

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.
3. Be familiar with the information provided in the *135R Goat Resource Handbook*.
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

Poisonous Plants

Extension Goat Handbook

Contributed by National Agricultural Library

This material was contributed from collections at the National Agricultural Library. However, users should direct all inquiries about the contents to authors or originating agencies.

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**

Aconite	Allspice	Black Snake Root
Bloodroot Blue Cohosh	Boxwood Celandine	Common Poppy
Crotalaria	Crow Poson	Death Camas
Dicentra False Hellebore	False Jessamine	Fume wort
Hellebore Hemp	Horse Nettle	Indian Hemp
Indian poke	Jimson week	Larkspur

Lobelia Lupines	Marijuana	Monkshood
Moonseed	Night shade	Pink Death Camas Poison Darnel
Poison Hemlock	Poison rye grass	Rattleweed
Rock Poppy SpiderLily Spotted cowbane	Spotted Water Hemlock	Stagger grass Staggerweed
Sweet Shrub	Thorn Apple	Varebells
Wild Parsnip Wolfsbane	Yellow Jessamin	

- 3. 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.
- 4. 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.
- 5. 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.

- 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

Baneberry	Crowfoot	Lobelia
Snakeberry	Spurge	White Cohish

7. Saponin Containing Plants

Bagpod	Coffee weed	Purple sesban
Rattlebox	Soapwort	

8. Tannin (Tannic Acid) as Poisonous

Principle Oaks

9. Poisonous Principle Not Exactly Known

Inkberry	Poke weed
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10. Resins as Poisonous Principle

Discarded Christmas trees	Ponderosa Pine needles
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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\text1\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

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



135PY Pygmy 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 pygmy goat.
3. Be able to identify the breed characteristics and measurements of a pygmy goat.
4. Be able to discuss what to look for when selecting a pygmy goat and the breed standards and structural traits found in the NPGA scorecard.
5. Have an understanding of training, fitting, showing techniques, and the pygmy goat showmanship scorecard.
6. Have an understanding of pygmy goat management and methods of housing.
7. Know the birth date and sex of your animal. This is information you will need for your Fair Entry.
8. Exhibit at county fair one or two pygmy goats. They must be in different classes.

Beginners must know the following *in addition to the items listed 1-8 above*:

1. Be able to identify 15 parts of a pygmy goat.
2. Be able to identify the goat breeds.
3. Have an understanding of pygmy goat nutrition and feeding systems, major nutrients, feeds, and feed tag information.
4. Have an understanding of goat health and diseases, and hoof trimming.
5. Have an understanding of the mammary gland and milking process of the dairy goat.
6. Know the mammary system if taking a doe.
7. Be able to define goat glossary terms.
8. Have a knowledge of poisonous plants and what the most common reason is for goats to eat poisonous plants.

Intermediates must know the following *in addition to the items listed 1-8 above*:

1. Be able to identify 25 parts of a pygmy goat.
2. Be able to identify the goat breeds.
3. Have an understanding of pygmy goat nutrition and feeding systems, type of digestive system, feeds, and classes of feedstuffs.
4. Have an understanding of goat health and diseases, dehorning, and identification.
5. Know the mammary gland and udder system if taking a doe.
6. Have an understanding of goat reproduction (wethers, too).
7. Be able to define goat glossary terms.
9. Have a knowledge of poisonous plants and what the most common reason is for goats to eat poisonous plants.

Advanced must know the following *in addition to the items listed 1-8 above*:

1. Be able to identify skeletal parts of a pygmy goat.
2. Be able to discuss your selection of your pygmy goat and the structure of a pygmy goat.
3. Have an understanding of pygmy goat nutrition and feeding systems, 4 compartments of digestive system, function of major nutrients, and feed additives.
4. Have an understanding of goat health and diseases, and vaccination schedule.
5. Have an understanding of pygmy goat reproduction and kidding.
6. Be able to define goat glossary terms.
7. Know the different group names of poisonous plants and how they might cause death.



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).

#2010 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.

Precise Schedules to be Announced				
Monday July 12	Tuesday July 13	Wednesday July 14	Thursday July 15	Thursday July 22
Equine (includes Horseless Horse)	FCS Related	Small Livestock (all goats, poultry, rabbits)	Dairy	Clothing and Style Review
Swine	Food and Nutrition		Beef	
	Miscellaneous		Sheep	
	#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 the 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.

PROJECT RATINGS, PREMIUM REQUIREMENTS, and PAYMENTS		
<i>All premiums are paid by the Tuscarawas County Agricultural Society based on project rating received at 4-H Interview Judging.</i>		
Gold	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Very knowledgeable of project subject matter.• Completed project requirements.• Project presented in a neat and organized manner.	\$7
Bronze	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adequate project knowledge.• Has made effort towards completing requirements and project presentation	\$6
Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. [\(See fair book for complete Junior Fair rules.\)](#)

	Mandatory Project Enrollment Date	Possession	Weigh-In, Tag/Tattoo, Banding, DNA, or Pictures	Quality Assurance	Livestock Interview Judging	Fair Entries	Animal Requirements	Health Requirements						
Market Beef & Dairy Market Beef	December 12 or 14, 2020	December 12, 2020	December 12 or 14, 2020	<p>MANDATORY ATTENDANCE AT ONE SESSION IS REQUIRED. All QA sessions for 2021 will be held via Zoom; pre-registration required.</p> <p>Beef – January 25, 6:30 PM Swine Option 1 – February 2, 6:30 PM Swine Option 2 – February 22, 6:30 PM Sheep/Goats – March 23, 6:30 PM Rabbit/Poultry – April 12, 6:30 PM Dairy – April 18, 2:00 PM All Species (catch-all) – April 29, 6:30 PM All Species (catch-all) – May 6, 6:30 PM</p>	<p>July 15, 2021 Midvale Elementary</p>	<p>Due August 6, 2021 No late entries accepted!</p>	1000 lbs. minimum Heifer or Steer must be Male castrated & dehorned	DUNF Vet check upon arrival						
Beef Breeding	<p>April 15, 2021</p>	<p>June 15, 2021</p>	Registration form/Color Pictures due by 4 PM on June 15, 2021, to Extension office				Calf, Heifer or Cow dehorned	No health papers required. Vet check upon arrival						
Beef Feeder Calf							350-650 lbs. Steers, castrated & dehorned	No health papers required. Vet check upon arrival						
Dairy Cattle							Calf, Heifer or Cow Dehorned	DUNF Vet check upon arrival						
Sheep Breeding							Ewes	No health papers required. Vet check upon arrival						
Market Hogs			<p>June 15, 2021</p>				ID Form/Pictures June 15 by 4 PM OSU Extension Tuscarawas County	200-315 lbs. Barrows or Gilts ½ inch hair at fair time	DUNF Vet check upon arrival					
Market Lambs								90 lbs. minimum Ewes or Wethers	DUNF Vet check upon arrival					
Market Goats								65 lbs. minimum Castrated & Dehorned	DUNF Vet check upon arrival					
									ID Form/Pictures June 15 by 4 PM OSU Extension Tuscarawas County	ID Form/Pictures June 15 by 4 PM OSU Extension Tuscarawas County	ID Form/Pictures June 15 by 4 PM OSU Extension Tuscarawas County	July 12, 2021 Midvale Elementary	July 15, 2021 Midvale Elementary	July 14, 2021 Midvale Elementary



	Mandatory Project Enrollment Date	Possession Deadline	Weigh-In, Tag/Tattoo or Pictures	Quality Assurance	Livestock Interview Judging	Fair Entries	Animal Requirements	Health Requirements
Dairy Goats	April 15, 2021	June 15, 2021	Registration Form due June 15 by 4 PM Extension office	MANDATORY ATTENDANCE AT ONE SESSION IS REQUIRED. See front for dates.	July 14, 2021 Midvale Elementary Check with advisor for your club's time.	Due August 6, 2021 No late entries accepted!	Dehorned No Males	DUNF Vet check upon arrival
Pygmy Goats & Pack Goats		June 15, 2021	Registration Form due June 15 by 4 PM Extension office				Dehorned	No health papers required. Vet check upon arrival
Market Rabbits		August 28, 2021	Bunnies tattooed August 28 9-11 AM Fairgrounds				3-5 lbs. maximum 70 Days Old	DUNF
Breeding Rabbits		June 15, 2021	Registration Form due June 15 by 4 PM Extension office				N/A	No health papers required.
Broilers & Market Ducks		Cost: TBD Pick up: Fairgrounds Tentatively August	N/A				N/A	No health papers required. DUNF
Pullets & Fancy Poultry		June 15, 2021	Registration Form/Pictures due June 15 by 4 PM Extension office				See Fair Book for specific requirements.	Pullorum-free papers required upon arrival
Ducks, Geese, & Fancy Turkeys		June 15, 2021	Registration Form/Pictures due June 15 by 4 PM Extension office				See Fair Book for specific requirements.	Ducks - No health papers required.
Market Turkeys		Cost: TBD Tentatively June Pick up: Fairgrounds	N/A				20 lbs. minimum	DUNF Pullorum-free papers required upon arrival
Horses		May 28, 2021	Registration Form/Pictures due May 28 by 4 PM Extension office	County Update April 26 or May 10	July 12, 2021 Midvale Elementary	See Fair Book for specific requirements.	No health papers required. Vet check upon arrival	

*See the [Tuscarawas County Fair book](#) for more information.

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.



NO PICTURES OR WRITING IN THIS AREA

135PY Pygmy 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 a maximum of 2 pygmy goats, but they must be in different classes to exhibit both goats at the Tuscarawas County Fair. 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 small animals.**

PICTURES ARE NOT REQUIRED FOR THIS PROJECT REGISTRATION

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****

GOAT #1 - GENDER _____ BREED _____

SCRAPIE I.D. # _____ BIRTH DATE _____

GOAT #2 - GENDER _____ BREED _____

SCRAPIE I.D. # _____ BIRTH DATE _____

BACK-UP GOAT #1 - GENDER _____ BREED _____

SCRAPIE I.D. # _____ BIRTH DATE _____

BACK-UP GOAT #2 - GENDER _____ BREED _____

SCRAPIE I.D. # _____ BIRTH DATE _____

