
<th>Possession Deadline</th>
<th>Weigh-In, Tag/Tattoo or Pictures</th>
<th>Health Requirements</th>
<th>MANDATORY ATTENDANCE AT ONE SESSION IS REQUIRED.</th>
<th>Livestock Interview Judging</th>
<th>Fair Entries</th>
<th>Animal Requirements</th>
<th>Health Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Goats</td>
<td>June 15, 2021</td>
<td>Registration Form due June 15 by 4 PM Extension office</td>
<td>DUNF</td>
<td>Mandatory attendance at one session is required.</td>
<td>Livestock Interview Judging</td>
<td>Fair Entries</td>
<td>Dehorned, No Males</td>
<td>Vet check upon arrival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pygmy Goats &amp; Pack Goats</td>
<td>June 15, 2021</td>
<td>Registration Form due June 15 by 4 PM Extension office</td>
<td>Dehorned</td>
<td>Mandatory attendance at one session is required.</td>
<td>Livestock Interview Judging</td>
<td>Fair Entries</td>
<td>Dehorned</td>
<td>No health papers required upon arrival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Rabbits</td>
<td>August 28, 2021</td>
<td>Bunnies tattooed August 28 9-11 AM Fairgrounds</td>
<td>3-5 lbs. maximum 70 Days Old</td>
<td>Mandatory attendance at one session is required.</td>
<td>Livestock Interview Judging</td>
<td>Fair Entries</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>DUNF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeding Rabbits</td>
<td>June 15, 2021</td>
<td>Registration Form due June 15 by 4 PM Extension office</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Mandatory attendance at one session is required.</td>
<td>Livestock Interview Judging</td>
<td>Fair Entries</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No health papers required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broilers &amp; Market Ducks</td>
<td>June 15, 2021</td>
<td>Registration Form due June 15 by 4 PM Extension office</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Mandatory attendance at one session is required.</td>
<td>Livestock Interview Judging</td>
<td>Fair Entries</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>DUNF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pullets &amp; Fancy Poultry</td>
<td>June 15, 2021</td>
<td>Registration Form/Pictures due June 15 by 4 PM Extension office</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Mandatory attendance at one session is required.</td>
<td>Livestock Interview Judging</td>
<td>Fair Entries</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A 5 lbs. minimum each bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ducks, Geese, &amp; Fancy Turkeys</td>
<td>June 15, 2021</td>
<td>Registration Form/Pictures due June 15 by 4 PM Extension office</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Mandatory attendance at one session is required.</td>
<td>Livestock Interview Judging</td>
<td>Fair Entries</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Pullorum-free papers required upon arrival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Turkeys</td>
<td>June 15, 2021</td>
<td>Registration Form/Pictures due June 15 by 4 PM Extension office</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Mandatory attendance at one session is required.</td>
<td>Livestock Interview Judging</td>
<td>Fair Entries</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>DUNF Pullorum-free papers required upon arrival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>May 28, 2021</td>
<td>Registration Form/Pictures due May 28 by 4 PM Extension office</td>
<td>Pullorum-free papers required upon arrival</td>
<td>Mandatory attendance at one session is required.</td>
<td>Livestock Interview Judging</td>
<td>July 12, 2021 Midvale Elementary</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>See Fair Book for specific requirements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See the Tuscarawas County Fair book for more information.*

2021 Tuscarawas County Fair – Livestock Requirement Summary, Page 2
Revised January 2021

**Due August 6, 2021**
No late entries accepted!
Tuscarawas County Livestock Ages

Disregard age guidelines as stated in record books.

*Age is as of January 1 of current year.*

Age: 8 - 11 Beginners
Age: 12 - 14 Intermediate
Age: 15 - 19 Advanced

*Unless it is their 1st year in the project then member advances according to age.

**Example 1:** Greg is 16, first year taking a hog. He is in beginner, 2nd year intermediate, 3rd year advanced.

**Example 2:** Mary is 12, last year was her first year taking a steer. This year she is in intermediate and will be until she is 15.

**Example 3:** Susie is 8, taking a goat. She will be in beginner project level for 4 years until she is 12.
135M Market Goat Project Registration Form
Due no later than 4:00 PM on June 15, 2021
Late Registrations Not Accepted - All Fields Required
RETURN COMPLETED FORM TO: OSU Extension Tuscarawas County, 419th Street SW, New Philadelphia, OH 44663. Locked drop box available 24/7 at main entrance.

Members may register 1 or a maximum of 2 market project animals with only one being eligible to exhibit at the Tuscarawas County Fair. (1 serves as a backup). Back-up Animal Rule: Although not required, exhibitors may choose to have one back-up animal in the event the primary animal is unable to come to the fair. There is a limit of one back-up per exhibitor per registered project animal. If there are 2 or more exhibitors regardless of relationship, residing in the same household, they may share one back-up animal. In a household with multiple exhibitors and multiple back-up animals of the same project, each backup must be designated to a specific exhibitor. Each member may only exhibit 2 large animal projects.

MEMBER NAME: ____________________________________________________
HOME PHONE: ___________________ CELL: ___________________
MAILING ADDRESS: ___________________________________________________
CITY & ZIP: _______________________________________________________
PARENT’S SIGNATURE: _______________________________________________
(Required regardless of member’s age.)
CLUB NAME: _______________________________________________________
ADVISOR’S SIGNATURE: **NOT REQUIRED FOR 2021 PROGRAM YEAR**

PICTURE SIZE: 2”X3” ONLY. Pictures must be in color.
(PRIMARY PROJECT) ANIMAL 1 Picture 1: Both tags in animal’s ear with visible number.
Picture 2: Profile picture of animal.
Scrapie ID #________________________ Scrapie ID #________________________
Breed ____________________________ __________
Birth Date ________________________ __________

OVER for Back-Up Animal Pictures

tuscarawas.osu.edu
(BACK-UP) Animal 2 – **PICTURE SIZE 2”X3” ONLY. Pictures must be in color.**
If this is a back-up lamb for more than 1 individual, the picture MUST appear on both registration forms.

Scrapie ID #__________________

Breed ___________________

Birth Date__________________

**Picture 1 – Both tags in animal’s ear with visible number.**
**PICTURE SIZE 2”X3” ONLY. Pictures must be in color.**

**Picture 2 – Profile picture of animal.**
**PICTURE SIZE 2”X3” ONLY. Pictures must be in color.**
135M Market Goat and 198 Market Lamb ID Information

For 2021, Tuscarawas County will not hold a county-wide tag-in process for market goats and market sheep. Instead, a registration form with pictures of the animal(s) head and scrapie tag in the ear will serve as proof of possession. The scrapie tag must be placed in the ear and visible in the pictures.

Complete the Project Registration Form – providing pictures and ID information for ALL primary and back up animals. One picture is to show the scrapie tag number in the animal’s ear and the second photo needs to be a headshot of the animal. **Pictures need to be 2"x3" (wallet size).** Pictures will be rejected if not in COLOR and clear.

**Examples of acceptable pictures of animals with ear tag number visible.**

RETURN PROJECT REGISTRATION FORM(S) NO LATER THAN 4:00 PM ON JUNE 15, 2021, TO THE TUSCARAWAS COUNTY OFFICE OF OSU EXTENSION.

FAILURE TO RETURN ITEMS BY THE STATED DEADLINE MAY FORFEIT YOUR RIGHT TO EXHIBIT AT THE TUSCARAWAS COUNTY FAIR.

Members may register two sheep or goat project animals with only one being eligible to exhibit at the Tuscarawas County Fair (1 serves as a backup). Back-up Animal Rule: Although not required, exhibitors may choose to have one back-up animal in the event the primary animal is unable to come to the fair. **Exhibitors are**
**Important Notes**

Tuscarawas County Junior Fair Rules state that market lamb and market goat project animals are required to have official scrapie identification by the possession deadline (June 15, 2021). These animals must have scrapie tags affixed to their ears. Exhibitors are responsible for meeting the requirements of the National Scrapie Eradication Program. For more information on how to get official scrapie tags, see the USDA Factsheet *National Scrapie Eradication Program: Animal Identification and Recordkeeping Guide for Sheep and Goats* available on our web site at [go.osu.edu/tuscanimalsciences](http://go.osu.edu/tuscanimalsciences).

Members may submit information and pictures on a maximum of two animals eligible to show and sell. Member must identify at least one animal as theirs on the Project Registration Form. If a family is sharing a back-up animal, pictures and animal information must be included on each member’s registration form.