

County 4-H Project Completion and Judging Overview 2024

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. 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 7, 2024.**

- *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.
- *Make Up Judging* – Make Up Judging must be arranged in advance. Any member who is unable to participate in 4-H Project Interview Judging during the regularly scheduled judging week may participate in Make Up Judging. Participants will be ineligible for county awards and/or state fair participation. Appointment times will open **June 1** and will be scheduled **online through SignUpGenius**. Make Up Judging arrangements for those who miss regularly scheduled judging due to extenuating circumstances will be reviewed on a case-by case basis. Not having a project ready in time for regularly scheduled judging is **not** a suitable reason to be judged after the fact.

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, #2015 Dog Showmanship, and #201P Dog Performance

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 Friday, June 28, 2024.**

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 8	Tuesday, July 9	Wednesday, July 10	Thursday, July 11	Thursday, July 18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equine (includes #173 Horseless Horse) • Swine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FCS Related • Food and Nutrition • Miscellaneous (includes #200 All About Dogs, #201D You & Your Dog Projects; #588 Writing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goats • Poultry • Rabbits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beef • Dairy • Sheep 	Clothing and Style Review



Member Evaluation Form

This form is due to our office no later than June 28, 2024.

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 and/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.

Tuscarawas County Fair – September 16-22, 2024

For more county fair information or to see the fair booklet, visit tusccountyfairgrounds.com.

Fair rules and show information are in the Junior Fair section of the fair book. Entries must be submitted online **only** at tuscjrfair.fairentry.com.

Of special note:

- **All Junior Fair exhibitors must have their official entries completed and submitted online by 11:59 p.m. on August 7, 2024.** All classes including showmanship and Bred/Born/Raised classes must be entered online through FairEntry. A grace period with a **\$100 per class entry fee** will be extended from August 8 until 11:59 PM August 14. No entries will be accepted after 11:59 PM August 14, 2024.
- 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 if you have any questions.

Chris Kendle, Area Leader, Area 14, Extension Educator, 4-H Youth Development kendle.4@osu.edu

Office 330-339-2337 | Direct 330-365-8157

Michelle Moon, Program Assistant, 4-H Youth Development

moon.317@osu.edu

Office 330-339-2337 | Direct 330-365-8157

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. Members must be enrolled in respective goat project by the April enrollment deadline to be eligible to receive project interview awards and/or participate in the Ohio State Fair or Tuscarawas County Fair.
2. All livestock projects must be owned, in continual care of the exhibitor, and registered by specified dates.
3. **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. Be familiar with the information provided in the *135R Goat Resource Handbook*.
5. **Interview Judging - All pages in record book MUST be completed for Interview Judging.** Only breeding projects need to complete Pages 39-44. Member should also know: Pillars of Character, 4-H Pledge, 4-H Motto, and 4-H Colors.
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. An online fair entry must be made by the designated date (as stated on the Livestock Requirement Summary) to exhibit your animal at the Tuscarawas County Fair. **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) goat projects, which must be in different classes.
10. All goats must be de-horned – with the exception of Boers – 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 arriving at the fairgrounds.
12. The Small Animal Sale benefits every small livestock 4-H'er. All small livestock members need to invite buyers to the sale.
13. Sale checks for Market Goat projects will be distributed in November. Check with your advisor or our web site (<https://tuscarawas.osu.edu/events/calendar/month/2024-11>) 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***). Please write legibly!
14. 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.

135BM Breeding – Meat Goat

135M Market Goat

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

All information for skillathon can be found in the 135R Goat Resource Handbook.

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. Be able to identify wholesale and retail cuts of chevon.
 6. Know the birth date, sex, and breed of your goat. This information is needed for your Fair Entry.
 7. Exhibit at county fair one market goat.
-

Beginners must know the following *in addition to* the items listed 1-7 above:

1. Be able to identify 5 parts of a goat.
2. Be able to identify 5 feed ingredients and interpret feed tag information.
3. Understand goat health, diseases, and hoof trimming.
4. Be able to identify 6 breeds.
5. Be able to identify all parts of medication label.
6. Be able to define goat glossary terms.
7. Have knowledge of plants that are poisonous to goats. These are listed in the *Poisonous Plants* sheet. Be able to name 3 and identify the most common reason poisonous plants are eaten.

Intermediates must know the following *in addition to* the items listed 1-7 above:

1. Be able to identify 10 parts of a goat.
2. Know the type of digestive system; identify 5 feeds.
3. Understand goat health, diseases, dehorning, and identification.
4. Be able to identify 6 breeds.
5. Be able to identify all parts of medication label.
6. Be able to define goat glossary terms.
7. Have knowledge of poisonous plants. Be able to name 3.



Advanced must know the following *in addition to the items listed 1-7 above*:

1. Be able to identify 5 parts of the skeletal system of a goat.
2. Know 4 compartments of digestive system and 5 feeds.
3. Understand goat health, diseases, and vaccination schedule.
4. Be able to identify 6 breeds.
5. Be able to identify all parts of medication label.
6. Be able to define goat glossary terms.
7. Know 3 names of poisonous plants.

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 Poison	Death Camas
Dicentra False Hellebore	False Jessamine	Fume wort
Hellebore Hemp	Horse Nettle	Indian Hemp
Indian poke	Jimson weed	Larkspur
Lobelia Lupines	Marijuana	Monkshood
Moonseed	Night shade	Pink Death Camas Poison Darnel
Poison Hemlock	Poison rye grass	Rattleweed
Rock Poppy Spider Lily Spotted cowbane	Spotted Water Hemlock	Stagger grass Staggerweed
Sweet Shrub	Thorn Apple	Varebells
Wild Parsnip Wolfs-bane	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
----------	-----------

10. Resins as Poisonous Principle

Discarded Christmas trees	Ponderosa Pine needles
---------------------------	------------------------

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
Branding Revised 2022



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.

2024 Tuscarawas County Junior Fair Livestock Requirement Summary

Each 4-H or FFA member may exhibit up to five animals. Be sure to check maximum exhibits per specie. 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	April 15, 2024	December 9, 2023	December 9 or 11, 2023	<p>MANDATORY ATTENDANCE AT ONE SESSION IS REQUIRED.</p> <p>Sign-ups start one-half hour before session; doors close 10 minutes after session start.</p> <p>Sunday, February 18, 2:00, PM, 3:00 PM, or 4:00 PM, Claymont High School Thursday, March 7, 6:30 PM, Dover Middle School Monday, April 15, 6:30 PM, Dover Middle School Dairy Specific - Sunday, April 21, 2:00 PM, Union Hill United Methodist Church</p>	<p>July 11, 2024 Midvale Elementary</p>	<p>Due August 7, 2024 ONLINE THROUGH FAIRENTRY ONLY!</p> <p><small>All classes including showmanship and Bred/Born/Raised classes must be entered online through FairEntry. Fair entries are due by 11:59 PM August 7. A grace period with a \$100 per class entry fee will be extended from August 8 until 11:59 PM August 14. No entries accepted after 11:59 PM August 14.</small></p>	1000 lbs. minimum Must be dehorned; Heifer or Steer	DUNF Vet check upon arrival
Beef Breeding		June 17, 2024	<p>Online registration due in 4-H Online (Animal Tab) no later than 11:59 PM June 17, 2024</p>				Dehorned Calf or Heifer (Females Only)	Vet check upon arrival
Beef Feeder Calf							350-650 lbs. Dehorned Steer	Vet check upon arrival
Dairy Cattle							Calf, Heifer or Cow Dehorned	DUNF Vet check upon arrival
Sheep Breeding							Ewes	Vet check upon arrival
Market Lambs							90 lbs. minimum Ewes or Wethers	DUNF Vet check upon arrival
Market Hogs							220-315 lbs. Barrows or Gilts ½ inch hair at fair time	DUNF Vet check upon arrival



	Mandatory Project Enrollment Date	Possession Deadline	Weigh-In, Tag/Tattoo or Pictures	Quality Assurance	Livestock Interview Judging	Fair Entries	Animal Requirements	Health Requirements
Market Goats	April 15, 2024	June 17, 2024	Online registration due in 4-H Online (Animal Tab) no later than 11:59 PM June 17, 2024	MANDATORY ATTENDANCE AT ONE SESSION IS REQUIRED. See front for dates.	July 10, 2024 Midvale Elementary Check with your advisor for time.	Due August 7, 2024 ONLINE THROUGH FAIRENTRY ONLY! <small>All classes including showmanship and Bred/Born/Raised classes must be entered online through FairEntry. Fair entries are due by 11:59 PM August 7. A grace period with a \$100 per class entry fee will be extended from August 8 until 11:59 PM August 14. No entries accepted after 11:59 PM August 14.</small>	65 lbs. minimum Castrated	DUNF Vet check upon arrival
Dairy Goats							Females Only	DUNF Vet check upon arrival
Pygmy Goats & Pack Goats							N/A	Vet check upon arrival
Breeding Rabbits							N/A	Health check upon arrival
Market Rabbits		August 24, 2024	Bunnies tattooed August 24 9-10 AM Fairgrounds				3-5 lbs. maximum 70 Days Old	DUNF Health check upon arrival
Broilers & Market Ducks		Cost: TBD Pick up: Fairgrounds Tentatively July/August	N/A				5 lbs. minimum each bird	DUNF Pullorum-free
Market Turkeys		Cost: TBD Pick up: Fairgrounds Tentatively June	N/A				20 lbs. minimum	DUNF Pullorum-free
Pullets & Fancy Poultry		June 17, 2024	Online registration due in 4-H Online (Animal Tab) no later than 11:59 PM June 17, 2024				See Fair Book for specific requirements.	Pullorum-free
Ducks, Geese, & Fancy Turkeys							See Fair Book for specific requirements.	Pullorum-free
Horses					See Fair Book for specific requirements.	Vet check upon arrival		
				In-person: 1:00 PM Sunday, February 18, 2024 or online by May 1, 2024	July 8, 2024 Midvale Elementary			

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR REGISTERING MARKET GOAT PROJECT ANIMALS THROUGH 4-H ONLINE

1. Log into 4-H Online (<https://oh.4honline.com>) with your email address and password.
2. Next to the member's name who you are adding an animal for, click the blue "View" button.
3. Once their profile is displayed, click on "Animals" in the left sidebar.
4. On the right-hand side of the screen, click on the blue button that indicates "Add an Animal."
 - a. Select "Add New Animal."
5. Use the dropdown box to select "Goat Market," as the "Animal Type."
6. In the next box enter the animal's **full** scrapie tag number, including the state identifier, and click "Continue" at the bottom of the screen.
7. The next 4 boxes ("Animal Age," "Animal Name," "Beginning Weight," and "Beginning Weight Date,") are all optional.
8. Enter the "Animal Birthdate." You can manually enter in the format mm/dd/yyyy or use the calendar feature to identify the correct birthdate. Note: if you use the calendar feature, make sure you are in the **correct year**.
9. Use the dropdown list to select "Boer" as the "Animal Breed."
10. The box marked "Breeder Name" is optional.
11. In the next box, describe your animal's color and markings.
12. Indicate if your animal is County Raised (radio buttons – "yes" or "no")
13. The next box ("RFID") is optional.
14. Use the dropdown list to select the "Animal's Gender."
15. In the box labeled "Tattoo," indicate whether it is your **Primary** or **Back Up** animal.
16. Click "Next."



17. This will take you to a page to upload pictures of your market goat. You will need “Front”, “Right”, and “Left” sides. Make sure your ear tag is clearly visible in the “Animal Photo - Identifier” view.
18. **Note:** you do **NOT** need to upload any additional information on this page.
19. Click “Next.”
20. You will be asked to review the information.
 - a. If the information is correct and the Front, Right, Left, and Animal Identifier views of your animal have been uploaded, click “Submit” and you are all done! You will receive notification from the Extension office that your animal registration has been approved.
 - b. If the information is not correct, use the “Back” button to make necessary changes.
21. **You MUST hit the “Submit” button for your animal registration to be complete and sent to the office for approval.**